

SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION OF THE ACHIEVED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTION OF COHESION FOR 2007–2013

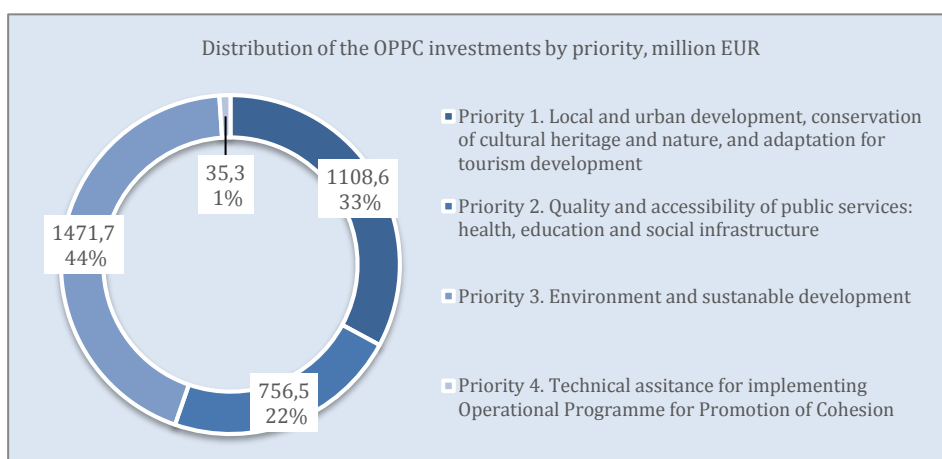
AIMS OF THE OPPC AND FUNDS ALLOCATED TO ACHIEVE THEM

The Operational Programme for Promotion of Cohesion for 2007–2013 (hereinafter – the “OPPC”) implemented priority area 3 “Quality of Life and Cohesion” of the Lithuanian Strategy for the Use of the European Union Structural Assistance 2007–2013. It had three objectives which were in line with thematic objectives of the OPPC:

- 1) to make a better use of the local potential;
- 2) to provide high quality and accessible public services;
- 3) to seek for a better quality of the environment.

EUR 3.372 billion were invested into the implementation of the OPPC, of which EUR 3.1057 billion (or 92%) were public funds. EUR 3.3368 billion were allocated to thematic priorities of the OPPC and EUR 35.2 million to technical assistance (OPPC management, evaluation, publicity and information). In total 2,700 projects were implemented under the OPPC.

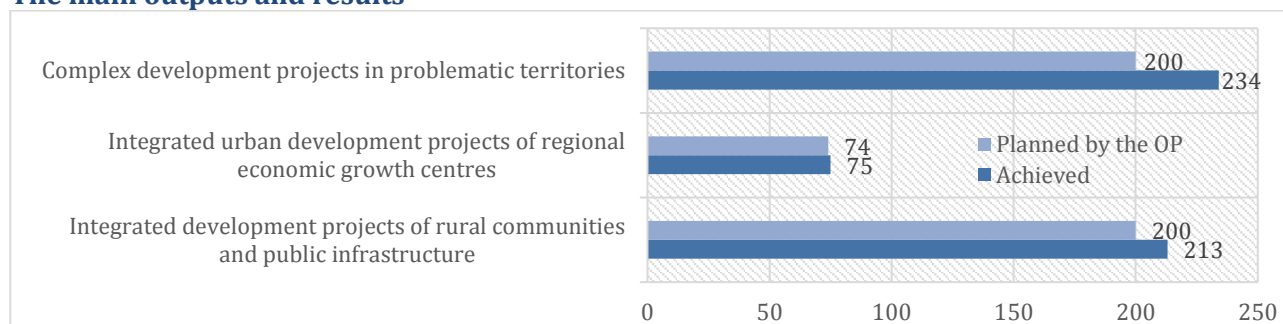
The largest share of the OPPC investments (44%) was allocated to the improvement of the quality of the environment (creation of a waste management system, development of water supply and waste management infrastructure, reduction of air pollution by investing into transport



systems of the largest cities, increasing the energy efficiency of public buildings and a wider use of renewable energy). 33% of the OPPC investments was channelled to local and urban development, the conservation and adaptation of cultural heritage and natural resources to tourism and public needs and to the improvement of the quality of the environment. 22% of the OPPC investments was allocated to high quality and accessible public services (health, education, social services).

RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The main outputs and results



- ❖ 368 multi-apartment buildings were modernised in problematic territories, improving living conditions for over 11,800 people.

- ❖ OPPC funds were used to build 271 social housings, which accounts for 5.3% of all the rented social housing in Lithuania between 2010 and 2014. Without the investment, the waiting list for social housing would be 0.8% longer. In addition, 291 social housings were modernised.
- ❖ Public infrastructure was upgraded in 241 residential areas in 52 of 60 Lithuanian municipalities (mostly in Utena and Tauragė regions).
- ❖ EUR 137.6 million of private investment was attracted to rural areas by the end of 2013.

