


Country Factsheet Lithuania (LT)

<i>Member State</i>	Lithuania	
<i>Recent achievements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There was a reduction on municipal waste generation between 2008 and 2010 and it remains low compared to the EU average (348 kg/y/inhabitant compared to around 487 kg) – no infringement procedures or court cases (concerning the WFD and the Landfill Directive) – Considerable number of non-compliant dumpsites has been closed [BiPRO 2012b]; [EC 2012f]; [LT MoE 2012] – Incentives to improve management of batteries and accumulators, electric and electronic, packaging waste through information campaigns and economic instruments – 11 regional landfills for non-hazardous waste have been constructed [LT MoE 2012] – High accessibility and high-quality of public municipal waste management service is ensured [LT MoE 2012] – Modernisation of waste collection infrastructure (e.g. trucks, collection bins for separate collection of municipal waste), [LT ECAT 2012a] – Public education on waste management [LT ECAT 2012a] 	
<i>Population</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Total population in 2011: 3,244,601 [EUROSTAT 2012c]; 	
<i>Population density</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – inhabitants per km²: 49.7 per km² [EUROSTAT 2012c]; [CIA 2012] – ~ 67 % of total population living in urban areas in 2010 [CIA 2012] 	
<i>Geographical particularities</i>	Lithuania is a flat country. The capital Vilnius is situated at the Neris river and has about 546,700 inhabitants [EEA 2010b].	
Features of the national waste management system		
<i>Competent authorities</i>	<p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the main institution responsible for legislation and administration in the field of waste management, coordinating the activities of the State, regional and local institutions and preparing the National Strategy Waste Management Plan.</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The Environment Protection Agency organizes, coordinates and performs the state environmental monitoring, provides methodological help for Regional Environment Protection Departments in the environmental protection state control field, takes control, analyses and evaluates the implementation of environment protection state control, submits proposals for the formation and implementation of environmental protection policy etc. [LT MoE 2012].</p>	

	<p>Municipalities (10 regions, 60 municipalities):</p> <p>Municipalities are the main institutions organising municipal waste management, formed in their territories. The main responsibility of municipalities is to create effective municipal waste management systems [LT ECAT 2012a].</p> <p>In Lithuania, local governments are responsible for organising municipal waste management and for reaching EU targets regarding recycling and recovery (except some waste stream (WEEE, packaging, batteries and accumulators waste) which are managed by EPR). They set out the terms of municipal waste collection, transport and treatment. Municipalities are responsible for providing selective collection of paper, glass, plastic, metal, etc. [Ernst & Young 2012].</p> <p>Regional waste management centres:</p> <p>Regional waste management centres coordinate waste management in neighbouring municipalities in their region. There is an Association of Regional waste management centres in Lithuania. Regional waste management centres are the legal entities established by several municipalities. Those municipalities, who are owners of regional waste management centres, cooperate in order to improve waste management system and to create waste management infrastructure.</p>
<i>Informal sector</i>	No activity or potential significant role of the informal sector could be identified in the field of municipal waste management.
<i>State of public awareness</i>	<p>State of the public awareness in relation to the issues of waste management is estimated to be on a low level. There is a high level of impurities in the source separated waste indicating lower readiness of the public to participate in the separation of the certain waste streams¹.</p> <p>There are several public awareness campaigns and events (e.g. information in TV, radio, press and internet (e.g. www.as-zalias.lt, http://grynas.delfi.lt, TV show "Patruliai", the campaign for cleaning "Let's do it!" (http://www.mesdarom.lt)); awareness rising in schools, seminars to waste-related issues (Druskininkai forum).</p>
<i>Occurrence of structural dumping, fly tipping and littering</i>	According to [LT MoE 2012] disposal of waste in old, non-compliant landfills/dumpsites has been banned from July 16, 2009. 612 old landfills/dumpsites have been closed and it is planned to close the remaining 198 old landfills/dumpsites until 2013.
Legislation	
<i>National</i>	<p>Waste Framework Directive;</p> <p>1998 Law on Waste Management (of 16 June 1998, Nr. VIII-787, as amended)</p> <p>The list of legal acts, transposing the WFD [LT MoE 2012]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Waste Management adopted in 16/06/1998 with last amendments in 2011; 2. Codex of Infringements of Administrative Law, adopted 13/12/1984; 3. Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-367 on the Requirements on waste generation and management account, adopted 3/05/2011; 4. National Strategic Waste Management Plan for the period of 2007-2013, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 519, adopted 12/04/2002 with the last amendments on 1 December 2010; 5. Requirements for regional and municipal waste management plans approved by the order of the

