

Lithuania – SD Priorities

Source document: National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2003)

1. Air (p. 47)

- 1.1. improve air quality management system, in order to ensure air quality corresponding to EU requirements in the whole territory of the country and to achieve twice as slow increase of amounts of pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions into the air than increase in production and services. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.1. To ensure that amount of pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions into the air per GDP unit is reduced by approximately 50% and, according to this indicator, to reach the current average level of EU countries. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.2. While modernizing country's economy and constructing new objects to ensure implementation of the best available production methods and application of up-to-date technologies that are least harmful to environment and human health. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.3. To promote that use of renewable energy resources in energy and transport sectors constantly increases and constitutes not less than 15% in the total primary energy balance by 2020. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.4. To achieve that fuel produced and consumed as well as a larger part of car fleet meets the EU standards. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.5. To promote introduction of most advanced environmentally friendly technologies, cleaner production and pollution prevention methods enabling to reduce air pollution and input into the global climate change. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.6. To provide investment support to the development of alternative energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small-scale hydroenergy), economic incentives to promote use of biofuel for energy purposes and combined heat and power production. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.7. To encourage renewal and modernization of vehicles fleet, public transport development, production and use of ecologically clean and biological fuel, application of stricter environmental requirements to road transport means. (p. 47)
- 1.2. use the state and private financing as well as EU assistance more effectively in order to meet objectives for reduction of emissions and greenhouse gases set up in international conventions and protocols and described in the EU Association Agreement after the decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.1. To implement requirements for large combustion plants and fuel storage, reload and transportation facilities set up in EU directives. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.2. To implement more strict regulation of emissions to air of acidifying pollutants, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.3. While implementing the responsibility (polluter pays) principle in transport sector to enforce stricter control of emissions from vehicles. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.4. To revise the National Strategy of the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change approved by the Resolution No. 1236 of October 25, 1995 of the Government of Lithuania. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.5. To define specific environmental targets for large combustion plants, to coordinate implementation measures and deadlines, and to introduce advanced technologies and treatment facilities for combustion products in thermo-electrical power plants. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.6. In accordance with the deadlines set up in legal acts, to implement a plan and requirements for minimization of volatile organic compound emissions during fuel storage, reload and transportation. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.7. To establish a system of vehicle pollution control and enforce economic and administrative measures, based on the polluter pays principle, to control pollution from the transport sector. (p. 48)

1.2.8. To introduce a system of allowances and develop emission trading. (p. 48)

1.2.9. To implement a modern system of air monitoring. (p. 48)

1.3. finalize legal and information base, strengthen institutional capacity required for the implementation of sustainable development objectives in the field of air quality. (p. 48)

1.3.1. To improve an order of pollution emission inventory and reporting in industries. (p. 48)

1.3.2. To prepare and approve legal acts required for implementation of EU directive requirements in the field of air protection. (p. 48)

1.3.3. To develop legal and economic measures ensuring application of joint implementation and emission trading mechanisms in Lithuania, seeking to implement the requirements of Kyoto Protocol ratified by the Law No. IX-1203 of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania on November 19, 2002. (p. 48)

1.3.4. To improve an order of issuing integrated pollution prevention and control permits. (p. 48)

1.3.5. To improve and modernize air quality monitoring system. (p. 48)

1.3.6. To introduce new greenhouse gas assessment methodology, to complete the inventory, prepare draft register and evaluate possible quantitative changes. (p. 48)

1.3.7. To prepare and approve the order of emission inventory and reporting in accordance with EU requirements. (p. 48)

1.3.8. To supplement the order of issuing integrated pollution prevention and control permits with standard requirements for greenhouse gas emissions. (p. 48)

1.3.9. To prepare a National Strategy of the Application of Joint Implementation Mechanism in Lithuania as foreseen in Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (p. 48)

1.3.10. In order to implement national pollution limits to prepare an Air Pollution Minimization Programme. (p. 49)

2. Water (p. 49)

2.1. establish a modern decentralized river basin water resource management system enabling to supply healthy drinking water meeting EU requirements to all inhabitants of the country and securing effective protection of water bodies and water ecosystems, rational use of water resources, high recreation potential as well as diversity of water ecosystems and their biological productivity. (p. 49)

2.1.1. To decouple increase of water consumption from production growth and, by introducing advanced technologies and cleaner production methods, to achieve twofold decrease of water consumption per GDP unit. (p. 49)

2.1.2. To ensure that 80% of polluted wastewater is treated up to EU standards before discharged into surface water bodies. (p. 49)

2.1.3. To achieve that quality of surface water bodies meets the requirements of EU directives. (p. 49)

2.1.4. If compared with the year 2000, to reduce the inflow of organic substances and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) into the Curonian Lagoon and the Baltic Sea by 20%. (p. 49)

2.1.5. To improve valuable freshwater fish spawning conditions and to encourage restoration and protection of salmon water bodies. (p. 49)

2.1.6. To introduce environmental management systems, advanced multi-use or closed water cycle technologies, cleaner production and pollution prevention methods allowing to save water resources and to minimize pollution in different industrial branches. (p. 49)

2.1.7. To upgrade and expand existing waste water treatment plants or to construct new plants meeting the EU requirements, introduce nitrogen and phosphorus removal in these plants, to upgrade and expand sewage collection system. (p. 49)

2.1.8. To implement pollution minimization program from agricultural sources by applying good agricultural practices, which reduce non-point pollution of water bodies. (p. 49)

- 2.1.9. To prepare and implement a minimization program for inflow of organic substances and nutrients into the Curonian Lagoon and the Baltic Sea. (p. 49)
- 2.1.10. To create favourable conditions for fish migration, to establish fish migration routes in dams, and to dredge the arms of the river Nemunas. (p. 49)

2.2. fulfil the EU requirements in the field of water consumption and protection, and secure economic effectiveness of water sector by effective use of the state, municipal, private financing and EU structural funds. (p. 49)

- 2.2.1. Following the EU Water Framework Directive, to implement integrated river basin management system at all levels. (p. 50)
- 2.2.2. To ensure that surface and underground water bodies are protected from materials that are hazardous to environment and human health. (p. 50)
- 2.2.3. To secure that all urban and rural population is supplied with drinking water meeting EU requirements. (p. 50)
- 2.2.4. To expand public drinking water supply network to the coverage of not less than 95% of urban and rural population and to ensure effective quality control of water from dug wells. (p. 50)
- 2.2.5. To reduce the amount of insufficiently treated wastewater twofold compared to 2000 levels. (p. 50)
- 2.2.6. To achieve the status of open water bodies is in accordance with the requirements of EU Bathing Waters Directive. (p. 50)
- 2.2.7. Based on the payback and accessibility principle, to prepare and implement a price policy for water supply and wastewater discharge. (p. 50)
- 2.2.8. To establish a river basin water resource and their quality management infrastructure and an adequate information system, to train specialists and sign international agreements required for river basin management, and to establish joint commissions for international river basin management. (p. 50)
- 2.2.9. To implement minimization programmes of water pollution with hazardous substances and a system to control implementation of these programmes. (p. 50)
- 2.2.10. To upgrade and expand an infrastructure of the public drinking water supply network, to expand and renovate water supply networks, to construct water treatment plants for iron removal in 64 towns. (p. 50)
- 2.2.11. To implement necessary technical and institutional measures in order to supply rural population with healthy drinking water. (p. 50)
- 2.2.12. To prepare and implement an action programme for the implementation of EU Bathing Waters Directive requirements. (p. 50)
- 2.2.13. To upgrade a system for open water bodies, surface and ground water monitoring, laboratory analysis, monitoring data storage and assessment. (p. 50)

2.3. create legal and institutional framework and strengthen institutional capacities, in order to implement a unified river basing water resource management system. (p. 50)

- 2.3.1. To restructure a management system of water resources and to establish an infrastructure of river basin management. (p. 50)
- 2.3.2. To establish an information system on use of water resources and quality assessment. To describe and legally define competence of central state institutions and separate river basin management centres. (p. 50)
- 2.3.3. To ensure supply of good quality drinking water to population of north-western regions of Lithuania where fluoride concentrations in drinking water are too high. (p. 51)
- 2.3.4. While establishing the river basin water management system to raise competence of specialists and the public, to create opportunities for broader participation of scientific institutions and the public. (p. 51)
- 2.3.5. To promote public participation in the implementation of river basin management programs. (p. 51)
- 2.3.6. To prepare an action plan for water resource use and protection. (p. 51)
- 2.3.7. To establish a center for capacity strengthening and dissemination of information on river basin water resources management system. (p. 51)

- 2.3.8. To transpose the remaining requirements of EU directives into the national legislation. *(p. 51)*
- 2.3.9. To legalize the main public bathing waters, endorse and control an order for their use, and to implement a monitoring programme of bathing waters. *(p. 51)*
- 2.3.10. To establish a system of public information and participation promotion in preparation and implementation of river basin management programmes. *(p. 51)*
- 2.3.11. To prepare a system of indicators for the integrated assessment of river basin water quality. *(p. 51)*

