

2011 Survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries

COUNTRY PROFILE:

Lithuania



Country information on resource efficiency policies,
instruments, objectives, targets and indicators,
institutional setup and information needs

May 2011

This country profile is based on the information provided by Toma Leonova from the Ministry of Environment, Economics and International Relations Department. The information is current as of February 2011.

This country profile was prepared as part of the EEA-ETC/SCP 2011 survey of resource efficiency policies, which aims to collect, analyze and disseminate information about national experience in the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and collaborating countries. The work resulted in the following outcomes:

- **Short 'country profiles' (this document)** - self assessments prepared by countries, describing the current status of resource efficiency policies, including key strategies and action plans, policy objectives, instruments, targets and indicators used, institutional setup and information needs.
- **Summary report** - prepared by the EEA and ETC/SCP, the report reflects on trends, similarities and differences in policy responses, showcases selected policy initiatives from member countries and identifies information needs and knowledge gaps.
- A session on resource efficiency policies during the 2011 EIONET workshop to discuss further needs and to facilitate information sharing and experience exchange among EIONET members.

More information about resource efficiency policies, including an analytical report "Resource efficiency in Europe" and thirty one country profiles, can be found at:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

1. Resource use in Lithuania – facts and figures

1.1 General facts and figures about the country

	Population (projected inhabitants for 2010) [1]	3,329,039
	➤ Percent of total EEA-32	0.57%
	Surface area (km ²) [2]	65,300
	➤ Percent of total EEA-32	1.5%
	GDP at market prices – Purchasing Power Standard – Current Prices (Million Euro, 2009) [3]	42,937
	➤ Percent of total EEA-32 (minus Liechtenstein)	0.33%
	GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) [4] EU27=100 (2009)	55
	Urban population (rate of pop., 2009) [5]	67%
	Main economic sectors and their share in total GDP (2009 est.) [2]	
	Agriculture	4.3%
	Industry	27.6%
	Services	68.2%
	EU accession date [6]	1.5.2004

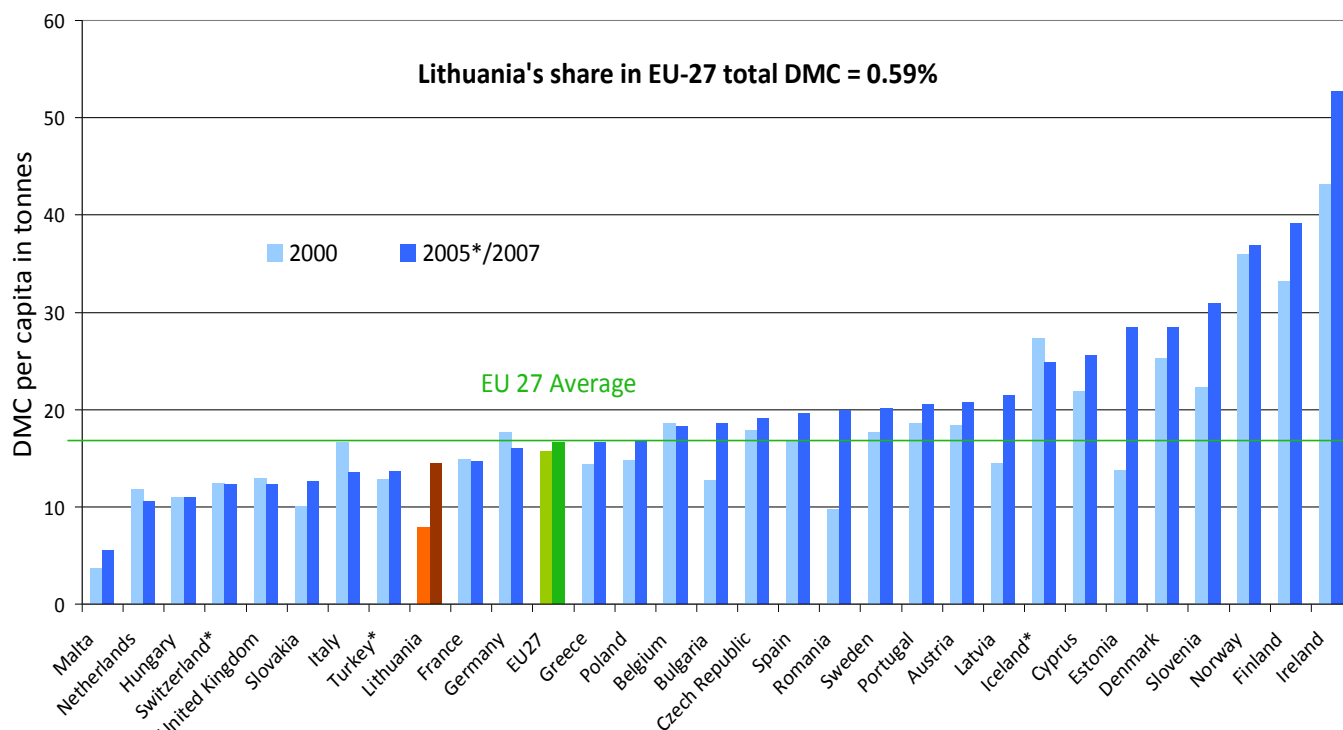
Source:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

