



CERC



Preparation of national emission reduction and ambient air quality assessment programmes

EuropeAid/114743/D/SV/LT

Gap analysis of Lithuanian administrative/institutional system for the air quality management in relation to relevant EU Directives

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Vilnius

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Introduction

The institutional and administrative system assessment report (Activity B1) of the project with reference EuropeAid/114743/D/SV/LT – Preparation of national emission reduction and ambient air quality assessment programmes (hereinafter – the project).

The Activity B1 of the project is aimed at the preparation of the gap analysis of Lithuanian legislation and administrative/institutional system for the air quality management (i.e. for the implementation of the measures below) in relation to relevant EU Directives:

- Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management;
- Directive 1999/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air,
- Directive 2000/69 relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air,
- Directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air,
- Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.

The present report provides an assessment of the administrative and institutional system in place to implement requirements of the EU Air Quality Framework Directive and its daughter directives.

The recommendations and a detailed action plan for the elimination of the identified gaps and overlappings will be developed in further course of the project. The Final Report of the project will also address the progress, made throughout the project in implementation of the main findings of this action and elimination of gaps.

1. Overview of institutional and administrative system

With regard to air management issues historically two ministries – Ministry of Environment (hereinafter MoE) and Ministry of Health (hereinafter MoH) are mostly been involved in this sector. But as far as EU Air Quality Framework Directive and its daughter directives (Directive No 1999/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Directive No 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Directive No 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air, Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air) (hereinafter AQFD) deal only with outdoor air the area of responsibility of each ministry has to be distinguished in a way that the MoE is responsible for outdoor air and the MoH for indoor air, including working environment.

1.1. Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment has an overall responsibility for air management sector in Lithuania and is responsible body for drafting and implementation of legal acts, preparation of strategic documents, setting of norms, environmental monitoring, collection of data, education and public information. The main duties and responsibilities within this sector are defined in the statutes and described in detail further in this section. In relation to air management the MoE is responsible for the following tasks:

- formulation of the national policy in the field of the environmental protection, territorial planning,
- protection of the environment taking into account principles of sustainable development.

While implementing these tasks the Ministry of Environment:

- prepares the state strategies, plans, long and short term state programmes according to its competence in the fields of environment protection, territorial planning, municipal economy, monitoring of state environment or participates in their preparation, organises and controls their implementation, participates in the preparation of the countries regional development plans and participates in the implementation of the strategies and programmes of other institutions,
- drafts the laws, resolutions and other legal acts of the Government according to its competence, participates in their preparation, coordinates draft legal acts of the Ministries, governmental institutions, counties and other institutions regulating protection of environment, assessment of environmental impact, implementation of state environment monitoring, control of state environment protection, processes of territorial planning and construction, economic and other activities which could influence environment; manages the digests of legal acts of environment protection, territory planning and construction,
- prepares the environmental quality norms according to its competence and ensures their implementation, methodologically leads and implements the state environmental quality monitoring,

- sets the pollution norms,
- prepares the lists of zones and agglomerations together with the Ministry of Health,
- organizes and coordinates the state environmental monitoring,
- coordinates and within its competence organises education and public information,
- periodically prepares and disseminates the reports on the environmental status in Lithuania, organises preparation and publication of the guidebooks, chronicles, manuals, periodical summaries and other informative publications on the issues falling within the competence of the Ministry.

The MoE has rights to:

- receive from other Ministries, governmental and municipal institutions and other legal persons and individuals statistical and other type of data on the environment protection, territory planning, as well as data provide this type of data (information) and proposals on all the issues falling within the competence of the Ministry,
- verify whether the activities of the regional divisions of environment protection are performed in compliance with the requirements set in the Law on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Territorial Planning of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws and legal acts.

The institutional structure of the MoE includes several divisions and departments directly and indirectly responsible for this sector (see Figure 1). Namely:

- Air Division of the Environmental Quality Department,
- Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter EIA) Division,
- Territorial Planning, Urban Development and Architecture Department,
- Public Information and Public Relations Department.

The main responsibility for definition of national policies and strategies in air management sector, development of legal acts and coordination of their implementation is designated to the *Air Division* of the Environmental Quality Department.

Other above-listed structures, except *Public Information and Public Relations Department*, of the MoE are indirectly involved. Respectively, the *EIA Division* is dealing with air management issues as far as air quality, air emission and air modelling issues are considered during the EIA process; the *Territorial Planning, Urban Development and Architecture Department* may force air quality issues to be considered during territorial planning and urban development process.

Both *Air Division* and *Public Information and Public Relations Department* are responsible for reporting and dissemination of information regarding air quality and air management issues. In this respect the *Air Division* mostly deals with fulfilling of the requirements of the EC Air sector directives regarding reporting to the EC. Corresponding calculations are done using statistical data and emission factors that come from the National Statistical Department. It should be noted that there is no air emission data flow from the Environmental Protection Agency and Regional Environmental Protection Departments (hereinafter REPDs), which collect data and manage corresponding databases, to the MoE in this respect.

Well-known tool to inform various target groups about environmental quality is environmental status reports. Environmental Quality Department is responsible for this task and the environmental status reports, apart from other topics, include also information on air quality and emissions into air in Lithuania.

In the context of this report we have identified number of employees only in those units that to our opinion are involved in air management sector or are dealing with air issues. The *Air Division* has 8 employees, *Public Information and Public Relations Department* - 7 employees (except EXPO 2005 Working group) and *EIA Division* has 4 employees.

The MoE has subordinated institutions from which several are dealing with air management issues, namely:

- Environmental Protection Agency (hereinafter EPA),
- State Environmental Protection Inspectorate (hereinafter SEPI).
- Lithuania Hydrometeorological Survey (hereinafter LHMS),

The main responsibilities and role of these institutions within air management sector are described in further chapters.

