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<i>Submission</i>	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report:	
Date of submission:	2002

Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

First of all for filling in the Matrix were found key documents as Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and First National Report.

At the first stage we informed all stakeholders and institutions related to implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity, the work that we are going to do and in some cases about Convention itself. After we arranged meetings and delivered questionnaire with questions that they should look at and think about before meeting with expert. First we met and interviewed essential stakeholders, mostly people from Ministry of Environment and Department of Forests and Protected Areas.

Further interviews took place with people from Ministry of Agriculture, Scientific Institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations. Some interviews were made by phone calls that these institutions were in other cities or even in countryside. Not all of planned interviews were taken or all people met, because other previously met specialists could cover fields closely related to their work sphere, provide data, documents and information needed.

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	X
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X ¹
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	

10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

+Further comments on work programmes and priorities

1. The very high priority in Lithuania is given to protect biodiversity in sand dunes of Curonian Spit.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
12. a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X ¹
b) international programmes (please give details below)	X ²
c) international agreements (please give details below)	X ³

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of trans-boundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X ⁴
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for trans-boundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X ⁵
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementary with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Lithuania has signed bilateral agreements in the field of environmental protection with Denmark (1991), Poland, Sweden and Finland (1992), Germany (1993), Austria (1994), Byelorussia (1995), Slovak Republic (1996). Trilateral Agreement between the Environmental Ministers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was signed in 1995.

A bilateral agreement with the Russian Federation was signed in 1999, with Latvia – in 2001.

2. MoE has participated in the preparation of the Action Plan for European Protected Areas (Parks for Life, 1994), Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1996) and is involved in the establishment of the Pan-European Ecological network.

MoE (and its predecessor) has been a member of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) since 1993. The Ministry is involved in the work of the IUCN European Region and the work of commissions or groups on protected areas and species.

Baltic Environmental Fund (BEF) has been very active in different areas of environmental protection and management, incl. nature conservation, in the Baltic States. Lithuanian experts and ministerial officials take an active part in the special Natura2000-programme managed by BEF.

3. Lithuania is the Party to a number of international conventions and agreements. Participation of Lithuanian officials and experts in the Helsinki Commission and implementation of CBD are the areas of most active international work.

Lithuanian Parliament has ratified the ESPOO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in the Trans-boundary Context on 7 Oct 1999.

Lithuanian Parliament has ratified the Washington Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals on 22 May 2001 and Agreement on Conservation of Bats in Europe in 2001.

Lithuania is a Party to Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris Convention) from 1992, Convention on Biological Diversity from 1995 and Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) from 1996.

4. Lithuania is a Party to Baltic Sea Environment Protection Convention (Helsinki Convention) from 1994, Convention on Fisheries and the protection of Fish Resources in the Baltic Sea and Protection of Belts (Gdansk Convention) from 1992, Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR Convention) from 1993,

Convention of the Protection and Use of Trans-boundary watercourses and International Lakes was ratified in 2000.

5. A project “An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Action Plan for the Coastal Planning Units” conducted in 1997-1998 was targeted towards the joint efforts of Lithuania and Russian Federation to manage the Curonian Lagoon in a sustainable way.

Trans-boundary protected areas:

Curonian Spit (National parks on both sides in Lithuania and Kaliningrad Region in Russia)

Under the preparation is program for Protection of Nature and Cultural Values in Vistytis (Region on Lithuanian – Russian border).

The cross-border cooperation has been carried out on projects basis, no permanent commissions nor working groups have been established.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₁	
e) completed and adopted ₂	X
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₂	
e) completed and adopted ₂	X
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	X
c) all articles	

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	X
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	X
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the RAMSAR Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Lithuanian National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (BCSAP) was completed in 1997, and approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (now Ministry of Environment) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (now Ministry of Agriculture) in January 1998. The BCSAP was based on the Pilot National Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, a document developed in three Baltic States in 1995, following the recommendations by the World Bank and using the Lithuanian Environmental Strategy compiled in 1995-1996.

A Commission on Landscape and Biodiversity consisting of 22 members representing governmental authorities and NGOs and chaired by the Director of IB advises the minister of MoE on different relevant issues, incl. drafting the laws. The Commission is also authorized to monitor the implementation of BCSAP.

The BCSAP was prepared by 8 local experts, assisted by two foreign experts, all supervised by three members of the Task Force and three experts in the Steering Committee. The local experts represented the Institute of Ecology, Institute of Botany, Vilnius University and Klaipeda University. Sectoral working groups were established. A specialist from the previous Ministry of Forestry participated in the drafting of BCSAP. In terms of content the UNEP Guidelines were partly followed, but not in terms of the drafting process (inter-sectoral / inter-ministerial involvement).

BCS Action Plan (1998) comprises six areas of action: Nature Frame action plan, forest ecosystems protection, coastal ecosystems protection, inland water ecosystems protection, wetlands and meadow ecosystems protection, and anthropogenic environmental ecosystems protection. In addition to that it also addresses protection of species and ex-situ protection

BCS Action Plan provides six areas of action each split into four categories: actions needed in the fields of legal-institutional regulation, territorial planning, research and monitoring, and information, training and education.

Nature conservation strategy and measures, both at political and legislative level are in place. The

integration of BD conservation objectives specified in BCSAP into other sectors such as forestry, industry and agriculture has been relatively slow, except for the agriculture, where currently developed agro-environmental measures also address some BD conservation issues.

