Ms. Olga Algayerova  
Executive Secretary, UNECE

Ms. Audrey Azoulay  
Director-General, UNESCO

REGARDING THE SUBMITION OF THE NATIONAL REPORT ON SDG INDICATOR 6.5.2

Herewith please find enclosed the documents of the national Lithuanian report on SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water cooperation.

ENCLOSED:
1. Signed report on SDG indicator 6.5.2, 9 sheets;
2. National full report on SDG indicator 6.5.2, 100 sheets.

Yours faithfully,
Justina Grigaravičienė
Vice-minister

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Reporting on global SDG indicator 6.5.2

TEMPLATE of the second cycle for reporting

Content of the template

The template is divided into four parts:

- Section I  - Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Section II - Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins
- Section III - General information on transboundary water management at the national level
- Section IV - Final questions

Country name: LITHUANIA
I. Calculation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2

Methodology

1. Using the information gathered in section II, the information gathered in this section allows for the calculation of Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

2. The step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.2, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN-Water, should be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.*

3. The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the area obtained by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both river and lake basins, and aquifers).

4. Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.

5. An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.

6. For an arrangement to be considered “operational” all the following criteria need to be in place in practice:

   (a) There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g., a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation (criterion 1);

   (b) There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level) (criterion 2);

   (c) Joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan, or an action plan have been agreed upon by the riparian countries (criterion 3);

   (d) There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information (criterion 4).

Calculation of indicator 6.5.2

7. Please list in the tables below the transboundary basins (rivers and lakes and aquifers) in your country’s territory and provide the following information for each of them:

   (a) The country/ies with which the basin is shared;

   (b) The surface area of the basin (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in square kilometres (km$^2$));

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* Available from the UN-Water website: https://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/ (updated version "2020").
(c) Whether a map and/or a geographical information system (GIS) shapefile of the basin has been provided;

(d) Whether there is an arrangement in force for the basin;

(e) The verification of each of the four criteria to assess operationality;

(f) The surface area of the basin within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria.

8. In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or a portion of a basin, please list this sub-basin just after the transboundary basin it is part of. In case there is an operational arrangement for the whole basin, do not list sub-basins in the table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin</th>
<th>Is a basin or a sub-basin?</th>
<th>Countries shared with</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km²)</th>
<th>Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</th>
<th>Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nemunas</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Belarus, Poland, Russia</td>
<td>48 412</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Partly (with Poland) Entirely (with Belarus, Russia; but limited scope/power of arrangements )</td>
<td>yes (with Poland and Russia) Yes (with Belarus)</td>
<td>yes (with Poland) no (with Belarus and Russia)</td>
<td>yes (with Poland) no (with Belarus and Russia)</td>
<td>yes (although frequent disruptions with Belarus)</td>
<td>668 (with Poland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venta</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>6 308</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>entirely</td>
<td>yes (sometimes less than 1/per year)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>6 308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daugava</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Latvia, Belarus</td>
<td>1 876</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>entirely</td>
<td>yes (with Latvia), Yes (with Belarus)</td>
<td>yes (with Latvia, sometimes less than 1/per year), no (with Belarus)</td>
<td>yes (with Latvia), no (with Belarus)</td>
<td>yes (although frequent disruptions with Belarus)</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lielupe</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>8 917</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>entirely</td>
<td>yes (sometimes less than 1/per year)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>8 917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km²) (do not double count sub-basins)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b List sub-basins after the basin they belong to.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin</th>
<th>It is a basin or a sub-basin?</th>
<th>Countries shared with</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km²) within the territory of the country</th>
<th>Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</th>
<th>Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km²) (do not double count sub-basins)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65 513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2
Transboundary aquifers (please add rows as needed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the transboundary aquifer</th>
<th>Countries shared with</th>
<th>Surface area of the aquifer (in km²) within the territory of the country</th>
<th>Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</th>
<th>Covered by an aquifer specific arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Covered within an arrangement not specific to the aquifer (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Surface area of the aquifer (in km²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permian-Upper Devonian of Venta and Lielupe RBD</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>7330</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>7330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Devonian + Upper-Middle Devonian of Lielupe RBD</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>7825</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>7825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaternary of Daugava RBD</td>
<td>Latvia, Belarus</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaternary of Nemunas RBD</td>
<td>Poland, Belarus</td>
<td>9176</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous of Nemunas RBD</td>
<td>Russia, Belarus</td>
<td>7845</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total: surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements (in km²)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>17079</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total surface area of transboundary aquifers (in km²)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>34 043</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

In the text of the agreement or arrangement or in the practice.
Indicator value for the country

Surface waters:
Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes covered by an operational arrangement:
\[ \frac{A}{B} \times 100 = \frac{16,831}{65,513} \times 100 = 25.69 \]

Aquifers:
Percentage of surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by an operational arrangement:
\[ \frac{C}{D} \times 100 = \frac{17,079}{34,043} \times 100 = 50.17 \]

Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2:
Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement:
\[ \frac{(A + C)}{(B + D)} \times 100 = \left( \frac{16,831 + 17,079}{65,513 + 34,043} \right) \times 100 = \frac{34,300}{99,556} \times 100 = 34.06 \]

Spatial information
If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e., “transboundary basins”) is available, please consider attaching them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in GIS should be sent.

Additional information
If the respondent has comments that clarify assumptions or interpretations made for the calculation, or the level of certainty of the spatial information, please write them here:
Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., rivers, lakes or groundwater), whether bilateral or multilateral?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, list the bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements (listing for each of the countries concerned):

2. Agreement between the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency and Hydrometeorological Service and Federal Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Service of the Federal State Budgetary Institution “Kaliningrad Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Center” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation, 2003;
4. Technical protocol between the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation in the Monitoring and the Exchange of Data on Transboundary Surface Water Bodies, 2008;
5. Agreement between the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Environmental Protection Agency of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in the Field of Monitoring and the Exchange of Information on the Status of Surface Water Bodies in Transboundary River Basin Districts, 2012;
6. Agreement on cooperation between the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment (LGT) and the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (LVĢMC) on cross-border groundwater monitoring, 2016;
8. Agreement between the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment (LGT) and the Belarusian Scientific and Research Geological Prospecting Institute on cooperation in the field of geology and hydrogeology, 2012.

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river or lake basin, or aquifer), sub-basin, part of a basin or a group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement where conditions are similar. In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins or parts thereof, for example, where you have agreements or arrangements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate

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1 In principle, section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.
2 In section II, “agreement” covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.
your responses with other States with which your country shares transboundary waters, or even prepare a joint report. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:
Nemunas basin, including Quaternary aquifers (this subsection describes cooperation with Poland)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Belarus

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:
Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake ☒
Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water ☐
Confined aquifer connected to surface water ☒
Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water ☐
Other ☐

Please describe: [fill in]
Unknown ☐

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 74

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force ☒
   Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force ☐
   Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians ☐

   Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)

   Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water ☐
   Agreement or arrangement is under development ☐
   No agreement or arrangement ☐

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   Yes ☒/No ☐
If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
Yes ☐ /No ☒
Additional explanations?
Agreement covers transboundary water bodies of Poland and Lithuania. The river basin of Nemunas is shared by Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast).
Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?
Yes ☐ /No ☐
Additional explanations? [fill in]
Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?
Lithuania and Poland
(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?
Yes ☒ /No ☐
If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: Quaternary aquifers
(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?
All water uses ☒
A single water use or sector ☐
Several water uses or sectors ☐
If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):
Water uses or sectors
Industry ☐
Agriculture ☐
Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐
Households ☐
Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐
Fisheries ☐
Tourism ☐
Nature protection ☐
Other (please list): [fill in]
(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?
Procedural and institutional issues
Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☒
Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☒
Consultation on planned measures ☒
Mutual assistance

**Topics of cooperation**

- Joint vision and management objectives
- Joint significant water management issues
- Navigation
- Human health
- Environmental protection (ecosystem)
- Water quality
- Water quantity or allocation
- Cooperation in addressing floods
- Cooperation in addressing droughts
- Climate change adaptation

**Monitoring and exchange**

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

**Joint planning and management**

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure

Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
- Lack of financial resources
- Insufficient human capacity
- Insufficient technical capacity
- Tense diplomatic relations
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement

No significant difficulties ☒

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? There is a successful coordination of a broad number of issues in the field of water management of transboundary surface water bodies, including performance of joint monitoring, exchange of data and information, assessment of status of water bodies, setting environmental objectives, identification water bodies at risk, coordination of measures, exchange of experience and information. This includes a common report on a transboundary part of the Nemunas river basin district which became an integral part of the national Nemunas river basin district management plans.