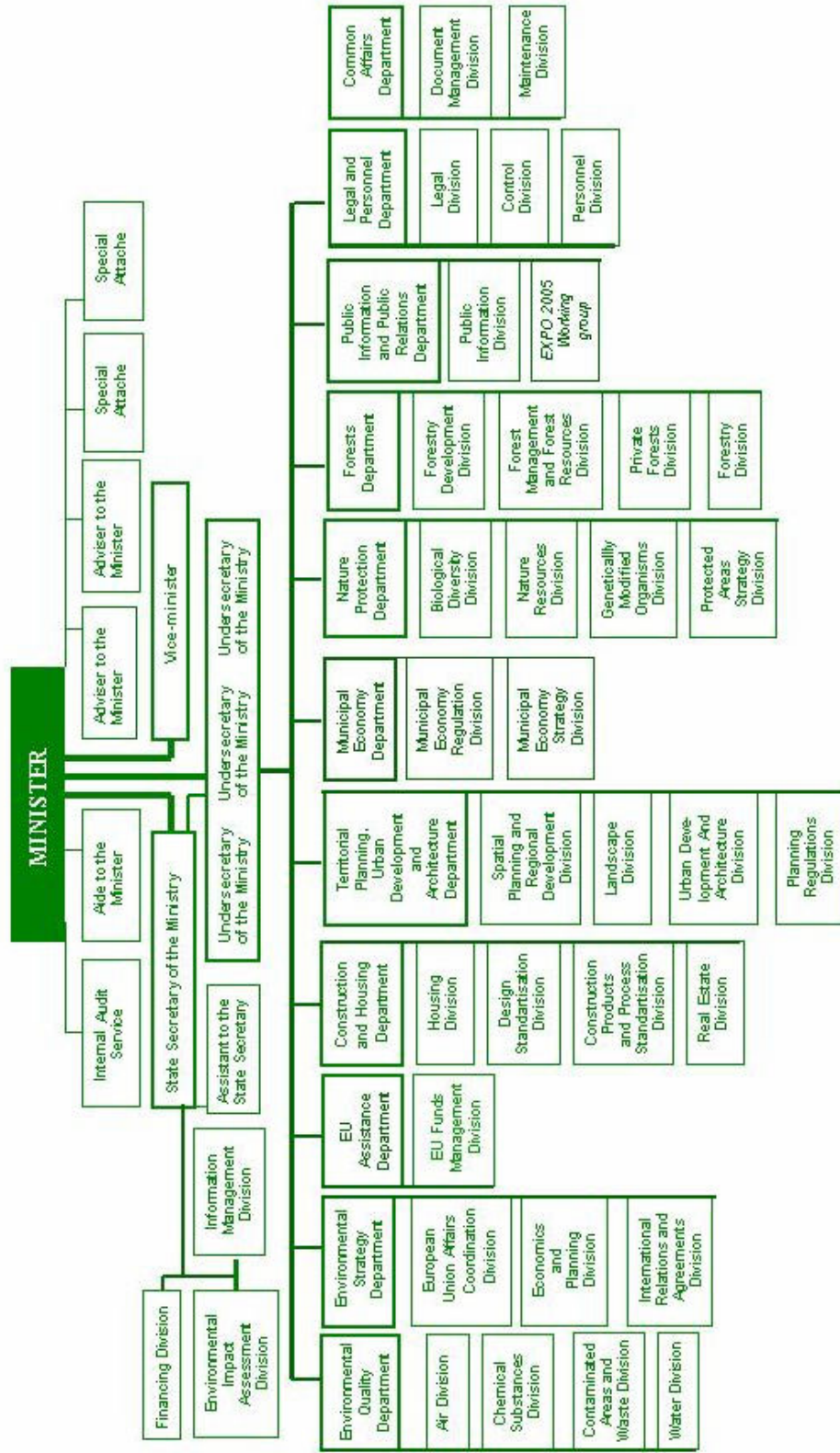


Figure 1. Structural scheme of the MoE

1.2. Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA should be considered as a main player with air management sector because its tasks include assurance of continuous, complex **monitoring** of environment quality, timely and objective **assessment of data** received, **forecasting** and **submission of information** to the state institutions for the formulation of the state environment policy and successful implementation of the functions of other state institutions. To implement these tasks the EPA performs the following functions that are directly or indirectly linked to air management sector:

- participation in preparation or preparation of laws, other legal acts, regulating environmental protection, environmental monitoring, application of Best Available Techniques (hereinafter BAT), integrated pollution prevention, assessment of quality of environment and influence of economical activities on the environment, ambient air as well as managing the available registers and databases, state laboratory control, assessment of damage made to the environment, projects, provision of proposals and notes concerning draft legal acts prepared by other public institutions, organisations and enterprises, falling under its competence,
- organisation of the state environmental monitoring, coordination of its implementation and implementing under its competence,
- collection of emission data as well as state environmental monitoring data,
- assessment and forecasting of ambient air quality according to environmental monitoring data, anthropogenic processes in case of special environmental and other accidents,
- provision of data and information for the national and international institutions and organisations as well as other environmental data and information users, communication with the interested national and international institutions in the field of environmental information exchange,
- preparation of activity reports, other consolidated information and reports on the effectiveness of implementation of environmental measures to the Ministry of Environment, European Commission and other international institutions,
- assurance of integration of registers and data bases with other information systems, development and administration of information systems, data bases, technologies and ensurance of their functionality,
- participation in preparation of regional development plans and in implementation of strategies and programmes prepared by other institutions,
- participation in preparation, implementation and coordination of international programmes and projects in the field of environmental monitoring, integrated pollution prevention, pollution control, territory planning, natural environment surveys and assessment of environmental quality.

Basically almost all departments of the EPA are dealing, *inter alia*, with air management issues (see Figure 2).