The preparation of BCSAP was financed by the World Bank and assisted by two international experts. The document comprises four parts: current status and trends (in biodiversity conservation), strategy, action plan and implementation of the action plan. Lithuanian Government has received financial and expert assistance for the implementation of CBD. For example, the WB has financed the compilation of BCSAP. A number of nature conservation and management projects have been implemented with the assistance from Danish, Finnish and Dutch Government

Environmental Education Strategy and Action Plan (EESAP) was adopted by the ministers of MoE and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) in 1996. The EESAP foresees for different institutions working in education, training or directly involved in environmental protection. It is stated in EESAP that information on biodiversity will be incorporated in different educational programs to be prepared for different levels of schools, and a number of corresponding publications and films will become available.

A Committee on Environmental Education, Training and Awareness (CEETA), established to implement the EESAP, consisting of 25 members representing of MoE, MoA, municipalities, universities and NGOs and chaired by one of the Vide-Ministers meets twice a year.

Lithuania is the Party to the Helsinki Convention (1992) since 1994, and takes actively part in the HELCOM activities. Lithuania collaborates with Poland and the Russian Federation in the implementation of the management plan of Curonian Spit.

Lithuania has signed bilateral agreements in the field of environmental protection with Denmark (1991), Poland, Sweden and Finland (1992), Germany (1993), Austria (1994), Byelorussia (1995), Slovak Republic (1996). Trilateral Agreement between Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was signed in 1995.

Baltic Environmental Forum (BEF) was established in 1996 with the financial support from EC, Governments of Sweden, Finland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to enhance the exchange of information and cooperation between the three Baltic Ministries of Environment.

Compilation and further implementation of the management plan for the Curonian Spit drafted in cooperation with Poland and Russian Federation is an example of cross-border cooperation

BCSAP focuses on species and ecosystems protection, biodiversity conservation issues in protected areas, but relatively less attention is paid to genetic resources. Issues related to GMOs and the biotechnology issues are not addressed.

BCSAP has not been reviewed since 1998 and no amendments have been made into activity plan nor to the proposed budget. The reason for that has primarily been the budgetary constraints for nature conservation.

BCSAP is not addressing sectors directly, but is based on ecosystems approach, which however, comprise actions, which other than Ministry of the Environment is responsible for (e.g. MoA, MoES). Since periodic reviewing and monitoring of implementation of BCSAP is not done, the role and progress of other sectors to integrate the principles in Strategy and actions listed in the Action Plan cannot be evaluated. The ministries responsible for implementation of actions referred in BCSAP have not incorporated these actions into their annual activity plans. It is due to the in-coordination of activities between ministries and shortage of financial resources.

EU approximation process has also boosted the integration of environmental issues into agricultural practices. The transposition of EU agro-environmental regulation is one of the examples.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Based on the information provided in BCSAP and the draft First national Report to CBD, Lithuania has remarkable achievements in inventories and identification of components of biological diversity.					
Due to restricted financial resources the Environmental Monitoring Program and Inventories of range of species groups and habitats can't be finished at this time.					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	X ¹
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	X ²
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X ²
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X ³
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X ³
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	X ⁴
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X ⁵
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X ⁶
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a “step-by-step” approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X ⁷
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	X ⁵
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X ⁵
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X ⁸

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes – through the national CHM	
d) yes – other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Institute of Botany has issued 6 volumes of Lithuanian Flora over 20 years. 5 volumes of Lithuanian Fauna, covering birds, fish, insects, moths and hoofed mammals has been issued by Institute of Ecology. Publication of the next volumes of the Lithuanian Vegetation, Fungi of Lithuania are in progress

Separate works on flora and fauna of certain areas, such as protected areas have been published (Zuvintas and Cepkeliai Strict Nature Reserves, National Park of Aukstaitija, National Park of Kursiu Nerija and many of the Regional Parks).

Lithuanian Red Data Book was first published in 1981 and revised second edition in 1992. In 2000 List of Protected Animals, Plant, Fungi Species and Communities was approved by the Ministry of Environment.

University of Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipeda having faculties of biology, and Institute of Botany and Institute of Ecology are the leading institutions to identify, study and monitor the components of biological diversity. Also the contribution from the Lithuanian Ornithological Society, Lithuanian Fund for Nature and materials collected during various projects are valuable source for BD identification.

Forest biodiversity and agro-biodiversity have probably not sufficiently studied. Additional efforts are needed to identify the valuable forest areas, components of valuable agricultural biodiversity. The corresponding activities listed in BCSAP need to be expanded as well (e.g. agricultural environmental ecosystems protection comprise a total of 6 actions per four categories of actions).

2. The first national monitoring program was launched in 1989. The Law on Environmental Monitoring was adopted in November 1997. The Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP) was approved in June 1998. In terms of BD monitoring, it comprise four relevant components. These are monitoring of vegetation, wildlife and agricultural ecosystems and integrated monitoring of semi-natural ecosystems.

The EMP is a comprehensive program covering a large number of elements of BD monitoring. As referred in the document, the main constraints to the implementation of the program is the financial ones. Thus, the vegetation monitoring is exclusively forests monitoring. Monitoring of wetlands, meadows, aquatic vegetation as well as rare and threatened plant species is non-systematic and financed well behind the actual needs.

Monitoring of agricultural ecosystems was initially started in three stations, but ceased to a single site due to the lack of funds. Monitoring of Wild Fauna experiences the same insufficient funding situation.