“Modernisation of the Dauniškis Park”
 Project implementer: Administration of Utena District Municipality
 EU contribution: EUR 1.1461 million



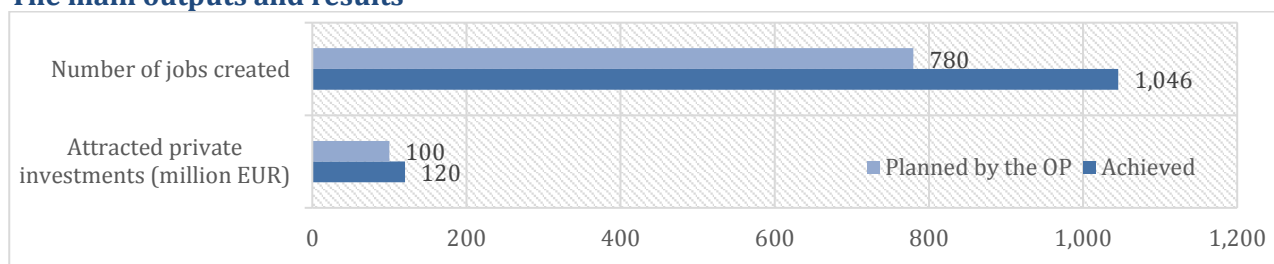
The project built pathways around the lake, with benches, a playground, toilets and designed park areas. A wooden promenade and a surface water drain were constructed on the wet peaty area to channel water down to the lake. The lake naturally performs a water cleaning function. The whole park was fenced and various plants were planted. The Dauniškis Park is a recreation area for Utena residents and guests. It hosts different cultural events.

Impact of the investments:

- ❖ investments reduced the number of people (families) who are on the waiting list for social housing, especially in the municipalities of Jurbarkas, Kelmė and Joniškis. Without the investment, the waiting list for social housing in these municipalities would have been 10% longer;ⁱ
- ❖ EU investments and national contributions to the modernisation of public spaces and infrastructure in cities, towns and rural areas accounted for 20% of the annual appropriation to the budget of municipalities. Without the OPPC, investments of the same scale to the modernisation of public infrastructure would not be possible;ⁱⁱ
- ❖ projects increased material investments, which is one of the most important factors in facilitating the GDP growth. The EU Structural Funds accounted for 25% of all the material investments in Lithuania between 2009 and 2013;ⁱⁱⁱ
- ❖ the quality of life improved in 42 of 60 municipalities in the 2007–2014 period. Moreover, the quality of life index’s dimension of public infrastructure and living environment increased in 59 of 60 municipalities in the same period;^{iv}
- ❖ Regional GDP per capita increased in all Lithuanian regions between 2007 and 2014 (the least in Utena region – by 16%, the most in Tauragė region – by 71%, while the average was 38%). Most regions (7 of 10) were getting closer to the country’s average in terms of GDP per capita. GDP per capita was lower in most regions (except for Vilnius and Klaipėda) compared to the country’s average, therefore higher than average growth in other regions was a positive trend and reduced regional disparities.

RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: CULTURAL HERITAGE, TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The main outputs and results



- ❖ 288 tourism infrastructure and service development projects were implemented, creating or upgrading 330 tourism objects.

- ❖ Six new objects were created or modernised (Kaunas Entertainment and Sports Centre on the Nemunas island, a multifunctional entertainment and sports complex in Alytus, an ice arena in Elektrėnai, a multifunctional sport and entertainment complex in Klaipėda, Girstutis Culture and Sports Centre and a Lithuanian Winter Sports Centre in Ignalina). Each of these objects attracted over 100,000 visitors and together they held 168 international events within three years after the completion of the projects.
- ❖ 626 tourism marketing measures were implemented.

Impact of the investments:

- ❖ the number of tourists visiting Lithuania grew by almost 30%, from 872,400 in 2007 to 1.1333 million in 2015.
- ❖ Tourist expenditure grew by 50%, from EUR 507.7 million in 2007 to EUR 767.8 million in 2015;
- ❖ the share of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments grew by 10pp, from 39% in 2007 to 49% in 2015;
- ❖ annual income from inbound tourism grew by 60%, from EUR 742.1 million in 2005 to EUR 1.190 billion in 2014;
- ❖ the implementation of the OPPC contributed to the development of tourism infrastructure and services related to sports, cultural leisure activities, health and business. Most projects related to the development of cultural tourism were implemented by public entities (municipalities), while health tourism projects were mostly implemented by private entities. Particular types of projects were implemented in areas with the most potential for that type of tourism;
- ❖ the implementation of the OPPC significantly contributed to the conservation of immovable cultural heritage – 39% of all the public investments into the conservation of immovable cultural heritage came from measures of OPPC priority 1, objective 3. Many preserved objects had the highest (monument) or the second highest (state-protected) protection status.^v

The continuing increase in the number of tourists, especially of foreign tourists, in accommodation establishments indicates the increasing attractiveness of Lithuania among tourists.