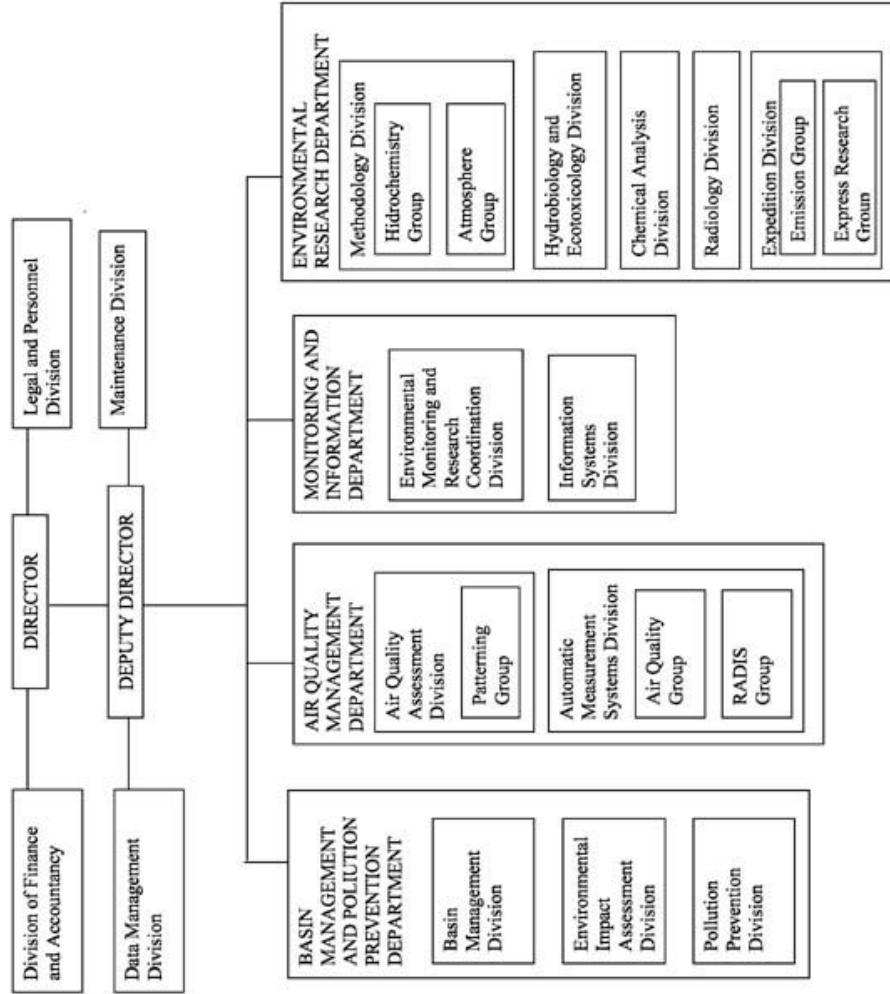


Figure 2. Structural scheme of the EPA

The *Air Quality Management Department* includes two divisions: *Air Quality Assessment Division* and *Automatic Measurement Systems Division*.

Air Quality Assessment Division is primary responsible for monitoring and assessment, including modelling on national level, of ambient air quality and reporting.

At present urban air quality monitoring takes place in 6 largest cities – Vilnius, Kaunas, Kėdainiai, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, and Klaipėda. Vilnius has got four DOAS stations (one urban-background, two traffic-orientated and a commercial-residential), meteorological mast and an air quality management software package, Klaipėda – correspondingly 1 station, while other cities since the year 2000 have got one DOAS station each. These DOAS belong to and are run by the EPA, while Kaunas and Vilnius run their air monitoring systems jointly with the EPA. Some of the newer DOAS stations have technical problems in very cold weather.

At eight stations in the network reference measuring methods are used for SO₂, NO₂, NO_x, NO, CO, benzene, lead, ozone and at 5 - Differential Optical Absorption Spectrometric method for NO₂, SO₂ and ozone. Sampling of the total suspended particles with the aim to analyse lead is performed in a semi-automatic regime.

There are also several air quality monitoring stations, which ensure background and integrated monitoring:

- EMEP station for air quality background monitoring is located in Preila on the Kuronian Spit. This station belongs to and is run by the Institute of Physics of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. All data collected are sent online to the EMEP centre in Norway and to the EPA simultaneously;
- EPA has one integrated monitoring station in Žemaitijos National Park at Platele lake near Plungė. It is also run by the Institute of Physics;
- Kaunas Agricultural Academy owns another integrated monitoring station in Augštaitijos National Park near Ignalina;
- background air quality monitoring also takes places in the vicinity of Mažeikiai oil refinery.

In the background stations there are continuous measurements according to the reference method for ozone, but for SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations only weekly data are provided with exception of the Preila station, where daily data is obtained.

Present air quality monitoring network in Lithuania is presented in a Figure 3.

After implementation of this project the *Air Quality Assessment Division* will be equipped with hardware and software to do air quality modeling on national, regional and installation level.

The *Automatic Measurement Systems Division* is primary dealing with quality assurance and quality control issues, maintenance of the monitoring stations.