Full implementation of EMP is foreseen, including the biota monitoring.

3. The categories of activities having adverse impacts on BD have been identified in BCSAP and monitoring of these effects have been designed in EMP.

Periodic review of the activities with adverse effects has to be conducted. The main issue for monitoring is the limited state funding available.

4. Data on species and communities is maintained by the data collectors, such as in IB and IE, both in paper and digital format.

Monitoring data is stored by the Joint Research Center, an institution which is responsible for the implementation of the EMP.

5. BEF is running the project, which aims at developing the indicators of BD for three Baltic countries. The first edition on comparative study of proposed BD indicators was published in 1998. The second edition was in 2000. Lithuania is participating in the project and provides relevant country data.

To participate in the BEF BD indicators project and produce periodic reviews on the BD based on indicators.

6. Remote sensing techniques have been used in some of the projects, but is not used in common EMP activities.

7. The BCSAP has identified the important for Lithuania categories of BD and specified the most endangered species and vulnerable habitats. Corresponding action plans for protection and recovery have been worked out.

As referred earlier, further emphasis on forest and agricultural BD could be drawn. However, the new project initiated in 2000 on the identification of potential sites for Natura2000 network in Lithuania

identified the important forest habitats for conservation.

8. Academic institutions, implementing the EMP and doing research on BD, such as IB and IE, are part of a wide international network of institutions working on methodologies of BD assessment. Establishment of CHM is under discussion.

There is no single source of information of BD issues, these are scattered between different institutions and people. However, catalogues and reference books are published.

CMH as an information source and tool of dissemination to various stakeholders is been discussed.

Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA [part]

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes – stated policy	X
c) yes – systematic national programme	

56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	X
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes – in the previous national report	
c) yes – via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes – limited extent	
d) yes – significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?

a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	X	b) Medium		C) Low	
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71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

In Biodiversity Conservation Strategy there are identified 25 in-situ (natural) protection problems in biodiversity conservation (7 problems – at geo-systematic level, 8 - at eco-systematic, 8 – at species, 2 – at genetic level).. According identified problems there are identified strategic goals to solve each of them. The biggest part of Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan is devoted to the biodiversity problems and actions needed to undertake. Necessary financial needs were estimated, time frame set and responsible institutions were indicated, but due to restricted budget these goals will not be achieved in planned time.

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?

a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	X
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X ¹

73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?

a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	X ²

74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X ³
e) reports on implementation available	
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ⁴
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ⁵
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ⁶
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ⁷
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ⁸
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X ⁹
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X ¹⁰
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a significant extent	X
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X ¹¹

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	X ¹²

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Law on Protected Areas (1993, 1995) sets the principles of establishment of the protected areas, specifies types of areas (national park, regional park, strict nature reserve, strict culture reserve, reserve and landscape object), zones of management and conservation, types of ownership and rights and obligations of legal and individual bodies in these areas.

There are 5 National Parks, 30 Regional Parks, 4 strict Nature Reserves and 290 reserves of different types representing the most valuable landscapes and natural ecosystems of the country. Five sites (four strict nature reserves and the Nemunas River Delta Regional Park) are on the RAMSAR list. Another nine sites have been identified and will be proposed to the RAMSAR Convention Bureau for inclusion in the list.

11.2% countries its total territory is under various protection regimes. Department of Protected Areas and Forest within the MoE is the responsible authority for protected areas.

All of the National Parks have adopted management plans.

1. The Law on Protected Areas sets the legal provisions for establishment of protected areas. Law on Forest regulates the forest management in Protected Areas. A Regulation on Protection Zones of Strict Nature Reserves and National and Regional Parks (1996) sets the provisions for the management zones of protected areas. In addition to earlier mentioned legislation, implementing Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora and Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds Lithuania has adopted criteria for selection of new sites. Lithuania undertook an obligation to implement these directives until 2004 01 01. According to these Directives additional Special Conservation Areas and Special Protection Areas should be established.

3. The Amended Law on Wildlife was passed in 2001 and Law on Wild Flora passed in 1999 regulate the use and conservation of species of wild fauna and flora respectively.

According to the Law on Forest (1994), there are four classes of forest, where Group I and II are state owned forests and are located in protected areas and administrated by PA administration. The Group III and IV may also be located in Pas or outside but may well be either privately and state owned.

Special rules apply for forest protection and use in protected areas since 1996.

In 2000 New Hunting Regulations was adopted by Government. Amended Hunting Rules were approved in 2000. There are about 30,000 hunters in the country.

Rules for picking of mushrooms and berries was adopted in 1996. 9-10 species of mushrooms have the highest commercial value. E.g. in the period of 1996-1999 the mushroom sales have been fluctuating between 840 tons in 1999 to 2648 tons in 1997. Six species of wild berries are commeced the most (lead by *Vaccinium myrtillus*) ranging from 202 tons in 1999 to 3668 tons in 1997.

Law on Fisheries was adopted in 2000. This law (art. 17) elaborates the protection and sustainable use of fish resources.

The regulatory measures for species and their habitats protection are in place, the enforcement and integration with legal provisions in other sectors (e.g. wild species conservation in agriculture, or road construction etc.)

4. The Law on Wildlife , Law on Wild Flora and Law on Protected Animal, Plant, Fungi Species and

Communities promote the maintenance of species in their natural habitats. Replacements and introduction of species requires the permit from the Ministry of Environment.