Additional relevant background information on Lithuania (and on 37 other EEA member and cooperating countries) can be found at the SOER2010 website:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/countries/lt>

1.2 Facts and figures on resource efficiency for Lithuania

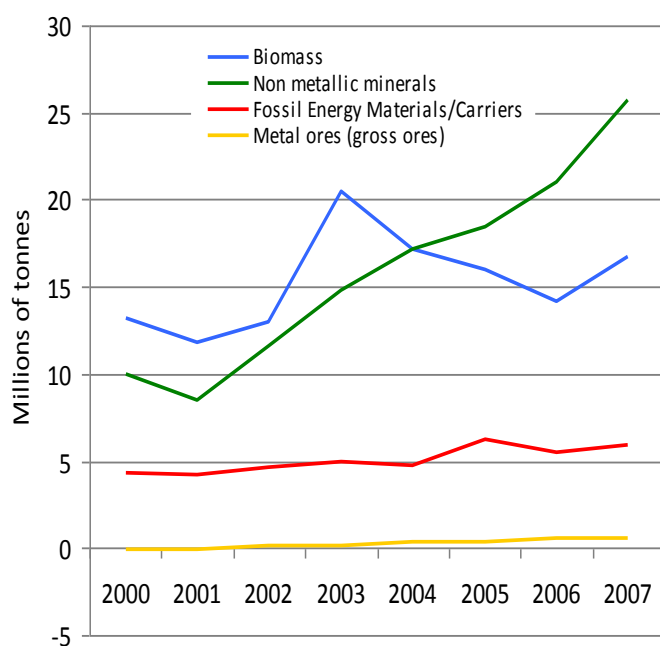
Use of resources per capita 2000 and 2007 [tonnes DMC/capita]



Source: Eurostat, OECD and Total Economy Database [7]

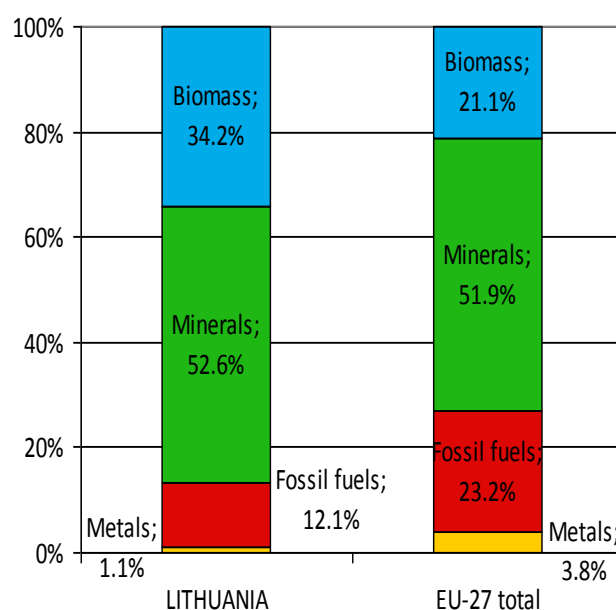
* = For these countries data is for 2000 and 2005.

Domestic Material Consumption by category over time, Lithuania



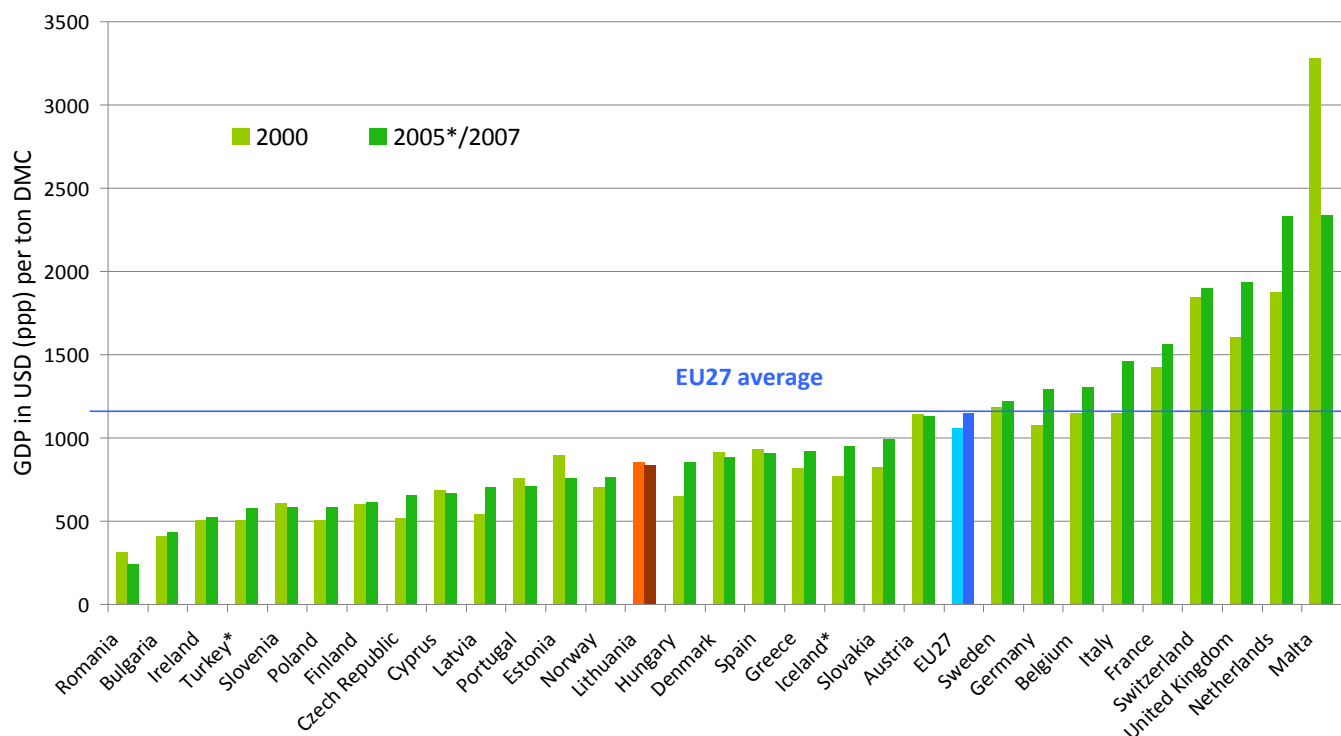
Source: Eurostat [8]