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):

10_LRV_LENKIJA.pdf

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?
   Yes ☒/No ☐

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?
   Plenipotentiaries ☐
   Bilateral commission ☒
   Basin or similar commission ☐
   Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☒

   Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):
   Lithuania and Poland

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): Belarus and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast)

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?
   No cooperation ☐
They have observer status

Other (please describe): The cooperation takes place on the basis of cooperation agreements with other riparian States.

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

A secretariat

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):

There is a common permanent secretariat in scope of the bilateral agreement (Lithuanian-Polish Commission for Cooperation on Transboundary waters (Nemunas RBD).

A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):

There are three working group on specific topics:

1 group – „Cooperation on the scope of the bilateral water resources management and flood issues”;

2 group – „Cooperation on the scope of the bilateral of water protection”;

3 group – „Cooperation on the scope of the bilateral water protection from pollution”.

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?

Identification of pollution sources

Data collection and exchange

Joint monitoring

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Setting emission limits

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Management and prevention of flood or drought risks

Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures

Surveillance and early warning of water related disease

Water allocation and/or flow regulation

Policy development

Control of implementation

Exchange of experience between riparian States

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3 This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations ❌
Settling of differences and conflicts ☐
Consultations on planned measures ❌
Exchange of information on best available technology ❌
Participation in transboundary EIA ❌
Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans ❌
Management of shared infrastructure ❌
Addressing hydromorphological alterations ☐
Climate change adaptation ☐
Joint communication strategy ☐
Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans ☐
Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation ❌
Capacity-building ❌
Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

Governance issues ☐
Please describe, if any: [fill in]
Unexpected planning delays ☐
Please describe, if any: [fill in]
Lack of resources ☐
Please describe, if true: [fill in]
Lack of mechanism for implementing measures ☐
Please describe, if true: [fill in]
Lack of effective measures ☐
Please describe, if true: [fill in]
Unexpected extreme events ☐
Please describe, if any: [fill in]
Lack of information and reliable forecasts ☐
Please describe, if any: [fill in]
Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?
Yes ☒/No ☐
If yes, how frequently does it meet?
What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? Main aspects of transboundary water management and the progress of planned activities are being discussed annually in Commission meetings, which also include the identification of problems and setting future tasks for the Commission and its working groups. This allows for an effective cooperation on transboundary water management issues.

Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate? Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?

Both Lithuania and Poland are members of Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM) and all major international environmental issues regarding Baltic Sea are coordinated in HELCOM. Other riparian states are sometimes pooled together in the framework of UNECE projects. Apart from these instruments, certain cooperation with non-EU riparian countries is being performed on a bilateral basis in the framework of interministerial agreement on certain environmental topics.

Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details:

Implementing EU Water framework directive 2000/60/EC a common part of Lithuanian and Polish river basins management plans were devoted to transboundary water bodies.

How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality. ☐

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☒

Water-related species and habitats protection ☒

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? Yes ☒/No ☐
(b) If yes, how often:
   - More than once per year □
   - Once per year ☒
   - Less than once per year □

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Exchange of information is undertaken by e-mails and during the meetings of Comission and working groups.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
   - Environmental conditions ☒
   - Research activities and application of best available techniques ☒
   - Emission monitoring data ☒
   - Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☒
   - Point source pollution sources ☒
   - Diffuse pollution sources ☒
   - Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) □
   - Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☒
   - Water abstractions ☒
   - Climatological information □
   - Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☒

Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
   - Yes ☒/No □

(f) Is the database publicly available?
   - Yes ☒/No □

If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
   - Frequency of exchanges □
   - Timing of exchanges □
   - Comparability of data and information ☒
   - Limited spatial coverage □
   - Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) □

Other (please describe): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]
What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Main benefits of data exchange are related to the determination of impact of riparian rivers and its basins, modelling of transboundary groundwater flow and quality. Monitoring results can be used for modelling relating to the drawing up of the RBD water management plans. Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies. Monitoring and pressure information enables the identification of common problems, their root causes and coordinate objectives and measures in the transboundary water bodies.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
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<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☑

*Please describe:* The network of joint monitoring consists on national monitoring stations of riparian States.

Joint and agreed methodologies ☑

*Please describe:* The joint monitoring program is discussed and prepared annually. Program includes monitoring stations, frequency and time of samplings, parameters according to national monitoring programmes of riparian States.

Joint sampling ☑

*Please describe:* Joint samplings are performed in cross border river annually and in cross border lake once per 6 years.

Common monitoring network ☑

*Please describe:* The network of common monitoring consists on national monitoring networks of riparian States.
Common agreed parameters [X]

Please describe: The joint monitoring program, which includes parameters, is discussed and prepared annually. Joint samplings are performed in cross border river annually and in cross border lake once per 6 years and common agreed parameters are measured.

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: Joint monitoring enable to obtain reliable information and data for management of water bodies. Joint samplings in cross border river is performed annually in order to make a comparison of results of measurements, joint samplings in cross border lake are performed in order to optimise and join capacities of monitoring, to share supplementary data.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes [X]/No [ ]

If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied:

The working group 3 „Cooperation on the scope of the bilateral water protection from pollution” annually exchanges assessments of transboundary surface water body surveys, discusses the relevance of water quality assessments and what may have determined the differences – whether different methodologies are used or more comprehensive studies were performed in one of the cooperation countries (the last meeting of working group was on 30th of October, 2019). During the preparation of River basin district management plans (once per 6 year period, preparation is going on) the joint assessment of ecological and chemical status of cross-border surface water bodies is performed, exchange of supplementary data is going on, assessment results are discussed and harmonized.

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes [ ]/No [X]

If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? National standards of riparian states are used for ecological status of surface water bodies, however national standards follow intercalibration procedure for harmonization of standards. For chemical status of surface water bodies united standards set out in EU Directive 2013/39/EC are used.

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication [X]

Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution [ ]

Other (please list): [fill in]

No measures [ ]

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]
11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

- Notification and communication ☒
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods ☐
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts ☐
- Joint climate change adaptation strategy ☐
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy ☐
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures ☐

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes ☒/No ☐

*If yes, please provide a brief summary: If the competent authorities of the Contracting Party identify pollution or a danger to transboundary waters, they shall immediately inform the relevant authorities of the other Contracting Party and take effective measures to eliminate the sources of the pollution and to limit its effects. The Contracting Party which caused the damage shall be liable for the damage.*

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

*If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)*

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
- Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐

*If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]*

- Intergovernmental organizations ☐
- Private sectors organizations or associations ☐
- Water user groups or associations ☐
- Academic or research institutions ☐
- Other non-governmental organizations ☐
- General public ☐
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

*Availability of information to the public: ☒*

*Consultation on planned measures or river basin*
management plans\(^4\)

Public involvement

Other (*please specify*): [fill in]

\(^{4}\) Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:

Nemunas basin, (this subsection describes cooperation with Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) under the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and Government of Russian Federation on Cooperation on Environment Protection)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Belarus

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 74%

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

   Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)


   Agreement or arrangement is under development

   No agreement or arrangement

   If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

   Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☑/No ☐

   If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
   - Yes ☑/No ☐

   Additional explanations?
Agreement covers transboundary water bodies of Russia and Lithuania. The river basin of Nemunas is shared by Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast).