The legislation to protect the viable populations in the natural surroundings is generally in place. The requirement and procedure for developing management plan (or conservation action plan) could be considered.

5. Law on EIA was adopted in 1996. EIA procedure is divided into two phases: initial review and full EIA. The Law sets the requirement that all documents of territorial planning are subject to initial review. The Governmental Resolution from 1997 further elaborates the list of proposed activities. The document also sets that the environmental measures of construction activities planned on the Protected Areas (national parks and nature reserves) shall be prepared according to the State Construction Standard and the preparation shall be coordinated to the established there order.

Although, there is no direct reference to activities adjacent to PAs in legal acts, the procedure to assess the environmental impact of planning (including areas adjacent to PAs) is set in the Law on EIA and a special reference to proposed activities within PAs is regulated by the Governmental Resolution.

6. Afforestation schemes of used peat bog, as well as limiting the movement of sand dunes have been developed and implemented.

The changes in land use associated with the execution of the Land Reform have been observed in the last years. Agricultural ecosystems (covering 53.7% of land area) caused by the setting the lands aside, result in overgrowing with coppice and forest. The same changes concern the unmanaged semi-natural meadows. Pressure on the forest ecosystems (covering 30.1% of land cover) in commercial forests (71,4% of total forest area) certainly the biggest, and exceeded 5 mln m³ in 2000. At the same time the area of Category I and II forests has remained stable or slightly increased (e.g. from 1.4 % and 13.1 %, respectively, in 1996 to 1.6% and 13.0% in 1999). Annual felling limit is set by the Government each year.

Restoration of habitats can be considered in areas of former military basis and peat extracting areas. Afforestation and restoration of exhausted peat bogs is planned. A Governmental Decree on afforestation on private agricultural land has been in force since March 1998, aiming to promote the afforestation of agricultural land set aside.

Further to the Land Reform process, animal husbandry and crop production have undergone the biggest changes leading to the 50% drop of livestock and 40% of crop production in the period of 1992-1996. Abandonment of agricultural land and followed by overgrowth with coppice or forest, has lead to the change of habitats, agro-biodiversity in particular.

MoE and MoA are promoting the organic farming practices, through establishing the certification system.

MoA is promoting the adoption of the agro-environmental measures in agriculture inline with the EC corresponding regulation. Promoting the use of abandoned land, management of semi-natural ecosystems (e.g. flooded meadows) etc. is one of the objectives of the implementation of agri-environmental measures.

Many of the problems associated with biodiversity degradation are listed in BCSAP

7. A recovery program of the marsh turtle has been developed and implemented.

8. The Law on Genetically Modified Organisms was adopted by Parliament in year 2001. Several legal acts (rules and regulations) will be approved to manage and control the risks associated with modified organisms.

9. The Law on Environmental Protection was adopted in 1992, Law on Environmental Impact Assessment was adopted in 1996

Law on Forestry (1994, amended in 2001) stipulates (art.9) that "...forests shall be managed according to the principle of sustainable forest use, so that timber and other forest products shall be constantly supplied and the annual or periodical balance between timber growth and logging shall be maintained. /...Forest managers, owners and users must protect ...biological variety...". Forest utilization permit

entitles the person to use the forest resource.

Law on Protected Plants, animal and Fungi Species and Communities regulates the protection and use of other components of biological diversity

Law on Wild Flora (1999) and Law on Wild Animals (2001) provide principles for sustainable use of biological resources.

There is the Lithuanian Forestry and Timber Industry Development Program from 1996. It could be regarded as a Forestry Policy, which puts measurable targets to the forest use and limits to the optimum annual felling amounts. It declares the importance of conservation of forest biodiversity. The program sets an objective to work out a separate program for conservation of forest biodiversity and for the conservation of rare and endangered species, but has failed to meet the objective yet.

However, the complexity of forest categories and sub-categories (four main categories and 29 subcategories) may result in a difficulty to classify the forests and monitor the use and management of them.

Statistics on picking and sales of mushrooms, berries and medicinal plants show fluctuations in the amount collected and commercialized. For e.g. in the period on 1996-1999, the whole sale of mushrooms has fluctuated from 840,000kg in 1999 to 3.4mln kg in 1998, similarly, the amount of berries varied from 202 946 kg in 1999 to 3.7mln kg in 1997, and medicinal herbs from 80,796 kg in 1997 to 97,860 kg in 1996.

10. Law on Wildlife (1997), Law on Protected Plant, Animal and Fungi Species and Communities (1997), Law on Plant Species and Communities (1999) and Law on Welfare, Keeping and Use of Animals (1997) regulate in one way or another the protection of species.

In year 2000 List of Protected Animal, Plant and Fungi Species was approved by the Ministry of Environment. This list includes 777 species (22 mammal, 76 bird, 2 reptile, 4 amphibian, 8 fish, 4 mollusca, 4 arachnid, 108 insect, 7 crustaceans, 1 leech, 224 angiospermous, 1 gymnospermous, 13 cryptogamous, 101 moss, 18 algae, 130 fungi and 59 lichen species).

The Law on Protected Plant, Animal and Fungi Species and Communities (1997) does not requires action plan for species. However, the first such a plan is been prepared for the Aquatic Warbler by the Lithuanian Fund for Nature.