Breakdown of DMC by type of materials (2007)



Source: Eurostat [8]

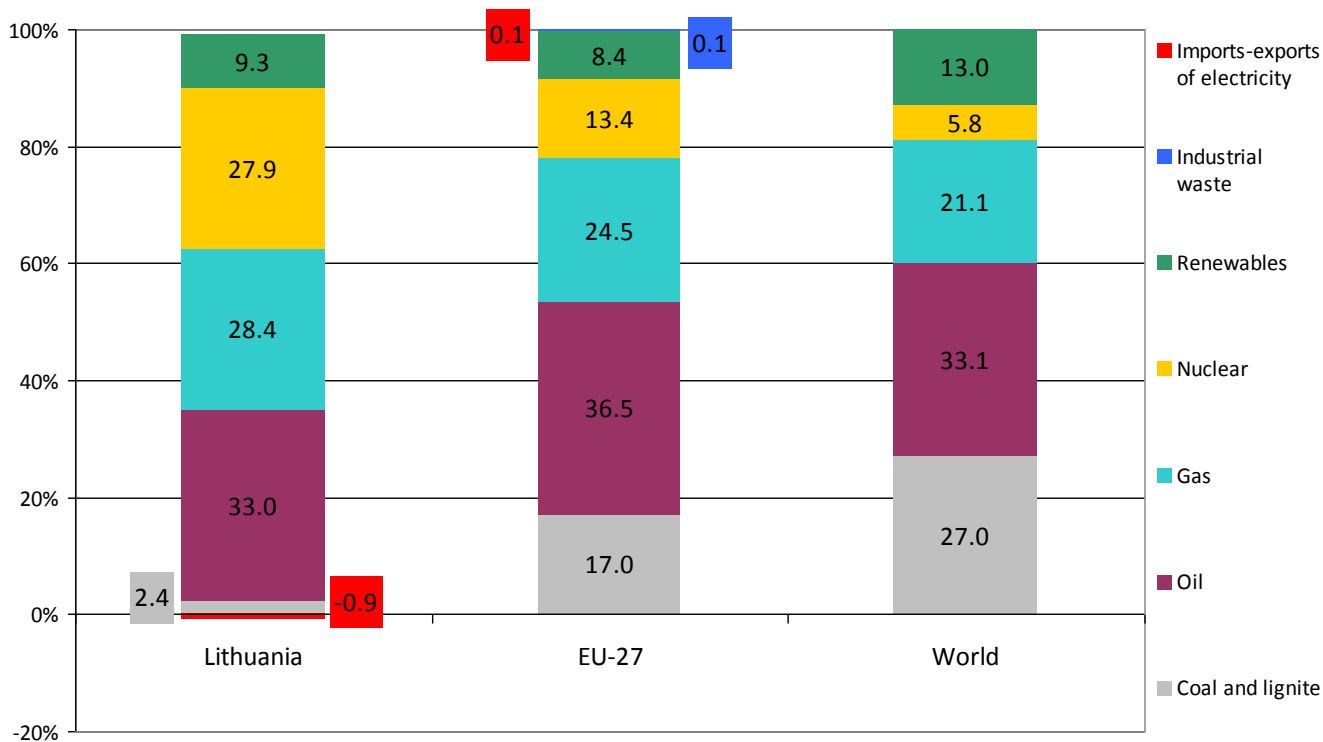
Material productivity 2000 and 2007 [USD ppp/ton DMC]



Source: The Conference Board, Total Economy Database, Eurostat [9]