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☐/No ☐

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast)

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: Cretaceous]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses ☒
A single water use or sector ☐
Several water uses or sectors ☐

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

Industry ☐
Agriculture ☐
Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐
Households ☐
Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐
Fisheries ☐
Tourism ☐
Nature protection ☐
Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☒
Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☒
Consultation on planned measures ☐
Mutual assistance ☐

Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives ☐
Joint significant water management issues ☒
Navigation ☐
Human health ☐
Environmental protection (ecosystem) ☐
Water quality ☒
Water quantity or allocation ☒
Cooperation in addressing floods ☐
Cooperation in addressing droughts ☐
Climate change adaptation ☐

Monitoring and exchange
Joint assessments ☐
Data collection and exchange ☒
Joint monitoring ☐
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories ☐
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives ☐
Common early warning and alarm procedures ☒
Exchange of experience between riparian States ☐
Exchange of information on planned measures ☐

Joint planning and management
Development of joint regulations on specific topics ☐
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans ☐
Management of shared infrastructure ☐
Development of shared infrastructure ☐
Other (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes ☐
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes ☐
Lack of financial resources ☐
Insufficient human capacity ☐
Insufficient technical capacity ☐
Tense diplomatic relations ☒
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement ☐
No significant difficulties ☐
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [fill in]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):


3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☒/No ☐

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries ☐
- Bilateral commission ☒
- Basin or similar commission ☐
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☐
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):

Lithuania and Russia

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): Poland and Belarus

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

- No cooperation ☐
- They have observer status ☐
- Other (please describe): The cooperation is done on the basis of cooperation agreements with other riparian States.

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

- A secretariat ☒

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):

- A subsidiary body or bodies ☐

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):
Other features (please list): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?5

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange [X]
- Joint monitoring [X]
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States [X]
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA [X]
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building

Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

---

5 This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Unexpected planning delays

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of resources

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of mechanism for implementing measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of effective measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Unexpected extreme events

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☐

Less than once per year ☐

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?

Both Lithuania and Russian Federation are members of Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM) and all international environmental issues regarding Baltic Sea are coordinated in HELCOM.

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please provide further details:
5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality ☐

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☐

Water-related species and habitats protection ☐

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

- More than once per year ☐
- Once per year ☐
- Less than once per year ☐

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Unfortunately, this agreement is not in operation for several years.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

- Environmental conditions ☒
- Research activities and application of best available techniques ☐
- Emission monitoring data ☐
- Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☐
- Point source pollution sources ☒
- Diffuse pollution sources ☐
- Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) ☐
- Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☐
- Water abstractions ☐
- Climatological information ☐
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐
- Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
Yes □ / No ☒

(f) Is the database publicly available?
Yes □ / No ☒

*If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]*

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
- Frequency of exchanges
- Timing of exchanges
- Comparability of data and information
- Limited spatial coverage
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes □ / No ☒

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

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</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?
- National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☒
*Please describe: [fill in]*
- Joint and agreed methodologies ☒
*Please describe: [fill in]*
- Joint sampling ☒
Please describe: [fill in]

Common monitoring network

Please describe: [fill in]

Common agreed parameters

Please describe: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring:

Unfortunately, this agreement is not in operation for several years.

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication ☒

Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution ☐

Other (please list): [fill in]

No measures ☐

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

Notification and communication ☒

Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods ☐

Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts ☐

Joint climate change adaptation strategy ☐

Joint disaster risk reduction strategy ☐

Other (please list): [fill in]

No measures ☐

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]
12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?
   Yes ☐/No ☒
   If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☐/No ☒
   If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
   - Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism [☐]
   - Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body [☐]
   - Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body [☐]
   If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]
   - Intergovernmental organizations [☐]
   - Private sectors organizations or associations [☐]
   - Water user groups or associations [☐]
   - Academic or research institutions [☐]
   - Other non-governmental organizations [☐]
   - General public [☐]
   - Other (please specify): [fill in] [☐]
   Availability of information to the public [☐]
   Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans [☐]
   Public involvement [☐]
   Other (please specify): [fill in] [☐]

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6 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:
Nemunas basin (this subsection describes cooperation with Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) under the Agreement between the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency and Hydrometeorological Service and Federal Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Service of the Federal State Budgetary Institution “Kaliningrad Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Center” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Belarus

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:
- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 74

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)

Agreement between the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency and Hydrometeorological Service and Federal Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Service of the Federal State Budgetary Institution “Kaliningrad Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Center” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement or arrangement

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☒/No ☐

   If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
Yes ☐/No ☒

Additional explanations?

Agreement covers transboundary surface water bodies of Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) and Lithuania. The river basin of Nemunas is shared by Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast).

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☐/No ☐

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast)

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses ☒
A single water use or sector ☐
Several water uses or sectors ☐

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

Industry ☐
Agriculture ☐
Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐
Households ☐
Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐
Fisheries ☐
Tourism ☐
Nature protection ☐
Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☐
Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☐
Consultation on planned measures ☐
Mutual assistance ☐
### Topics of cooperation

<table>
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<td>Water quantity or allocation</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperation in addressing floods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperation in addressing droughts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
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### Monitoring and exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint assessments</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data collection and exchange</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance of joint pollution inventories</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elaboration of joint water quality objectives</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Common early warning and alarm procedures</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exchange of experience between riparian States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exchange of information on planned measures</td>
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### Joint planning and management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Development of joint regulations on specific topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Management of shared infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of shared infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please list): [fill in]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes  
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes  
- Lack of financial resources  
- Insufficient human capacity  
- Insufficient technical capacity  
- Tense diplomatic relations
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement ☐
No significant difficulties ☑
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies.

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?
Yes ☒/No ☐

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

☐ Plenipotentiaries
☐ Bilateral commission
☐ Basin or similar commission
☐ Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points
☐ Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☐/No ☒

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):

Lithuania and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast)

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): Poland and Belarus

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

☐ No cooperation
☐ They have observer status
☐ Other (please describe): The cooperation takes place on the basis of cooperation agreements with other riparian States

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

☐ A secretariat

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):
A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?*

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- SETTLING OF DIFFERENCES AND CONFLICTS
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building

* This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Any other tasks *(please list)*: [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues
- Unexpected planning delays
- Lack of resources
- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures
- Lack of effective measures
- Unexpected extreme events
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
- Others *(please list and describe, as appropriate)*: [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes □/No ❌

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

- More than once per year
- Once per year
- Less than once per year

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes □/No ❌

*If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?*

Both Lithuania and Russian Federation are members of Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM) and all international environmental issues regarding Baltic Sea are coordinated in HELCOM.

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes □/No ❌
If yes, please provide further details:

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. □

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality □

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals □

Water-related species and habitats protection □

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No □

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year □

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year □

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Exchange of information is undertaken by e-mails.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions ☒

Research activities and application of best available techniques □

Emission monitoring data □

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts □

Point source pollution sources □

Diffuse pollution sources □

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) □

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) □

Water abstractions □

Climatological information □

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development □

Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
Yes ☐/No ☒

(f) Is the database publicly available?
Yes ☐/No ☒

*If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]*

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
- Frequency of exchanges ☐
- Timing of exchanges ☐
- Comparability of data and information ☐
- Limited spatial coverage ☐
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) ☐
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

*Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies.*

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Surface waters in the entire basin ☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in part of the basin ☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please describe [fill in]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected) ☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake ☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

- National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☐

*Please describe: [fill in]*

- Joint and agreed methodologies ☐
Please describe: [fill in]
Joint sampling

Please describe: [fill in]
Common monitoring network

Please describe: [fill in]
Common agreed parameters

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☐/No ☒
   If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
   Yes ☐/No ☒
   If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
    Notification and communication ☒
    Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution ☐
    Other (please list): [fill in]
    No measures ☐
    If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?
    Notification and communication ☒
    Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods ☐
    Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts ☐
    Joint climate change adaptation strategy ☐
    Joint disaster risk reduction strategy ☐
    Other (please list): [fill in]
    No measures ☐
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

   If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

   If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
   Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
   Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
   Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐

   If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]

   Intergovernmental organizations ☐
   Private sectors organizations or associations ☐
   Water user groups or associations ☐
   Academic or research institutions ☐
   Other non-governmental organizations ☐
   General public ☐
   Other (please specify): [fill in]

   Availability of information to the public ☐
   Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans* ☐
   Public involvement ☐
   Other (please specify): [fill in]

---

8 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:
Nemunas and Dauguva basins (this subsection describes cooperation with Belarus on the two basins)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Belarus and Latvia

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:
- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]
Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 74

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

- One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
- Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
- Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)

Technical protocol between the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation in the Monitoring and the Exchange of Data on Transboundary Surface Water Bodies

- Agreement or arrangement is under development
- No agreement or arrangement

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

- Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

- Yes ☐/No ☒

Additional explanations?
Agreement covers transboundary water bodies of Belarus and Lithuania. The river basin of Nemunas is shared by Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast), the river basin of Dauguva — by Lithuania, Belarus and Latvia.