11. A DANCEE financed project has been running in 1998-2000 on "Development of State Parks", which focused on management of protected areas and compiling of management plans for three regional parks. Another DANCEE project on implementation of NATURA 2000 was started in 1999 and lasted 2 years, will be prolonged for another two years.

Lithuanian Fund for Nature together with a Dutch company prepared a management plan for Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*). This is the first species conservation action plan in Lithuania. Lithuania has been efficient to develop projects with the technical assistance from foreign countries, e.g. Denmark, Finland, Sweden etc

12. Many projects have been run in cooperation with domestic and foreign experts. Financial aid has been provided by the Governments of Nordic Countries as well as from WB and others.

BEF has been the forum for the cooperation and exchange of information between experts (both academic and from NGOs) and officials of state authorities in nature conservation field.

A project on Developing EECONET in the Baltic Countries is in progress (1999-2001). LFN is the coordinator of activities in Lithuania. A network covering the three Baltic states is designed.

Lithuanian experts and officials of state authorities take an active part in the regional and sub-regional meetings of the conventions (CBD, RAMSAR, Bern, CITES).

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
				d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>In the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan one of identified problems at species level is spreading of adventive and invasive species. And one of the goals at species level (in-situ) is to protect locally characteristic species and natural populations by preventing the spread of adventitious and invasive species and by enhancing their research. Achieving of these goals is restricted by lack of financial resources for inventory, monitoring and control/eradication of alien species. In the Law on Wildlife, Law on Wild Flora and in the other legal acts are Articles related to introduction and control of alien species.</p>					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	X
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	X
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	X
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	X
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	X
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	X
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

At present 469 alien plant species are known in Lithuania. The majority of alien plant species were introduced accidentally (238 species, or 50.7% of the total). The group of plant species, intentionally introduced and later escaped from cultivation, includes 203 species (43.3% species of the total). The remaining 23 species (6%) were introduced into the country both intentionally and accidentally. Railways, grain mills, dumps, harbours and waste lands are the main centers of primary immigration of alien plant species. Railways, rivers and roads are the most important ways through which further dispersion and migration take place.

According to BCSAP over the last 100 years 13 species of mammals, 1 bird species and 15 fish species have adapted to the local conditions. Only the beaver, European bison and red deer have been reintroduced. The beaver as well as the red deer have become exceedingly numerous and at places cause damages to forestry and agriculture.

About 20 alien species (1 fish species, 1 crayfish species and 18 invertebrates) have merged the local populations naturally.

Introduction and reintroduction of species is regulated in the Law on Wild Flora and Law on Wildlife. Introduction –reintroduction of species and replacement of individuals requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment.

No specific projects on alien species has been launched. Research on marine species intruders to the Baltic Sea and to the Curonian lagoon is conducted in the Klaipeda University. Research on alien plant species is carried out in the Institute of Botany, on fauna species – at the Institute of Ecology.

BCSAP addresses the issues of introduction (by man and natural) and reintroduction of species. The issue of alien species is touched in the BC Strategy, but no actions are described in the Action Plan. Information is available at the Institute of Botany, Institute of Ecology and at the Universities.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Not applicable.					

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	

114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women’s organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes – sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes – through the national CHM	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	

119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – with specific countries	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	

124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The action plan for protection ex-situ has been developed to attain the priority goals of genetic and organizational levels. This form of nature conservation in Lithuania has the weakest legal background. Therefore, one of the main tasks of the Action Plan is establishing a legal framework for ex-situ conservation.</p> <p>In the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan several goals were identified and actions planned to achieve these goals (e.g. to prevent degradation or extinction of the gene pool of domesticated taxa, create a national collection of micro-organisms, provide meaningful financial – technical support for the maintenance of existing ex-situ protection, and for organizing specialized ex-situ protection centres). Due to restricted financial and technical resources in this field of activities very few goals were achieved.</p>					
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X ¹
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X ¹
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X ²
c) yes – significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X ²
c) yes – significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ³
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X ⁴
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

If a developed country Party -

135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

136. Has your country received financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities (9e)?

a) no	
b) yes	X ⁵

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. There are three botanical gardens in Lithuania: Kaunas, Vilnius, Kretinga and Palanga. There is Zoo in Kaunas and A Marine Aquarium located in Klaipeda.

Zoology Museum at the Vilnius University and the Museum of Ecology attached to the Institute of Ecology have the best examples of specimen of the Lithuanian Fauna.

There is a comprehensive collection of plant specimen stored in Institute of Botany since 1948 and at Vilnius University. The herbarium of Institute Botany (a total of 130,000 specimen) comprises sub-collections, such as fungi, lichens, bryophytes, vascular plants (terrestrial and aquatic) and alien species.

All collections referred above are state owned and managed.

There are also private collections which maintain a good representation of cultural plant and tree species and varieties. There are a few private collections of reptile, amphibia and fish species.

The collections are replenished according to research programs and projects run by the institutes or universities.

The institutions also periodically publish the catalogues of their collections. Major part of the research on national biodiversity is based on the collections.

However, there is no single source for information on state collections. Information on private collections is very much needed.

2. There are four main institutes were relevant research and ex-situ conservation takes place. These are Institute of Botany, Institute of Agriculture, Institute of Forestry and Institute of Ecology. The Institute of Forestry maintains the collection of tree seeds, a modern seed bank of agricultural plants has been established in Institute of Agriculture.

