

## Roadmap for Lithuania (LT)

To help ensure full implementation of EU waste legislation and the waste hierarchy, including by addressing the still very predominant reliance on landfilling municipal waste (94.5 %), the following recommendations are made:

### Main recommendations

- 1. Introduce a landfill tax and progressively increase the landfill tax to divert waste from landfill. Use revenues to support separate collection and alternative infrastructure.**
- 2. Introduce an incineration and MBT tax in order to make recycling economically viable as soon as the landfill tax is implemented. Keep the landfill tax higher than taxes for incineration and MBT. Use revenues to support separate collection and alternative infrastructure.**
- 3. Improve the data collection system of municipal waste and include household packaging waste into the data on generation and treatment of municipal waste.**
- 4. Update the WMP including specific policy measures how to achieve the targets set by the WFD and analysis of the current waste management situation on the basis of robust data, analysis of impacts of implementation of the policy measures, required infrastructures and projections of future waste generation and treatment.**
- 5. Extend and enforce PAYT scheme. Provide incentives and support for households to participate in separate collection.**
- 6. Establish and control separate collection infrastructure and schemes. Implement door-to-door separate collection as soon as possible.**
- 7. Extend and improve the cost-effectiveness, supervision and transparency of existing EPR schemes and eliminate free-riding.**
- 8. Implement the bio-waste strategy including specific measures to divert biodegradable waste from landfill.**

## National waste management situation

**Administrative structure:** The Lithuanian Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the main institution responsible for legislation and administration in the field of waste management, coordinating the activities of the national, regional and local institutions and preparing the national WMP. The Environment Protection Agency organizes, coordinates and performs the state environmental monitoring, provides methodological help for Regional Environment Protection Departments (REPDs) in the environmental protection state control field, takes control, analyses and evaluates the implementation of environment protection state control, etc. [LT MoE 2012]. Regional waste management centers coordinate waste management in municipalities under their jurisdiction. There is an Association of Regional Waste Management Centers. Regional waste management centers are the legal entities established by several municipalities (private companies, no state institutions). Municipalities can cooperate in order to make their waste management system more efficient.

**Waste generation and collection:** The total amount of municipal waste generated in Lithuania is 1,253 kt/y. The generation per capita is 381 kg, which is considerably lower than the EU-27 average (i.e. 502 kg), [EUROSTAT 2012b]. Centralised waste collection services are provided for approximately 94 % of the population. The remaining population is provided with other forms of collection services (e.g. civic amenity sites). Currently, around 20,000 containers for recyclable materials and 77 bulky waste collection sites are available (70 are constructed using 2004-2006 EU funds; 45 bulky waste collection sites are planned to be constructed using 2007-2013 EU funds and 7 are already constructed). At the beginning of 2009, municipal waste collection services were provided by 104 companies [LT ECAT 2012b]. The majority of the costs for the collection and treatment of the main waste streams are covered by producers/importers [LT MoE 2012].

**Instruments applied to move up the waste hierarchy:** A ban on landfilling biodegradable waste from gardens, parks and greeneries is in place. A ban on landfilling of untreated waste is expected to be introduced in 2013 [LT MoE 2012]. Currently, no landfill tax is in place [EC 2011f], however, it is planned to introduce a landfilling tax when alternative waste treatment facilities are in operation [LT MoE 2012]. The draft document for the introduction of a landfill tax has been prepared. Presently, the average gate fee for landfilling is 16.26 €/t [Moora 2011]. Further, the Lithuanian MoE indicated that PAYT schemes are partly in place at the municipal level.

**Waste treatment:** Lithuania was not completely self-sufficient to dispose of municipal waste in 2009 (i.e. 67.8 %), [LT MoE 2012]. The main treatment option for municipal waste is disposal in landfills (94.5 %), [EUROSTAT 2012b], (86 % excluding export). 612 old landfills/dumpsites have been closed and replaced by 11 modern, regional landfills. Using EU structural support funds, further 189 old landfills/dumpsites are scheduled to be closed (remediated) [LT MoE 2012]. In general, alternative waste treatment infrastructure is limited. Municipal waste (EWC 200101, 200128, 200138 and similar) is incinerated with energy recovery (0.1 %), [LT MoE 2012]. Only a very small amount of municipal waste is recycled (3.8 %) and a negligible percentage is composted (1.7 %). Special bins for home composting are provided for owners of private houses almost in the entire country [LT ECAT 2012b]. 21 green waste composting sites have been constructed (13 using 2004-2006 EU funds; 8 using 2007-2013 EU funds) and it is planned to establish also 9 MBTs and 2 waste incineration facilities [LT MoE 2012].