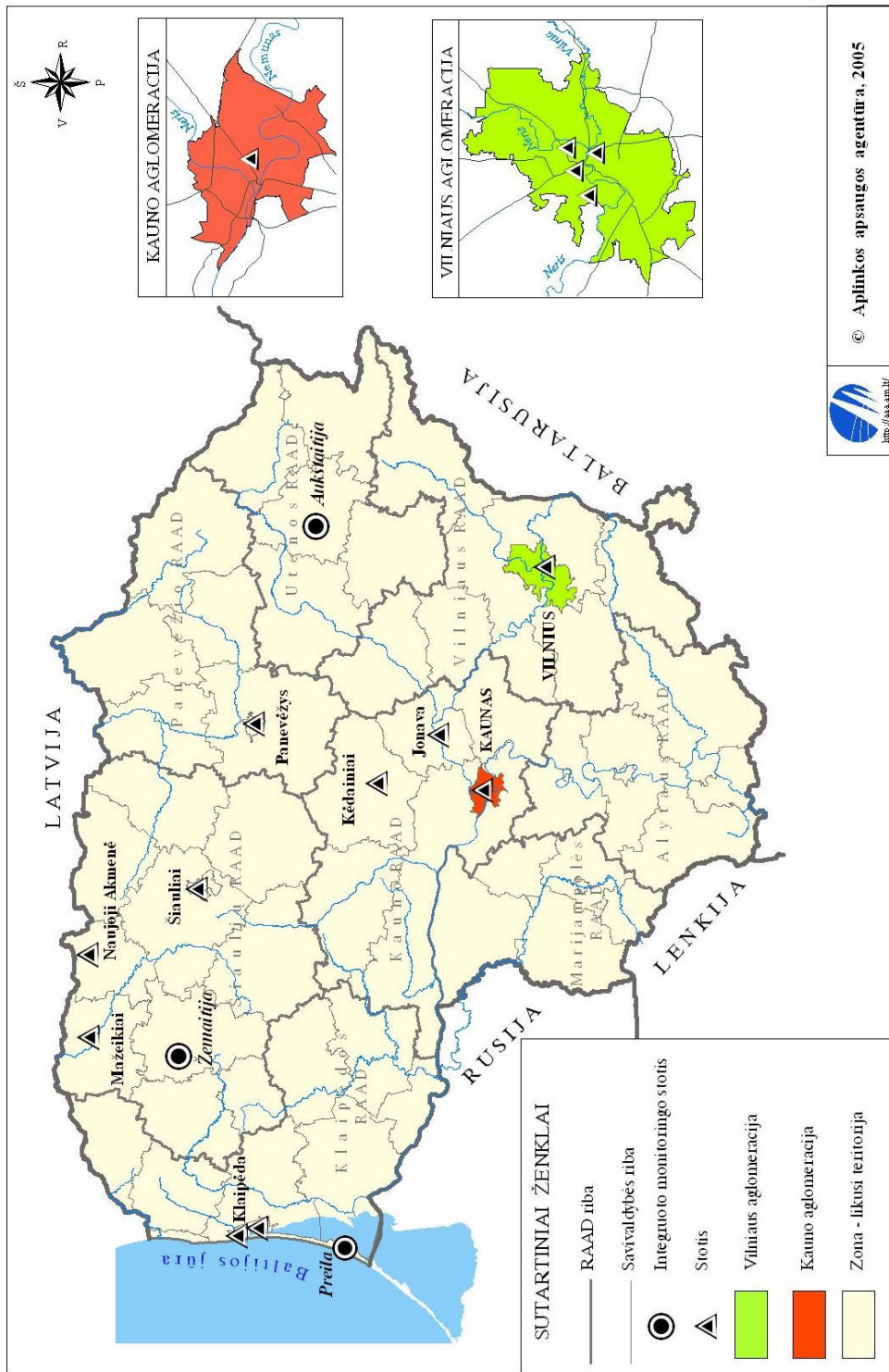


Figure 3. Air quality monitoring network in Lithuania

The *Data Management Division* maintains database on emission data from polluters. Primary data is collected on a regular basis in a form of a statistical report by the REPDs and afterwards transferred in electronic form to the EPA database. The air emission database exists since 1991. Aggregated data is available on the EPA web site for all interested parties.

According to information received during interviews, there is no direct data flow between the *Air Quality Management Department* and *Data Management Division*.

1.3. Regional Environmental Protection Departments

Lithuania has 8 Regional Environmental Protection Departments in Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Marijampole, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Utena and Vilnius. Their main responsibilities in relation to the air quality management are:

- issuing of integrated environmental permits to installations,
- control of implementation of requirements of the permits,
- collection of statistical reports and filling in data in the database,
- participation in elaboration and implementation of local plans and programmes.

Over 2000 companies in Lithuania have to report their emissions of over 180 pollutants on a yearly basis to the REPDs.

1.4. Lithuania Hydrometeorological Service

The main tasks of the Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service are related to meteorological and hydrological observations and forecasts. The LHMS provides hydrometeorological information for Lithuanian institutions, enterprises and organizations.

Their involvement into air management sector is limited to collection of meteorological data and management of corresponding databases. Meteorological data is received every 3 hours from 20 meteo stations. In Vilnius and Palanga meteo stations hourly measurements are done.

1.5. Municipalities

In general the municipalities are responsible for implementation the environmental policies on their territories, preparation and implementation the programmes and plans, information of inhabitants on air quality.

Vilnius and Kaunas are identified as agglomerations in respect to the Air quality framework directive.

2. Tasks laid down by the air management sector directives for competent authorities

The air quality framework directive 96/62/EC requires designation of appropriate authorities for the following tasks:

- implementation of this Directive,
- assessment of ambient air quality,
- taking the necessary measures to ensure the compliance with the limit values,
- drawing up action plans,
- drawing up a list of zones and agglomerations,
- approval of measuring devices,
- ensuring accuracy of measurement,
- analysis of assessment methods,
- co-ordination of Community-wide quality assurance programmes organised by the Commission,
- information of the Commission.

Four daughter directives (1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, 2004/107/EC) require to ensure that appropriate authorities carry out the following tasks:

- implement the Directives,
- take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of pollutants concerned by these directives do not exceed the limit values,
- ensure that measuring stations are installed and operated for measuring of particular pollutants concerned by these directives,
- assess the concentrations of pollutants concerned by these directives,
- report and send data to the Commission,
- make up-to-date information available for public, as well as other organisations, on ambient concentrations of pollutants concerned by these directives,
- regarding the Directive 2004/107/EC draw up the list of zones and agglomerations in which the levels of concerned pollutants are below the respective target values and where the target values are exceeded.

In addition the Directive 2002/3/EC requests the appropriate authorities to carry out the following:

- draw up a list of zones and agglomerations in which the levels of ozone in ambient air are higher than the target values and the long term objectives, as well as meets the long term objectives,
- prepare a plan or programme and implement to attain the target value in identified zones and agglomerations,
- draw up short term action plans for the zones where there is a risk of exceedances of the alert threshold.
- prepare and implement cost-effective measures to achieve the long term objectives in identified zones and agglomerations,

Detailed assessment of obligations of each directive is presented in the tables included in the Annex to this report.

3. Assessment of institutional and administrative capacity

Institutional system to undertake and implement the requirements of the Air quality framework directive and its four daughter directives is in place. The main roles and responsibilities of each involved party are identified and set.

To our opinion the weakest points of the present institutional system are:

- limited number of high qualified and skilled personnel to implement broad requirements of the Air quality framework directive and its four daughter directives, especially on municipal and regional level;
- lack of sufficient capacity on municipal level to develop air pollution reduction programmes and implement them;
- segregation of air quality data from air emission data and lack of proper data and information flow between these two databases;
- unclear division of responsibilities for reporting to the European Commission.

In future capability of the EPA and REPDs to undertake modelling on various levels could be restricted due to limited human resources.