Collections of micro-organisms are scattered between different institutions and private companies, usually established for the purposes of a project and the use and storing of these collections are regulated by agreements between project partners.

The Law on National Plant Genetic Resources was adopted by Parliament in 2001. This Law regulates accumulation, storage and use of plant genetic resources. Pursuant to this Law plant genetic material should be stored at the plant gene bank which will also coordinate accumulation, investigation and maintenance of genetic resources.

3. Reintroduction program for marsh turtle has been developed.

BCSAP has identified a few species, which protection and recovery measures are to be elaborated. The species are: *Boletus fechtneri*, *Taxus baccata*, *Liparis loselii*, *Erica tertalix*, *Acrocephalus paludicola* and *Bison bonasus*.

Action plan for conservation of *Acrocephalus paludicola* is prepared by Lithuanian Fund Nature in 2001.

As referred earlier, there is no provision in the legislation on species action plans. Rules and methodology of such plans are very needed. The need for species management plans is also stressed in BCSAP:

4. Law on Protected Plant and Animal Species and Communities (1997) sets the principles for protection and collection of species and communities listed in the Red Data Book (1992).

As referred earlier, there is no specific legislation on biological collections. The need for such distinction in order to give a higher priority and importance as a national value, is not discussed yet.

5. The Lithuanian Seed Bank has been established with the financial assistance from the Swedish Seed Bank. The Lithuanian Seed Bank at the Institute of Agriculture is participated in the European network of seed banks and is performing as a reference center.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The NES (1996) identifies the priorities for environmental policy and management. Among others also “prevention of further natural landscape degradation”, “protection of ecologically sensitive and natural areas”, “rehabilitation of abandoned quarries” and “rational use of natural resources” are identified.					

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes – previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Eco-tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Law on Environmental Protection (1992, amended in 1996 and in 2001) is a framework law and it forms the legal basis for the enactment of all laws and regulations on the use of natural resources and protection of various components of the environment.

The Law on Pollution Charges was imposed in 1991, and amended in 1998. The system is expected to strengthen pollution prevention as well as limiting the excessive use and wasting of natural resources. An applicant who can meet all the requirements set by the permitting system is entitled to the permit.

Law on EIA was adopted in 1996 and amended in 2000. The Governmental Resolution from 1997 specified the list of activities (6 types) subject to full EIA. The Resolution also classifies activities which “use natural resources”, but are not listed among the activities subject to full EIA, are then subject to the procedures set by the Construction Standard.

The Law on Territorial Planning (1995) sets the objectives of territorial planning among others: “to protect, use rationally and recover natural resources...” (art.3).

Law on Taxes on State Nature Resources (1991) sets the criteria for the pricing for the use of natural resources.

Law on State Nature Protection Fund (NPF) sets the principles and legal provisions for the accumulation and use of the assets of the fund. The same applies to the Law on Environmental Fund for Investments (EFI) and the Law on Forest Fund (FF) . The three funds (NPF, EFI and FF) are the main financing instruments of environmental activities, incl. biodiversity conservation and use.

National Environmental Finance Strategy adopted in 1997 sets the principles of the use of the funds accumulated by these financial institutions.

In spring 1998, the Government was restructured, the number of ministries was cut from 17 to 14. The territorial planning part of the former Ministry of the Construction and Urban Development and the forestry part of the former Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry were merged together with the former Ministry of Environmental protection into the newly established Ministry of Environment (MoE). MoE is the main authority to work out environmental policy, drafts laws and regulations, implements all regulations on the use of natural resources and manages environmental protection. Depending on the legal act, it is either issued by the order of the Minister, adopted by governmental decision or approved by the Parliament. MoE maintains administrations (Environmental Protection Departments) in eight environmental regions, each of those comprising 5 to 10 agencies staffed with inspectors. Their main responsibilities are issuance of permits, EIA, laboratory control and enforcement of environmental regulations.

The Law on Environmental Protection and law on Local Government (1995) determine the responsibilities of state and local authorities in environmental protection. The local authorities are entrusted the implementation of environmental regulations, they may in agreement with the Government set stricter norms in their own jurisdiction and may establish protected areas and monuments of local significance

Environmental permitting system has been applied to control air emissions, water extraction, waste water discharges and production and management of waste. Permitting system is closely related to the EIA procedure which precedes the issuance of permits. Governmental Resolution from 1997 sets the criteria for commencing full EIA procedure (among many others e.g. peat extraction where surface area of the site exceeds 25 ha; water abstraction from ponds of over 50 ha exceeds 1000 m³ per da; cleaning and management of lakes of over 0.5 ha, a.o.)

Permits are required also for fishing, hunting, for gathering and use of biological resources for commercial purposes.

Taxes on water consumption, waste water discharge and treatment, as well as on air emissions are imposed.

For the use of forest resources, management plans are to be made by the forest owner.