3. Landscape and Biological Diversity *(p. 51)*

- 3.1. preserve landscape and biological diversity, nature and cultural heritage values, promote restoration of damaged natural elements, ensure rational use of landscape and biological diversity *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.1. To preserve landscape and biological diversity and peculiarities of the state and its ethnographic regions, ensure their rational use. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.2. To develop the protected areas network and the Nature Frame by incorporating them into the European ecological networks; to increase the coverage of protected areas in Lithuania for up to 14-18% of the country's territory. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.3. To increase accessibility of protected areas to the public, promote importance and objectives of protected areas. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.4. To increase Lithuanian forest area by 3-5 percent; expand territories covered with other natural perennial vegetation. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.5. To increase the ecological stability of agrarian landscape, reduce negative impact of agriculture on biological diversity. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.6. To improve protection and rational use of cultural values. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.7. To strengthen protection of landscape at the coastal zone and marine ecosystem biodiversity, coordinate their protection and rational use for public needs. *(p. 51)*
 - 3.1.8. To ensure protection of natural hydrographical network and marine ecosystems. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.9. To ensure ecological stability of karst region and other sensitive territories. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.10. To ensure protection and rational use of recreational resources. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.11. To encourage faster restoration of damaged territories. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.12. To protect and to increase the area of natural urban landscape territories and historical green areas. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.13. To integrate protection measures of biological and landscape diversity as well as cultural heritage into the development programmes of all economic branches. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.14. To integrate Lithuanian protected areas into the European ecological networks; to designate an ecological network in the Nature Frame schemes at the national and regional levels. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.15. To designate the Nature Frame in general municipal plans. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.16. To set up cognitive tourism (by foot, bicycles, water, auto, horses, etc.) paths and tracks in the state parks; to establish a system of cognitive tourism tracks; to prepare ecological education campaigns. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.17. To implement measures foreseen in the afforestation programme of nonproductive land giving priority to the Nature Frame territories. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.18. To introduce good agricultural practices; to implement protection measures for landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage values in agrarian territories. *(p. 52)*
 - 3.1.19. To compensate land owners for restricted economic activities and reduced benefit in protected areas. *(p. 52)*

- 3.1.20. To implement EU requirements in the field of coastline protection, integrated coastal zone development, to implement the Baltic Sea protection and management measures, and optimise the coastal land-use structure. (p. 52)
- 3.1.21. To implement protection measures of natural hydrographical network and marine ecosystems. (p. 52)
- 3.1.22. To implement measures foreseen in a programme for protection of karst region. (p. 52)
- 3.1.23. To implement measures of protection of wetlands and natural meadows and management of exploited and abandoned peat bogs. (p. 52)
- 3.1.24. To prepare and implement projects on increase and management of natural and subnatural territories providing ecological and recreational functions to urbanised territories. (p. 52)

3.2. establish a modern system for protection and use of landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage in line with national interests and EU requirements. (p. 52)

- 3.2.1. To enhance and improve Lithuanian protected areas system and the Nature Frame, to ensure protection of key habitats. (p. 52)
- 3.2.2. To provide better opportunities for the public to get acquainted with protected natural and cultural values and to get involved into their protection. (p. 53)
- 3.2.3. To restore most severely damaged landscape elements, protect and increase esthetical values of landscape, to strengthen protection of traditional countryside landscape, decrease its visual pollution. (p. 53)
- 3.2.4. To improve biodiversity protection methods; to develop research on biodiversity, economic activity impact and protected areas regime. (p. 53)
- 3.2.5. To revise the Lithuanian Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan. (p. 53)
- 3.2.6. To prepare plans and regulations of protected area boundaries necessary for protection of key habitats, and to legitimate these territories. To identify the nature frame in county master plans. (p. 53)
- 3.2.7. To establish protected areas required for implementation of European Community ecological network NATURA 2000, to prepare a list of protected areas of European importance and to designate their boundaries. (p. 53)
- 3.2.8. To prepare and approve management plans of the state parks and nature management projects of other protected areas. (p. 53)
- 3.2.9. To complete Lithuanian protected areas cadastre by supplementing it with data on protected areas of European importance; to establish a protected areas information system. (p. 53)
- 3.2.10. To establish information and ecological education centres in all state parks considering their ecological capacity; to develop cognitive recreation and tourism. (p. 53)
- 3.2.11. To prepare and implement an effective system of compensation to private landowners for conservation of biological, landscape diversity and cultural heritage objects. (p. 53)
- 3.2.12. To supplement comprehensive education programmes and education modules for adults with information about protection, management and rational use of natural and cultural values. (p. 53)
- 3.2.13. To prepare and implement landscape and biodiversity research programs. (p. 53)
- 3.2.14. To implement landscape and biodiversity monitoring in accordance with the EU requirements. (p. 53)
- 3.2.15. To prepare and implement a monitoring programme of coastal dynamics. (p. 53)
- 3.2.16. To prepare and implement projects on recultivation of landfills and abandoned quarries, which do not meet environmental requirements, to dismantle or convert abandoned farm buildings for other purposes. (p. 53)

3.3. evaluate the main changing trends in landscape and biodiversity, provide legal, economic and institutional preconditions for conservation and use of this diversity as well as nature and cultural values following sustainable development principles. (p. 53)

- 3.3.1. Using advanced methods to assess Lithuanian landscape and biological diversity and the main trends. (p. 53)

- 3.3.2. To provide legal and institutional preconditions for integrated protection and rational use of nature and cultural values. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.3. To provide preconditions for conservation of key Lithuanian habitats. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.4. To establish bird protection territories of European importance. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.5. To promote the importance of landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage conservation and rational use, to increase participation of public, municipalities, regional authorities and other social partners. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.6. To ensure protection of green areas in urbanized territories and other natural areas. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.7. To prepare a national study on landscape and biodiversity. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.8. To prepare protected areas development programme considering requirements of European ecological networks and specifics of Lithuanian protected areas system. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.9. To prepare nature management plans for the designated sites and potential European Community ecological network NATURA 2000 sites. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.10. To establish a uniform institutional system for protection, management and use of nature and cultural heritage. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.11. To adopt regional architectural regulations for protected areas, to prepare and publish traditional architecture catalogues of ethnic regions. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.12. To determine the protection status of key habitats. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.13. To amend provisions of the environmental monitoring database by the Order No. 106 of March 12, 2002 of the Minister of Environment legitimating a system of landscape and biodiversity indicators and setting up information collection methods. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.14. To perform inventory and legitimate green areas of urbanized territories and other areas of recreational value; to involve public, municipal and regional authorities into protection and management of these territories. *(p. 54)*
- 3.3.15. To prepare a special management plan and action programme for the Baltic coastal zone. *(p. 54)*

4. Waste Management *(p. 54)*

- 4.1. **establish environmentally and economically effective non-hazardous and hazardous waste management system, reduce waste flows and negative impact from waste to environment and human health, ensure rational use of waste for secondary recycling and energy purposes. *(p. 54)***
 - 4.1.1. To ensure that increase of waste amounts is much slower than growth of production, and, amounts of waste accumulated for production of one GDP unit do not exceed the average level of special production branches in EU. *(p. 54)*
 - 4.1.2. To secure significantly slower increase of waste amounts than consumption expenditures. *(p. 55)*
 - 4.1.3. To ensure that major part of industrial and household waste is sorted on sites of their generation, and recycling of secondary raw materials and their use for energy purposes increases up to the average level of EU countries. *(p. 55)*
 - 4.1.4. To reduce input from waste landfills to global climate warming, increase their use for energy purposes, decrease biodegradable waste flows to landfills by 35% if compared with the amount in year 2000. *(p. 55)*
 - 4.1.5. To reduce a risk posed by radioactive waste to environment and human health. *(p. 55)*
 - 4.1.6. To introduce advanced technologies, cleaner production and pollution prevention methods enabling to save natural resources, to prevent waste generation and increase recycling in different industrial branches. *(p. 55)*
 - 4.1.7. Cooperating with the public to promote production and use of non-hazardous to environment products that have longer durability, to enlarge introduction of environmental labelling of products and primary household waste sorting. *(p. 55)*

4.1.8. To implement modern biodegradable waste management methods based on composting, biogas production and use for energy purposes. (p. 55)

4.1.9. To construct modern radioactive waste deposits. (p. 55)

4.2. **establish a modern household waste management infrastructure in all Lithuanian counties, hazardous waste management infrastructure crosscountry, and expand supply of public waste management services (p. 55)**

4.2.1. To ensure public supply of waste management services to all physical and legal persons. (p. 55)

4.2.2. To create institutional and technical conditions for collection and use of not less than 50 % of packaging waste, including not less than 55% of paper and cardboard, 60% of glass, 25% of plastic and 40% of metal. (p. 55)

4.2.3. To promote recycling of local secondary raw materials and private capital investments in waste management and recycling. (p. 55)

4.2.4. To ensure safe handling of hazardous waste and treatment of accumulated amounts of hazardous waste. (p. 55)

4.2.5. To be ready for the implementation of projects on the use of waste for energy production. (p. 55)

4.2.6. To decrease biodegradable waste flows into landfills by 25% if compared with the amounts in the year 2000. (p. 55)

4.2.7. To be ready for the management of waste generated after decommissioning of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (p. 55)

4.2.8. To close landfills those are not in compliance with EU requirements and to establish modern regional municipal waste management systems. (p. 56)

4.2.9. To establish hazardous waste collection and utilization (incineration, stabilization, deposition) system ensuring save to environment and human health handling of hazardous waste. (p. 56)

4.2.10. To prepare a feasibility study and a programme of biodegradable waste management, start implementing this programme. (p. 56)

4.2.11. To prepare a feasibility study and programme of energy production from waste, to start implementing this programme. (p. 56)

4.2.12. To enhance current capacities of radioactive waste repository. (p. 56)

4.3. **establish organizational, legal and economic preconditions for effective waste management in terms of environment and economy (p. 56)**