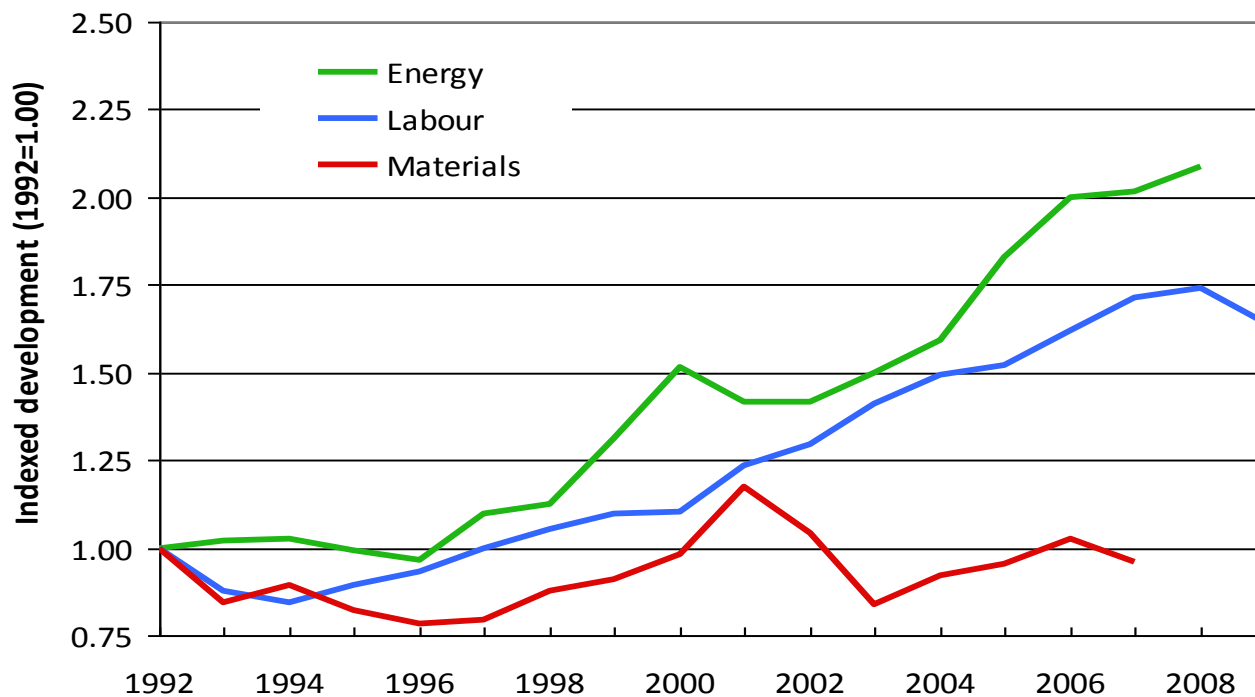
* = For these countries data is for 2000 and 2005.

Primary energy consumption



Source: Eurostat [10]

Trends in labour, materials and energy productivity, 1992-2009



Source: Total Economy Database, IFF Database, WI Database, Eurostat, OECD, IEA Database [11]

2. Evolution and main drivers for the development of resource efficiency policies

Resource efficiency is a subject of high significance looking forward towards the future generations. It must be determined as a priority in framing any state policy in international, regional or national level. Due to the intensive development of technologies and science, natural resource is a target object in forming the foundation of both advanced and economically conscious societies worldwide.

The main drivers for resource efficiency policies are changes in global economy. Security of supply and access to resources is also considered a factor in Lithuania.

3. Overall Policy Approach for Resource Efficiency

At the present time, Lithuania has different strategies which cover resource efficiency by sectors.

NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM (2007). Puts positive preconditions for rational use of natural resources such as flora, fauna, water, soil, underground, establishing of protection and restoration system. It aims to optimize use of natural resources and minimizing a negative environmental impact, increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, preservation biological diversity, landscape, nature heritage objects.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=300117&p_query=&p_tr2=)

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STRATEGY (1996). Aimed at preconditioning the country's sustainable development to allow the preservation of clean and healthy natural environment, biological and landscape diversity and optimal nature use.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=32105&p_query=&p_tr2=)

NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2003, r2009). An extremely important priority of Lithuanian sustainable development is reduction of the environmental impact of the main branches of economy (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing and tourism) by increasing their eco-efficiency and inclusion of environmental concerns into their development strategies. The principle of eco-efficiency means that production and services must develop faster than consumption of natural resources, i.e. less energy and other natural resources must be used to produce the same amount of products and services. Getting more while using less is the goal of applying this principle.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=354743)

LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE STATE (2002), Oversees the main economic sectors and environmental protection should lead to a harmonious and sustainable development of Lithuania in line with the objectives of air, water and biological diversity programmes as well as the programmes for the protection of the Baltic Sea and the Curonian Lagoon. It creates an integrated system of economic, administrative and legal levers for the protection of the environment. The system consists of the following constituent parts:

- a flexible pollution tax system incorporating economic and environmental objectives, embracing taxes for emissions and the product and user taxes;
- a system of deposits and return, supplementing the product taxes applied to the reused waste;
- tradable emission licenses applied to emissions of one category and local emissions;
- the structure of the state budget revenue having the features of the “green budget”.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=219184).