The main problems with regard to the management of municipal waste and their corresponding reasons are summarised as follows:

## Overview of the most relevant problems and their reasons (in order of importance)

No	Deficit/Problem	Description of the problem	Reasons
1	<b>High share of bio-degradable waste going to landfills</b>	Compared to the 2000 data, still a significant share of biodegradable waste was landfilled in 2009 (i.e. 85 %), [EC 2012a] and only a negligible percentage was composted (i.e. 1.7 %), [EUROSTAT 2012b]. Lithuania has benefited from a derogation regarding the obligation to reduce the quantity of municipal biodegradable waste disposal. Furthermore, the base year, in relation to which reduction targets are calculated, is the year 2000 (instead of 1995), [Ernst & Young 2011]. The reduction targets are to be achieved in 2010 (75 %), 2013 (50 %) and 2020 (35 %). In order to comply with EU legislation and meet the reduction targets Lithuania will need to significantly improve the management of biodegradable waste in the coming years by for instance implementing measures to encourage separate collection of bio-waste, initiating awareness campaigns for different target groups, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirements for separate collection of bio-waste are set in the national WMP and legislation, but limited measures are in place to encourage separate collection of bio-waste (limited legal/ financial means to encourage bio-waste separation) [LT ECAT 2012b]</li> <li>• No clearly defined quality criteria for compost in place (difficult to sell compost) (quality criteria and requirements for usage for compost/digestate, stabilate from mixed municipal waste have been defined. It is planned to prepare quality criteria for compost generated from separately collected waste in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>• Landfill restrictions/ban is in place but not specifically related to municipal/bio-waste (ban on disposal of green waste since 2003; ban of disposal of untreated waste is planned to start in 2013)</li> <li>• Limited information provision, including guidelines and manuals on separate collection of bio-waste, on home composting, etc.</li> <li>• Limited number of pilot projects (in advance to the implementation of schemes/systems)</li> </ul>
2	<b>Waste treatment largely diverting from the waste hierarchy</b>	According to [EUROSTAT 2012b], the current disposal rate of municipal waste in Lithuania is 94.5 %. The Lithuanian MoE reported a lower disposal figure of 86 % [LT MoE 2012]. Nevertheless, the main treatment option for municipal waste remains disposal in landfills. Lithuania is not entirely self-sufficient to dispose of municipal waste. According to EUROSTAT only around 0.1 % of municipal waste is recovered, 3.8 % is recycled and a negligible percentage of the municipal waste is composted (1.7 %). Therefore, under present conditions, the recycling targets of the WFD will be difficult to reach. Besides, significant efforts will be needed to better implement the waste hierarchy and to meet the ambitious objectives of the Resource Efficiency Roadmap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small country size (missing incentives for recycling, difficult to establish large scale recycling facilities)</li> <li>• No use of economic instruments to divert waste to other treatment options (i.e. no landfill tax in place)</li> <li>• Missing restrictions for landfilling municipal waste (but foreseen to start in 2013)</li> <li>• Lack of clear sources and mechanisms for collection of secondary raw materials [LT MoE 2012]</li> <li>• Poor quality of secondary raw material collected [LT ECAT 2012a]; therefore slow market development for recycling and secondary raw materials</li> <li>• Limited administrative absorption capacity for EU funding (possibly the available Cohesion Policy funds are not sufficiently utilised to build the required alternative treatment infrastructure, etc.) [EE ESI 2012a]</li> <li>• Limited resources available to properly undertake planning at competent authorities</li> <li>• Unreliable and imprecise waste accounting [LT ECAT 2012a]</li> <li>• Waste prevention is not promoted broadly to the public [LT ECAT 2012b]</li> </ul>