1

http://www.recobaltic21.net/downloads/Public/Conferences/Emerging%20trends%20and%20investment%20needs%20in%20waste%20management%202011/harri_moor.pdf accessed on 23 February 2012

	<p>Minister of Environment No D1-1004 and adopted 16/12/2010;</p> <p>6. Requirements for the Delivery, Updating and Repealing of the Permits of Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control approved by the order of the Minister of Environment No D1-80, adopted 27/02/2002 (with the last amendments on 10 December 2010);</p> <p>7. Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-497 on The Programm on the Usage of Technical Compost, adopted 14/06/2010 (valid till 01/01/2013);</p> <p>8. Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-57 on the Requirements on Biodegradable Waste Composting, adopted 25/01/2007 with the last amendments in 2009;</p> <p>9. Order of the Minister of Environment and of the Minister of Agriculture No 3D-499/D1-435 on the program of food industry biowaste management adopted 25/01/2007 with the last amendments in 2010;</p> <p>10. Order of the Minister of Environment No 699 on the Environmental Protection Requirements for Waste Incineration, adopted 31/12/2002 with the last amendments on 14 October 2011;</p> <p>11. Order of the Minister of Environment No 217 on the Rules on Waste Management, adopted 14/07/1999 with the last amendments on 3 May of 2011;</p> <p>12. Order of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Agriculture No D1-46/4-63 on the Attribution of Residuals from Production Process to by-products, adopted on 17/01/20</p> <p>13. Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-778on The Quality and Usage Requirements of Technical Compost, Technical Digestate and Stabilate, adopted 26/09/2012 (takes into force in 01/01/2013)</p> <p>For more information see: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:72008L0098:EN:NOT#FIELD_LT</p> <p>Landfill Directive and WAC Decision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Order of the Minister of Environment No. 444 on the Rules on Construction, Operation, Closure and Care after closure of Landfills of Waste, adopted 18 October 2000, as amended <p>For more information see: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:71999L0031:EN:NOT#FIELD_LT</p> <p>Packaging Directive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The 2001 Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste (No. IX-517 on September 25, 2001); – Order of the Minister of Environment No. 348 on the Rules on Packaging and Packaging Waste, adopted 27 June 2002, last amended in 2011. <p>For more information see: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:71994L0062:EN:NOT#FIELD_LT</p> <p>To our knowledge, there is no indication that the legal acts are not in compliance with EU requirements.</p>
<i>Regional</i>	n/a
WMP and WPP	
<i>National</i>	<p>The National Strategic Waste Management Plan (2007-2013), amended December 2010 (Valstybinis Strateginis Atliekų Tvarkymo Planas).</p> <p>http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=388766&p_query=&p_tr2=2&p_hil=&p</p>

	<p>sess=&p_no=1 Examples of waste prevention are included in the National Strategic Waste Management Plan. The National Waste Prevention Programme will be set up in 2013.</p> <p>All Lithuanian municipalities have waste management plans (2009), [LT ECAT 2012a].</p>
Instruments applied in the field of municipal waste and packaging waste	
<i>Legal instruments</i>	<p>[LT MoE 2012]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Since 2003 ban of landfilling of biodegradable waste from gardens, parks and greeneries is at landfills , as well as for batteries and accumulators; – Ban of untreated waste starting 2013; however, it is not yet defined what shall be understood as proper pre-treatment – Controls, including fines for non-compliance.
<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tax on environmental pollution levied on producers/importers not meeting the targets for packaging reuse or packaging waste management [EC 2012f]; – Currently no landfill taxes are in place [EC 2012f]; a draft on introduction of the landfill tax is prepared, it is planned to introduce landfill tax when alternative treatment plants will be in operation (MBT, etc.), [LT MoE 2012]; Currently, the average gate fee for landfilling is 16,26 €/t [Moora 2011]; the envisaged fee is discussed to be between 21-45€/t [LT MoE 2012]; – Producer responsibility is applied to producers and importers of packaging, electrical and electronic equipment, oil, tires, batteries and accumulators, fuel, oil and air filters of internal combustion engines, oil shock absorber and vehicles. Thus the majority of costs of main waste streams collection and treatment are covered by producers/importers [LT MoE 2012]; – Two types of charges for the municipal waste management are applied: fee and local tax. Local taxes are implemented in 1/3 of municipalities [EC 2011]. The amount of local taxes is set by the council of each municipality in accordance to the area of the real property (and/or) number of inhabitants living in such area. The fund from the local tax goes to the general budget of the municipality [LT MoE 2012]. <p>In case of the fee, the contracts between municipalities and waste holders must be signed. Policy of charging is implemented by municipalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – [LT MoE 2012] indicated that PAYT schemes are in place at municipal level.
<i>Administrative instruments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 20 % of procurement by the governmental institutions in 2010 and at least 25 % in 2011 must be 'green' procurement [EC 2012f].
<i>Informative instruments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Ministry publishes statistics and implementation status related to WEEE, packaging, batteries and accumulators, oil, ELV and other waste management in the annual report on the status of the environment (available at www.am.lt and www.gamta.lt); – Training of waste managers, employees of institutions controlling them, special training and awareness raising of administrative bodies, public awareness campaigns and events (e.g. dissemination of information in TV, radio, press and internet (e.g. www.as-zalias.lt); competitions in schools, http://grynas.delfi.lt, TV show "Patruliai", the campaign for cleaning "Let's do it!" (http://www.mesdarom.lt); seminars to waste-related issues (Druskininkai forum) is in place [EC 2012f]; – The Ministry of Environment has organized seminars to waste-related issues; – „Let's Do It" campaign was launched in 2008 and involved 14 cities [LT MoE 2012]; the campaign was continued to take place in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. In 2012 there was a