NATIONAL REFORM PROGRAMME (under preparation). Summarises the main structural reforms that Lithuania projects in its effort to eliminate the structural obstacles to economic growth and achieve the nationally established quantitative targets. The programme has been designed in line with the commitments of the European Council of 2010, the strategy Europe 2020.

4. Strategies or action plans to improve resource efficiency for individual economic sectors, products or product groups

THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY (2007). The National Energy Strategy defines the main targets set by the State and directions for their implementation in modernising the country's energy sector, adjusting it to the growing State demand and the most recent international requirements relating to efficiency, reliability, environmental and management improvement. For the implementation of the provisions laid down in the Strategy, the Government of Lithuania approves a five-year Strategy implementation plan and programmes of action, setting specific deadlines for their implementation, together with the sequence of actions, amount and sources of financing as well as the designated implementing institutions.

It also foresees the renovation of residential houses, including the insulation and upgrading of heat supply systems. The development of the renewable energy resources is an important factor facilitating the solutions of problems related to climate change and at the same time strengthening the energetic independence of Lithuania as well as contributing to greening the economy. Because energy generated out of renewable energy resources is more expensive than generated using fossil fuels, the promotion of the development of renewable energy resources is supported by the State.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=292522).

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES (2010)

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=376097).

ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN (2007). The Action Plan revises current situation of consumption of energy use, evaluation of energy saving potential, sets the national energy savings targets and describes their calculation and strategy of achievement of these targets. Energy efficiency is one of the principal strategic goals of energy system of Lithuania. Improvement of energy efficiency is important in the context of increasing energy safety, diversification of supply and reduction of dependence upon fossil fuel imported from third countries. Also, it is one of the main preconditions for minimising greenhouse gas emissions and achieving climate change mitigation objectives. The national energy savings target is achieved through the implementation

of specific sectoral measures as well as horizontal and cross-sectoral measures. The largest energy savings potential in Lithuania exist in the building sector (economic savings potential about 30%) through renovation of the existing buildings and upgrading their energy systems. Therefore, the majority of energy efficiency improvement measures are focused on financing of the projects of improvement of energy efficiency in residential and public buildings. In addition to measures aimed at improving energy performance of buildings, the Action Plan also provides for measures in the industry and transport sectors as well as cross-sectoral and horizontal energy efficiency improvement measures.

http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=301544

http://www.ukmin.lt/en/energy/renew/doc/2007-270_en.pdf

NATIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY. Approved by the Government in 2004, aims to ensure efficient use, maintenance, renovation and modernization of existing housing, as well as efficient energy use.

<http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php#a/67>

http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=225703&p_query=&p_tr2=

THE PROGRAMME FOR MODERNIZATION OF MULTI-APARTMENT BUILDINGS (2004, a2009), implements the goal of the Lithuanian Housing Strategy to ensure effective use, maintenance, renovation and modernization of existing housing as well as efficient energy use. The main goals of the Programme are to increase the efficiency of energy consumption in multi-apartment buildings. (http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=352856&p_query=&p_tr2=).

NATIONAL STRATEGIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2007-2013 (2007), Waste management has the strategic goal to ensure rational use of material and energy resources of waste. The targets for biodegradable waste management shall ensure that biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfills accounts for by 2013 not more than 50 % of the total amount of biodegradable municipal waste generated in 2000. By the end of 2012, organizational and/or technical conditions are created for annual collection and utilization of at least 60% of packaging waste measured by the amount packaging released on the internal market.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=309431).

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 2008-2015 (2008, a2009) Sets the goals and targets of drinking water supply and management of wastewater.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=354700).

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (2009). Was developed to implement the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate. The objectives of this Strategy are:

- To ensure more effective monitoring of climate change.
- To ensure the assessment of vulnerability of the landscape, ecosystems and biological diversity, and the planning of adaptation options.
- To reduce the impact of the energy, industry, transport, agricultural and forestry sectors on the climate.
- To upgrade the waste management system with a view of reducing generation of GHG and their impact on the climate.

- To reduce the impact of climate change on human health, to develop research and to raise public awareness in combating climate change.
- To achieve the objectives laid down in the Strategy, the tasks and measures are envisioned and approved by the Government.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=352333;
<http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php#a/202>)

LITHUANIAN FORESTRY POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY (2002)

There are set of the main long-term goals:

- Managing of forest resources according to sustainable development principle.
- Preserve and increase forest resources and improve their quality and their rational use.
- Preserve and enhance the sustainability of forest ecosystems.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=186998&p_query=&p_tr2=).

BALTIC SEA PROTECTION STRATEGY (2010) and ACTION PLAN 2010–2015 FOR THE STRATEGY FOR THE BALTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (2010)

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=380316&p_query=&p_tr2=)

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY PRESERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR 2007-2013 (2007, a2010)

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=306207&p_query=&p_tr2=).

PROGRAMME OF THE LITHUANIAN FISHERIES SECTOR 2007-2013 (2007, a2008),

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=330997).

PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES PRESERVATION PROGRAMME (2007). Implementation of this programme will preserve plant biological diversity and ensure the effective use of genetic resources.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=292972&p_query=&p_tr2=).