No	Deficit/Problem	Description of the problem	Reasons
3	<b>Lack of separate collection of municipal waste</b>	<p>The separate collection of municipal waste in Lithuania is still in the developing phase. According to the MoE, around 20,000 secondary raw material collection containers for paper/cardboard, glass, plastic and metal were provided to municipalities during 2006-2011 [LT MoE 2012]. However, the waste management infrastructure with the separation needs to be further developed and expanded to all regions. There is a high level of impurities in the source separated waste indicating amongst other things low awareness/readiness of the public to participate in the separation of certain waste streams. The launch of the container system for the large scale collection of secondary raw material has led to a gradual decrease of the mixed household waste and increase in the share of separately collected materials, however, the coverage is not yet satisfactory [EEA 2010].</p> <p>Providing the grants for 18 municipalities, it is planned to provide about 70,000 containers for packaging waste collection for private households in 2012-2013.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited use of economic instruments and producer responsibility schemes to encourage separate collection [EC 2012]</li> <li>• Limited cooperation between municipalities, etc. to set up alternative waste treatment infrastructure and to implement schemes, charging for services, etc.</li> </ul>
4	<b>Incomplete coverage of households with regard to municipal waste collection</b>	<p>The municipal waste collection system in Lithuania is 'leaky'. There is a gap between the quantity of municipal waste collected and the estimated quantity of the municipal waste generated. However, the gap decreased from year to year [Ernst &amp; Young 2011]. Currently, around 94 % of the population is connected to professional waste collection services [EUROSTAT 2012b]. The remaining population has only access to other forms of waste collection services (e.g. civic amenity sites). Even though this represents rather high collection coverage, an environmentally sound management of the total municipal waste cannot be ensured. The waste which is not collected could probably end up in the environment and/or could be burned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low population density [EUROSTAT 2012c]</li> <li>• Private companies are mainly working within larger cities/higher concentrated areas due to cost efficiency (~67 % of the total population lives in urban areas)</li> </ul>

## Action plan

### Horizontal measures addressing several problems

MEASURE	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Estimation of achievable result
<b>MEASURE 1: Introduce a landfill tax (in combination with awareness raising)</b>					
Introduce a <b>landfill tax</b>	Economic/ fiscal	MoE	Short-term	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced amount of municipal waste going to landfills</li> <li>- Increased acceptance of the increase of taxations, transparency</li> <li>- Prevention of illegal activities in waste management</li> <li>- Improved implementation, higher revenues</li> </ul>
<b>Define criteria for use of revenues</b> collected from charges for treatment (i.e. for improvement of waste infrastructure focusing on separate collection, waste prevention (re-use centres) and preparing for re-use (repair centres) and recycling, accompanied by waste prevention campaigns to the public); introduce controlling and monitoring mechanisms for use of revenues for waste management improvements	Legal Administrative	MoE	Short-term	Low	
Initiate <b>awareness campaigns</b> regarding importance of introduction and increase of landfill tax for different target groups	Informative	MoE	Short-term	Low	
Undertake <b>expert meetings on procedures for implementation and management of taxes</b> for local authorities	Information/education	MoE	Short-term	Low	
<b>MEASURE 2: Introduce incineration and MBT tax</b>					
Introduce an incineration tax	Economic/ fiscal	MoE	Long-term	Low	Avoid incineration of recyclables
Introduce a MBT tax	Economic/ fiscal	MoE	Long-term	Low	Increase in recycling provided that separate collection will be intensified
<b>MEASURE 3: Restrictions/Ban on landfilling municipal waste</b>					
Define (additional) restrictions for landfilling municipal waste by <b>clear definition of pre-treatment</b> (either high quality MBT or incineration) and by <b>setting stricter limit values</b> (calorific values and TOC value); Ensure implementation <b>via intensified controls</b>	Legal, administrative	MoE	Short term to mid-term	Low	Less waste going to landfill
Impose <b>more ambitious restrictions on landfilling biodegradable waste</b> ; provide for additional <b>awareness raising and monitoring/controls</b>	Legal, administrative	MoE	Long-term	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share of biodegradable waste going to landfills nearly zero;</li> <li>- Increase in bio-waste composting/ anaerobic digestion</li> </ul>
Impose a <b>ban on landfilling/restrictions certain recyclables</b> (as soon as sufficient collection and treatment capacity available); establish <b>awareness raising and monitoring/controls</b>	Legal, administrative	MoE	Mid-term	Low	