	record number of participants (210 thousands). During the campaign 15 thousands tonnes of waste were collected.	
Municipal waste generation		
	MS	EU 27
<i>Total amount of MW generated (in kt)</i>	1,253	252,095
<i>Total amount of MW generated per capita (in kg)</i>	381	502
Collection infrastructure (municipal waste including bio-waste and packaging waste)		
<i>Collection coverage for MW (in %)</i>	94	96.6
<i>Collection systems and related infrastructure</i>	<p>[LT WMP 2007/2010] reports public collection system, supplemented by bulky waste collection sites and systems in place for specific wastes such as WEEE, at municipal level. Corresponding infrastructure around 20,000 containers for recyclable material (paper/cardboard, glass, plastic, metal), [LT MoE 2012].</p> <p>Using 2004-2006 EU funds, 70 large bulky waste collection sites constructed. Using 2007-2013 EU funds, it is planned to construct 45 bulky waste collection sites (7 are constructed already) [LT MoE 2012], [LT ECAT 2012b]</p> <p>At the beginning of 2009 municipal waste collection services were provided by 104 companies [LT ECAT 2012b].</p> <p>Collection and transport is largely carried out by public entities and on a small scale by private entities. The waste collection system is 'leaky' i.e. gap between the quantity of waste collected and the estimated quantity of waste generated. However, the gap decreased from year to year [Ernst & Young 2011].</p> <p>The launch of the container system for the large scale collection of the secondary raw materials has led to a gradual decrease of the mixed household waste and increase in the share of separately collected materials. [EEA 2010].</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2011, 19,667 collection containers for paper/cardboard, glass, plastics and metal were provided to municipalities. It is planned to provide additional 69 382 containers for private house until end of 2012.</p> <p>Special bins for home composting are provided for owners of private houses almost in the entire country [LT ECAT 2012b]. It is planned to deliver 157,899 containers (boxes) for biodegradable waste composting in private households.</p> <p>Providing the grants for 18 municipalities about 70 000 containers for packaging waste collection for private houses are planned to provide over 2012-2013.</p> <p>At the moment almost all municipalities have the main info about the waste management system (e.g. available infrastructure) in their territory on the web, a variety of leaflets regarding waste separation, waste composting are produced. Information is also provided by the Regional waste management centres and local NGOs [LT ECAT 2012b].</p>	
Treatment infrastructure for municipal waste [EUROSTAT 2012b]		
<i>Self-sufficiency for disposal of total waste (in %)</i>	67.8 (2009 data) [LT MoE 2012]	
Treatment rates	MS	EU 27
<i>Recycling rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	3.8	24.9