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes [ ]/No [ ]

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Belarus

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes [ ]/No [ ]

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses [x]
A single water use or sector [ ]
Several water uses or sectors [ ]

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

Industry [ ]
Agriculture [ ]
Transport (e.g., navigation) [ ]
Households [ ]
Energy: hydropower and other energy types [ ]
Fisheries [ ]
Tourism [ ]
Nature protection [ ]
Other (please list): [fill in] [ ]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution [ ]
Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) [ ]
Consultation on planned measures [ ]
Mutual assistance [ ]

Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives [ ]
Joint significant water management issues [ ]
Navigation [ ]
Human health [ ]
Environmental protection (ecosystem) [ ]
Water quality [ ]
Water quantity or allocation [ ]
Cooperation in addressing floods [ ]
Cooperation in addressing droughts [ ]
Climate change adaptation [ ]

**Monitoring and exchange**

Joint assessments [ ]
Data collection and exchange [ ]
Joint monitoring [ ]
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories [ ]
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives [ ]
Common early warning and alarm procedures [ ]
Exchange of experience between riparian States [ ]
Exchange of information on planned measures [ ]

**Joint planning and management**

Development of joint regulations on specific topics [ ]
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans [ ]
Management of shared infrastructure [ ]
Development of shared infrastructure [ ]

Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes [ ]
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes [ ]
- Lack of financial resources [ ]
- Insufficient human capacity [ ]
- Insufficient technical capacity [ ]
- Tense diplomatic relations [ ]
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement [ ]
- No significant difficulties [ ]
Other (please describe): Irregularity of data and information exchange.

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies.

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):


3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☒/No □

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries ☒
- Bilateral commission □
- Basin or similar commission □
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points □
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No □

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): Lithuania and Belarus

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): Poland, Latvia and Russia

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

- No cooperation □
- They have observer status □
- Other (please describe): The cooperation takes place on the basis of cooperation agreements with other riparian States.

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

- A secretariat □

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):

- A subsidiary body or bodies □

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):
Other features (*please list*): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?9

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange [x]
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building
- Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

9 This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Unexpected planning delays
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of resources
  Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures
  Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Lack of effective measures
  Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Unexpected extreme events
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

- Yes □/No ☒
  If yes, how frequently does it meet?
  - More than once per year □
  - Once per year □
  - Less than once per year □

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

- Yes □/No ☒
  If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

- Yes □/No ☒
  If yes, please provide further details:

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?
Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals

Water-related species and habitats protection

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year ☐

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Exchange of information is undertaken by e-mails and official letters.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

- Environmental conditions ☒
- Research activities and application of best available techniques ☐
- Emission monitoring data ☐
- Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☐
- Point source pollution sources ☐
- Diffuse pollution sources ☐
- Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) ☐
- Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☐
- Water abstractions ☐
- Climatological information ☐
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐
- Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes ☒/No ☐
If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
- Frequency of exchanges
- Timing of exchanges
- Comparability of data and information
- Limited spatial coverage
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (please describe): Irregularity — some disruptions of data exchange.

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

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<th>Hydrological</th>
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<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

- National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Joint and agreed methodologies ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Joint sampling ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
Common monitoring network
Please describe: [fill in]
Common agreed parameters
Please describe: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:
Joint monitoring is not performed, however joint samplings in cross border river is performed annually in order to make a comparison of results of measurements.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☐/No ☒
If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
Yes ☐/No ☒
If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
Notification and communication ☒
Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution ☐
Other (please list): [fill in]
No measures ☐
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?
Notification and communication ☒
Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods ☐
Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts ☐
Joint climate change adaptation strategy ☐
Joint disaster risk reduction strategy ☐
Other (please list): [fill in]
No measures ☐
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?
13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☑

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body
- Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:
[fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations
- Private sectors organizations or associations
- Water user groups or associations
- Academic or research institutions
- Other non-governmental organizations
- General public
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans\(^{10}\)

Public involvement

Other (please specify): [fill in]

---

\(^{10}\) Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:

Quaternary aquifers of Nemunas RBD and Daugava RBD (this subsection describes cooperation with Belarus)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Latvia.

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

   Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)

   Agreement between the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment (LGT) and the Belarusian Scientific and Research Geological Prospecting Institute on cooperation in the field of geology and hydrogeology

   Agreement or arrangement is under development

   No agreement or arrangement

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☒/No ☐

   If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
   - Yes ☐/No ☒

   Additional explanations?

   Agreement covers transboundary aquifers of Belarus and Lithuania. The Quaternary aquifers of Nemunas river basin are shared by Lithuania, Poland and Belarus and the
Quaternary aquifers of Daugava river basin are shared by Lithuania, Belarus and Latvia.

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☐/No ☐

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Belarus

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: Quaternary

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses ☒

A single water use or sector ☐

Several water uses or sectors ☐

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

**Water uses or sectors**

Industry ☐

Agriculture ☐

Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐

Households ☐

Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐

Fisheries ☐

Tourism ☐

Nature protection ☐

Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

**Procedural and institutional issues**

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☐

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☒

Consultation on planned measures ☒

Mutual assistance ☐

**Topics of cooperation**

Joint vision and management objectives ☐

Joint significant water management issues ☐
Navigation
Human health
Environmental protection (ecosystem)
Water quality
Water quantity or allocation
Cooperation in addressing floods
Cooperation in addressing droughts
Climate change adaptation

**Monitoring and exchange**
Joint assessments
Data collection and exchange
Joint monitoring
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
Common early warning and alarm procedures
Exchange of experience between riparian States
Exchange of information on planned measures

**Joint planning and management**
Development of joint regulations on specific topics
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
Management of shared infrastructure
Development of shared infrastructure
Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(c) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
Lack of financial resources
Insufficient human capacity
Insufficient technical capacity
Tense diplomatic relations
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement
No significant difficulties
Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [fill in]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?
   Yes ☑/No ☐

   Where there is a joint body or mechanism

   (a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?
       Plenipotentiaries ☐
       Bilateral commission ☐
       Basin or similar commission ☐
       Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☑
       Other (please describe): [fill in]

   (b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
       Yes ☑/No ☐

   (c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):
       Lithuania and Belarus

   (d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (Poland):

   (e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?
       No cooperation ☐
       They have observer status ☐
       Other (please describe): [fill in]

   (f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?
       A secretariat ☐
       If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):
       A subsidiary body or bodies ☐
       Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):
       Other features (please list): [fill in]
What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?\(^\text{11}\)

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building

Any other tasks *(please list)*: [fill in]

What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

\(^{11}\) This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Unexpected planning delays

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of resources

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of mechanism for implementing measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of effective measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Unexpected extreme events

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☐

Less than once per year ☒

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? Collection and exchange of groundwater monitoring data allows general assessment of transboundary aquifers status.

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please provide further details:

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.
Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals

Water-related species and habitats protection

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year ☐

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies):

Exchange of information by e-mails.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions ☒

Research activities and application of best available techniques ☐

Emission monitoring data ☐

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☐

Point source pollution sources ☐

Diffuse pollution sources ☐

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) ☐

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☒

Water abstractions ☒

Climatological information ☐

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐

Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes ☐/No ☒

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
Frequency of exchanges  ☐
Timing of exchanges  ☐
Comparability of data and information  ☐
Limited spatial coverage  ☑
Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)  ☐
Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

*Creation of high quality and compatible information system on transboundary aquifers, which will be used in future for common assessment of groundwater quality and quantity as well as modelling needed to develop plans of measures, if needed.*

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/ No ☐

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in part of the basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please describe [fill in]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations</th>
<th>☑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Please describe: National monitoring stations are assigned to a network from both States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint and agreed methodologies</th>
<th>☑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Please describe: the National methodologies of the riparian States are considered compatible and are applied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint sampling</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please describe: [fill in]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common monitoring network  
*Please describe:* [fill in]

Common agreed parameters  
*Please describe:* [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: The methodologies of groundwater monitoring (including laboratory analyses) and list of parameters analysed are compatible in riparian States, the general assessment of transboundary aquifers water quality is carried out.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: Due to political and financial reasons joint sampling was never performed, density of groundwater monitoring network in Belarus side is quite low.