4.3.1. To complete transposition of EU requirements into Lithuanian waste management legislation. (p. 56)

4.3.2. To improve waste inventory and control system, to enhance household waste recycling capacities. (p. 56)

4.3.3. To establish favourable economic preconditions for the enhancement of recycling capacities of secondary raw materials, including packaging, and the use of waste for energy purposes. (p. 56)

4.3.4. To promote the importance of waste sorting and handling to the public, to expand cooperation between the public, municipal, regional authorities and private capital in the field of waste management. (p. 56)

4.3.5. To strengthen capacities of waste management specialists. (p. 56)

4.3.6. To properly prepare for effective use of EU structural funds in preparation and implementation of projects on modern household and hazardous waste management systems. (p. 56)

4.3.7. To prepare projects on regional household waste management systems and initiate their implementation. (p. 56)

4.3.8. To prepare and start implementing the projects on construction of hazardous waste incineration plant and on a safe long-term hazardous waste landfill. (p. 56)

4.3.9. To improve legal and institutional framework required for introduction of the systems for chargeable products, packaging waste management and packaging deposit-return. (p. 56)

4.3.10. To certify hazardous waste managers; to improve a training system of waste management specialists. (p. 56)

- 4.3.11. To regulate waste import by legal and economic means - to promote recycling of local secondary raw materials. (p. 56)
- 4.3.12. To improve the legislation on radioactive waste management. (p. 56)

5. Transport (p. 57)

- 5.1. coordinate development of all types of transport by giving higher priority to the transport with lower negative impact, increase energy efficiency of transport sector and use of alternative and more environment friendly fuels, reduce environmental pollution and input into the global climate change, and increase traffic safety, while establishing economically effective transport system. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.1. To increase economic and ecological efficiency of transport sector and to ensure that amounts of consumed fuel and atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions grow much slower than volumes of load and passengers transit. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.2. To increase the use of less polluting environment (liquid oil gas and compressed natural gas, low sulphur heavy fuel oil for ships) and alternative fuel and to ensure that biofuel (biodiesel, bioethanol) comprises not less than 15% of fuel used by road transport until 2020. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.3. To develop more environmentally friendly transport means with special emphasis on the development of railway and inland water transport and creation of multimodal transport systems. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.4. To promote modernization of transport means with a help of economic and legal measures by giving priority to those means, which are less fuel consuming and less polluting the environment. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.5. To economically promote development of a network of petrol stations, which sell less environment polluting and biological fuel. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.6. To implement measures for the infrastructure development of different types of transport and improvement of their interaction as well as programmes for the development of a network of bicycle tracks foreseen in the Long-term Economic Development Strategy of Lithuania until 2015. (p. 57)
 - 5.2. improve organization and regulation of traffic, reduce an input from transport to air pollution, limit noise and ensure that urban air pollution and noise do not exceed allowable norms. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.1. To reduce transit transport flows through cities and, in particular, city centres. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.2. To develop public transport sector by giving priority to less polluting and less noisy transport means. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.3. To constrict control of motor transport pollution and noise. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.4. To expand the use of biotransport (bicycles, role-skates). (p. 58)
 - 5.2.5. To optimise urban transport flows reducing loads on urban centers and traffic jams. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.6. To improve traffic safety and do not exceed the curent average level of EU countries according to a number of road victims, i.e. to reduce a numner of transport victims by approximately two times untill 2010. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.7. To construct main by-passes foreseen in the Master Plan of the Republic of Lithuania. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.8. To enlarge the involvement of private capital in modernization of urban public transport systems. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.9. To enlarge application of economic and legal measures reducing air pollution and noise from motor transport. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.10. To upgrade and expand urban air pollution monitoring, to develop noise monitoring systems. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.11. To modernize international airports, implement noise reduction measures and develop noise monitoring systems. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.12. To establish an effective traffic safety control system in accordance to the EU requirements. (p. 58)
 - 5.3. create economic and legal preconditions for the development of more environment friendly and safer transport means, and broader use of less polluting (liquid and natural gas, low sulphur heavy fuel oil) and alternative (biodiesel, bioethanol) fuel. (p. 58)
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- 5.3.1. To be ready for the increase of transport flow intensivity after becoming the EU member. (p. 58)
- 5.3.2. To increase the competitive ability of less polluting transport means (railway, inland water transport) and less environment polluting and alternative types of fuel. (p. 58)
- 5.3.3. To justify from economic point of view and legitimate the polluter pays principle in the transport sector. (p. 58)
- 5.3.4. To prepare an integrated programme for the increase of transport safety (taking in account the EU commitments to reduce a number of transport victims by two times until 2010). (p. 59)
- 5.3.5. To establish an economic and legal framework for the increase of competitive ability of environment friendly transport means and less environment polluting and alternative types of fuel. (p. 59)
- 5.3.6. To prepare programmes for urban public transport modernization and development of a network of bicycle tracks. (p. 59)
- 5.3.7. To prepare and implement public ecological education programs, which promote broader use of public and biological transport. (p. 59)
- 5.3.8. To legitimate taxes and administrative measures for control and restriction of pollution and noise from transport means. (p. 59)

6. Industry (p. 59)

- 6.1. **direct the development of industrial sector to advanced and environment friendly technologies, increase not only economic but also ecological efficiency of enterprises, save resources and minimize negative impact to environment. (p. 59)**
 - 6.1.1. To increase economic and ecological efficiency of production and ensure that consumption of energy and water in industry per production of GDP unit is reduced by about twice, and, according to eco-efficiency indicators, to reach the current average level of EU countries. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.2. To increase production based on new technologies up to 20-25% of a total amount of production and, according to this indicator, to come to the current average level of EU countries. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.3. To substitute hazardous to environment and human health materials used in production with non-hazardous materials. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.4. To promote, applying economic and legal measures, the development of industrial branches requiring science and knowledge rather than natural resources, to modernize production and to introduce as many as possible the newest technologies and cleaner production methods. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.5. To expand scientific research and consultations in order to promote design, improvement and implementation of advanced, environment friendly production technologies, more efficient use of energy and other natural resources. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.6. To promote economically efficient industrial branches based on knowledge and advanced technologies. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.7. To implement a programme for substitution of hazardous materials to environment and human health used in production with non-hazardous materials. (p. 60)
- 6.2. **enhance use of local renewable resources and recycling of secondary raw materials, develop equipment and installations minimizing impact to environment and production of multi-use packaging, enlarge implementation of cleaner production methods. (p. 60)**
 - 6.2.1. To develop production of biofuel and biological lubricants, i.e. to recycle of rape and grain production for energy purposes. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.2. To increase recycling of local secondary raw materials and to ensure that Lithuanian companies are able to recycle amounts of secondary raw materials foreseen in the National Strategic Waste Management Plan. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.3. To increase production of equipment and installations minimizing impact to environment and multi-use packaging. (p. 60)

- 6.2.4. To minimize negative impact of industry to environment and to ensure that cleaner production methods are introduced in not less than one third of Lithuanian industrial companies. *(p. 60)*
- 6.2.5. To provide investment support for the establishment and development of companies producing biofuel and biological lubricants and recycling secondary raw materials. *(p. 60)*
- 6.2.6. To create favorable economic conditions for private capital participation in the development of infrastructure for the supply of quality local secondary raw materials to recycling companies. *(p. 60)*
- 6.2.7. To economically promote design and production of installations minimizing impact to environment and multi-use packaging. *(p. 60)*
- 6.2.8. To provide investment support to implementation of cleaner production methods in Lithuanian industrial companies. *(p. 60)*
- 6.2.9. To prepare regulations on use of hazardous to environment and human health materials in production and a programme for their substitution with non-hazardous materials. *(p. 60)*

6.3. prepare legal, economic and institutional framework promoting implementation of advanced environment friendly technologies and equipment, efficient use of energy and other natural resources, recycling of secondary raw materials, and substitute hazardous materials used in production with non-hazardous materials. *(p. 60)*

- 6.3.1. To increase competitive ability of environment friendly products and enhance their production. *(p. 60)*
- 6.3.2. To strengthen an incentive approach of economic measures regulating the use of resources and environmental pollution. *(p. 60)*
- 6.3.3. To establish favorable economic and legal preconditions for expansion of companies producing biofuel and biological oil and recycling secondary raw materials. *(p. 60)*
- 6.3.4. To legally adjust the use of hazardous to environment and human health materials in production. *(p. 61)*
- 6.3.5. To prepare and implement public education programmes promoting broader use of fuel produced from renewable resources and products made from local secondary raw materials, to legitimate special labelling of these products. *(p. 61)*
- 6.3.6. To establish economic mechanisms promoting more efficient use of energy and raw materials in Lithuanian industrial companies, to manufacture non-hazardous to environment products and label them with certified labels ("Lily"), to promote use of these products to the public. *(p. 61)*
- 6.3.7. To improve a public procurement order which prioritizes sale of production from enterprises having environmental management certificates (ISO 14000). *(p. 61)*
- 6.3.8. To prepare methodics for assessment of impact from products to environment through their whole life cycle and to adjust them to Lithuanian companies. *(p. 61)*
- 6.3.9. To prepare rules for preparation of reports on sustainable development effectiveness, economic and legal incentive mechanisms for implementation of these reports in Lithuanian companies. *(p. 61)*

7. Energy *(p. 61)*

7.1. form well balanced energy sector capable to compete in an open international energy market and ensure constant and safe supply of energy to all economic branches in Lithuania, increase energy production and distribution efficiency, expand use of local renewable and waste energy resources as well as ecologically clean organic fuel, comply with international commitments regarding the emission limits of pollutants and greenhouse gases into the air. *(p. 61)*