<i>Composting rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	1.7	14.7
<i>Recovery rates of municipal waste including incineration with energy recovery (in %)</i>	0.1	17.2
<i>Disposal rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	94.5 86 (waste export is not included), [LT MoE 2012]	38.2
Information on treatment facilities, compliance/BAT and capacity		
<i>Recycling facilities</i>	<p>Composting</p> <p>21 green waste composting sites are in operation now. 13 green waste composting sites have been constructed using 2004-2006 EU funds; it is planned to construct 40 green waste composting sites using 2007-2013 EU funds, 8 plants were constructed already.</p> <p>Paper recycling</p> <p>There are 10 paper and cardboard recycling facilities. The biggest three paper mills are: JSC "Klaipėdos kartonas", JSC "Grigiškės" and CJSC "Kauno popierius". The total capacity is more than 220 kt/a.</p> <p>Glass recycling</p> <p>There are 4 glass recycling facilities (CJSC "Kauno stiklas", JSC "Warta Glass Panevėžys", CJSC "Alytaus keramika", CJSC "Stikloporas"). The total capacity is about 54,7 kt/a.</p> <p>Plastic recycling</p> <p>There are 24 plastic recycling facilities. The total capacity is about 72 Kt/a (including 4,4 PET kt/a). Mostly polyethylene packaging waste is recycled in Lithuania.</p> <p>Metal recycling</p> <p>There are 4 metal recycling facilities (CJSC "EMP recycling", CJSC "Panevėžio ketus", CJSC "BALTICAL", CJSC "Torlina").</p>	
<i>Incinerators with energy recovery</i>	Incineration of municipal waste (20 01 01, 20 01 38, 20 01 28 and similar) is applied in LT [LT MoE 2012]. In 2009 there were 0,115 kt of municipal waste incinerated (R1), in 2010 – 1,31 kt. 2 incinerators with a total capacity of 420 kt/a are planned and one of them is already starting its testing phase [LT MoE 2012].	
<i>Incinerators without energy recovery</i>	Incineration of mixed municipal waste is not applied in LT (see above).	
<i>Landfills for non-hazardous waste</i>	Lithuania has 11 modern, regional landfill sites. 612 old landfills which did not meet the environmental requirements have been closed. Using EU structural support funds for the period 2007–2013, a further 198 old landfill sites and dumps are scheduled to be closed [EEA 2010]; [LT MoE 2012].	
Infringement procedures and court cases related to WFD and Landfill Directive		
<i>Number of infringement procedures and cases brought to the CJEU</i>	No infringement cases in terms of WFD and LD identified	
Fulfilment of targets related to biodegradable waste going to landfills		

Fulfilment of target of the Landfill Directive on biodegradable waste going to landfills								85 % ² [EC 2012a] First target not fulfilled			
Statistics on packaging waste [EUROSTAT 2012d] as available for 2010											
	Plastic packaging waste		Paper packaging waste		Metal packaging waste		Glass packaging waste		Total packaging waste		
	MS	EU	MS	EU	MS	EU	MS	EU	MS	EU	
Total amount generated (in kt)	54	14,590	82	29,783	11	4,544	60	16,006	261	76,593	
Total amount generated per capita (in kg)	16.2	29.2	24.6	59.5	3.3	9.1	18.1	32	78.1	153.1	
Share of total packaging waste (in %)	20.8	19	31.5	38.9	4.2	5.9	23.1	20.9	100	100	
Recycling rates (in %)	35.9	32.2	73.5	83.4	62.9	69.5	76.1	67.6	57.7	62.5	
Recovery rates including incineration with energy recovery (in %)	35.9	59.7	73.5	90.7	62.9	69.9	76.1	67.6	58.4	51.1	
Disposal rates (in %)	64.1	40.3	26.5	9.3	37.1	30.1	23.9	32.4	41.6	25.4	
Fulfilment of target of the Packaging Directive on recycling [EC 2012c]	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	
Next steps planned by CA	Measures planned						Implementation likely?				
<i>Diverting waste from landfill</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction of a landfill tax envisaged (see above) – Information on waste separation addressing the public – Certification system of products and materials obtained from recycled waste – Waste Prevention Programme is being prepared and will be adopted in 2013 – The targets for waste recycling and recovery are set 						the landfill tax has been discussed for several years; it is expected that the implementation will be likely in 2015				
<i>Collection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 157,899 composing containers (boxes) for home composting of biodegradable waste are being distributed [LT MoE 2012] – Using 2007-2013 EU funds, it is planned to construct 45 bulky waste collection sites , 7 are constructed already (38 left to be constructed). 						yes				
<i>Treatment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The State Strategic Waste Management Plan sets out 						yes				

² figure provided by the European Commission DG Environment (calculation based on official EUROSTAT data)

	<p>that the Ministry of Economy will draft the Programme for the development of processing of secondary raw materials [LT MoE 2012]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– It is planned to construct 40 green waste composting sites using 2007-2013 EU funds, 8 are constructed already (32 left to be constructed).– 9 MBT facilities [LT MoE 2012]– 2 waste to energy plants (Vilnius and Klaipėda), (private funds), with a total capacity of 420 kt/a; another incinerator in Kaunas is under discussion [LT MoE 2012]– Recover refused derived fuel (RDF) in cement kilns	
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