ANNEX

Council Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
3	<p>For the implementation of this Directive, the Member States shall designate at the appropriate levels the competent authorities and bodies responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of this Directive, - assessment of ambient air quality, - approval of the measuring devices (methods, equipment, networks, laboratories), - ensuring accuracy of measurement by measuring devices and checking the maintenance of such accuracy by those devices, in particular by internal quality controls carried out in accordance, inter alia, with the requirements of European quality assurance standards, - analysis of assessment methods, - coordination on their territory of Community-wide quality assurance programmes organized by the Commission. <p>When they supply it to the Commission, the Member States shall make the information referred to in the first subparagraph available to the public.</p>	<p>The MoE has overall responsibility for the implementation of the Directive. Also EPA, SEPI and LHMS subordinated to the MoE are involved in the implementation of the Directive.</p> <p>The legal acts indicate that the MoE is responsible for the assessment of ambient air quality. Actually it is done by the Air Quality Management Department (hereinafter AQMD) of the EPA using the data collected from air monitoring stations. According to the information gathered during the interviews the AQMD does not include emission data gathered by the Data Management Division of the EPA.</p> <p>The Methodology Division of the EPA is responsible for approval of methods and laboratories.</p> <p>The State Metrology Service is responsible for control of accuracy of measuring devices and control of imported measuring devices. It has 5 regional centres in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Panevezys and Siauliai.</p> <p>The Air Quality Group of the AQMD is responsible for quality assurance and quality control.</p>
4.1.	<p>If a target value fixed for ozone is exceeded, Member States shall inform the Commission of the measures taken in order to attain that value.</p>	<p>The MoE is responsible for preparation of information to be submitted by the Government Chancery to the EC. The Air Quality Management Department of the EPA assesses ozone concentration in air.</p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
4.6.	When a Member State takes more stringent measures than those laid down in the provisions referred to in paragraph 5, it shall inform the Commission thereof.	The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the Commission.
4.7.	When a Member State intends to set limit values or alert thresholds for pollutants not referred to in Annex I and not covered by Community provisions concerning ambient air quality in the Community, it shall inform the Commission thereof in sufficient time.	The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the Commission.
5.	Member States which do not have representative measurements of the levels of pollutants for all zones and agglomerations shall undertake series of representative measurements, surveys or assessments in order to have the data available in time for implementation of the legislation referred to in Article 4 (1).	<p>In total 13 monitoring stations are located in territory of Lithuania (see Figure 3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - background monitoring stations in Aukštaitija and Preila, - ambient air monitoring stations in Klaipėda, Mazeikiai, Zemaitija, Naujoji Akmenė, Panevezys, Kedainiai, Jonava, Kainas and Vilnius. <p>They are managed by the Monitoring and Information Department of the EPA that also collect data from them, gather it in databases and do assessment of air quality. The Preila monitoring station is owned by Institute of Physics and the EPA contracts the Institute of Physics also for operation of Aukštaitija background monitoring station.</p>
7.1.	Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the limit values.	<p><i>National level:</i></p> <p>The MoE is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation; - drafting of legal acts that may form a basis for planning and implementation of measures. <p><i>Municipal level:</i></p> <p>The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level.</p> <p><i>Polluter level:</i></p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
7.3.	Member States shall draw up action plans indicating the measures to be taken in the short term where there is a risk of the limit values and/or alert thresholds being exceeded, in order to reduce that risk and to limit the duration of such an occurrence.	<p>The REPDs issue IPPC permits where the necessary measures could be foreseen. The companies are obliged to implement and follow requirements and preconditions included in the IPPC permits.</p> <p><i>National level:</i></p> <p>The MoE is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes. The short term programmes should include short term actions; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation. <p><i>Municipal level:</i></p> <p>The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level including the short term measures.</p>
8.1.	Member States shall draw up a list of zones and agglomerations in which the levels of one or more pollutants are higher than the limit value plus the margin of tolerance.	<p>The MoE is responsible for preparation of the lists of zones and agglomerations based on information prepared by the EPA.</p> <p>The AQMD of the EPA is responsible for assessment of ambient air quality and identification of agglomerations and zones.</p>
8.2.	Member States shall draw up a list of zones and agglomerations in which the levels of one or more pollutants are between the limit value and the limit value plus the margin of tolerance.	<p>The MoE is responsible for preparation of the lists of zones and agglomerations.</p> <p>The AQMD of the EPA is responsible for assessment of ambient air quality and identification of agglomerations and zones.</p>
8.3.	In the zones and agglomerations referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take measures to ensure that a plan or programme is prepared or implemented for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit.	<p>The corresponding municipalities of Viinius and Kaunas are responsible for preparation of programmes and implementation of them. The programmes are not prepared yet.</p>
8.4.	In the zones and agglomerations referred to in paragraph 1, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, Member States shall provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned.	<p>At the moment the direct responsibility for development of an integrated plan is not set. The MoE is responsible for development of national plans, programmes and strategies. Municipalities are responsible for development of plans and programmes for their administrative territory.</p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
9.	<p>Member States shall draw up a list of zones and agglomerations in which the levels of pollutants are below the limit values.</p> <p>Member States shall maintain the levels of pollutants in these zones and agglomerations below the limit values and shall endeavour to preserve the best ambient air quality, compatible with sustainable development.</p>	<p>The AQMD of the EPA is responsible for assessment of ambient air quality and identification of agglomerations and zones.</p> <p>The MoE is responsible for preparation of the lists of zones and agglomerations based on information prepared by the EPA. At the moment two agglomerations are set – Kaunas un Vilnius. The levels of pollutants are below the limit values in these agglomerations.</p> <p>In principle there is a mechanism in place to ensure preservation of the best ambient air quality. The IPPC permits should be used for this purpose. Afterwards REPDs have to control implementation of the requirements of the IPPC permit.</p> <p>At the moment when setting air emission limits the ambient air quality of particular place is not considered and taken into consideration.</p>
10.	<p>When the alert thresholds are exceeded, Member States shall undertake to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to inform the public (e.g. by means of radio, television and the press). Member States shall also forward to the Commission on a provisional basis information concerning the levels recorded and the duration of the episode(s) of pollution no later than three months following their occurrence.</p>	<p>The AQMD of the EPA does assessment of air quality and prepares information to inform public on exceedances of the alert thresholds. Information is published at the EAP web page. At the same time also media – radio, newspapers are informed about each case.</p> <p>At the moment nor the MoE or the EPA is obliged to prepare information for the EC and inform the EC.</p>
11.1.	<p>Member States shall notify to the Commission the competent authorities, laboratories and bodies referred to in Article 3 and</p> <p>(a) in the zones referred to in Article 8 (1) shall:</p> <p>(i) inform the Commission of the occurrence of levels exceeding the limit value plus the margin of tolerance, of the dates or periods when such levels were observed and the values recorded in the nine-month period after the end of each year;</p> <p>(ii) inform the Commission of the reasons for each recorded instance, in the nine-month period after the end of each year;</p>	<p>The MoE is responsible for the reporting to the EC on implementation of the Directive.</p> <p>The EPA shall provide the EC with plans and programmes.</p> <p>At the moment no institution is responsible for informing the EC on exceedances, duration and values as well as reasons.</p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
	<p>(iii) send to the Commission the plans or programmes referred to in Article 8 (3) no later than two years after the end of the year during which the levels were observed;</p> <p>(iv) inform the Commission every three years of the progress of the plan or programme;</p> <p>(b) shall forward to the Commission annually, and no later than nine months after the end of each year, the list of zones and agglomerations referred to in Article 8 (1) and (2) and in Article 9;</p> <p>(c) shall forward to the Commission every three years within the framework of the sectoral report referred to in Article 4 of Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment (9), and no later than nine months after the end of each three-year period, information reviewing the levels observed or assessed, as appropriate, in the zones and agglomerations referred to in Article 8 and Article 9;</p> <p>(d) shall inform the Commission of the methods used for the preliminary assessment of air quality provided for in Article 5.</p>	
13.1.	<p>Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 18 months after it comes into force with regard to the provisions relating to Articles 1 to 4 and 12 and Annexes I, II, III and IV, and at the latest on the date on which the provisions referred to in Article 4 (5) apply, with regard to the provisions relating to the other Articles. When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied</p>	<p>The MoE is responsible for drafting legal acts and enforcement of them. Other institutions subordinated to the MoE are involved in the enforcement as well.</p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
	<p>by such a reference at the time of their official publication. The procedures for such a reference shall be adopted by Member States.</p>	
13.2.	<p>Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.</p>	<p>The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the EC on national legal acts.</p>