- 7.1.1. To increase electricity and heat production and distribution efficiency, to reduce energy losses in distribution networks and emission of pollutants and greenhouse gas per produced energy unit. *(p. 61)*
- 7.1.2. To reduce country's dependence on fuel import, to ensure that energy production from local renewable and waste energy resources constantly increases and comprises not less than 15% of primary energy balance until 2020, and rationally use waste for energy production. *(p. 61)*
- 7.1.3. To ensure that combined heat and power production comprises about 35% of electricity production. *(p. 61)*

- 7.1.4. To expand the use of cleaner organic fuel. (p. 61)
- 7.1.5. To decommission Ignalina NPP, dismantle reactors and ensure treatment of radioactive waste. (p. 61)
- 7.1.6. Using economic and organizational measures to promote energy production from local renewable (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small scale hydroenergy, biomass) and waste resources, to implement modern alternative energy production methods. (p. 62)
- 7.1.7. To support scientific research in the field of renewable energy sources and optimization of energy systems, to promote design, improvement and implementation of innovative energy technologies. (p. 62)
- 7.1.8. To upgrade and expand centralized heat supply systems, to renovate heat supply networks, create conditions for competition among heat producers and possibilities for consumers to regulate heat consumption. (p. 62)
- 7.1.9. To renovate an infrastructure of electricity supply (modernize electricity substations, partly renovate electricity transmission and distribution networks). (p. 62)
- 7.1.10. To expand natural gas distribution networks. (p. 62)

7.2. use EU, state support and private funds effectively, secure safe energy supply to all economic branches in Lithuania and do not exceed pollution limits after the decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. (p. 62)

- 7.2.1. To be ready for safe decommissioning of Ignalina NPP, underground deposition of radioactive waste and long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel. (p. 62)
- 7.2.2. Upgrade thermoelectrical power plants, secure electricity supply and do not exceed pollution limits after decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. (p. 62)
- 7.2.3. To ensure that local renewable and waste energy resources comprise not less than 12% in primary energy balance until 2010. (p. 62)
- 7.2.4. To increase efficiency of primary energy transformation in electricity and, in particular, centralized heat supply sectors, to reduce heat transmission losses. (p. 62)
- 7.2.5. To decrease vulnerability of economy if supply of energy resources from Russia is suspended or limited. (p. 62)
- 7.2.6. To prepare and implement a complex of environmental measures in thermoelectrical power plants, to install new burners, combustion product treatment facilities in these power plants. (p. 62)
- 7.2.7. To expand combined heat and power production where economically feasible. (p. 62)
- 7.2.8. To integrate Lithuanian energy system into the EU energy system. (p. 62)
- 7.2.9. To establish required infrastructure, to train specialists for decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. (p. 62)
- 7.2.10. To prepare and start implementation of special long-term municipal heat sector development plans. (p. 62)

7.3. establish organizational, legal and economic preconditions for effective operation of energy sector without exceeding allowable limits of impact to environment. (p. 62)

- 7.3.1. To promote use of ecologically cleaner organic fuel - natural gas, low sulphur heavy fuel oil, and other type of fuel, to adjust taxes on natural resources and environmental pollution. (p. 63)
- 7.3.2. Using economic measures to increase competitive ability of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small scale hydroenergy, etc.), promote broader use of these sources. (p. 63)
- 7.3.3. To liberalize electricity and natural gas sectors by establishing preconditions for efficiency increase in energy sector. (p. 63)
- 7.3.4. To implement European Union environmental directives in energy sector. (p. 63)
- 7.3.5. To specify and amend existing and to prepare new legal acts ensuring the expansion of production and use of local renewable and waste energy resources. (p. 63)
- 7.3.6. To prepare legal acts and technical documents, which are required to increase energy consumption efficiency. (p. 63)
- 7.3.7. To identify main development directions in heat supply sector. (p. 63)

- 7.3.8. To implement pollution emission monitoring in the largest thermoelectrical power plants and boiler houses. (p. 63)

8. Agriculture (p. 63)

- 8.1. **implement more environment friendly farming not only in ecological but also conventional farms, intensively develop ecological farms, supply high quality healthy food products and raw materials required for fuel production to internal and external markets, protect and rationally use material and spiritual rural heritage, while developing economically effective and competitive agriculture (p. 63)**
- 8.1.1. To intensively develop ecological grain and livestock production, to ensure that production from ecological farms constitutes not less than 15% of all agricultural production and selling of certified ecological products in internal market - not less than 7% of total amount of food products. (p. 63)
- 8.1.2. To increase cultivation of rape and cereals for production of biological fuel (biodiesel, bioethanol) and biological oils and to ensure that their total yield is sufficient to produce not less than 15% of fuel required to satisfy transport demands. (p. 63)
- 8.1.3. To ensure high quality and safety of agricultural products with special emphasis to ecological products. (p. 63)
- 8.1.4. To increase ecological stability of agricultural territories, to reduce impact from erosion and threat to biological diversity. (p. 63)
- 8.1.5. To protect and rationally use material and spiritual rural heritage. (p. 63)
- 8.1.6. To economically support the development of ecological farms, encourage scientific research and performance of consulting institutions in order to increase efficiency of ecological farming, to promote use of products cultivated in ecological farms. (p. 64)
- 8.1.7. To introduce good agricultural practices in conventional farms, economically encourage minimal use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides, increase cultivation of crops for the production of biological fuel and development of alternative field production. (p. 64)
- 8.1.8. To cultivate meadow and water protection zones, increase Lithuanian forest area by 3 per cent at the expense of non-productive land. (p. 64)
- 8.1.9. To prepare and implement a programme on protection of rural cultural heritage and its careful use. (p. 64)
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- 8.2. **reduce impact from agriculture to environment with special attention to ecologically sensitive areas, increase competitive ability of average and small farms, supply Lithuania with healthy food products of high quality (p. 64)**
- 8.2.1. To reduce impact from agriculture to ecologically sensitive areas, to increase their stability. (p. 64)
- 8.2.2. To increase possibilities for sale of ecological products inside and outside of the country and ensure that all ecological agricultural production is sold at prices corresponding to their actual values. (p. 64)
- 8.2.3. To increase competitive ability of average and small farms; to ensure environmentally friendly farming in these farms. (p. 64)
- 8.2.4. To reduce negative impact from organic and mineral fertilizers and pesticides to environment and quality of agricultural production; to ensure quality control of local and imported agricultural products. (p. 64)
- 8.2.5. To implement ecological and environmentally friendly conventional farming methods in ecologically sensitive areas (the karst region, hilly regions), to develop antierosion agricultural measures, cultivate anti-erosion seedlings. (p. 64)
- 8.2.6. To establish a uniform, stable supply, quality control and trading system of ecological agricultural products. (p. 64)
- 8.2.7. To encourage re-orientation of average and small-size farms to non-traditional alternative branches of field and livestock production and more profitable and environmentally friendly farming methods. (p. 64)

- 8.2.8. To prepare and implement a programme encouraging a minimum use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides and their effective control by economic and legal measures, to strengthen a quality control infrastructure of food products and raw materials. *(p. 64)*
- 8.2.9. To economically encourage construction of manure storage facilities and reconstruction of current storage facilities in line with EU requirements. *(p. 64)*

8.3. create such economic and legal framework which is favourable to the development of ecological farms, protection of biological and landscape diversity and cultural heritage, production and utilization of renewable energy resources, cultivation of good quality and safe agricultural products; strengthen capacity to compete in market economy conditions. *(p. 64)*

- 8.3.1. To increase competitive ability of ecological farms, encourage their intensive development. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.2. To promote cultivation of rape and cereals for production of biological fuel, development of alternative field and livestock production branches. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.3. To create preconditions for more effective protection of biological and landscape diversity and cultural heritage as well as increase their abundance. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.4. To increase capacity of farms to produce good quality and save products and adjust their work to conditions of open competition. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.5. To prepare programmes and projects for the development of ecological farms, to establish necessary mechanisms for their support from the state and EU funds. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.6. To prepare programmes on expansion of crop areas cultivated for production of biological fuel and re-orientation of farms to alternative farming, create and implement economic incentives for their implementation. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.7. To train specialists in the field of ecological agriculture, alternative grain and livestock production, to expand consultation services and institutions, encourage their more active performance. *(p. 65)*
- 8.3.8. Implementing the programme for the increase of forest area in Lithuania, to carry out an inventory of poor-value and abandoned land, to prepare projects on field and water protection plantations. *(p. 65)*

9. Housing *(p. 65)*

9.1. create a modern housing infrastructure, good and hygienic household conditions, to increase housing energy efficiency, to ensure modern and quality public services available to everyone, to reduce housing negative impact to environment *(p. 65)*

- 9.1.1. To increase energy efficiency of housing by approximately two times and, according to this indicator, to meet the current average level of EU countries. *(p. 65)*
- 9.1.2. To increase energy supply and distribution efficiency, to reduce energy losses in networks. *(p. 65)*
- 9.1.3. To ensure that the amount of household waste grows at a significantly slower rate than the expenditure of inhabitants. *(p. 65)*
- 9.1.4. To create conditions for not less than 65% of household waste to be sorted and delivered for secondary use. *(p. 65)*
- 9.1.5. To renovate buildings improving their thermal behaviour (isolation of walls, replacement of windows). *(p. 66)*
- 9.1.6. To upgrade thermal units in houses, install heat control devices and meters in apartments, renovate heat supply networks. *(p. 66)*
- 9.1.7. To cooperating with the public, to encourage and expand the use of long-term, non-hazardous to environment and multiuse packaging, primary sorting of household waste, improvement of household waste collection system. *(p. 66)*