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes [ ] No [x]

*If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]*

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes [ ] No [x]

*If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]*

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

   Notification and communication [x]
   Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution [ ]
   Other (please list): [fill in]
   No measures [ ]

   *If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

   Notification and communication [ ]
   Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods [ ]
   Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts [ ]
   Joint climate change adaptation strategy [ ]
   Joint disaster risk reduction strategy [ ]
   Other (please list): [fill in]
   No measures [ ]
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?
   Yes ☐ / No ☒
   If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☐ / No ☒
   If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
   - Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
   - Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
   - Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐
   If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations ☐
- Private sectors organizations or associations ☐
- Water user groups or associations ☐
- Academic or research institutions ☐
- Other non-governmental organizations ☐
- General public ☐
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public ☐
Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans\(^{12}\) ☐
Public involvement ☐
Other (please specify): [fill in]

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\(^{12}\) Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:
Venta, Lielupė and Daugava basins (this subsection describes cooperation with Latvia on the three basins under the Agreement between the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Environmental Protection Agency of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in the Field of Monitoring and the Exchange of Information on the Status of Surface Water Bodies in Transboundary River Basin Districts)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:
- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 26.1

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)
Agreement between the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Environmental Protection Agency of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation in the Field of Monitoring and the Exchange of Information on the Status of Surface Water Bodies in Transboundary River Basin Districts

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ✔/No

   If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
Yes ☑/No ☒

Additional explanations?

Venta and Lielupė basins cover Lithuania and Latvia, Daugava river basin covers Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus. Belarus is not a party of this agreement.

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☑/No ☒

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Latvia

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☑/No ☒

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses ☒

A single water use or sector ☐

Several water uses or sectors ☐

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

**Water uses or sectors**

- Industry ☐
- Agriculture ☐
- Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐
- Households ☐
- Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐
- Fisheries ☐
- Tourism ☐
- Nature protection ☐
- Other (please list): [fill in] ☐

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

**Procedural and institutional issues**

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☒
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☒
- Consultation on planned measures ☒
- Mutual assistance ☐

**Topics of cooperation**
| Joint vision and management objectives | ☐ |
| Joint significant water management issues | ☐ |
| Navigation | ☐ |
| Human health | ☐ |
| Environmental protection (ecosystem) | ☐ |
| Water quality | ☒ |
| Water quantity or allocation | ☐ |
| Cooperation in addressing floods | ☐ |
| Cooperation in addressing droughts | ☐ |
| Climate change adaptation | ☐ |

**Monitoring and exchange**

- Joint assessments | ☒ |
- Data collection and exchange | ☒ |
- Joint monitoring | ☒ |
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories | ☐ |
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives | ☒ |
- Common early warning and alarm procedures | ☐ |
- Exchange of experience between riparian States | ☒ |
- Exchange of information on planned measures | ☐ |

**Joint planning and management**

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics | ☐ |
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans | ☐ |
- Management of shared infrastructure | ☐ |
- Development of shared infrastructure | ☐ |
- Other (*please list*): [fill in] | ☐ |

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes | ☐ |
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes | ☐ |
- Lack of financial resources | ☐ |
- Insufficient human capacity | ☐ |
- Insufficient technical capacity | ☐ |
- Tense diplomatic relations | ☐ |
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement | ☐ |
No significant difficulties

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? There are regular coordination of activities in the field of performance of monitoring, exchange of data and information on water quality and pollution loads, assessment of water quality of transboundary water bodies.

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):

Lithuania and Latvia.pdf

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☒/No ☐

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries ☐
- Bilateral commission ☐
- Basin or similar commission ☐
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☒
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):

Lithuania and Latvia

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): Belarus

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

- No cooperation ☐
- They have observer status ☐
- Other (please describe): The cooperation takes place on the basis of cooperation agreement with other riparian State

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?
A secretariat

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):

A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):

Other features (please list): Expert meetings are held between riparian States.

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?13

Identification of pollution sources

Data collection and exchange ✓

Joint monitoring ✓

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Setting emission limits

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Management and prevention of flood or drought risks

Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures ✓

Surveillance and early warning of water related disease

Water allocation and/or flow regulation

Policy development

Control of implementation

Exchange of experience between riparian States ✓

Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations

Settling of differences and conflicts

Consultations on planned measures

Exchange of information on best available technology

Participation in transboundary EIA

Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans

Management of shared infrastructure

Addressing hydromorphological alterations

Climate change adaptation

Joint communication strategy

Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of,

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13 This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
for example, basin management plans □
Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation □
Capacity-building □
Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

Governance issues □
*Please describe, if any*: [fill in]

Unexpected planning delays □
*Please describe, if any*: [fill in]

Lack of resources □
*Please describe, if true*: [fill in]

Lack of mechanism for implementing measures □
*Please describe, if true*: [fill in]

Lack of effective measures □
*Please describe, if true*: [fill in]

Unexpected extreme events □
*Please describe, if any*: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts □
*Please describe, if any*: [fill in]

Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☒/No □

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year □

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year □

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? Efficient cooperation in exchange of data and information on monitoring, water quality and pollution loads.

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes ☒/No □

*If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?*

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details:

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality.

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals.

Water-related species and habitats protection.

Other measures (please describe): Information exchange and attempts to coordinate objectives in transboundary water bodies are being made when developing river basin district management plans, with certain harmonization achieved.

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year.

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year.

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Exchange of information is undertaken by e-mails and during the meetings of working group.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions ☒

Research activities and application of best available techniques.

Emission monitoring data.

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts.

Point source pollution sources.

Diffuse pollution sources.

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels).

Water abstractions.

Climatological information.

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development.

Other subjects (please list): [fill in]
(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
Yes [ ]/No [X]

(f) Is the database publicly available?
Yes [ ]/No [X]

If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
Frequency of exchanges [ ]
Timing of exchanges [ ]
Comparability of data and information [ ]
Limited spatial coverage [ ]
Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) [ ]
Other (please describe): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Main benefits of data exchange are related to the determination of impact of riparian rivers and its basins. Monitoring results can be used for modelling related to the drawing up of the RBD water management plans. Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies. It also act as the basis for the assessment of status of transboundary water bodies, detecting problems.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes [X]/No [ ]

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[X]</td>
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<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>please describe [fill in]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☒

*Please describe:* The network of joint monitoring consists on national monitoring stations of riparian States.

Joint and agreed methodologies ☒

*Please describe:* Exchange of methodologies regarding monitoring, water quality assessment and pollution loads calculation.

Joint sampling ☐

*Please describe:* [fill in]

Common monitoring network ☐

*Please describe:* [fill in]

Common agreed parameters ☐

*Please describe:* [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:

Joint monitoring enable to obtain reliable and supplementary information and data for management of water bodies.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

*If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied:* [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes ☒/No ☐

*If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied?* For ecological status of surface water bodies national standards of riparian States are used, however national standards follow intercalibration procedure for harmonization of standards across EU. For chemical status of surface water bodies are used united standards set out in EU Directive 2013/39/EC.

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication ☒

Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution ☐

Other *(please list)*: [fill in]

No measures ☐

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?*: [fill in]
11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

- Notification and communication [✓]
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods [☐]
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts [☐]
- Joint climate change adaptation strategy [☐]
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy [☐]
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures [☐]

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes [✓]/No [☐]


13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes [✓]/No [☐]

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism [☐]
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body [☐]
- Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body [☐]

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations [☐]
- Private sectors organizations or associations [☐]
- Water user groups or associations [☐]
- Academic or research institutions [☐]
- Other non-governmental organizations [☐]
- General public [☐]
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public [☐]

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans14 [☐]

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14 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Public involvement

Other (*please specify*): [fill in]
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:

Venta, Lielupė and Daugava basins (this subsection describes cooperation with Latvia on three basins under the Technical Protocol between the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on Co-operation to Manage the International River Basin Districts)

List of the riparian States: Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 26.1

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

- One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force ☒
- Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force ☐
- Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians ☐

Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)


- Agreement or arrangement is under development ☐
- No agreement or arrangement ☐

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

- Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

- Yes ☒/No ☐

Additional explanations?
Venta and Lielupė basins cover Lithuania and Latvia, Dauguva river basin covers Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus. Belarus is not a party of this agreement.

