

In the National Implementation Plan 2014-2020, The National Program for Progress (NDP) formulates a priority "Public Education, Science and Culture" with the overall objective "to encourage every citizen to realize his or her potential through learning, development, research, purposeful responsibility for himself, the state and the environment" environmental objectives - to promote health and the environment; Priority "Environment for growth" has the general objective of "creating an environment conducive to growth and competitiveness" and two more specific environmental objectives: to create favorable conditions for entrepreneurship and sustainable business development and to promote sustainable use of resources and ensure ecosystem stability.

2017 The Plan of Implementation of the 17th Government Program approved the more detailed environmental objectives: to ensure the quality of environment suitable for all life forms, to improve the status of water bodies, to improve efficiency of drinking water supply and wastewater management, to reduce air pollution and climate change; ecosystem services; and raising public awareness of the environment.

In addition to the country-wide strategic documents, environmental objectives are also addressed in sectoral medium-term strategies, the most important of which are the National Environmental Strategy and the National Strategy for Climate Change Management.

The National Environmental Strategy is designed to set priority environmental policies, long-term goals for 2030 and the vision of Lithuania's environment by 2050. The Strategy states that the primary objective of environmental policy is to achieve a healthy, clean, and safe environment in Lithuania that is in harmony with the needs of society, the environment, and the economy. The strategy covers four priority areas of environmental policy: the sustainable use of natural resources and waste, improving the quality of the environment, preserving the stability of ecosystems, and mitigating and adapting to climate change. The latter policy area is set out in a separate document - the National Strategy for Climate Change Management.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY HAS THE FOLLOWING MAIN OBJECTIVES:



- Ensure the long-term rational and sustainable use of, and protection of, national natural resources of importance to the functioning of the State and, where appropriate, the expansion, creating conditions for sustainable economic development;
- To reduce the amount of waste generated, ensure the safe management of waste for human health and the environment and the rational use of material and energy resources of waste;
- Ensure that groundwater, surface water bodies, the Curonian Lagoon and the Baltic Sea are in good condition, that surface water bodies are suitable for recreational purposes and that all residents of the country receive drinking water that meets safety and quality requirements;
- Protect and conserve soil;
- To ensure that the emission of pollutants into the ambient air in Lithuania does not exceed the amount specified in international and EU legal acts, the concentration of air pollutants in the ambient air does not exceed the levels of ambient air pollution that are not harmful to human health and the environment;
- To achieve a good environmental radiological status in Lithuania;
- To protect the public from the harmful effects of environmental noise;
- Reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and mixtures and their adverse effects on human health and the environment;
- To achieve good quality of the urban environment while ensuring the harmonious development of the territory of the country and favorable conditions for the social and economic development of the urbanized territories;
- To preserve landscapes and their geoeological potential at different territorial levels;
- Halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems and the services they provide, wherever possible;
- Ensure the safe conduct of activities that generate, process, use, transfer and release living modified organisms that may adversely affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.