9.2. establish an effective housing modernisation and maintenance system; rationally use the state, municipal and EU support funds as well as private means for housing sector development and quality maintenance *(p. 66)*

- 9.2.1. To establish a harmonized system for housing modernisation and maintenance involving coordination activities of state, municipal and private institutions. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.2. To promote and encourage active public participation in housing management. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.3. To ensure effective use of the state, municipal and private funds and control their use in housing sector development. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.4. To ensure that 80% of all Lithuanian inhabitants are connected to the high quality public water supply networks and rural population has a possibility to use good quality drinking water. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.5. To ensure timely implementation of EU assistance and its effective use in the development of housing infrastructure. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.6. To create effectively managed regional water and heat supply, sewage discharge and waste management systems with a uniform tariff policy. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.7. To attract private capital and implement best available international experience in the field of water supply, sewage discharge and waste management systems and centralized heat supply companies. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.8. To establish a network of institutions for technical energy certification of dwellings. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.9. To implement energy saving measures of immediate necessity all over Lithuania in housing (modernisation of thermal units in buildings, renovation of wall and roof junctures, insulation of windows). *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.10. To prepare and start implementing investment projects on renewal housing infrastructure. *(p. 66)*
- 9.2.11. To expand and renovate water supply networks, to implement technical and institutional measures to supply rural inhabitants with healthy drinking water. *(p. 66)*

9.3. create economic and legal preconditions promoting renovation of housing and energy saving, to promote renovation and effective maintenance of housing infrastructure. *(p. 66)*

- 9.3.1. To create legal and economic preconditions encouraging renovation and energy saving in housing. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.2. To legitimate polluter pays principle in the sector of public services. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.3. To establish economic mechanisms to encourage economic and ecological efficiency of public services and ensure their accessibility. *(p. 66)*
- 9.3.4. To improve legal regulation of housing sector maintenance. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.5. To create legal preconditions for active public participation in solving of housing management problems. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.6. To set up and legitimate quality standards for heat and water supply, waste water discharges, waste management and housing maintenance services. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.7. To set up economic and legal mechanisms promoting the establishment of home owners associations in apartment buildings and more active public participation in solving problems related to household. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.8. To establish an effective financial support system based on social groups of inhabitants for promotion of investment projects of energy saving in houses. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.9. To establish and legitimate mandatory economic mechanisms for accumulation of finances from home owners required for maintenance of apartment buildings. *(p. 67)*
- 9.3.10. To develop administrative capacity of specialists in the field of housing maintenance. *(p. 67)*

10. Tourism *(p. 67)*

10.1. develop tourism and recreation in parallel ensuring preservation of natural and cultural peculiarities of Lithuanian regions, minimization of negative impact to environment, positive economic and social changes in rural areas, and create favourable conditions to better know the country and form its positive image *(p. 67)*

- 10.1.1. To link tourism development with the knowledge in Lithuanian history, statehood, ethno culture, natural and cultural values, and form positive image of the state. *(p. 67)*

- 10.1.2. To expand a network of specialized recreational territories in natural environment; improve an infrastructure of services for holidaymakers and tourists providing inhabitants of rural regions with a possibility to have more job choices and steady income. (p. 67)
- 10.1.3. To strengthen a national recreation and tourism support system giving priority to the development of ecological, cognitive and remedial tourism, promoting this business in regions with different recreation potential, supporting projects, which create conditions for rational use of natural and cultural recreational resources, in prioritised way. (p. 67)
- 10.1.4. Encouraging tourism development, diversity of services and growth of employment rate in tourism sector, ensure that tourism forms not less than 8% of the country's GDP, and load on recreational territories does not exceed their carrying capacity. (p. 68)
- 10.1.5. To establish an integral infrastructure of recreation and tourism services fully meeting growing demands of local and incoming tourism without exceeding carrying capacity of territories. (p. 68)
- 10.1.6. To establish a national representative cultural tourism route promoting creation of new working places in this route and implementation of nature protection projects. (p. 68)
- 10.1.7. To implement projects on route networks of regional state parks in Aukštaitija, Dzūkija, Žemaitija and Pajūris. (p. 68)
- 10.1.8. To establish tourism and recreation centres in small towns with proper conditions. (p. 68)
- 10.1.9. To create a system of financial levers promoting development of tourism business and its infrastructure. (p. 68)

10.2. develop countryside tourism, promote leisure and tourism infrastructure development in rural areas, ensure protection and rational use of natural and cultural values (p. 68)

- 10.2.1. Effectively using state, municipal and EU support to develop leisure and tourism potential in rural areas. (p. 68)
- 10.2.2. To secure more even distribution of tourism infrastructure in the country's territory; to seek effective protection and optimal use of natural and cultural recreation areas with respect to their carrying capacity. (p. 68)
- 10.2.3. To ensure broader use a potential of protected areas, first of all national and regional parks, in order to develop ecological education and promote natural and cultural values. (p. 68)
- 10.2.4. To promote Lithuanian recreational recourses and tourism possibilities within and outside the country; to improve information about national natural and cultural values and their protection methods. (p. 68)
- 10.2.5. To promote bicycling and inland water transport, in particular in recreational and protected areas. (p. 68)
- 10.2.6. To prepare a national support programme and investment promotion system for countryside tourism development. (p. 68)
- 10.2.7. To prepare special plans and development programmes of major recreational territories of national and regional importance (Pajūrys, Vilnius-Trakai, Kaunas-Jurbarkas, Ignalina-Molėtai, etc.), to foresee complex protection measures of natural and cultural heritage protection measures. (p. 68)
- 10.2.8. To prepare a project on water tourism route in river Nemunas, and a programme of its revival; to organize a cruise route at the coast of the Baltic Sea along with the construction of yacht piers in Palanga and Šventoji. (p. 69)
- 10.2.9. To establish information and ecological education centres in protected areas, first of all, national parks, and, taking into account their carrying capacity, develop cognitive recreation and tourism. (p. 69)
- 10.2.10. To set-up regional tourism organizations and information centres providing more comprehensive information about history, natural and cultural values of Lithuania. (p. 69)
- 10.2.11. To finalize construction of bicycle tracks "Baltijos takas" and "Rytų Europos takas" of Eurovela system, to develop a network of bicycle tracks in national and regional parks. (p. 69)

10.3. improve legislative basis in order to ensure favourable conditions for recreation and tourism business, ensure that recreation and tourism development is within the carrying capacity of territories and does not pose a threat to environment (p. 69)

- 10.3.1. To develop possibilities for use of recreation and protected areas for leisure and tourism, taking into account their ecological sensitivity and recreational capacity. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.2. To expand planning and design activities of recreational regions by preparing integrated projects for the main potential recreational regions with respect to their recreational capacity. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.3. To develop recreation and tourism business capacity. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.4. To improve and encourage treatment in resorts as one of the most perspective possibilities of tourism development and health improvement enabling to increase the employment rate and income of inhabitants of resort areas. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.5. To limit motor transport traffic in recreational territories, to increase use of bicycles, horses and water transport. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.6. To draft a law on Lithuanian recreational territories and necessary amendments and revisions of other legislation with special emphasis on consistency between tourism development and sustainable use of environment. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.7. To prepare Rules on preparation of special planning documents for recreational territories with specific regulations for use of these territories. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.8. To prepare programmes for the development of a network of biotransport roads and tracks in suburban zones, recreational and protected areas. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.9. To prepare and legitimate regional regulations on use of recreational resources and methodics on assessment of recreational resources. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.10. To prepare cognitive tours to foreign travel agencies and journalists around Lithuania; to introduce them to the most valuable natural and cultural resources and achievements of their protection. *(p. 69)*
- 10.3.11. To foresee a set of lectures on the importance of environmental protection and sustainable development methods and measures in training programmes for tourism and excursion guides. *(p. 70)*