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☑/No ☐

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Latvia

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: Permian-Upper Devonian of Venta RBD and Lielupe RBD; Upper Devonian + Upper-Middle Devonian of Lielupe RBD; Quaternary of Dauguva RBD

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses ☑

A single water use or sector ☐

Several water uses or sectors ☐

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

**Water uses or sectors**

Industry ☐

Agriculture ☐

Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐

Households ☐

Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐

Fisheries ☐

Tourism ☐

Nature protection ☐

Other *(please list)*: [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

**Procedural and institutional issues**

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☑

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☑

Consultation on planned measures ☐

Mutual assistance ☐

**Topics of cooperation**

Joint vision and management objectives ☑
| Joint significant water management issues | ☒ |
| Navigation | ☐ |
| Human health | ☐ |
| Environmental protection (ecosystem) | ☒ |
| Water quality | ☒ |
| Water quantity or allocation | ☒ |
| Cooperation in addressing floods | ☐ |
| Cooperation in addressing droughts | ☐ |
| Climate change adaptation | ☐ |

### Monitoring and exchange

- Joint assessments | ☒
- Data collection and exchange | ☒
- Joint monitoring | ☐
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories | ☐
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives | ☒
- Common early warning and alarm procedures | ☐
- Exchange of experience between riparian States | ☒
- Exchange of information on planned measures | ☒

### Joint planning and management

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics | ☐
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans | ☐
- Management of shared infrastructure | ☐
- Development of shared infrastructure | ☐

Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes | ☐
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes | ☐
- Lack of financial resources | ☐
- Insufficient human capacity | ☐
- Insufficient technical capacity | ☐
- Tense diplomatic relations | ☐
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement | ☐
- No significant difficulties | ☒
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? There are regular coordination of activities in the field of water management of transboundary surface water bodies, depending on the needs, which include a performance of joint monitoring, exchange of data and information, assessment of status of water bodies, setting environmental objectives, identification water bodies at risk and other water management topics.

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):

Legal_act_No4.pdf

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?
Yes ☒/No ☐

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries ☐
- Bilateral commission ☐
- Basin or similar commission ☐
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☒
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☐/No ☒

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):
Lithuania and Latvia

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): Belarus

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

- No cooperation ☐
- They have observer status ☐

Other (please describe): The cooperation takes place on the basis of cooperation agreement with other riparian State
(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

- A secretariat

  *If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):*

- A subsidiary body or bodies

  *Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):*

- Other features (please list): Experts meetings are held between riparian States.

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?¹⁵

- Identification of pollution sources

- Data collection and exchange

- Joint monitoring

- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

- Setting emission limits

- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks

- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures

- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease

- Water allocation and/or flow regulation

- Policy development

- Control of implementation

- Exchange of experience between riparian States

- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations

- Settling of differences and conflicts

- Consultations on planned measures

- Exchange of information on best available technology

- Participation in transboundary EIA

- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans

- Management of shared infrastructure

- Addressing hydromorphological alterations

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¹⁵ This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Climate change adaptation
Joint communication strategy
Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
Capacity-building
Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Unexpected planning delays
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of resources
  Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures
  Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Lack of effective measures
  Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Unexpected extreme events
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
  Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

- Yes ☒/No ☐

  If yes, how frequently does it meet?

- More than once per year ☐
- Once per year ☒
- Less than once per year ☐

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? The most important water management issues in the transboundary basins are regularly discussed, mainly in relation of the preparation and update of national riverbasin district management plans. Strive for harmonization of transboundary water bodies’ status assessment criteria and objectives, exchange of information are one of the most important topics among others.

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?
Yes ☒/No ☐ 
If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐ 
If yes, please provide further details: The riparian States have set joint objectives.

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality ☐

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☐

Water-related species and habitats protection ☐


6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year ☐

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Exchange of information is undertaken by e-mails and during the meetings of working group.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions ☒

Research activities and application of best available techniques ☒

Emission monitoring data ☐

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce
transboundary impacts
Point source pollution sources
Diffuse pollution sources
Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)
Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)
Water abstractions
Climatological information
Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development
Other subjects (please list): [fill in]
Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
Yes ☒/No ☐

(f) Is the database publicly available?
Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
Frequency of exchanges ☐
Timing of exchanges ☐
Comparability of data and information ☐
Limited spatial coverage ☐
Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) ☐
Other (please describe): [fill in]
Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Main benefits of data exchange are related to the determination of impact of riparian rivers and its basins. Monitoring results can be used for modelling related to the drawing up of the RBD water management plans. Exchange of monitoring data provides supplementary information for management of transboundary water bodies. It also act as the basis for the assessment of status of transboundary water bodies, detecting problems and their root-causes, coordination of objectives and measures.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☒/No ☐

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

79
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>please describe [fill in]</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

- National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☒

*Please describe*: The network of joint monitoring consists of national monitoring stations of riparian States.

- Joint and agreed methodologies ☒

*Please describe*: Exchange of methodologies regarding monitoring, water quality assessment and pollution loads calculation.

- Joint sampling [fill in]

- Common monitoring network [fill in]

- Common agreed parameters [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:

Joint monitoring enable to obtain reliable and supplementary information and data for management of water bodies.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

*If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied*: The exchange of water quality data and assessment takes place by 31st of May annually, the harmonised assessment of status of water bodies is made during preparation of River basin management plans in periodicity of 6 years.
9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? For ecological status of surface water bodies national standards of riparian States are used, however national standards follow intercalibration procedure for harmonization of standards across EU. For chemical status of surface water bodies are used united standards set out in EU Directive 2013/39/EC.

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

- Notification and communication ☒
- Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution ☐
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures ☐

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

- Notification and communication ☒
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods ☐
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts ☐
- Joint climate change adaptation strategy ☐
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy ☐
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures ☐

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes ☒/No ☐


13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body □

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:
[fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations □
- Private sectors organizations or associations □
- Water user groups or associations □
- Academic or research institutions □
- Other non-governmental organizations □
- General public □
- Other (please specify): [fill in] □

Availability of information to the public □

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans
[fill in] □

Public involvement □

Other (please specify): [fill in] □

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16 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:
Permian-Upper Devonian of Venta RBD and Lielupe RBD; Upper Devonian + Upper-Middle Devonian of Lielupe RBD; Quaternary of Dauguva RBD (with Latvia)

List of the riparian States:
Permian-Upper Devonian of Venta RBD and Lielupe RBD; Upper Devonian + Upper-Middle Devonian of Lielupe RBD Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:
- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)
- Agreement on cooperation between the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment (LGT) and the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (LVĢMC) on cross-border groundwater monitoring

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement or arrangement

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☒/No ☐
   - If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
Yes ☐/No ☑

Additional explanations? Venta and Lielupė basins cover Lithuania and Latvia, Daugava river basin covers Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus. Belarus is not a party of this agreement.

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☐/No ☑

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?

Lithuania and Latvia

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: Permian-
Upper Devonian of Venta RBD and Lielupe RBD; Upper Devonian + Upper-Middle
Devonian of Lielupe RBD; Quaternary of Daugava RBD

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses ☑

A single water use or sector ☐

Several water uses or sectors ☐

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

Industry ☐

Agriculture ☐

Transport (e.g., navigation) ☐

Households ☐

Energy: hydropower and other energy types ☐

Fisheries ☐

Tourism ☐

Nature protection ☐

Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution ☐

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) ☑

Consultation on planned measures ☐

Mutual assistance ☐
Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives
Joint significant water management issues
Navigation
Human health
Environmental protection (ecosystem)
Water quality
Water quantity or allocation
Cooperation in addressing floods
Cooperation in addressing droughts
Climate change adaptation

Monitoring and exchange

Joint assessments
Data collection and exchange
Joint monitoring
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
Common early warning and alarm procedures
Exchange of experience between riparian States
Exchange of information on planned measures

Joint planning and management

Development of joint regulations on specific topics
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
Management of shared infrastructure
Development of shared infrastructure
Other (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
Lack of financial resources
Insufficient human capacity
Insufficient technical capacity
Tense diplomatic relations
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement ☐
No significant difficulties ☒
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [fill in]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable):

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☒/No ☐

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

Plenipotentiaries ☐
Bilateral commission ☐
Basin or similar commission ☐
Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☒
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list):

Lithuania and Latvia

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? Belarus for Quaternary aquifers of Daugava RBD

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

No cooperation ☐
They have observer status ☐
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

A secretariat ☐
If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):

A subsidiary body or bodies ☐

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):
Other features (please list): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?\(^\text{17}\)

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building
- Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

\(^{17}\) This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues
- Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Unexpected planning delays
- Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of resources
- Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures
- Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Lack of effective measures
- Please describe, if true: [fill in]
- Unexpected extreme events
- Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
- Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

- Yes □/No □

  If yes, how frequently does it meet?