STATE STRATEGY OF USE OF UNDERGROUND RESOURCES (under preparation), Aimed at ensuring the rational use of mineral resources and contribute to the country's modern economic creation. In order to achieve this objective, is expected that a change in the use of mineral resources legislation will be required.

5. Individual types of resources identified as priority for national or sector-specific resource efficiency policies

NATIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY in implementation of the **PROGRAMME FOR MODERNIZATION OF MULTI-APARTMENT BUILDINGS** aims at energy savings and increase of efficiency. It is foreseen that after modernization, energy saving will be not less than 30%.

LAW ON TAXES ON STATE NATURAL RESOURCES aims at regulating effective use of minerals and other natural resources.

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY and **RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGY** aims to increase the production of renewable energy. They foresee 23% of energy share of renewable energy sources.

The Underground Resources Programme is under preparation. It is aimed at ensuring the rational use of mineral resources and the development of renewable and non-traditional mineral geological resources research.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 2007-2013 defines long-term waste management policy-making objectives, priorities and sets concrete targets, based on type, quantity and origin of waste to be recovered or disposed of in the country. The Plan introduces the key legal, administrative and economic measures in order to develop an efficient waste management system.

Organic waste from agriculture and food industry as well as urban sewage sludge produced 0.04 TWh of the total energy in 2002. At present, there are six biogas power plants in operation, treating urban sewage sludge, food industry waste and farm manure. In Lithuania, about 1 million tons of municipal waste is generated every year. Biodegradable waste accounts for about 0.3–0.5 million tons of all municipal waste annually. Separated from other types of municipal waste and recycled at biogas reactors, they may be used for energy production. The energy value of municipal waste is 0.10 TWh.

LAW ON BIOFUEL, BIOFUELS FOR TRANSPORT AND BIO-OILS (a2009) The Law regulates legal conditions of the production and use of biofuel, biofuels for transport and bio-oils. The objectives are: to promote the production and use of biofuel, biofuels for transport and bio-oils; reduce the dependence of the national energy sector on fuels produced from mineral resources and imported raw materials; increase the efficient use of local, renewable and alternative energy resources to achieve a secure energy supply and reduce greenhouse gas emissions levels.

(http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=336376)

LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITHUANIAN ECONOMY UNTIL 2015 (2002) It includes a constituent part for agricultural and fishery development, which is target-oriented, specifies the vision of agricultural, rural and fishery development, the State mission and strategic goals (political, economic, and social). An integral and constituent part of the strategy is State agrarian policy, land management, the implementation of the European Union general policy of fishery, the most important actions and the main measures for implementing vision, mission and strategic goals.

A constituent part of the Strategy for economic factors of environmental protection here refers to the relationship of economic and environmental impacts of decisions made by the economic units. In this regard two major groups of economic factors of environmental protection: (1) incentives, i.e. economic leverages of environmental policy, and (2) impacts of the environmental protection measures on the economic agents at both micro and macro level. Likewise, economic leverages of environmental policy can be divided into (a) economic instruments of environmental management, and (b) environmental funds that are used for the joint (public) measures of environmental protection.

The strategy for the development of the comprehensive system of environmental policy measures is based on the notions of sustainable development, thorough integration of environmental considerations into decision making at all sectors of economy, internationally acknowledged “polluter pays principle”, and orientation towards pollution prevention rather than “end-of-pipe” solutions.

It also aims to provide the main trends of the development of construction in Lithuania until 2015, with the fulfilment of which the construction should use the existing potential as much as possible and should develop it more efficiently. The main goal is that the field of construction, which is innovative, should satisfy the needs of Lithuania’s economy and population efficiently, be well integrated into the European Union, providing competitive services of construction at an international level and supplying the products of the same level.

6. Strategic objectives, targets and indicators on resource efficiency

The strategic objectives for resource efficiency are set in Lithuanian National Strategy for Sustainable Development. Detailed objectives and concrete targets are settled in the strategies or action plans for individual economic sectors. For example:

- To ensure an 8% reduction of greenhouse gases emissions from the level of 1990 in the period from 2008 to 2012.
- To increase the part of the renewable energy resources in the total energy consumption up to 23 % by 2020.
- To increase electricity produced from renewable energy resources by 21 % in 2020, the relevant figures being up 36 % in the heating and cooling sector, and at least 50 % in centralized heating.
- To renovate about 70% of multi-apartment buildings till 2020.
- In this case it means to improve energy efficiency in buildings by renovating or modernising heating systems, roof structures, windows and doors and etc .
- To reduced district heat and fuel input by 30% in the existing housing sector in comparison to 2004.
- To change up to 75% of district heat supply networks by 2015 by the renovation of residential houses, including the insulation and upgrading of heat supply systems.
- To ensure waste biodegradable municipal waste disposal to landfills accounts for by 2013 not more than 50 % of the total amount of biodegradable municipal waste generated in 2000.
- To create organizational and/or technical conditions for annual collection and utilization of at least 60% of packaging waste measured by the amount packaging released on the internal market by the end of 2012.

In improving resource efficiency in Lithuania, special attention has been paid to the decoupling of environmental impact from production growth and to the fact that, with the production growth, the consumption of natural resources and environmental pollution as well as the release of greenhouse gases into the environment increased much more slowly than production, or did not increase at all.