11. Employment *(p. 70)*

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- 11.1. while developing economy of the country and implementing economic reform and restructurization, to accelerate the development of economic factors stimulating growth of employment rate and reducing differences between regions, to increase flexibility of labour market, reduce unemployment rate, ensure competitive ability and mobility of labour force, create preconditions and conditions for achievement of high employment rate *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.1. To consistently implement an active employment and human resource development policy, ensure that employment rate is up to 70% and unemployment rate does not exceed 6-7%, i.e., according to these indicators, Lithuania meets the current average level of EU countries. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.2. To ensure such labour force qualification, which meets demands of the labour market and creates conditions for strengthening of employment capacity. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.3. To increase employment opportunities in problematic regions and reduce regional differences between the employment and unemployment rate. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.4. To implement an active and purposeful labour market policy, to increase the efficiency of labour market institutions and expand participation of social partners. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.5. To train the qualified labour force, capable to adjust to market changes, to improve systems of professional education and life-long learning. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.6. To prepare and implement the national plans and regional programmes of increasing employment. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.1.7. To improve an employment, and labour market management system. *(p. 70)*
 - 11.2. consistently increase the employment rate, ensure conditions for full employment; improve employment quality and productivity; involve more people, facing problems of integration or having different social obstacles to work, into the labour market *(p. 71)*
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- 11.2.1. In order to prevent unemployment, to increase efficiency of the active labour market policy measures for the decrease of long-lasting and youth unemployment rate. (p. 71)
- 11.2.2. To create favourable conditions to move from illegal to legal work. (p. 71)
- 11.2.3. To create favourable conditions to start business; encourage businessmen to establish “better” working places (competitive, better conditions to improve qualification, good payment, etc.) (p. 71)
- 11.2.4. To create favourable conditions for older people to stay active in labour market. (p. 71)
- 11.2.5. To increase capability of the labour force to adjust to changes. (p. 71)
- 11.2.6. To create favourable conditions for life-long learning. (p. 71)
- 11.2.7. To improve integration of people with social exclusion and with different integration problems into the labour market. (p. 71)
- 11.2.8. To ensure good and safe working conditions in accordance with EU standards; to consistently follow the equal rights principle while engaging people to work and making payments. (p. 71)
- 11.2.9. To encourage integration of social exclusion groups into the labour market. (p. 71)
- 11.2.10. To decrease black employment rate. (p. 71)
- 11.2.11. To ensure the right tendency and magnitude of employment promotion measures that allow ensuring such payment, which does not humiliate peoples’ dignity. (p. 71)
- 11.2.12. To create a labour force policy monitoring system, to improve data bases and information processing and analysis systems. (p. 71)
- 11.2.13. To create good and safe work conditions, which meet the EU standards. (p. 71)
- 11.2.14. To create a stable and reliable system of insurance from unemployment. (p. 71)
- 11.2.15. To form labour market accessible to everyone, ensure equal employment opportunities to women and men, and establish workplaces for disabled people and former prisoners. (p. 71)
- 11.2.16. With the help of tax policy and measures of social support to the elderly, to reduce motivation for illegal employment. (p. 71)
- 11.2.17. To create more favourable conditions for the work of private employment intermediation institutions. (p. 71)

11.3. create economic, legal and institutional preconditions for promotion of employment, establishment of new workplaces, retraining of unemployed people and keeping qualification of employed labour force, to ensure minimum social security in case of unemployment. (p. 71)

- 11.3.1. To secure better flexibility and mobility of the labour market. (p. 72)
- 11.3.2. To form favorable economic conditions for establishment of new workplaces, to develop flexible forms for organization of work and payments (remote, amateur, agency work, etc.). (p. 72)
- 11.3.3. To increase opportunities for labour force re-training, promote life-long learning. (p. 72)
- 11.3.4. To reduce the pressure of direct and indirect taxation on working people, cost of labour force to employer and motivation for black employment. (p. 72)
- 11.3.5. To urgently resolve problems of long-lasting and youth unemployment. (p. 72)
- 11.3.6. To diminish regional employment differences. (p. 72)
- 11.3.7. To develop flexible forms of work organization and payment (remote, amateur, agency work, etc.). (p. 72)
- 11.3.8. To improve public information about possibilities and measures for increase of employment rate. (p. 72)
- 11.3.9. To prepare mid-term and long-term state and regional prognosis on labour market demands and labour market development. (p. 72)
- 11.3.10. To stimulate partners of labour market (employers, professional unions, municipal institutions, non-governmental organizations) to increase employment rate at the local level. (p. 72)
- 11.3.11. To improve performance of state and regional administrations and its coordination in implementation of the policy on increase of employment. (p. 72)

- 11.3.12. To improve management of labour market institutions directing them to increase of employment rate and closer cooperation with social partners. (p. 72)

12. Poverty and Social Exclusion (p. 72)

- 12.1. secure that poor people and groups of social exclusion not only have an appropriate amount of material goods or social services but also possibilities to acquire proper education, receive good quality health care services, own a dwelling which meets social standards and have healthy work conditions, a possibility to choose and influence major decisions in life (p. 72)
- 12.1.1. To form and implement social policy based on social justice and solidarity principles. (p. 72)
- 12.1.2. To decrease social differentiation and poverty, to reduce urban and rural differences of poverty levels. (p. 72)
- 12.1.3. To overcome regional disbalances in terms of all social development aspects. (p. 72)
- 12.1.4. To increase a part of GDP for social security by about two times and, based on this indicator, meet the current average level of EU countries. (p. 72)
- 12.1.5. To implement a national social security policy ensuring social coverage of all country's population and divert social security from the main social risk factors. (p. 73)
- 12.1.6. To plan and implement poverty and social exclusion prevention measures. (p. 73)
- 12.1.7. To implement, constantly revise and amend a Poverty Reduction Strategy of Lithuania prepared in 2000 following its implementation programme for 2002-2004 approved by the Governmental Resolution No. 1753 of November 7, 2002. (p. 73)
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- 12.2. improve guarantees provided by a pension system, direct social support to those inhabitants who need it the most, ensure minimum economic safety to people of social exclusion groups, eliminate ultimate poverty (p. 73)
- 12.2.1. To improve pension insurance by coordinating current financing (the state social insurance) and accumulative (pension fund) mechanisms. (p. 73)
- 12.2.2. To ensure such expedience and magnitude of social support measures which do not humiliate dignity of people receiving this support. (p. 73)
- 12.2.3. While income of people increases, to ensure universally accepted modern system of consumption. (p. 73)
- 12.2.4. To create conditions for supply of housing to people from social exclusion groups through the development of necessary legal, economic and administrative measures. (p. 73)
- 12.2.5. To establish a poverty and social exclusion monitoring system, necessary data bases and information processing and analysis systems. (p. 73)
- 12.2.6. To finalize the social support reform in order to ensure support to those who need it the most. (p. 73)
- 12.2.7. To reform the pension system closely coordinating current financing (state social insurance) and accumulative (pension fund) mechanisms. (p. 73)
- 12.2.8. To create mechanisms for supply of housing on soft terms to people from social exclusion groups. (p. 73)
- 12.2.9. To expand a network of social institutions, train social workers. (p. 73)
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- 12.3. create economic and institutional preconditions in order to ensure more effective approach to poverty and social exclusion problems with special emphasis on integration of mostly vulnerable social groups into the society, raise the competence of social workers. (p. 73)
- 12.3.1. To assist employable people from social exclusion groups to return to economically active jobs. (p. 73)
- 12.3.2. To put greater emphasis on integration of disabled, elderly people and former prisoners into the society. (p. 73)
- 12.3.3. To better coordinate efforts of state, municipal and non-governmental institutions in minimizing poverty and social exclusion. (p. 73)

- 12.3.4. To improve information about social support possibilities and limitations. (p. 74)
- 12.3.5. To improve a legal framework of social security. (p. 74)
- 12.3.6. To improve information of social exclusion groups about their social rights and implementation possibilities. (p. 74)
- 12.3.7. To more efficiently use non-governmental resources and capacity for the improvement of social support, to create favorable conditions for functioning of these nongovernmental systems of social support. (p. 74)
- 12.3.8. To create more favorable conditions for social insurance to farmers and selfemployed persons. (p. 74)
- 12.3.9. To analyze reasons of a deep poverty and implement measures for its urgent eradication. (p. 74)

13. Public Health (p. 74)

13.1. reduce risk to human health, protect and improve health of Lithuanian inhabitants, ensure high quality health care services, ensure health equity and improvement of quality of life (p. 74)

- 13.1.1. To reduce environmental hazard risk posed to human health. (p. 74)
- 13.1.2. To increase the average life expectancy. (p. 74)
- 13.1.3. To perform an active prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases. (p. 74)
- 13.1.4. To prevent addictive disorders. (p. 74)
- 13.1.5. To ensure safe, good quality and effective personal and public health care services according to European Union requirements. (p. 74)
- 13.1.6. To form active society responsible for its health. (p. 74)
- 13.1.7. To implement environmental pollution reduction measures, substitute nonhazardous materials for hazardous to human health materials in production and household. (p. 74)
- 13.1.8. To carry out human health risk assessment of living and working environment risk factors. (p. 74)
- 13.1.9. To develop capacities of social risk and health risk groups to adapt to the environment by educating how to overcome health problems on their own. (p. 74)
- 13.1.10. To improve an early identification and control system of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors. (p. 74)
- 13.1.11. To prepare and implement integrated programmes on non-communicable diseases and traumas prevention. (p. 74)
- 13.1.12. To prepare and constantly implement prevention and control programmes on communicable diseases. (p. 74)
- 13.1.13. To prepare prevention programmes on drug addiction at schools, to expand long-term social and medical rehabilitation of drug abusers and people infected with HIV. To participate in the international drug addiction prevention programmes of European Union. (p. 75)

13.2. develop a modern and effective public health care system based on co-operation among social partners and ensure healthy lifestyle, healthy environment, accessible and proper health care (p. 75)

- 13.2.1. To develop public health conception by integrating personal and public health systems. (p. 75)
- 13.2.2. To improve the prevention of health risk factors. (p. 75)
- 13.2.3. To develop sustainable system for maintenance and improvement of healthy living environment including housing. (p. 75)
- 13.2.4. To form, based on health surveys, an understanding of politicians, different specialists and the public about potential impact of environmental and economic activities on human health. (p. 75)
- 13.2.5. To promote active public participation in public and environmental health decision-making and implementation processes. (p. 75)
- 13.2.6. To implement economic incentives in the field of prevention diseases. (p. 75)