  - More than once per year □
  - Once per year □
  - Less than once per year □

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? Based on agreement both counties successfully implemented B-Solution pilot project “Lithuanian Geological Survey and Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre institutional cooperation on cross-border groundwater management” which was carried out in 2018-2019. The main outputs of the project are identification of transboundary aquifers; grouping, characterization and assessment of groundwater bodies in transboundary area, assessment of existing groundwater monitoring system and recommendations for its future development.

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

- Yes □/No □

  If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

- Yes □/No □
If yes, please provide further details: The same main objectives from 2000/60/EC concerning groundwater are set in Venta and Lielupe rivers basins management plans (prepared by each country separately).

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals

Water-related species and habitats protection

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year ☐

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): Exchange of information by e-mails and during the meetings of working group.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions ☒

Research activities and application of best available techniques ☐

Emission monitoring data ☐

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☐

Point source pollution sources ☐

Diffuse pollution sources ☐

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) ☐

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☒

Water abstractions ☒

Climatological information ☐

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐

Other subjects (please list): [fill in]
Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
Yes ☒/No ☐

(f) Is the database publicly available?
Yes ☐/No ☒

*If yes, please provide the web address:* [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
- Frequency of exchanges ☐
- Timing of exchanges ☐
- Comparability of data and information ☐
- Limited spatial coverage ☐
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) ☐
- Other (*please describe*) [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

*Creation of high quality and compatible information system on transboundary aquifers, which will be used in future for common assessment of groundwater quality and quantity as well as modelling, needed to develop river basin management plans and develop plans of measures, if needed.*

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☒/No ☐

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface waters in part of the basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>please describe [fill in]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?
National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint and agreed methodologies

Please describe: The joint monitoring plan is discussed and prepared annually. The plan includes monitoring stations, preliminary time of sampling, parameters according to national monitoring programmes of riparian States.

Joint sampling

Please describe: the joint sampling is performed annually in agreed monitoring stations from the joint monitoring plan.

Common monitoring network

Please describe: [fill in]

Common agreed parameters

Please describe: the set of common parameters is agreed and listed in joint monitoring plan

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: Joint sampling and intercalibration of laboratories ensured comparability of chemical data across the border. Based on joint monitoring results common assessment of chemical status of transboundary groundwater bodies was carried out, compounds important for water quality were identified and assessed based on common criteria.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: Revision of groundwater monitoring network in cross-border areas revealed data gaps in areal coverage, which should be filled for better and more reliable assessment of all cross-border aquifers. It was recommended to fill gaps by installing new monitoring stations and to perform common groundwater testing for emerging contaminants from watch list.

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: In the scope of B-Solution pilot project “Lithuanian Geological Survey and Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre institutional cooperation on cross-border groundwater management” accomplished in 2019, transboundary aquifers were identified, grouped and characterized as well as assessment of groundwater bodies in transboundary area was carried out. During the project, common scheme of hydrogeological stratigraphy was developed, based on it aquifers, low permeable layers and aquitards crossing state border were combined, distribution of harmonized layers in groundwater bodies and river basins analyzed and characterized. Quantity assessment has been carried out by compilation of available groundwater extraction amounts in and comparison with calculated available resources. No aquifers are potential to water scarcity problems as abstracted amounts of groundwater is much less (<1% to 30%), than available resources. For
cross-border GWB quality assessment monitoring results of nitrates, nitrites, ammonium, sulphates, chlorides and sodium (considered important for transboundary groundwater quality) gathered in Latvia and Lithuania from 2016 until 2018 were compared with drinking water standard (same values are applied in both countries).

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? Lithuania and Latvia consider groundwater as drinking water source, so for assessment of groundwater quality drinking water standard is applied (adopted from Council Directive 98/83/EC).

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

- Notification and communication ☑
- Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution ☐
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures ☐

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

- Notification and communication ☑
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods ☐
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts ☐
- Joint climate change adaptation strategy ☐
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy ☐
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures ☐

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes ☑/No ☐


13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism

Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body

Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body

*If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:*

[fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations
- Private sectors organizations or associations
- Water user groups or associations
- Academic or research institutions
- Other non-governmental organizations
- General public
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans

Public involvement

Other *(please specify)*: [fill in]

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18 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
III. Water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on water management at the national level as it relates to transboundary waters. Information on specific transboundary basins, sub-basins, part of basins and groups of basins, should be presented in section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country’s national legislation, policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

   Yes ☒/No ☐

   **The main national laws, policies, action plans and strategies:**

   1. **Law on Environmental Protection** (No I-2223, adopted by the Parliament on 21.1.1992);
   2. **Law on Environment impact assessment** (No I-1495, adopted by the Parliament on 15.8.1996);
   3. **Regulation on Strategic Environment impact assessment** (No 967, adopted by the Government on 18.8.2004);
   4. **Regulation on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Permits** (approved by Order No D1-528 of the Minister of Environment on 15.7.2013);
   5. **Law on Water** (No. VIII 474 adopted by the Parliament on 21.10.1997, as last amended on 14.4.2016);
   6. **Law on Marine Environmental Protection** (No VIII-512 adopted by the Parliament on 13.11.1997, as last amended on 14.4.2016);
   7. **Regulation on International Civil Assistance** (approved by Resolution No 501 of the Government on 4.5.2011);
   8. **Regulation on Waste Water Management** (approved by Order No D1-236 of the Minister of Environment on 17.5.2006).
   9. **Water development program for 2017–2023** (approved by Resolution No 88 of the Government on 1.3.2017);
   10. **Action plan for implementation of Water development program for 2017–2023** (approved by Order No D1-375/3D-312 of the Minister of Environment and Minister of Agriculture on 5.5.2017);
   11. **National Environmental Protection Strategy** (approved by Resolution No XII-1626 of the Parliament on 16.4.2015).

   (b) Does your country’s legislation provide for the following principles?

   Precautionary principle ☒/No ☐
   Polluter pays principle ☒/No ☐
   Sustainable development ☒/No ☐
   User pays principle ☒/No ☐

   If yes, please briefly describe how these principles are implemented at the national level: The polluter pays and cost recovery principles are defined in the Law of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Management. Any user pays taxes when uses natural resources in accordance with the Law of
Natural Resources Tax. The precautionary principle is implemented by setting sanctions for environmental rules violations. The sustainable development principle is implemented through National Environmental Protection Strategy, national Strategy for Sustainable Development and other water-related and other sectorial strategic documents. The National Progress Programme is under preparation as well.

(c) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution? (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, for which sectors?

Industry ☐

Mining ☐

Energy ☐

Municipal ☐

Livestock raising ☐

Aquaculture ☐

Other (please list): when 5 cubic meters or more per day wastewater is discharged.

Please briefly describe the licensing or permitting system, indicating whether the system provides for setting emission limits based on best available technology?

Law on Environmental Protection lays down the requirements for installations that can cause pollution when used, and sets the requirements for the system of permits needed to operate such installations. The integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) and pollution permits are issued according to IPPC permits rules (approved by Order No D1-528 of the Minister of Environment on 15.7.2013, as last amended on 8.1.2016), or Pollution Permit Rules (approved by Order No D1-259 of the Minister of Environment on 6.3.2014, as last amended on 23.10.2015). It should be emphasized that the legislation in Lithuania does not exclude industries that need or do not need to have a permit for wastewater discharges. Anyone discharging 5 cubic meters or more per day must have a permit to discharge wastewater.

