Summary of National Hunting Regulations: Lithuania





Updated in June 2016

HUNTING AND TRAPPING LEGISLATION/ RESOURCES

Name of main legislation: 2002 m. June27d. Nr. 258 The Republic of Lithuania Law on hunting

Year of publication: 2002

Supporting legislation: Hunting Rules (Order of the Minister of Environment)

Legislation updates: Latest update on Law 258 was in 2016 April

Hunting legislation (weblink): http://www.lmzd.lt/lt/medziokle/teise/medziokles-istatymas/

Authority in charge of controlling hunting (weblink): Oficers of Ministry of Environment of the

Republic of Lithuania - http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php

Major inconsistencies or loopholes detected (if yes please describe): None

Derogations (on EU Birds Directive and/or Bern Convention): Most frequent derogations in Lithuania are: to prevent serious damage to forests and fisheries (Great Cormorants hunting - as one of measure for population regulation - at fishponds and lakes); for the protection of fauna (permits to regulate number of Crows and Rooks). Few other species for scientific purposes.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING: METHODS AND RESTRICTIONS

	Legal methods/restrictions	Notes
Hunting	 Hunting in Lithuania is permited only with rifles. All the other metods, like: limesticks, nets, traps, bows, automatic weapons, electrical devices, hunting from air, moving vehicles or motor boats are forbidden. Falconry is permited only with special permits proved on legaly acquired birds and with special permits to keep birds in captivity. Hunting not fully grown juvenile birds is forbidden. Licensed hunting is permitted in certain seasons and for certain species (see below). Hunting wild birds without dogs is forbidden (except for Crows) Hunting at cemeteries, populated areas, strict nature reserves is forbidden (Except Hooded Crows and Rooks hunting in National Nature Reserves) 	
Trapping	Any kind of birds trapping on purpose to take or kill the bird is illegal in Lithuania.	

HUNTING SEASONS AND SPECIES

Disclaimer: The information found in these factsheets prepared by the BirdLife Partnership was updated in June 2016. Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that the information presented is current and accurate at this time, but recent legislative changes may not be reflected. The content of these factsheets is for information only and is not intended as legal advice. If official legal documentation of national legislation is required it should be sought from the relevant national government authority. If you would like to contribute any additional information to these factsheets, please contact: science@birdlife.org.

Open Hunting Season	Legally huntable species	Notes
15 August - 15	Mallard, Common Pochard, Common Teal,	
December	Garganey, Common Goldeneye, Canada Goose	
1 September - 15	Bean Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose	
December		
15 September - 15	Tufted Duck, Common Coot	
December		
1 September - 1	Common Snipe, Eurasian Woodcock, Common	
December	Woodpigeon	
1 September - 1 May	Common Pheasant	Introduced species
1 July - 1 March	Rook, Hooded Crow (Carrion Crow subspecies)	
All-year round (with	Great Cormorant	There are no special hunting terms
special permit)		for this species. Hunting is allowed
		according to special permits issued
		by Environmental Protection
		Agency under the Ministry of
		Environment
		Only at fishponds and lakes

TRAPPING SEASONS AND SPECIES

Open Trapping Season	Legally trapped species	Notes
N/A	N/A	

TRADE AND PEST SPECIES

Legal trade	Notes
PREKYBOS LAUKINIAIS GYVŪNAIS TAISYKLĖS	There weren't any case of real trade of wild birds in
(Rules for wild animal trade)	the Lithuania.
2002 m. gruodžio 21 d. Nr. 658/831/743	
Legislation on "pest species"	Notes
Legislation on "pest species" "Pest species" populations could be regulated under	Notes Usually it is Great Cormorant, Rook, White Stork
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