- 13.2.7. To implement the State Programme on Trauma Prevention for 2000-2010 approved by the Governmental Order No, 423 on April 14, 2000. (p. 75)
- 13.2.8. To implement the State Tobacco Control Programme approved by the Governmental Order No. 954 on July 30, 1998 and the State Alcohol Control Programme approved by the Governmental Order No, 212 on February 25, 1999. (p. 75)
- 13.2.9. To prepare and implement a National Programme on Drug Control and Prevention of Drug Addiction, AIDS Prevention and Control Programme. (p. 75)
- 13.2.10. To implement National Mental Diseases Prevention Programme, approved by the Governmental Order No. 1441 on December 20, 1999. (p. 75)
- 13.2.11. To promote healthy lifestyle, increase physical activity of children, youth and other age groups. (p. 75)
- 13.2.12. To prepare and implement a revised National Environmental Health Action Programme. (p. 75)
- 13.2.13. To promote public health policy, its objectives and measures. (p. 75)
- 13.2.14. To inform the public and politicians about health impacts and risks of environmental factors. (p. 75)
- 13.2.15. To encourage and support initiatives of the society (community) in the strengthening of public health. (p. 75)

13.3. establish economic, legal and organizational preconditions for public health promotion. (p. 75)

- 13.3.1. To form a legal system of public health care. (p. 76)
- 13.3.2. To improve public health management based on health information and knowledge. (p. 76)
- 13.3.3. To ensure quick response to public health threats. (p. 76)
- 13.3.4. To strengthen health and perform prevention of diseases giving priority to the improvement of children health. (p. 76)
- 13.3.5. To improve professional skills of civil servants and specialists. (p. 76)
- 13.3.6. To develop a public health care legal base in accordance with European Union requirements. (p. 76)
- 13.3.7. To establish preconditions for an integrated environment and health information system. (p. 76)
- 13.3.8. To develop an information system for monitoring of the health status of inhabitants and health care system. (p. 76)
- 13.3.9. To investigate effectiveness of human health promotion. (p. 76)
- 13.3.10. To perform scientific research in the field of health impact of physical, social and economic environment. (p. 76)
- 13.3.11. To introduce a computerised registration and monitoring system for communicable diseases and their causes. (p. 76)
- 13.3.12. To implement the Programme of Epidemiological Care and Control of Communicable Diseases for 2003-2006 approved by the Order No. V-65 dated February 5, 2003 of the Minister of Health. (p. 76)
- 13.3.13. To implement the National Environmental Health Action Programme for 2003- 2006. (p. 76)
- 13.3.14. To prepare a National Strategy and an Action Plan on Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition Improvement. (p. 76)
- 13.3.15. To regularly inform the public about public health problems, methods for health promotion and disease prevention, to promote knowledge about healthy lifestyle and prevention of diseases. (p. 76)
- 13.3.16. To establish a system of training and re-qualification of public health specialists. (p. 76)
- 13.3.17. To integrate measures for children health promotion into the on-going public health programmes; to prepare and implement special programmes for the improvement of children health. (p. 76)

14. Education and science (p. 76)

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- 14.1. educate independent, active and responsible members of society, develop the intellectual potential of the society so that knowledge and science may become a principal force ensuring sustainable implementation of economic, social and environmental objectives (p. 76)**
- 14.1.1. To ensure accessibility to various levels of education and ensure that 95% of Lithuanian children acquire quality primary education, 95% of pupils graduated from primary school acquire secondary education and a vocational qualification which is in demand in the labour market, while 60% of Lithuanian young people acquire tertiary education. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.2. To create a continually learning society (life-long learning) and accessibility to continuing education for those who decide to change or improve their qualification. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.3. To train highly qualified specialists in different fields who are well aware of Lithuanian, EU and global development tendencies, and ensure that these specialists are capable of competing in internal and international labour markets as well as contributing to social changes. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.4. To encourage the promotion of sustainable development ideas at all education levels. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.5. To ensure systematic development of science and technologies creating preconditions for development of an information society based on science, advanced and environmentally-friendly technologies and innovations. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.6. To regulate principles and objectives of teaching appropriate to sustainable development at different levels of education legislation, and seek that education encourages development of an information society. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.7. To regularly revise and renew education programs at different levels taking into account national priorities and the objectives of eurointegration and globalization processes. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.8. To prepare and implement teacher education programmes which integrate sustainable development issues and are based on current science and research. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.9. To develop and implement methods of active learning, promote integrated learning and interdisciplinary studies, based on actual economic, social and environmental problems. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.10. To carry out scientific research in education content and methods and monitor the course of “education for sustainable development”. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.11. To enhance flexible forms and methods of study that provide working people the possibility to reach and pursue all levels of education (evening classes, distance learning, non-consecutive studies, intensive studies, extra-departmental post-graduate studies, etc.). (p. 77)
 - 14.1.12. To provide access to formal and non-formal life-long learning to all members of society. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.13. To monitor and assure the quality of studies, improve regulation on quality assessment with reference to sustainable development needs of society and changes in the labour market. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.14. To enhance scientific research and co-ordination of development and implementation of advanced and environment-friendly technologies, more effective use of energy and other natural resources. (p. 78)
 - 14.1.15. To pursue research on national strategic development, analyze and assess ongoing changes, foresee sustainable development trends. (p. 78)
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- 14.2. ensure rapid development of education, science and technologies, to ensure that education, science and technologies increase the international competitive ability of Lithuania in all fields of life and encourage Lithuania’s sustainable development (p. 78)**
- 14.2.1. To optimize secondary school mapping and expand the network of institutions of higher education, to strengthen articulation between secondary and higher education schools. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.2. To ensure that all teachers have adequate knowledge of sustainable development. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.3. To encourage cooperation between science, technology and business institutions in the development of advanced and environmentally-friendly technologies. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.4. To ensure integration of Lithuanian higher education institutions into a joint system of European Union higher education institutions. (p. 78)

- 14.2.5. To seek that knowledge and science become important factors which help to ensure rapid economic and social development, effective use of natural resources, a clean and healthy environment, advance the creation of a knowledge-based society. (p. 78)
- 14.2.6. To accelerate integration of Lithuanian science and technology development institutions into the EU scientific research and technology development. (p. 78)
- 14.2.7. To enhance the efficiency of scientific research and international competitive ability. (p. 78)
- 14.2.8. To effectively modernize the education and research infrastructure, increase energy efficiency of buildings, using national, municipal and EU financing. (p. 78)
- 14.2.9. To reform the network of education institutions. (p. 78)
- 14.2.10. To substitute active education methods based on self-sufficiency, action and responsibility for traditional methods of passive education. (p. 78)
- 14.2.11. To increase participation in international scientific and educational programmes, and scientific research and advanced technology development programmes, through funding and administrative means. (p. 78)
- 14.2.12. To prepare and implement investment projects in the renewal and improvement of provision for scientific research. (p. 78)
- 14.2.13. To increase the level of computerization in secondary and higher education, improve learning methods. (p. 78)
- 14.2.14. To establish business incubators, technology centers and parks. (p. 78)
- 14.2.15. To perform scientific research for the purpose of sustainable development. (p. 79)
- 14.2.16. To renovate and reconstruct secondary and higher education school buildings and scientific institutions. (p. 79)

14.3. create economic and legislative preconditions for rapid reform and development of education and science, to strengthen the influence of education and science on sustainable development of society, to improve environmental education of the public (p. 79)

- 14.3.1. To prepare an Implementation Programme for the National Education Strategy for 2003-2012 adopted by the Resolution No. IX-1700 dated July 4, 2003 of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. (p. 79)
- 14.3.2. To improve tertiary education programs and the regulation of their accreditation. (p. 79)
- 14.3.3. To encourage the integration of studies and science. (p. 79)
- 14.3.4. To prepare and implement a system for the assessment and promotion of scientific research. (p. 79)
- 14.3.5. To more closely link the content of education and studies with sustainable development ideas, improve environmental education of the public. (p. 79)
- 14.3.6. To create economic and technical preconditions for establishment of technological centers and parks. (p. 79)
- 14.3.7. To create conditions for growth of non-budgetary financing of science and technology development. (p. 79)
- 14.3.8. To clarify education, science and technology development trends, continue the reform of the education and science system, to prepare and adopt new regulations in line with education and science legislation. (p. 79)
- 14.3.9. To prepare and begin implementing the national education programme of sustainable development which meets general provisions of the project Baltic 21. (p. 79)
- 14.3.10. To improve teachers' training, qualification and supplementary qualification programmes, teach them about sustainable development of society and creation of knowledgebased society. (p. 79)
- 14.3.11. To prepare study programmes in line with international requirements, implement the EU system of study credits. (p. 79)
- 14.3.12. To prepare and begin implementing a Lithuanian business incubator, a programme for the development of a network of science and technology parks, to generate material resources for their establishment. (p. 79)
- 14.3.13. To create legislative and economic preconditions encouraging use of private resources in the development of science and technologies. (p. 79)

- 14.3.14. To prepare and start implementing monitoring of science and technology development institutions and establish a system of indicators showing their efficiency. *(p. 80)*