Permitting system associated with EIA procedure coupled with taxes for the use of natural resources make the backbone of their controlled use.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The Law on State Nature Resources (passed in 1991) obliges resource users to pay taxes to the state. The Governmental Resolution from 1995 (amended in 1997) sets the tax rates and prescribes the methodology for calculating the taxes. It links the taxes directly to the resource quantity extracted. The same resolution lays down the methodology for taxing the commercial fishing. The tax on fish resources, water and mineral resources are paid to the state budget.</p> <p>Fines for overexploitation of resources (e.g. over-fishing) as well as compensations for the damage caused to landscapes, and flora and fauna are paid into the State Nature Protection Fund (NPF). (est. in 1993). In recent years the revenues from taxes on natural resources have accounted from 0.5 % of the State budget's total revenues. For resource use established limits the sanctions for the illegal use of forest resources, damage to forests and fines lived by the State Regional Forest Inspectorates are paid into the State budget.</p> <p>Pollution charges are paid to the Environmental Fund for Investments (EFI)</p> <p>Quota for commercial fishing in the Baltic Sea and in the Curonian Lagoon, hunting of game mammals and birds are fixed annually by the MoE. Forest fellings and replanting are regulated according to the forest management plan.</p>							

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	X
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	X
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	X
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X ⁷
c) yes – significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	X
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	

170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	X
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The possible types of economic and social incentives for conservation and sustainable use of components of BD are been discussed. Actions to prevent or mitigate many of the factors affecting the BD are listed in the BCSAP.

Reviewing of legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for conservation and sustainable use of components of BD is being discussed.

Management of semi-natural ecosystems such as flood plains of river valleys (haymaking, cutting coppice) has been practiced in Nemunas River Delta regional park.

Incorporating market and non-market values of BD into policies, plans and programs, for example into national accounting systems or investment strategies has not taken place yet, but it is been discussed.

Relevant training and capacity building programs have not taken place, but there is an interest and need for that.

Incentive measures directed to conserve and use sustainably the BD have not yet designed, but many indirect measures, such as permitting, licensing, EIA are currently applied.

Research on market and non-market values of BD is been done at the Department of Economy of Vilnius University and in the Institute of Rural Economy.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Biology Departments are in the Vilnius University, Vilnius Pedagogical University, Klaipeda University and University of Vytautas Magnus in Kaunas. All the listed universities provide undergraduate tuition and many of the institutes, such as Institute of Ecology, Institute Botany, Institute of Agriculture and Institute of Forestry provide postgraduate tuition. The institutes in Lithuania perform as the academic committees awarding degrees of MSc and PhD.</p> <p>All of the research institutes working in natural sciences, specifically on ecology of species and their communities (e.g. IB, IE, IA, IF a.o.) maintain good network of partners in neighbouring countries, in Nordic countries in particular, but also cooperating with many institutions word-wide.</p>					

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The qualification of local researchers on various aspects of biodiversity (botanists, zoologists, ornithologists, theriologists etc.) is very high and provides a remarkable basis for identification and monitoring of different components of biodiversity.

Although there is no national science policy adopted yet, agricultural science and related applied research have relatively high priority than other areas of science.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>A special document “Lithuanian Republic Strategy and Action Programme on Public Environmental Education” (EESAP) was adopted by the Government Resolution in 1998. A special Committee (with 25 members) chaired by a Vice-Minister of MoE has been established on Environmental Education, Training and Public Awareness to coordinate the implementation of the Action Programme. The Committee meets twice a year.</p> <p>MoE publishes quarterly and annual reports on the state of the environment, issues quarterly Newsletter leaflets “MoE to the Public” with comprehensive explanation of the main adopted laws. These publications contain a lot of information on nature conservation, too. Information on activities of the MoE towards the conservation of biological diversity is presented in Internet website (http://www.gama.lt).</p> <p>MoE has been awarding annually three awards (a 8000 LTL) to environmental specialists for their special achievements and a long-term successful work, to a NGO for successful voluntary activities, both awards are given biannually, and to an artist/poet, writer describing/depicting natural values etc.</p>					

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	X
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?

a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?

a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Lithuanian Government has put special emphasis on the environmental education and paying attention to the promotion of it. EESAP is a comprehensive document addressing all the levels of public education system. However, the action-plan needs to be reviewed and corrections to be made, since many of the actions have either been accomplished or lost their importance. Financing of the action plan has been a problem.

Nature conservationists are probably the most active group of stakeholders. For example, the hunters and forest owners have not yet become a well organized and powerful groups stakeholders. Training and education is provided mainly by the state authorities

Lithuanian Young Naturalists Center (LYNC) and the municipal centers play an important role in the education and practical guidance into the identification of species and habitats and as well as into nature conservation issues. LYNC is the organizer of country-wide competition on pupils' studies on the environmental issues. The study reports are supervised by scientist from Institute of Ecology or Vilnius University. LYNC and other young naturalists' centers have an important role in the implementation of EESAP. The budget of LYNC has, however, been reduced by every year. The municipal centers depend on the municipal priorities and budgetary possibilities.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Law on EIA was adopted in 1996. The law is supplemented by a number of regulations specifying the projects subject to EIA, the procedure of public involvement etc.					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	

210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	
211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Law on EIA is in full compliance the EC Directive 85/337/EEC. Further work is been done on the development of procedures to become inline with the new directive on EIA of plans and programs negotiated within EC.

The ESPOO Convention prescribes the procedures for notification. Till now there has been no cases which could be handled according to the provisions of the Convention. The dispute over the environmental impacts of the Butinge oil terminal between Latvia and Lithuania became hot in 1995-1997, when neither Lithuania nor Latvia were Parties to ESPOO Convention.