“The Park of sea entertainment, relaxation and health services in Koppalis” (Stages I, II and III of the development of a Dolphin Therapy Centre)

*Project implementer: Lithuanian Sea Museum
EU contribution: EUR 6.1776 million (three projects)*

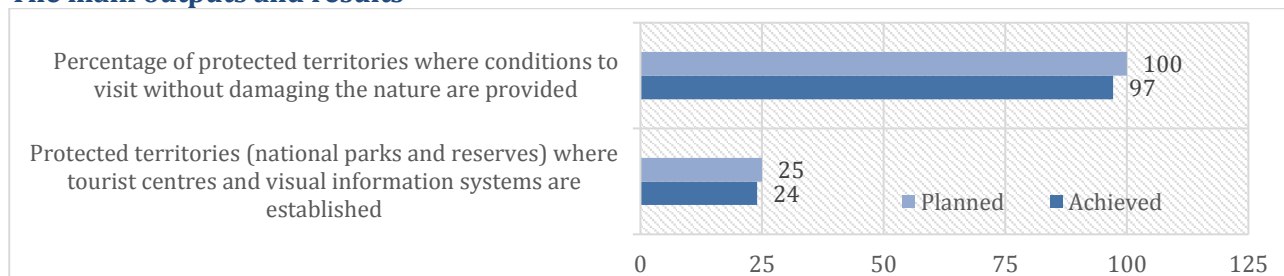


Three projects were implemented to establish a Dolphin Therapy Centre at the Lithuanian Sea Museum. The main aim of the projects was to contribute to the development of active recreational tourism infrastructure by establishing a Dolphin Therapy Centre at the Lithuanian Sea Museum. The dolphinarium is a part of the Lithuanian Sea Museum and one-of-a-kind in the Baltic states. The project's idea is related to the further development of the Lithuanian Sea Museum, i.e. investments contributed to the development of entertainment, relaxation and health services in Koppalis. The project created 17 new jobs and the dolphinarium attracted 613,000 visitors in less than three years. The project also contributed to the quality of tourism services and the museum's image in

Lithuania and abroad, thus increasing the number of tourists visiting the museum.

RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

The main outputs and results



Protected territories (in national parks and nature reserves):

- ❖ 22 visitor centres were built: the National Visitor Centre of Protected Territories, visitor centres for Ventė Cape (Horn), Viešvilė State Reserve, Dzūkija National Park, Anykščiai Regional Park, Nemunas Delta Regional Park, Dieveniškės Regional Park, Kaunas Lagoon Regional Park, Krekenava Regional Park, Kurtuvėnai Regional Park, Pagramantis Regional Park, Seaside Regional Park, Rambynas Regional Park, Salantai Regional Park, Sartai Regional Park, Sirvėta Regional Park, Tytuvėnai Regional Park, Varniai Regional Park, Veisiejai Regional Park, Venta Regional Park, Vištytis Regional Park and Žagarė Regional Park.
- ❖ 16 information systems were designed for the following protected territories: Žemaitija National Park, Dievaniškės Regional Park, Dubysa Regional Park, Kurtuvėnai Regional Park, Nemunas Delta Regional Park, Nemunas Loops Regional Park, Pagramantis Regional Park, Seaside Regional Park, Panemunė Regional Park, Rambynas Regional Park, Sartai Regional Park, Sirvėta Regional Park, Varniai Regional Park, Veisiejai Regional Park, Venta Regional Park and Žagarė Regional Park.
- ❖ Five nature schools were opened in the following protected territories: Dzūkija National Park, Kaunas Lagoon Regional Park, Sirvėta Regional Park, Varniai Regional Park and Žagarė Regional Park.
- ❖ Eight lookout towers were built in the following protected territories: Meteliai Regional Park, Venta Regional Park, Veisiejai Regional Park, Krekenava Regional Park, Kamanai Regional Park, Tytuvėnai Regional Park, Biržai Regional Park, Dzūkija National Park and Žemaitija National Park.
- ❖ 252 abandoned objects and other objects which cause damage to the environment and landscape were demolished.
- ❖ 107 bodies of water (around 460 hectares) were cleaned (only 40 bodies of water (around 200 hectares) were planned to be cleaned).

"Improving the ecological status of the Draudenis Lake"

*Project implementer: Administration of Tauragė District Municipality
EU contribution: EUR 2.0382 million*

The project cleaned 22 hectares of the lake using a new dredged sludge technology, which allows using sludge directly on a pre-prepared arable field. This technology allowed for a quicker implementation of the project (because sludge in the fields dries up more quickly compared to the time in sedimentation tanks) as well as for a lower cost of transportation of sludge to dumping grounds afterwards (however, it created additional costs). The total cost of the project with the application of this new technology was similar to the projected one without it. However, this technology helped to fertilise the surrounding fields, which benefited farmers.



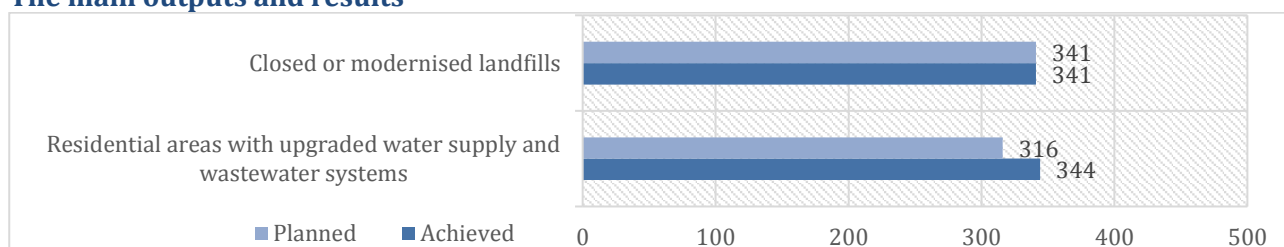
Impact of the investments:

- ❖ the area of protected territories grew by 95,700 hectares between 2005 and 2015, while the area of Natura 2000 territories, which is not included in protected territories, grew by 105,100 hectares to 123,100 hectares in 2015. The total area of both protected territories and Natura 2000 territories covered 17.63% of the country's territory in 2015;

- ❖ annual monitoring of the state of Lithuanian surface waters reveals that the ecological status is improving;
- ❖ the high level of environmental safety is proved by a stable decrease in the number of accidents leading to extreme ecological situations and environmental pollution or damage. The number of accidents decreased from 133 (in 2002) to 106 (in 2014), and the number of emergencies – from 35 emergencies (in 2002) to one emergency (in 2014).

RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: WASTEWATER TREATMENT, WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The main outputs and results



- ❖ All old landfills were closed as a result of the implementation of the OPPC. Now waste is disposed in eleven¹ regional non-hazardous waste landfills which comply with EU environmental requirements.
- ❖ Access to the wastewater system was provided to around 153,000 residents. The share of population who uses centralised wastewater collection and treatment services increased by 4.5% (using 2007 population numbers).

Impact of the investments:

- ❖ the implementation of measure “Modernisation and development of water supply and wastewater treatment systems” decreased the share of population with no access to a wastewater system by 24% and to water supply – by 15%;^{vi}
- ❖ in 2013, wastewater which is in compliance with regulations accounted for 99.7% of the total wastewater flow. Thus, the aim of the OPPC (97%) was achieved;
- ❖ the implementation of measure “Creation of the waste management system” contributed to the creation of a modern waste management system and ensured conditions necessary to better implement waste management priorities in Lithuania, i.e. to increase the amount of recycled or reused waste (for example, compostable waste) and in general to decrease the amount of waste in landfills;^{vii}
- ❖ the amount of municipal biodegradable waste in landfills dropped to 209,000 tonnes in 2015 (compared to 621,000 tonnes in 2010). The aim of the OPPC (287,000 tonnes) was already achieved in 2014.

¹ Kaunas region has two waste landfills, while other regions one per each.

“Building sludge treatment facilities in Šiauliai”

Project implementer: Šiaulių vandenys

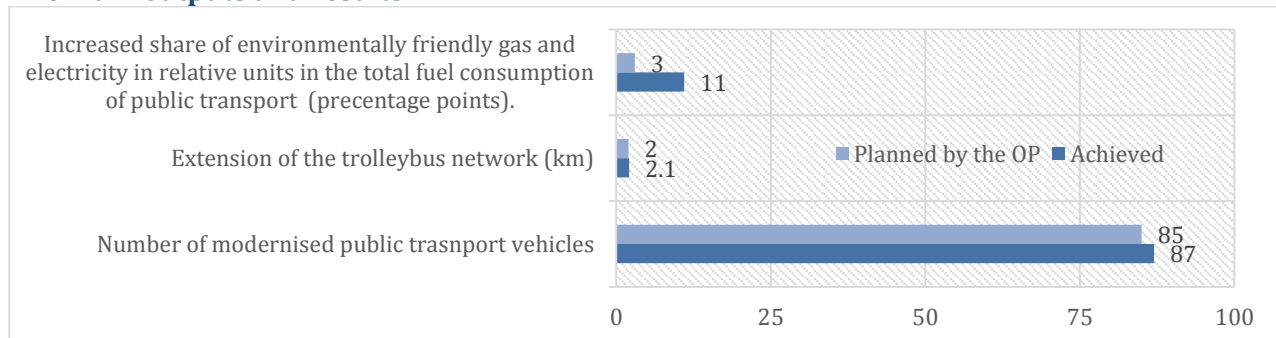
EU contribution: EUR 16.055 million

Sludge treatment equipment was installed in wastewater treatment facilities in Šiauliai. It created additional sludge treatment capacity in wastewater treatment facilities in Šiauliai and other nearby facilities (in Joniškis, Baisogala, Šeduva, Kuršėnai, Linkuva, Pakruojis, Radviliškis). Every year the new equipment will be used to treat 5,900 tonnes of sludge (measuring the weight of dried substances). The sludge treatment technology consists of: (1) sludge digestion which requires two digesters (each with a 3,650 m³ tank), where organic substances of sludge are decomposed in anaerobic conditions and biogas is produced (around 4,929 m³ of biogas per day, which is collected in the biogas tank); (2) the dehumidification of digested sludge. Two centrifuges were installed to dehumidify sludge up to 30%; (3) sludge drying. A conveyor belt type dryer was installed to dry sludge. It dries up to 2,000 kg of water per hour. Sludge pellets, which are dried up to 90%, are stored in the storage area; (4) a combined heat and power plant. Biogas produced by the digesters is used by a combined heat and power plant, which consist of two generators. It is expected to produce around 4.5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and the same amount of heat. Part of the generated electricity is used for the production process, while the rest is transferred to distribution networks. The generated heat is used to preheat sludge for digestion and dehumidification processes. In competition “Environmental Achievements 2012” the project implementer won an award for “the most Environmentally Friendly Process”.



RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: IMPROVEMENT OF AIR QUALITY

The main outputs and results



- ❖ Air quality improvement projects were implemented in five major cities. Companies responsible for public transport in these five cities bought eco-friendly public transport vehicles – buses running on natural gas or hybrid (electric and diesel) buses.
- ❖ The following share of public transport vehicles in the cities was upgraded: 9% in Vilnius (“Vilniaus viešasis transportas”), 11% in Kaunas (“Kauno autobusai”), 15% in Klaipėda (“Klaipėdos autobusų parkas”), 11% in Šiauliai (“Busturas”) and 9% in Panevėžys (“Panevėžio autobusų parkas”).
- ❖ New bike trails (23 km); 42 modernised bus stops, extension of the trolleybus network in Parodos and K. Petrausko streets in Kaunas (2.1 km).

“Purchasing eco-friendly public transport vehicles in Kaunas city (1 phase)”

Project implementer: Administration of Kaunas City Municipality

EU contribution: EUR 4.3301 million

The project included purchasing 24 buses which run on compressed natural gas, are low-floor, disabled access friendly and 12 meters long. It contributed to the economic and ecological effectiveness of the transport sector and reduced fuel costs and gas emissions polluting air and causing the greenhouse effect. It had also a positive effect on the quality and appeal of public transport. Moreover, the project increased comfort for passengers and drivers, while reducing noise, vibration and the possibility of death from polluted air. The share of more environmentally friendly fuel and electricity in the total fuel consumption of “Kauno autobusai” has increased from 0% to 25%.



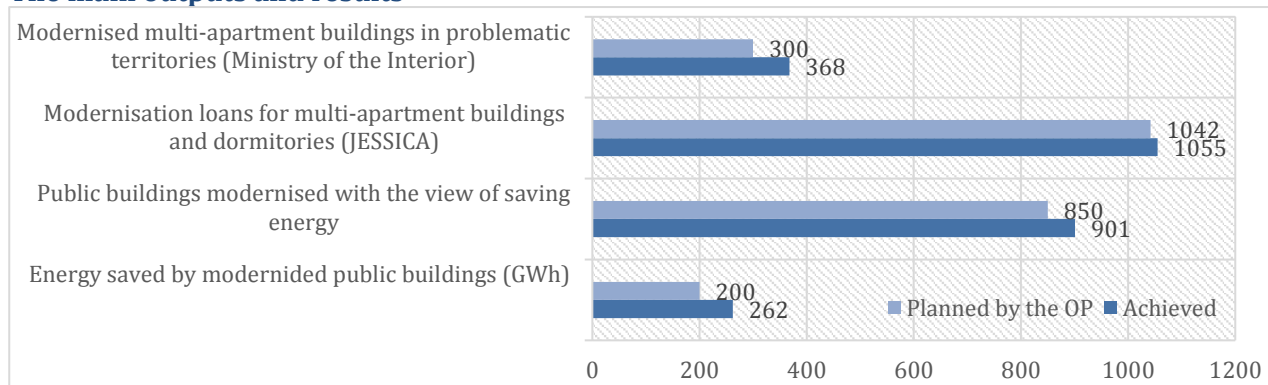
vibration and the possibility of death from polluted air. The share of more environmentally friendly fuel and electricity in the total fuel consumption of “Kauno autobusai” has increased from 0% to 25%.

Impact of the investments:

- ❖ the share of more environmentally friendly fuel and electricity in the total fuel consumption of the cities increased by 11pp (from 17% to 28%);
- ❖ the use of diesel in public transport decreased (by 47% in Klaipėda, by 31% in Šiauliai);
- ❖ the number of public transport passengers increased by 32% (a 5% increase was planned).

RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The main outputs and results



- ❖ 1,537 multi-apartment buildings were modernised by the end of 2016, of which 1,068 (69%) using the OPPC funds.
- ❖ Energy efficiency in the multi-apartment buildings modernised under JESSICA increased by 67.32%.
- ❖ 262 GWh of energy was saved by modernised public buildings.
- ❖ 55 new energy production facilities (boiler plants, combined heat and power plants), which use biomass and produce heating for heat supply systems, were installed. Their combined capacity is 629.16 MW.

Impact of the investments:

- ❖ multi-apartment buildings were modernised in 56 municipalities. The number of modernised multi-apartment buildings per municipality varies from 1 to 133, which accounts for 0.2% to 40.4% of all multi-apartment buildings in related municipality;^{viii}
- ❖ multi-apartment buildings were modernised in 69 cities. More than 25% of multi-apartment buildings were modernised in six cities, around 10% to 25% in 17 cities and less than 10% in 46 cities;^{ix}

By the end of 2016, 4,4% of all multi-apartment buildings built before 1993 were modernised in Lithuania.

- ❖ public buildings were modernised in 103 (of 137) Lithuanian cities and towns. The largest number of public buildings were modernised in Vilnius (140 buildings) and Kaunas (96 buildings). More than half of the modernised public buildings were schools;*
- ❖ energy intensity in 2007–2014 decreased almost by 46%, from 374.8 kg n.e./EUR 1,000 to 203.3 kg n.e./EUR 1,000.