15. Preservation of Cultural Identity *(p. 80)*

- 15.1. preserve and revive Lithuanian cultural identity integrating inherited Baltic and general European cultural values, which reflect identity and peculiarities of ethnic regions, to ensure its sustainability, spreading and competitive ability in modern environment of the world cultures, preserve Lithuanian language, Lithuanian ethnic and regional culture, Lithuanian historical cultural heritage and cultural distinction of ethnic communities living in Lithuania. *(p. 80)*
- 15.1.1. To direct perception of Lithuanian citizens about values towards Lithuanian culture, help them to recognize Lithuanian cultural identity and distinction. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.2. To educate sustainable rural community capable of preserving the material and spiritual heritage of Lithuanian countryside based on the national cultural values. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.3. To ensure Lithuanian language preservation and continuity. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.4. To preserve ethnic culture and local traditions, protect cultural heritage and its values. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.5. To support efforts of foreign Lithuanian communities in preserving national identity. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.6. To support culture and education of ethnic communities living in Lithuania. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.7. To update a legal base required for protection of Lithuanian language, to implement programmes of research and preservation of the Lithuanian language. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.8. To prepare and implement long-term programmes on the development of ethnic culture. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.9. To implement the most valuable measures enhancing recognition of cultural heritage importance, to improve an inventory and protection of cultural heritage values. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.10. To implement support programmes to foreign Lithuanian communities and national minorities in Lithuania. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.11. To plan and implement monitoring of protected cultural values. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.12. To enhance public education by including knowledge about cultural values and their protection methods into school, college, and university programmes. *(p. 80)*
 - 15.1.13. To prepare and implement a programme of the revival and development of ethnic regions. *(p. 80)*
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- 15.2. revive cultural heritage, strengthen direct responsibility of state institutions and the public for protection of cultural heritage *(p. 80)*
- 15.2.1. To ensure that cultural heritage protection and management is considered as an integral part of all national strategies, programmes and territorial planning documents. *(p. 81)*
 - 15.2.2. To encourage as active public participation as possible in the protection of peculiarities of Lithuania and its ethnic regions. *(p. 81)*
 - 15.2.3. To ensure that use of cultural values is directed towards growth of economy, increase of employment and improvement of environmental quality in the regions. *(p. 81)*
 - 15.2.4. To improve a register of cultural values including it into a register of cultural heritage sites and territories and establishing a territorial and axiological system of protected cultural values. *(p. 81)*
 - 15.2.5. To systematically analyse the state of cultural identity and improve interaction of culture institutions in the field of cultural heritage preservation and identity strengthening. *(p. 81)*
 - 15.2.6. develop a regional culture policy, protect regional distinctions of cultural heritage. *(p. 81)*
 - 15.2.7. To include preservation of cultural identity and cultural heritage values as one of the most important sustainable development conditions into the rules and methodology for preparation of territorial planning documents and long-term strategies. *(p. 81)*

- 15.2.8. To inform the public about remaining cultural values, ethnic peculiarities, local traditions through the national and local massmedia, in order to have broader public and, in particular, youth involvement into their protection and preservation. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.9. To adopt legal acts promoting investments for preservation and strengthening of cultural identity. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.10. To prepare and implement long-term projects in line with the tourism and recreation development strategy required to maintain continuity of peculiarities and local traditions of Lithuanian ethnographic regions. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.11. To prepare specific regional cultural heritage protection and management programmes as an integral part of regional development programmes. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.12. To arrange a cultural heritage inventory, prepare a register of Lithuanian national and local cultural values. *(p. 81)*

15.3. link, by legal and institutional means, Lithuanian cultural identity preservation and strengthening policy with formation of information and knowledge-based society, changes of economy development policy and eurointegration processes *(p. 81)*

- 15.3.1. To establish a linkage between protection of cultural heritage values and nature protection concerns in order to maintain and enshrine general peculiarity and quality of landscape diversity. *(p. 81)*
- 15.3.2. To ensure that priorities based on axiology and a system of values are defined in heritage protection. *(p. 81)*
- 15.3.3. To develop forms of cultural heritage territorial protection identical to protected natural values, to ensure protection and revival of rural cultural heritage. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.4. To establish a linkage between strengthening of Lithuanian cultural identity and development of information and knowledge-based society. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.5. With a help of economic and other means of integration into the society's life, to closer link protection, exposure of cultural heritage and traditions with tourism and recreation development plans. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.6. To create legal and economic conditions to ensure proper performance of cultural institutions, conservation and restoration of cultural values, to harmonize cultural reform objectives, cultural heritage protection and control system with EU objectives and requirements. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.7. To include an integrated protection of natural and cultural heritage values into the environmental protection programmes, provisions and regulations of protected areas. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.8. To introduce a programme of the Lithuanian language information system. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.9. To prepare methodical provisions for the accurate definition of cultural values system based on axiology and priorities for protection of cultural values. To renovate buildings of cultural institutions, implement measures of conservation and restoration of cultural values. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.10. To prepare cultural heritage legislation in line with EU requirements, to harmonize laws related with the cultural heritage protection. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.11. To specify general provisions of cultural policy, prepare long-term integrated strategy of cultural and natural heritage protection and management. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.12. To create an investment system for cultural heritage protection. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.13. To plan measures for revival and protection of cultural heritage and rural traditions while preparing rural development programmes. *(p. 82)*

16. Regional Development *(p. 83)*

16.1. diminish regional disproportions of life quality and ensure territorially differentiated regional development of the country in order to thoroughly use regional distinctions and preserve their peculiarities *(p. 82)*

- 16.1.1. To reduce differences of major social, economic and life quality parameters between regions of the country, special attention giving to the development of problematic territories. *(p. 82)*

- 16.1.2. To ensure territorially differentiated regional development of the country, taking into account peculiarities of natural conditions, current economic, social and environmental state of regions. (p. 82)
- 16.1.3. To form and enforce a hierarchic policentral network of Lithuanian inhabited areas, to preserve and enshrine regional peculiarity of inhabited areas, to rationally regulate concentration-depopulation tendencies of inhabitants. (p. 83)
- 16.1.4. To ensure good environmental quality meeting the EU requirements. (p. 83)
- 16.1.5. To create favorable conditions for the development of self-governance and increase of human resource competence in the regions. (p. 83)
- 16.1.6. To promote sustainable development of rural communities, economic growth of the countryside, employment of people and preservation of rural cultural traditions. (p. 83)
- 16.1.7. To implement regional development plans supporting the development of problematic territories. (p. 83)
- 16.1.8. To prepare and periodically revise regional development plans and municipal strategic development plans based on sustainable development principles. (p. 83)
- 16.1.9. To prepare and implement regional programmes for increase of employment rate and reduction of poverty. (p. 83)
- 16.1.10. To implement regional territorial planning measures defined in the Master Plan of the Republic of Lithuania. (p. 83)
- 16.1.11. To establish regional waste management systems, to implement effective environmental protection measures considering specifics and most important environmental problems of regions. (p. 83)
- 16.1.12. To provide more power to regional and municipal authorities, prepare and implement county and municipal staff training programmes. (p. 83)
- 16.1.13. To support re-orientation of rural population to non-traditional activities and development of ecological agriculture. (p. 83)

16.2. implement active regional policy based on sustainable development principles, optimize regional division of the country, strengthen regional and municipal institutions, accelerate solution of economic and social development concerns of problematic territories, and prevent depopulation processes (p. 83)

- 16.2.1. To strengthen weak links of inhabited area network, to develop a network of state and municipal institutions, form optimal network of inhabited areas and regions. (p. 83)
- 16.2.2. To accelerate strengthening of economic and social potential of problematic territories, to improve life quality in these territories. (p. 83)
- 16.2.3. To rationally use internal territorial reserves of inhabited areas saving resources of natural and cultural environment. (p. 83)
- 16.2.4. To ensure favorable conditions for investments into the economy of least developed regions. (p. 83)
- 16.2.5. To strengthen the management of economic and social processes in county administrations and municipalities. (p. 83)
- 16.2.6. To encourage more active public participation in regional and municipal management, to develop information infrastructure, create knowledge-based society. (p. 84)
- 16.2.7. To finalize territorial-administrative reform of Lithuania. (p. 84)
- 16.2.8. To prepare and implement programmes on development of problematic territories. (p. 84)
- 16.2.9. To establish business information centers in least developed regions, to promote business incubators, establishment of science and technology parks. (p. 84)
- 16.2.10. To effectively administer and implement the EU support funds. (p. 84)
- 16.2.11. To establish a system of permanent training of specialists from regional and municipal institutions. (p. 84)
- 16.2.12. To develop a network of regional scientific and education institutions, implement advanced information and production technologies. (p. 84)

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- 16.3. establish legal and institutional basis necessary to consider sustainable development tasks and implement a reform of territorial administrative units, to plan effective use of EU support funds, develop territorial planning (p. 84)
- 16.3.1. To strengthen administrative capacities of regional institutions in the field of sustainable development, increase their independence. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.2. To encourage timely preparation of projects in priority fields of regional development for financing from EU support funds. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.3. To ensure rational use of regional local natural resources. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.4. To encourage territorial planning of least developed and specific regions of the country using integrated approach to economic, social development and environmental targets. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.5. To promote preparation and implementation of Local Agenda 21 in municipalities, encourage their cooperation. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.6. To strengthen cooperation of all state institutions responsible for sustainable development of regions. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.7. To finalize preparation of regional Master Plans, to define priority development tendencies of problematic territories. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.8. To organize training of county and municipal civil servants employed on a contract basis, strengthen their capacity in preparation of plans, programmes and projects for implementation of EU support funds. (p. 84)
 - 16.3.9. To provide methodic and financial support for preparation and implementation of Local Agenda 21. (p. 84)

17. Moderate economic growth balanced between economic branches and regions (p. 7)

18. Minimization of social and economic differences between regions and within regions by preserving their identity (p. 7)

19. Minimization of the impact from the main sectors (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing, tourism) on the environment (p. 8)

20. More efficient use of natural resources and waste management (p. 8)

21. Minimization of impact on human health (p. 8)

22. Mitigation of global climate change and its consequences (p. 8)

23. More effective protection of biodiversity (p. 8)

24. More effective protection of the landscape and rational landscape management (p. 8)

25. Decrease of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion (*p. 8*)

26. Enhancement of education and science roles (*p. 8*)

27. Preservation of Lithuanian cultural identity (*p. 8*)

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