Baltic Environmental Forum periodically organizes meetings of EIA experts and ministerial officials to discuss latest developments in these issues in the Baltic States and in the EU countries. Besides information exchange and training at international level, similar activities are needed also at country and regional level.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The Law on Farming Animal Breeds was adopted in 1994 by the MoA. The Law on the Protection of Plant Varieties was adopted in 2001 by the MoA. The Law on Plant National Genetic Resources was adopted in 2001 by the MoE. The Law on GMO was adopted in 2001 by the MoE.</p>					
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					X
c) yes – significant extent					
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					X
c) yes – significant extent					
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					X
d) processes in place					
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?					
a) no measures					X
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	X
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	X
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	

226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	

232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and “intermediaries”?	
a) no	X
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	X
b) yes to a limited extent	
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

There are no legal acts which specifically address the use of native genetic resources by other bodies outside Lithuania. The cases so far have been related to research projects and the terms of use of such resources have been regulated by agreements or contracts between the parties.

In recent years there has been field test carried out with the permit of MoE. The Law on GMO's is provide legal basis for permitting.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	X
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Law on the Protection of Plant Varieties was amended in 2001 and sets the provisions for the creating and doing research on plant varieties, in propagating and disseminating, also the terms of import and export their seeds and seedlings, The law regulates the rights of the authors and owners of new varieties. The responsibility and authority to register these varieties is given to the Center for Research of Plant Varieties by the law. Also the Commission for the Evaluation of Plant Varieties at the MoA was established by the law.

The Law on Farming Animal Breeds passed in 1994, sets the provision for the conservation and improvement of Lithuanian animal breeds and their gene pools. The main institutions doing research and is the keeper of register on animal breeds in Lithuania and participating in international work is the Institute of Animal Science.

The research institutes in various aspects of biotechnology are the Institute of Biotechnology, Institute of Biochemistry, Institute of Botany, Vilnius University and Institute of Forestry. Institute Biotechnology is probably the most industry oriented research institute, giving the birth to four biotechnology based companies - AB Fermentas, AB Biofa , UAB Biocentras and UAB Biok in 1993-1994. The IB is working in two main directions of fundamental and applied research: genetic and molecular studies of the restriction-modification mechanisms and research and development of recombinant biomedical proteins.

Institute Biotechnology as well as other biotech institutes are a part of a wide international network of partners, also having close links with universities and domestic biotech industry.

The Law on GMO's passed in 2001, MoE handles case by case the applications for research and tests with GMOs. In 2000, MoE has issued only one licence (to AB Biofa) for conducting scientific research.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	X
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	
257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	X
c) yes (please give details below)	

265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	X
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

***Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms
(Article 18)***

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	X
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	X ¹
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. The Cartagena protocol has been signed and at the moment is in ratification process.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes – incentives only	
c) yes – financial support only	
d) yes – financial support and incentives	X
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition –</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

If a developed country Party -

278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

a) no	
b) yes	

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	

<i>Developed country Parties -</i>	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<i>Developing country Parties -</i>	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The annual budget of MoE was restructured in 1998. A special budget line titled "Biodiversity conservation" was created. The priority issues for financing were set by the Regulation issues by the Minister of the Environment also in 1998.

For example, in 1998 the BD programme totalled 107, 000LTL, in 1999 620,000LTL and in 2000 only 50,000LTL. The substantial cut back of budget for the year 2000-2001 has resulted in the freeze of many BD programmes and initiatives.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	X
c) yes, within the previous national report	
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	0
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	0
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	0
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	2
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	1

Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X
If a developed country Party –	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	X
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Lithuanian delegation participated in the COP 4 and in the regional meeting on the preparation for the COP 5.

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Lithuania has paid annual membership fees in time. The fee was 1572 USD in 2002.

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	0
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	0
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	0
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	0
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	1

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	X
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	X

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes – forest ecosystems	X
c) yes – alien species	X
d) yes – benefit sharing	

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	X
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	X
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition –</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	

316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	X
b) yes – national plans only	
c) yes – national plans and major sectors	
d) yes – national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes – previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	X ¹
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	X ²
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	

325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

1. Case-studies: "Biodiversity and Conservation Values of the Lithuanian Coastal Zone Hard Botton Areas (The Baltic Sea)" – World Wide Fond for Nature – Baltic Program, 1993-1995.
Finnish-Lithuanian project on mapping of underwater biotopes for integrated coastal zone management (2002)
2. No special programmes. Some investigations on genetic structure of the wild populations of Atlantic Salmon (migratory fish species farmed extensively) started in 2002.

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	X
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – case-studies	X
c) yes – other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	X
b) yes – pollinators	
c) yes – soil biota	
d) yes – integrated landscape management and farming systems	

334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	

If a developed country Party –

344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	

345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	

347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed – ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes – through the CHM	
e) yes – other means (please give details below)	

352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes – under consideration	
c) yes – measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – regulation needed	X
c) yes – regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes – developed but not yet applied	
c) yes – developed and applied	

358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</i>	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes – submission of case-studies	
c) yes – thematic national report submitted	X
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes – some stakeholders	X
c) yes – all stakeholders	

370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	X
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	<i>1997</i>		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	<i>1998 01 01 Order of Environmental Protection Ministry and Ministry of Agriculture No. 9/27</i>		
On what date?	<i>1998 01 01</i>		
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	<i>Republic of Lithuania Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan</i>		
Name and address of publisher:	<i>Publishing Bureau of EPM of the Republic of Lithuania</i>		
ISBN:	<i>9986-566-82-7</i>		
Price (if applicable):			
Other information on ordering:			
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:			
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:			
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:			
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	X	No	