“Design and construction of a combined heat and power plant in Šiauliai”

Project implementer: Šiaulių energija

EU contribution: EUR 5.2132 million

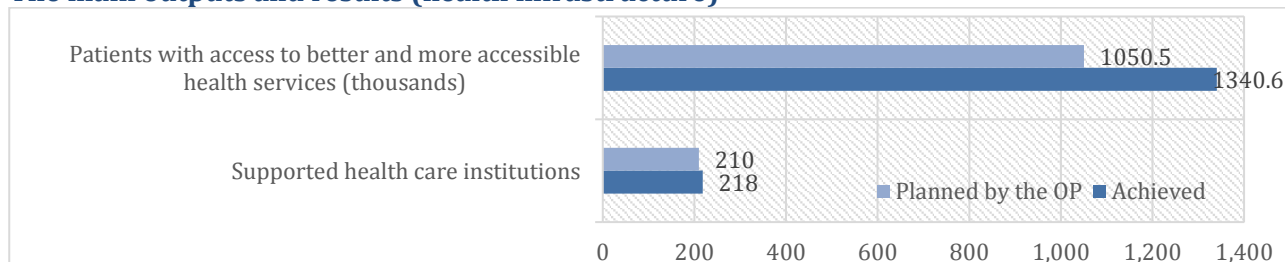


The implementation of the project included building a new biomass-fuelled combined heat and power plant in the territory of Šiauliai south boiler plant. The power plant’s net capacity is around 25 MW of heat and 11 MW of electricity. A special 8 MW heat exchanger was built to recover waste heat. The new combined heat and power plant produces 215.4 GWh of heat and 64.5 GWh of electricity per year. Heat production by the plant partially replaced heat production by boilers, while electricity is sold to the national network and other electricity users. The project contributed to lessening the expenditure for fuel to produce heat – now local and renewable energy (biofuel) is used, thus increasing the efficiency of energy production. Moreover, the plant generates additional income from electricity sales. After the implementation of the project, CO₂ emissions and the use of gas have decreased. The heating price for customers has decreased by 16.6%, allowing them to save around EUR 6 million per year.



RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

The main outputs and results (health infrastructure)



- ❖ The quality and accessibility of health services have improved for 1.3406 million patients – this is the number of people who have used services of health care institutions (hospitals, clinics, primary health care centres) upgraded using the OPPC funds.
- ❖ OPPC investments were allocated to over 200 health care institutions.

“Establishing a Psychiatric Day In-Patient Department in Marijampolė”

Project implementer: Marijampolė General Ambulatory Health Care Centre

EU contribution: EUR 0.2664 million



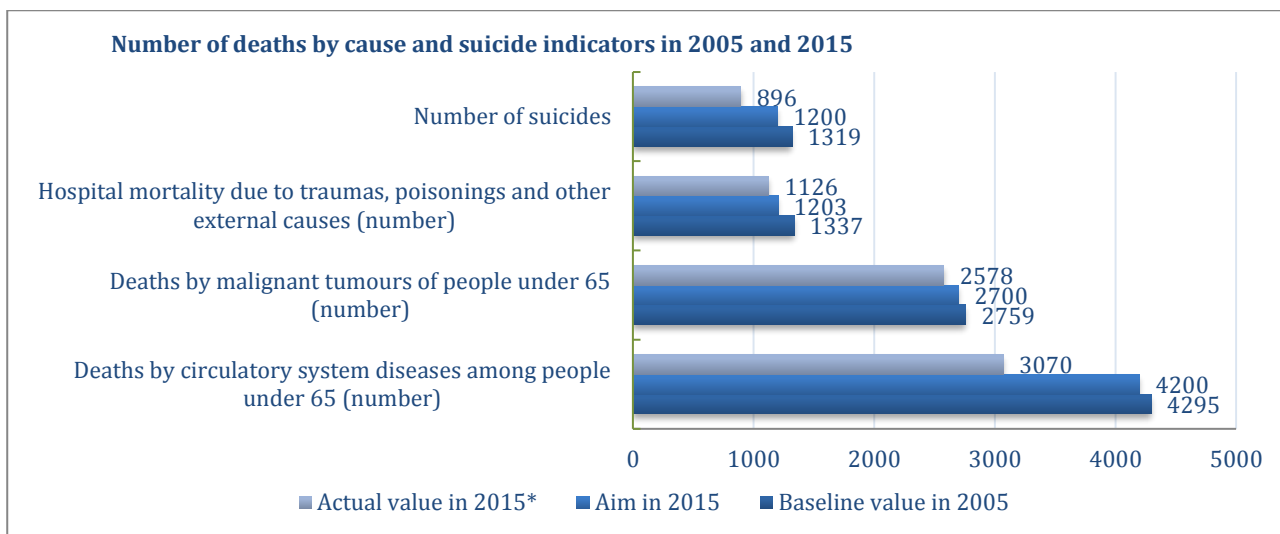
The project included the establishment of a Psychiatric Day In-Patient Department with 12 beds. It included repairs of 435 m² of premises and installation of a registration office, doctors’ offices, a psychologists’ office, a kitchen, rooms for procedures, wards, a psychotherapy office, music and lights therapy rooms and an art therapy room. Various relaxation chairs, computers and other equipment were bought. The new centre applies active treatment: the diagnosis and prescribed pharmaceuticals are adjusted and various rehabilitation procedures (such as psychotherapy) are used. Patients also have access to individual and group consultations by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, medical treatment and different forms of therapy and activities (music and motion therapy, the recovery of hygiene and communication skills, the development of integrated community living, social and leisure skills).