Directive 1999/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
3.1.	<p>Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of sulphur dioxide in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 7, do not exceed the limit values laid down in Section I of Annex I from the dates specified therein.</p>	<p><i>National level:</i> The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation; - drafting of legal acts that may form a basis for planning and implementation of measures. <p><i>Municipal level:</i> The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level.</p> <p><i>Polluter level:</i> The REPDs issue IPPC permits where the necessary measures could be foreseen. The companies are obliged to implement and follow requirements and preconditions included in the IPPC permits.</p>
3.3.	<p>In order to assist the Commission in preparing the report provided for in Article 10, until 31 December 2003 Member States shall, where practicable, record data on concentrations of sulphur dioxide averaged over ten minutes from certain measuring stations which they have selected as representative of air quality in inhabited areas close to sources and at which hourly concentrations are measured. At the same time as data are supplied on hourly concentrations in accordance with Article 11(1) of Directive 96/62/EC, Member States shall report to the Commission, for those selected measuring stations, the number of ten-minute concentrations which have exceeded 500 µg/m³, the number</p>	<p>The data from monitoring stations are collected by the Air Quality Assessment Division of the AQMD and stored in database.</p> <p>The responsible body and procedure for the reporting to the EC is not laid down at the moment.</p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
4.1.	<p>of days within the calendar year on which that occurred, the number of those days on which hourly concentrations of sulphur dioxide simultaneously exceeded 350 µg/m³ and the maximum ten-minute concentration recorded.</p> <p>Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and, where applicable, of oxides of nitrogen, in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 7, do not exceed the limit values laid down in Section I of Annex II as from the dates specified therein.</p>	<p><i>National level:</i> The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation; - drafting of legal acts that may form a basis for planning and implementation of measures. <p><i>Municipal level:</i> The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level.</p> <p><i>Polluter level:</i> The REPDs issue IPPC permits where the necessary measures could be foreseen. The companies are obliged to implement and follow requirements and preconditions included in the IPPC permits.</p>
5.1.	<p>Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of PM10 in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 7, do not exceed the limit values laid down in Section I of Annex III as from the dates specified therein.</p>	<p><i>National level:</i> The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation; - drafting of legal acts that may form a basis for planning and implementation of measures. <p><i>Municipal level:</i> The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level.</p>

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
5.2.	<p>Member States shall ensure that measuring stations to supply data on concentrations of PM_{2,5} are installed and operated. Each Member State shall choose the number and the sitting of the stations at which PM_{2,5} is to be measured as representative of concentrations of PM_{2,5} within that Member State.</p> <p>Within nine months of the end of each year Member States shall send the Commission the arithmetic mean, the median, the ninety-eighth percentile and the maximum concentration calculated from measurements of PM_{2,5} over any twenty-four hours within that year.</p>	<p><i>Polluter level:</i></p> <p>The REPDs issue IPPC permits where the necessary measures could be foreseen. The companies are obliged to implement and follow requirements and preconditions included in the IPPC permits.</p> <p>The measuring stations for PM_{2,5} are not in place at the moment.</p>
5.5.	<p>Member States may designate zones or agglomerations within which limit values for PM₁₀ as laid down in Section I of Annex III are exceeded owing to concentrations of PM₁₀ in ambient air due to the resuspension of particulates following the winter sanding of roads. Member States shall send the Commission lists of any such zones or agglomerations together with information on concentrations and sources of PM₁₀ therein. When informing the Commission in accordance with Article 11(1) of Directive 96/62/EC, Member States shall provide the necessary justification to demonstrate that any exceedances are due to such resuspended particulates, and that reasonable measures have been taken to lower the concentrations.</p> <p>Within such zones or agglomerations Member States shall be obliged to implement action plans in accordance with</p>	<p>Lithuania does not designate such zones or agglomerations.</p> <p>The Government Chancery would be responsible for informing the EC if such zones or agglomerations are designated.</p>

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6.	<p>Article 8(3) of Directive 96/62/EC only where the limit values laid down in Section I of Annex III are exceeded owing to PM10 levels other than those caused by winter road sanding.</p> <p>Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of lead in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 7, do not exceed the limit values laid down in Section I of Annex IV as from the dates specified therein.</p>	<p>In principle there is a mechanism in place to ensure preservation of the best ambient air quality. The IPPC permits should be used for this purpose. Afterwards REPDs have to control implementation of the requirements of the IPPC permit.</p> <p>At the moment when setting air emission limits the ambient air quality of particular place is not considered and taken into consideration.</p>
8.1.	<p>Member States shall ensure that up-to-date information on ambient concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead is routinely made available to the public as well as to appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive populations and other relevant health-care bodies by means, for example, of broadcast media, press, information screens or computer-network services.</p>	<p>Both MoE and EPA are responsible for informing public and appropriate organisations. The Environmental Quality Department of the MoE is responsible for development and publication of the national environmental status report annually.</p> <p>The Air Quality Assessment Division together with Modelling group of the AQMD assesses and prepares the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - daily from all measuring stations operational information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o daily average concentrations of PM10; o daily average, hourly average concentrations of SO₂; o hourly average concentrations of NO_x; o 8 hours average and hourly average concentrations of O₃. - annual reports on air quality in zones and agglomerations. These reports include information on such pollutants PM10, NO_x, O₃, SO₂, CO, Pb, benzene; - maps with dispersion of pollutants. <p>This information is available at the EPA web site.</p>
12.1.	<p>The Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 19 July 2001. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.</p>	<p>The MoE is responsible for drafting legal acts and enforcement of them. Other institutions subordinated to the MoE are involved in the enforcement as well.</p> <p>The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the EC on national legal acts.</p>

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	<p>When the Member States adopt those measures, these shall contain references to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such references on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by the Member States.</p>	
12.2.	<p>The Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.</p>	<p>The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the EC on national legal acts.</p>

Directive No 2000/69/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2000 relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
3.1.	<p>Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of benzene in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 5, do not exceed the limit value laid down in Annex I according to the dates mentioned therein.</p>	<p><i>National level:</i> The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation; - drafting of legal acts that may form a basis for planning and implementation of measures. <p><i>Municipal level:</i> The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level.</p> <p><i>Polluter level:</i> The REPDs issue IPPC permits where the necessary measures could be foreseen. The companies are obliged to implement and follow requirements and preconditions included in the IPPC permits.</p>
4.	<p>Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of carbon monoxide in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 5, do not exceed the limit value laid down in Annex II according to the dates mentioned therein.</p>	<p><i>National level:</i> The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation; - drafting of legal acts that may form a basis for planning and implementation of measures. <p><i>Municipal level:</i> The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level.</p> <p><i>Polluter level:</i></p>