7. The institutional setup for the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies

The implementation of strategies is a complex process which involves different institutions at different levels. The national Parliament develops the policies, the Government mostly is responsible for the proper implementation through the concrete measures.

The main public authorities responsible for the development and implementation of the strategies and programs related to resources efficiency are:

- Ministry of Energy,
- Ministry of Environment,
- Ministry of Economy.

The Ministry of Energy was established in 2009 and is the main institution in charge of the development and implementation of the National Energy Strategy, National Renewable Energy Development Strategy.

The Ministry of Environment is the main managing authority that forms the country's state policy of environmental protection, forestry, utilization of natural resources, geology and hydrometeorology, construction and housing. It coordinates the implementation of the Natural Resources Protection and Sustainability Program, The National Housing Strategy and Programme for Modernization of Multi-Apartment Buildings, Lithuanian Forestry Strategy, National Strategic Waste Management Plan 2007-2013, National strategy for implementation of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Biological Diversity Preservation and Protected Areas Planning and Management Programme for 2007-2013, Plant Genetic Resources Preservation Programme, Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Management Development Strategy for 2008-2015.

The Ministry of Economy coordinates the development of the Long-Term Development Strategy of the State which identifies measures aimed at accelerating economic growth, impellents the principles of sustainable development, creates preconditions for a rational use, preservation and recovery of natural resources.

The National Commission for Sustainable Development partly deals with resource efficiency such as it falls within preparation of documents on sustainable development. It plays an advisory role.

8. Selected policy instruments or initiatives on resource efficiency presented in more detail

Encouraging rational consumption (use) of natural resources. A number of economic instruments are used in Lithuania. The Law on State natural resource taxation was adopted by Seimas in March 1991. The most recent amendments of this law increase tariffs on some minerals were done in July 2009 and came into force in January 2010. To carry out waste prevention and waste management, the Law on pollution tax was amended and taxes on some harmful goods and packaging were established in January 2002, which came into force in January 2003. Encouraging use of biofuels in transport vehicles and stationary sources produced from renewable resources; the exemptions are foreseen in the Law on pollution tax.

Taxes on packaging and some goods and all other pollution taxes every year generate about EUR 11 million, which are allocated in special programmes and could be used for the investment in waste management and restoration and increase of natural resources. Revenue generated from natural resource (minerals, water, hunting and timber) usage amounts to about EUR 16 million every year and is brought to the State budget, 10 % of the taxes on minerals and water is allocated to the municipal budgets.

http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=387457

Comprehensive description of economic instruments used for environmental purposes in Lithuania:

Economic instruments (tax, fees and charges) relevant to reducing waste production and to encouraging rational use of natural resources are next:

1. Pollution tax on harmful goods and packaging put into the market;
2. Exemption from pollution tax on biofuel used in mobile and stationary sources;
3. Tax on natural resources (minerals, water, timber and hunting) use.

In detail:

1. Pollution tax on harmful goods and packaging put into the market;

The tax for polluting the environment with goods or packaging waste is paid according to the amount of taxable goods and/or filled taxable packaging actually placed on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania during the reporting period. Tax payers are exempted from this tax in the total amount of goods and/ or packaging, if they fulfil the all tasks related to recovery and/or recycling of goods and packaging waste. If a taxpayer fulfils only part of the task related to recovery and/or recycling of goods and packaging waste, he shall be exempted from the tax in the amount which depends on recovery and/recycling of goods and packaging waste.

The tax rates for polluting the environment with goods and/or packaging waste:

TAX ON GOODS

Goods	Code(1)	Tax Rate*
1. Tyres weighing over 3 kg:		
1.1. new	ex40.11	LTL 0,30 per kg
1.2. retreaded	ex40.12	LTL 0,30 per kg
1.3. used	ex40.12	LTL 0,36 per kg
2. Accumulators	85.07	LTL 0,50 per kg
3. Voltaic cells	85.06	LTL 0,50 per kg
4. Oil or petrol filters for internal combustion engines	8421.23	LTL 1 per unit
5. Intake air filters for internal combustion engines	8421.31	LTL 1 per unit
6. Hydraulic shock-absorbers for motor vehicles	8708.80	LTL 3 per unit

¹ The codes of goods have been provided under version of the Combined Nomenclature of the European Communities approved by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1789/2003 of 11 September 2003 amending Annex 1 to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

* 1 Euro = 3,4528 LTL

TAX ON PACKAGING

Types of packaging	Tax Rates* (LTL per kilogram of the weight of the packaging)
Glass packaging	0,2
Plastic packaging	1,8
PET (polyethylene terephthalate) packaging	2,0
Composite packaging	2,0
Metal packaging	2,6
Paper and carton packaging	0,1
Other packaging	0,2

* 1 Euro = 3,4528 LTL

2. Exemption from pollution tax on biofuel used in mobile and stationary sources;

According to the Law on Pollution Tax, stationary and mobile sources (road transport, railway transport, ferry and air transport) are exempted from taxpaying if they use biofuels.