Impact of the investments:

In 2007–2015 all planned strategic context indicators were overachieved:

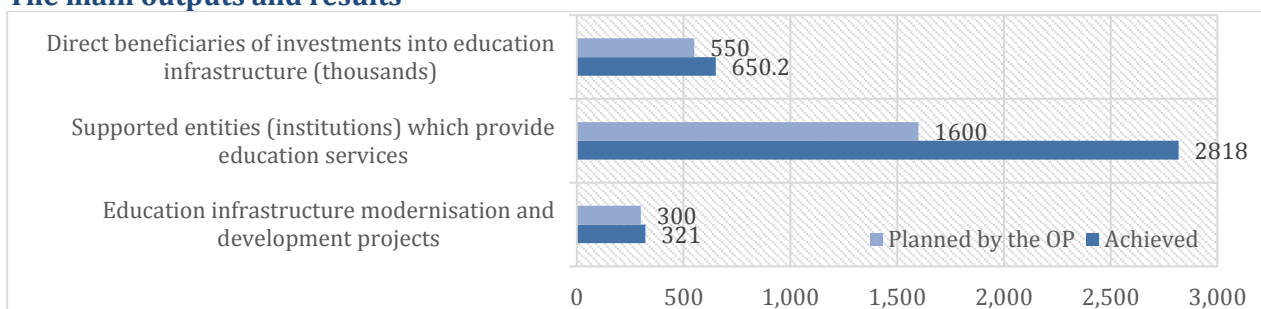
- ❖ the number of suicides decreased by 13%;

- ❖ the number of deaths by circulatory system diseases decreased by 32%;
- ❖ the number of deaths by malignant tumours decreased by 8%;
- ❖ hospital mortality due to traumas, poisonings and other external causes decreased by 22%;
- ❖ the average life expectancy increased by 4 years (from 70.7 to 74.5).



RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The main outputs and results



- ❖ Over 1,430 education and science institutions participated in projects as project implementers, partners or final beneficiaries. Projects involved at least 146 preschool education institutions (about 19% of all institutions of this kind), 989 basic education schools or their departments (about 67% of all institutions of this kind), 73 vocational training institutions (54%), 33 higher education institutions (51%) and 66 education support institutions (80% of all registered in 2016).
- ❖ 650,200 people benefited from investments into education infrastructure (about 23% of the Lithuanian population).

“Establishing a Fisheries Practical Training Centre in Šilutė Agricultural School”

Project implementer: Šilutė Agricultural School

EU contribution: EUR 2.3812 million

The project included opening a fisheries practical training centre – the first in the Baltic states. The centre has an educational fish breeding and rearing farm, an educational fish processing workshop and an educational fishery service centre. The project also involved purchasing the most advanced equipment for fish breeding and rearing. The centre breeds and rears different cold-water and tropical fish. Students can practice in the educational farm and the educational fish processing workshop. The centre can train up to 70 people. The school also bought equipment for training in the navigation of small vessels and their service: an educational vessel, a modern navigation simulator and recreational fishing tools. One of the main purposes of the centre is to train fishery workers. The centre is also open to adults who want to improve their qualifications, in particular fishermen and entrepreneurs, but also to

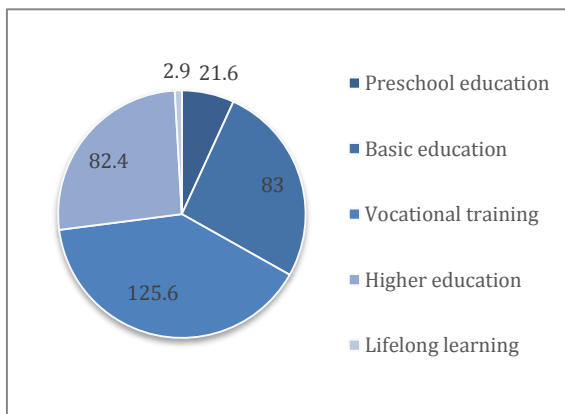


farmers who want to acquire the qualification in this field or take upon an additional activity in the farm, i.e. to establish aquaculture ponds, to farm fish in closed-circuit recirculation systems, to engage in fish processing or recreational fishing activities. The project contributes to the employability of the region's population (especially youth's). Students can acquire a useful (at least in the region) profession, while adults can change or improve their qualification.

Impact of the investments:

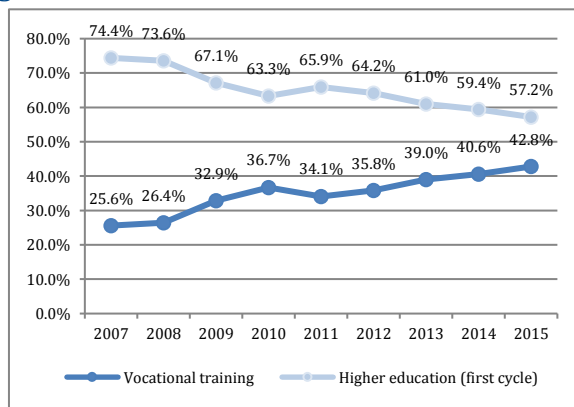
- ❖ participation in preschool education increased significantly: of children up to 3 years old from 28.1% in 2007 to 35% in 2015 (the target established by the OP was 30%) and of children over 3 years old from 76.1% in 2007 to 87% in 2015 (the target established by the OP was 90%);
- ❖ investments into the infrastructure of preschool education contributed to the improved quality and availability of services (especially in rural areas where 77 multifunctional centres were opened);
- ❖ investments into the infrastructure of basic education (primary and secondary education) contributed the most to the improved quality and availability of services. The priority was given to the improvement of technology, arts and natural sciences infrastructure;
- ❖ vocational training infrastructure was modernised: 42 sectoral practical training centres were opened and other vocational training institutions had their technological teaching basis upgraded.