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5.1.	<p>The classification of each zone or agglomeration for the purposes of Article 6 of Directive 96/62/EEC shall be reviewed at least every five years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section II of Annex III to this Directive. Classification shall be reviewed earlier in the event of significant change in activities relevant to ambient concentrations of benzene or carbon monoxide.</p>	<p>The REPDs issue IPPC permits where the necessary measures could be foreseen. The companies are obliged to implement and follow requirements and preconditions included in the IPPC permits.</p> <p>The MoE is responsible for setting of zones and agglomerations. It is done based on data collected by the AQMD of the EPA and assessment done by the same structure. Data on emissions into air are not taken into account for this assessment.</p>
7.1.	<p>Member States shall ensure that up-to-date information on ambient concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide is routinely made available to the public as well as to appropriate organisations, such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive populations and other relevant health-care bodies, by means, for example, of broadcast media, press, information screens or computer-network services, teletext, telephone or fax.</p> <p>Information on ambient concentrations of benzene, as an average value over the last 12 months, shall be updated on at least a three-monthly basis and, wherever practicable, information shall be updated on a monthly basis. Information on ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide, as a maximum running average over eight hours, shall be updated on at least a daily basis and, wherever practicable,</p>	<p>The Air Quality Assessment Division together with Modelling group of the AQMD assesses and prepares annual reports on air quality in zones and agglomerations. These reports include information also on CO and benzene. The reports are available at the EPA web site.</p>

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	<p>information shall be updated on an hourly basis.</p> <p>The information referred to in the second subparagraph shall at least indicate any exceedances of the concentrations stated in the limit values over the averaging periods laid down in Annexes I and II. It shall also provide a short assessment in relation to limit values and appropriate information regarding effects on health.</p>	
7.2.	<p>When making plans or programmes available to the public under Article 8(3) of Directive 96/62/EC, Member States shall also make them available to the organisations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. This also includes the documentation required by Annex VI(II) of this Directive.</p>	<p>At the moment no any programme or plan is developed. But institution responsible for development should also be responsible for making the document available to the interested parties.</p>
10.1.	<p>Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 13 December 2002 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.</p>	<p>The MoE is responsible for drafting legal acts and enforcement of them. Other institutions subordinated to the MoE are involved in the enforcement as well.</p> <p>The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the EC on national legal acts.</p>

Directive No 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2002 relating to ozone in ambient air

Art.	EU Obligation	Assessment of present institutional and administrative system
3.2.	Member States shall draw up a list of zones and agglomerations in which the levels of ozone in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 9, are higher than the target values referred to in paragraph 1.	The MoE and MoH are responsible for drawing up a list of zones and agglomerations. The decision is taken based on information prepared by the EPA which AQMD collects data from measuring stations and does assessment of data. The emission data is not considered in this process.
3.3.	For the zones and agglomerations referred to in paragraph 2, Member States shall take measures to ensure, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2001/81/EC, that a plan or programme is prepared and implemented in order to attain the target value, save where not achievable through proportionate measures, as from the date specified in Section II of Annex I. Where, in accordance with Article 8(3) of Directive 96/62/EC, plans or programmes must be prepared or implemented in respect of pollutants other than ozone, Member States shall, where appropriate, prepare and implement integrated plans or programmes covering all the pollutants concerned.	<p><i>National level:</i></p> <p>The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes. The short term programmes should include short term actions; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation. <p><i>Municipal level:</i></p> <p>The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level including the short term measures.</p>
3.4.	The plans or programmes, referred to in paragraph 3, shall incorporate at least the information listed in Annex IV to Directive 96/62/EC and shall be made available to the public and to appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population groups and other relevant health care bodies.	At the moment no any programme or plan is developed. But institution responsible for development should also be responsible for making the document available to the interested parties.
4.2.	Member States shall draw up a list of the zones and agglomerations in which the levels of ozone in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 9, are higher than the	The MoE and MoH are responsible for drawing up a list of zones and agglomerations. The decision is taken based on information prepared by the EPA which AQMD collects data from measuring stations and does assessment of data.

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	<p>long-term objectives referred to in paragraph 1 but below, or equal to, the target values set out in Section II of Annex I. For such zones and agglomerations, Member States shall prepare and implement cost-effective measures with the aim of achieving the long-term objectives. The measures taken shall, at least, be consistent with all plans or programmes specified in Article 3(3). Furthermore, they shall build upon measures taken under the provisions of Directive 2001/81/EC and other relevant existing and future EC legislation.</p>	<p>The emission data is not considered in this process.</p> <p><i>National level:</i></p> <p>The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes. The short term programmes should include short term actions; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation. <p><i>Municipal level:</i></p> <p>The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level including the short term measures.</p>
5.	<p>Member States shall draw up a list of zones and agglomerations in which ozone levels meet the long-term objectives. In so far as factors including the transboundary nature of ozone pollution and meteorological conditions permit, they shall maintain the levels of ozone in those zones and agglomerations below the long-term objectives and shall preserve through proportionate measures the best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development and a high level of environmental and human health protection.</p>	<p>The MoE and MoH are responsible for drawing up a list of zones and agglomerations. The decision is taken based on information prepared by the EPA which AQMD collects data from measuring stations and does assessment of data. The emission data is not considered in this process.</p> <p><i>National level:</i></p> <p>The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes. The short term programmes should include short term actions; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation. <p><i>Municipal level:</i></p> <p>The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level including the short term measures.</p>
6.1.a)	<p>Member States shall take appropriate steps to:</p> <p>Ensure that up-to-date information on concentrations of ozone in ambient air is routinely made available to the public as well as to appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations,</p>	<p>Both MoE and EPA are responsible for informing public and appropriate organisations. The Environmental Quality Department of the MoE is responsible for development and publication of the national environmental status report annually. The Air Quality Assessment Division together with Modelling group of the AQMD assesses and prepares the following information:</p>