Road vehicles with installed and operating exhaust gas neutralisation systems are exempted from the pollution tax as well.

3. Tax on natural resources (minerals, water, timber and hunting) use.

Tax on State natural resources is paid for extracted (used) amount of the natural resources. The tax rate for each type (sort) of the resource (minerals and water) is set for the cubic meter of extracted amount, except amber. The tax rates differ according to the resource extracted, scarcity of resource and the market price of the resource extracted.

Tax payers are natural and legal persons who have to have the permit for State natural resource usage.

TAXES ON STATE NATURAL RESOURCES

Eil. Nr.	Type of resource	Unit of measurement	Rate (LTL)
1.	Anhydrite	m ³	3,04
2.	Dolomite	m ³	1,3
3.	Peat (moisture – 40%)	m ³	0,62
4.	Amber	kg	69,8
5.	Limestone	m ³	1,73
6.	Chalk	m ³	2,26
7.	Clay: devon period trias period other	m ³	1,96 1,3 0,78
8.	Opoka	m ³	1,8
9.	Sapropel	m ³	0,85
10.	Sand for clay thin	m ³	0,66
11.	Quartz sand	m ³	4,0
12.	Sand for silicate ware	m ³	0,6
13.	Other send	m ³	0,5
14.	Gravel	m ³	0,6

TAXES ON WATER USE

Eil. Nr.	Type of resources	Rate (LTL/per cubic meter)
1.	Ground water, also freshwater, except mineral water	0,06
2.	Mineral water, except medicinal mineral water	10,8
3.	Medicinal mineral water or mineral water used for medical treatment in thermal or hydrotherapy institution in the territory of extraction of water	5,4
4.	Surface water for industry and agriculture	0,007
5.	Surface water condensation thermoelectricity cooling	0,0007
6.	Surface water for fishery	0,0005
7.	Surface water hydroelectric	0,00003
8.	Surface water nuclear power station	0,001

* 1 Euro = 3,4528 LTL

National Strategic Waste Management Plan for 2007-2013

In recent years, waste management has played an important role in environmental policies in Lithuania. Waste collection, recycling and disposal sectors have been growing. National Strategic Waste Management Plan 2007-2013 outlines the targets and provides for the actions and measures taken by public and municipal authorities, manufacturers, importers and waste managers. The following waste management principles hierarchy is set by the Plan: prevention of waste, reuse of materials, waste recycling, recovery and safe disposal.

There are special waste management requirements for the specific waste streams: municipal waste, industrial waste, construction waste, medical waste, sewage sludge, packaging waste, electrical and electronic equipment waste, batteries and accumulators waste, oil waste, management of end-of life vehicles and components thereof and others.

The Plan, approved in 2002, is the most comprehensive strategic document at the national level. The plan is seen as a tool to achieve waste management policy targets and meet requirements based on type, quantity and origin of waste to be recovered or disposed of in the country.

The Plan defines strategic waste management tasks taking into account Lithuanian environmental protection policy, planned development of economy and international obligations. It includes administrative and economic measures for implementation of waste prevention, recycling and safe disposal requirements. Main waste management tasks are established for implementation of the EU Landfill, Packaging, End-of -life Vehicles, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Batteries and accumulators and other Directives.

9. Topics of interest and information needs for follow up work

Evaluation criteria on the resource efficiency:

The second international conference on Sustainable Consumption and Production will be organized in the end of 2011. Five themes are going to be explored:

- Sustainable consumption;
- Sustainable innovations and production;
- Corporate social responsibility;
- Preventive waste management; and
- Efficient use of energy and resources

The concrete goals of sessions are not agreed yet, but one of the proposed options for resource efficiency session could be to define sectors where efficiency should be improved first of all, and sectors where higher efficiency could be achieved with least efforts. Appropriate policy measures are also of highest importance in order to improve the situation. Having in mind all kind of discussions around this matter, it seems that in many cases some uncertainty exists regarding meaning and valuation of “efficient” and “inefficient” use of resources. Usually efficiency is described in comparison with best available examples or situation in the past what makes it conditional. But “best available” or current practice does not always mean “efficient” *sensu stricto*. So, it looks like that there is a need for some common principles of efficiency valuation and commonly agreed targets for efficiency as well.

10. References

10.1 Facts and figures about the country

[1] Eurostat, 2011 [demo_pjan]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjan&lang=en

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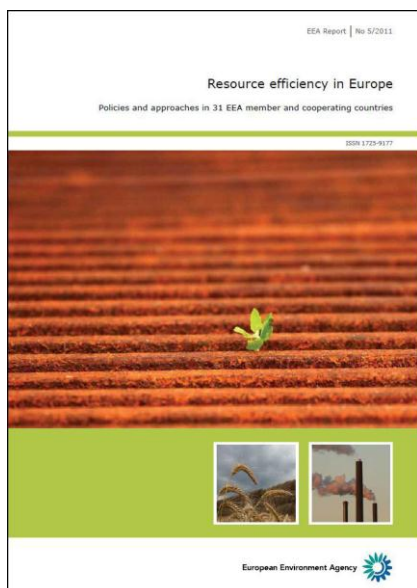
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