(d) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, how? (Please tick the ones applicable):

Monitoring of discharges ☒

Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water ☐

Monitoring of ecological impacts on water ☐

Conditions on permits ☒

Inspectorate ☒

Other means (please list): [fill in]

If your country does not have a discharge monitoring system, please explain why not or provide information if there are plans to introduce a discharge monitoring system: [fill in]

(e) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (e.g., from agriculture, transport,
forestry or aquaculture)? The measures listed below relate to agriculture, but other sectors may be more significant. Please be sure to include these under “others”:

**Legislative measures**

- Norm for uses of fertilizers
- Norms for uses of manure
- Permitting system
- Bans on or norms for use of pesticides

**Economic and financial measures**

- Monetary incentives
- Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes)

**Technical measures**

*Source control measures*

- Crop rotation
- Tillage control
- Winter cover crops

**Other measures**

- Buffer/filter strips
- Wetland reconstruction
- Sedimentation traps
- Chemical measures

**Other types of measures**

A monitoring programme of mineral nitrogen in soils is being carried out in Lithuanian since 2018. On the basis of the results of this programme, the information on the changes in mineral nitrogen and soil pH in the regions is published. The measure is implemented in accordance with the Action plan for implementation of Water development program for 2017–2023 *(approved by Order No D1-375/3D-312 of the Minister of Environment and Minister of Agriculture on 5.5.2017)*.

Requirements for proper handling and usage of organic fertilizers, including the allowable, environmentally safe amounts of nitrogen that can be introduced into the soil, the periods during the year for spreading these fertilizers, the preparation and approval of fertilization plans, are applied according to the Environmental Provisions for Manure Management *(approved by Order No. D1-367/3D-342 of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Agriculture on 14.7.2005, as last amended on 1.10.2011)*.
If yes, please list:

Measures implemented in accordance with the Action plan for implementation of Water development program for 2017–2023 (approved by Order No D1-375/3D-312 of the Minister of Environment and Minister of Agriculture on 5.5.2017):

1. In 2019 the Code of Good Agricultural Practice to reduce the negative impact of agriculture on the status of water bodies, ambient air and climate was updated;
2. In 2018 European Commission approved the amendment to the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014–2020 (EC Decision C(2018)3841), clarifying the description of the Programme’s measure “Agri-environment and climate”, which was supplemented by two new activities, one of which was: “Growing of catch crops on arable land”. Agricultural operators have been able to make commitments and receive compensatory costs for the cultivation of catch crops since since 2018. were able to make, including water bodies at risk;
3. The training programme on compliance with the requirements of Cross-compliance was updated in 2018. Trainings were organised for stakeholders on environmental issues and Cross-compliance issues in accordance with the EU and national legislation;
4. Farmers are being constantly informed and encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme’s 2014–2020 measure “Agri-environment and climate”;
5. Trainings according to the training programmes “Environmental Protection and Fertilization Planning”, “Environmental Aspects of Fertilization and Use of Plant Protection Products” were organized. Pilot projects on manure and slurry management were carried out. Demonstrative trainings to promote optimal fertilization were carried out.

(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water resources allocation and use efficiency?

Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)

- A regulatory system regarding water abstraction  ☒
- Monitoring and control of abstractions  ☒
- Water rights are defined  ☐
- Water allocation priorities are listed  ☐
- Water-saving technologies  ☐
- Advanced irrigation techniques  ☐
- Demand management activities  ☐
- Other means (please list)  ☐

(g) Does your country apply the ecosystems approach?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please describe how: we consider river basin management as a way to implement ecosystem approach
(h) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?

Yes ☑/No ☐

*If yes, please briefly describe the most important measures:*

The Lithuanian Geological Survey, under the Ministry of Environment, collects information including on polluted land areas, the state of groundwater bodies and the use and availability of mineral resources. To use water resources effectively, provisions for sustainable water use are implemented via the subsurface resources extraction permission system and the Pollution permission system. Natural and legal persons that use more than 10 m3/day of groundwater obtain a Groundwater Extraction permit from the Lithuanian Geological survey, as it is inscribed in the Rules for Issuing Permits to Use of Subsurface Resources (except hydrocarbons) and Cavities (approved by Resolution No. 198 of the Government on 11.2.2002, as last amended on 6.5.2015). Persons that use more than 100 m3/day of surface water obtain a Pollution permit from the Environmental Protection Agency, as it is inscribed in the Rules on the Granting, Updating and Revocation of Pollution Permits (adopted by the Order No. DI-259 of the Minister of Environment on 6.3.2014, as last amended 21.4.2016).

In Lithuania, water resources are widely available; therefore only groundwater resources are used for drinking water production. 3.72 million m3/day of groundwater can be extracted without negative influence on groundwater resources.

2. Do your national laws require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?

Yes ☑/No ☐

*If yes, please briefly describe the legislative basis, and any related implementing procedures.*

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Economic Activity (hereinafter – the Law on EIA) (No I-1495 adopted by the Parliament on 15.8.1996, as last amended 27.6.2013) is the framework law establishing the environmental impact assessment (hereinafter – EIA) system in Lithuania and through the Regulations on Strategic Assessment of the Effects of Plans and Programs on the Environment (hereinafter – Regulations on SEA) (approved by Resolution No 967 of the Government on 18.8.2004, as last amended on 23.12.2014), which stipulate the process of strategic assessment of the effects of plans and programmes on the environment and the relationships between the participants in this process.

The Law on EIA provides the following key elements for the EIA system: 1) it defines the main terms (definitions) and stakeholders for the EIA process and the main functions; 2) it establishes the screening requirements for an EIA; 3) it provides the general requirements for the EIA process, including time frames for each stage; 4) it defines the minimal contents of an EIA programme and report; 5) it establishes the requirements for consideration of project alternatives; 6) it provides the requirements for public information and ground for public participation; 7) it establishes the requirements for transboundary EIA; 8) it provides an EIA decision-making process; 9) it lists the Proposed Economic Activities that are subject to an EIA; 10) it lists the proposed economic activities that are subject to screening for an EIA.

Lithuania is a Party to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; report under this Convention:
IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters?

- Differences between national administrative and legal frameworks
- Lack of relevant data and information
- Difficulties in data and information exchange
- Sectoral fragmentation at the national level
- Language barrier
- Resource constraints
- Environmental pressures, e.g. extreme events
- Sovereignty concerns

Please list other challenges and/or provide further details: diplomatic tensions, which aggravate cooperation possibilities in transboundary water basins with non-EU countries.

2. What have been the main achievements in cooperating on transboundary waters?

- Improved water management
- Enhanced regional integration, i.e. beyond water
- Adoption of cooperative arrangements
- Adoption of joint plans and programmes
- Long-lasting and sustained cooperation
- Financial support for joint activities
- Stronger political will for transboundary water cooperation
- Better knowledge and understanding
- Dispute avoidance
- Stakeholder engagement

Please list other achievements, keys to achieving success, and/or provide concrete examples: [fill in]

3. Please indicate which institutions were consulted during the completion of the questionnaire

- Joint body or mechanism
- Other riparian or aquifer countries
- National water management authority
- Environment agency/authority
- Basin authority (national)
- Local or provincial government
- Geological survey (national)
- Non-water specific ministries, e.g. foreign affairs, finance, forestry and energy
Civil society organizations  
Water user associations  
Private sector  
Other (please list): [fill in]

Please briefly describe the process by which the questionnaire was completed: The questionnaire was sent to the specialists of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Lithuanian Geological Survey to supplement the questionnaire according to their competence. The completed draft questionnaire was sent to Latvian and Polish colleagues for coordination.

4. If you have any other comments please add them here (insert comments): [fill in]

5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (please insert): Agnė Lukoševičienė, Chief specialist for Pollution Prevention Policy Group of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, agne.lukoseviciene@am.lt, +370 69549825

Date: 29/06/2020 (initial submission); 16/12/2020 (final revised submission)

Signature:

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.
Civil society organizations
Water user associations
Private sector
Other (please list): [fill in]

Please briefly describe the process by which the questionnaire was completed: The questionnaire was sent to the specialists of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Lithuanian Geological Survey to supplement the questionnaire according to their competence. The completed draft questionnaire was sent to Latvian and Polish colleagues for coordination.

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5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (please insert): Agne Lukosevičienė, Chief specialist for Pollution Prevention Policy Group of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, agne.lukoseviciene@aml.lt, +370 69549825

Date: 29/06/2021 (initial submission); 16/12/2020 (final revised submission)

Signature: [Signature]

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.