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6.1.b)	<p>organisations representing the interests of sensitive population groups and other relevant health care bodies. This information shall be updated on at least a daily basis and, wherever appropriate and practicable, on an hourly basis.</p> <p>Such information shall at least indicate all exceedances of the concentrations in the long-term objective for the protection of health, the information threshold and the alert threshold for the relevant averaging period. It should also provide a short assessment in relation to effects on health.</p> <p>Member States shall take appropriate steps to: make available to the public and to appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population groups and other relevant health care bodies comprehensive annual reports which shall at least indicate, in the case of human health, all exceedances of concentrations in the target value and the long-term objective, the information threshold and the alert threshold, for the relevant averaging period, and in the case of vegetation, any exceedance of the target value and the long-term objective, combined with, as appropriate, a short assessment of the effects of these exceedances. They may include, where appropriate, further information and assessments on forest protection, as specified in section I of Annex III. They may also include information on relevant precursor substances, in so far as these are not covered by existing Community legislation.</p>	<p>Both MoE and EPA are responsible for informing public and appropriate organisations. The Environmental Quality Department of the MoE is responsible for development and publication of the national environmental status report annually.</p> <p>The Air Quality Assessment Division together with Modelling group of the AQMD assesses and prepares the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - daily from all measuring stations operational information on 8 hours average and hourly average concentrations of O₃. - annual reports on air quality in zones and agglomerations. These reports include information on O₃. <p>This information is available at the EPA web site.</p> <p>The AQMD of the EPA does assessment of air quality and prepares information to inform public on exceedances of the alert thresholds. Information is published at the EAP web page. At the same time also media – radio, newspapers are informed about each case.</p>
6.1.c)	<p>Member States shall take appropriate steps to: ensure that timely information about actual or predicted</p>	<p>The AQMD of the EPA does assessment of air quality and prepares information to inform public on exceedances of the alert thresholds. Information is published at the EAP web page. At the same time also media – radio, newspapers are informed about each case.</p> <p>The AQMD of the EPA does assessment of air quality and prepares information to inform public on exceedances of the alert thresholds. Information is published at the EAP web page. At the same time also media – radio, newspapers are informed about each case.</p>

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	<p>exceedances of the alert threshold is provided to health care institutions and the population.</p> <p>The information and reports referred to above shall be published by appropriate means, depending on the case, for example the broadcasting media, the press or publications, information screens or computer network services, such as the internet.</p>	<p>EAP web page. At the same time also media – radio, newspapers are informed about each case.</p>
7.1.	<p>In accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 96/62/EC, Member States shall draw up action plans, at appropriate administrative levels, indicating specific measures to be taken in the short term, taking into account particular local circumstances, for the zones where there is a risk of exceedances of the alert threshold, if there is a significant potential for reducing that risk or for reducing the duration or severity of any exceedance of the alert threshold. Where it is found that there is no significant potential for reducing the risk, duration or severity of any exceedance in the relevant zones, Member States shall be exempt from the provisions of Article 7(3) of Directive 96/62/EC. It is for Member States to identify whether there is significant potential for reducing the risk, duration or severity of any exceedance, taking account of the national geographical, meteorological and economic conditions.</p>	<p>The MoE and MoH are responsible for drawing up a list of zones and agglomerations. The decision is taken based on information prepared by the EPA which AQMD collects data from measuring stations and does assessment of data. The emission data is not considered in this process.</p> <p><i>National level:</i> The MoE is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning of measures in the national level as part of preparation of the state strategies, plans and short and long term programmes. The short term programmes should include short term actions; - implementation of these documents and control of their implementation. <p><i>Municipal level:</i> The municipalities are responsible for planning and implementation of the necessary measures on municipal level including the short term measures.</p>
7.4.	<p>Member States shall make available to the public and to appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population groups and other relevant health care bodies both the results of their investigations and the content of specific short-term action plans as well as information on the implementation of these</p>	<p>At the moment no any programme or plan is developed. But institution responsible for development should also be responsible for making the document available to the interested parties.</p>

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9.1.	<p>In zones and agglomerations where, during any of the previous five years of measurement, concentrations of ozone have exceeded a long-term objective, fixed continuous measurement is mandatory.</p>	<p>Network of existing measurement stations ensures implementation of this requirement.</p>
9.3.	<p>Each Member State shall ensure that at least one measuring station to supply data on concentrations of the ozone precursor substances listed in Annex VI is installed and operated in its territory. Each Member State shall choose the number and siting of the stations at which ozone precursor substances are to be measured, taking into account the objectives, methods and recommendations laid down in the said Annex</p>	<p>The MoH and its subordinated institutions measure some of substances listed in the Annex VI.</p>
10.1.	<p>When forwarding information to the Commission under Article 11 of Directive 96/62/EC, Member States shall also, and, for the first time, for the calendar year following the date referred to in Article 15(1):</p> <p>(a) send to the Commission for each calendar year no later than 30 September of the following year the lists of zones and agglomerations referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2) and Article 5;</p> <p>(b) send to the Commission a report giving an overview of the situation as regards exceedance of the target values as laid down in section II of Annex I. This report shall provide an explanation of annual exceedances of the target value for the protection of human health. The report shall also contain the plans and programmes referred to in Article 3(3). The report shall be sent no later than two years after the end of the period during which exceedances of the target values for</p>	<p>The MoE is in charge for reporting to the EC. The reports are prepared by the AQMD of the EPA.</p>

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10.2.	<p>ozone were observed;</p> <p>(c) inform the Commission every three years of the progress of any such plan or programme.</p> <p>Furthermore, Member States shall, for the first time, for the calendar year following the date referred to in Article 15(1):</p> <p>(a) for each month from April to September each year, send to the Commission, on a provisional basis,</p> <p>(i) by no later than the end of the following month, for each day with exceedance(s) of the information and/or the alert threshold, the following information: date, total hours of exceedance, maximum 1 h ozone value(s);</p> <p>(ii) by no later than 31 October each year, any other information specified in Annex III;</p> <p>(b) for each calendar year no later than 30 September of the following year, send to the Commission the validated information specified in Annex III and the annual average concentrations for that year of the ozone precursor substances specified in Annex VI;</p> <p>(c) forward to the Commission every three years, within the framework of the sectoral report referred to in Article 4 of Council Directive 91/692/EEC(11), and no later than 30 September following the end of each three-year period:</p> <p>(i) information reviewing the levels of ozone observed or assessed, as appropriate, in the zones and agglomerations referred to in Articles 3(2), Article 4(2) and Article 5;</p> <p>(ii) information on any measures taken or planned under Article 4(2), and</p> <p>(iii) information regarding decisions on short-term action plans and concerning the design and content, and an</p>	<p>The MoE is in charge for reporting to the EC. The reports are prepared by the AQMD of the EPA.</p>

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15.1.	<p>assessment of the effects, of any such plans prepared in accordance with Article 7.</p> <p>Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 9 September 2003. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.</p>	<p>The Government Chancery is responsible for informing the EC on national legal acts.</p>