Figure 1. Distribution of investments into education infrastructure by level of education, million EUR.



Most investments were made into vocational training and institutions of higher and basic education, while less investments to lifelong learning and preschool education.

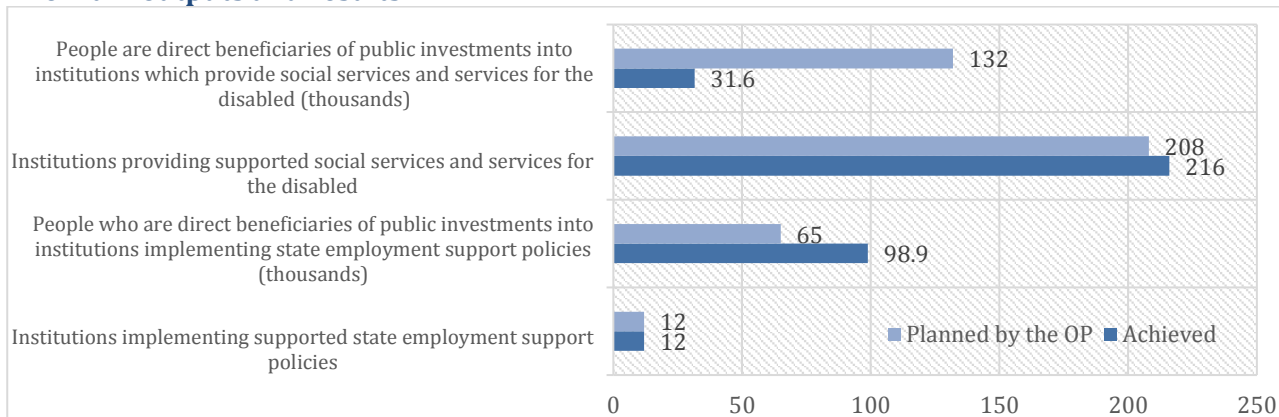
Figure 2. Comparison of the share of vocational training students and students at the first cycle of higher education



Over the recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of students who choose vocational training over the first cycle of higher education

RESULTS OF THE OPPC IMPLEMENTATION: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The main outputs and results



- ❖ OPPC investments were made into the infrastructure of 12 of 15 Lithuanian Labour Exchange offices and their units in the country.
- ❖ 8 of 13 (61%) disabled vocational rehabilitation centres were opened.

- ❖ Investments were allocated to 40% of institutions which provide social services.
- ❖ 730 new jobs were created (in institutions which provide out-patient social services).

Impact of the investments:

Most labour force and employability indicators improved between 2007 and 2015:

- ❖ the employment rate of the age group 15–64 improved from 65% to 67.2%;
- ❖ the population activity rate improved from 67.9% to 74.1%;
- ❖ the employability of women and older persons improved significantly: the employability of women increased by 4.5pp and in 2015 was 66.5%, and of older persons by 3pp and in 2015 was 56.2%;
- ❖ the share of working disabled people increased from 27.2% to 28.8%.

“Establishing a group living home for people with dementia and Alzheimer's disease”

*Project implementer: Centre of Integrated Health Services
EU contribution: EUR 0.2815 million*



The first specialised institution in Lithuania for people with dementia and Alzheimer's disease was opened in Naujikai village, Panevėžys district, under a private initiative. The group living home is equipped with special furniture and equipment needed to provide in-patient social services. A 220 m² building has cosy rooms with a comfortable kitchen and the surrounding areas adapted to the needs of people with dementia and Alzheimer's disease. For the convenience of residents, next to every room there is a shower, a toilet and a path to the terrace and the courtyard. The home can



accommodate up to 10 people.

ⁱ ESTEP, 2016. Evaluation of the Impact of 2007–2013 EU Structural Assistance on Lithuania's Cities and Towns. Commissioned by the Ministry of Finance.

ⁱⁱ Idem.

ⁱⁱⁱ Idem.

^{iv} Idem.

^v ESTEP, 2016. Evaluation of the Impact of Investments from the European Union Structural Funds into Culture in Lithuania during 2007–2013. Commissioned by the Ministry of Culture.

^{vi} Idem.

^{vii} ESTEP, 2014. Evaluation of the Efficiency of the EU Support to Waste Management in Lithuania and Identification of Financing Priorities for 2014–2020. Commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment.

^{viii} ESTEP, 2016. Evaluation of the Impact of 2007–2013 EU Structural Assistance on Lithuania's Cities and Towns. Commissioned by the Ministry of Finance.

^{ix} Idem.

^x Idem.