MEASURE	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Estimation of achievable result
					- Share of recyclables going to landfills nearly zero
<b>MEASURE 4: PAYT scheme</b>					
Further expand PAYT (from regionally implementation to nationwide); inform on the systems by leaflets and brochures and introduce penalties on illegal activities	Economic/fiscal	MoE, Municipalities	Mid-term to long-term	Low	- Significant increase in municipal waste recycling
<b>MEASURE 5: EPR schemes</b>					
Improve the performance of <b>EPR schemes</b> for the main waste flows (i.e. glass, plastics, paper and metal) by initiating in depth consultation with relevant sectors (i.e. glass, plastics, paper and metal)	Economic/fiscal	MoE	Short-term to mid-term	Low	- Improved performance of EPR for the magic four
Set in place and improve the performance of <b>deposit refund systems for packaging</b> especially for reusable plastic and glass packaging	Economic/fiscal	MoE	Long-term	Low to medium	- Improved performance of deposit refund systems
<b>MEASURE 6: Enhance enforcement</b>					
See 'Action plan on specific measures per problem' below					
<b>MEASURE 7: Improve waste management planning</b>					
Include/improve the <b>forecast and judgment on future municipal waste generation</b> and future <b>treatment capacities</b>	Administrative	MoE	Ad-hoc to short-term	Low	- Improved national/regional WMPs;
Improve the <b>quality of data/indicators</b> regarding waste quantities and treatment (measures to be defined); <b>harmonise data</b> collection <b>with EU reporting requirements</b>	Administrative	MoE	Short-term to mid-term	Low	- Improved waste management planning in the future (e.g. required treatment capacities)
Improve <b>cooperation and coordination</b> of waste management between different regions (e.g. between adjacent municipalities via inter-municipal associations) and with other Baltic States;	Administrative	MoE, Municipalities	Short-term	Low	- Higher quality of data and indicators
Organize <b>trainings and expert knowledge exchange</b> programmes, conferences, etc.	Informative	MoE	Mid-term	Low	- Improved cooperation between different regions; exchange of experiences
<b>MEASURE 8: Better use EU funds for establishment of alternative infrastructure</b>					
Use and allocate <b>the Cohesion fund</b> and other available funds with a strong focus on waste prevention	Administrative	MoE	Short-term to mid-term	Low	- Better utilisation/ allocation of the CF; improved alternative waste treatment infrastructure
					- Improved absorption of EU and other available funds

**PROBLEM 1: High share of biodegradable waste going to landfills**

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
<b>PROPOSAL 1: Establish appropriate collection and treatment infrastructure for biodegradable waste (in combination with awareness campaigns)</b>							
Provide further <b>bins/special bags for separate collection/individual composting of bio-waste</b> (number, design, volume to be specified in accordance to the collection scheme, frequency, rural/urban areas)	Infrastructural	MoE	Short-term to mid-term	Low	ERDF; CF	Improved compost quality; all households in urban areas covered by 2015; afterwards increase collection coverage in rural areas	+++
Initiate <b>awareness campaigns</b> for different stakeholder groups on separate collection of bio-waste, home composting, etc. – provide easily understandable information to households via <b>leaflets and brochures</b> – provide an <b>internet platform</b> with information on collection systems, available infrastructure, etc. – make <b>TV spots</b> especially on bio-waste collection, importance of source separation, home composting, etc. – involve waste operators and establishments in waste awareness campaigns for <b>open days, special activities</b> , etc.	Informative	MoE	Together with introduction of separate collection/individual composting of bio-waste	Low	LIFE	Increased awareness; improved separate collection of biowaste, increase home composting, etc.	
Expand <b>collection points</b> for green garden waste at civic amenity sites or other bring systems (supervised single container collection)	Infrastructural	MoE	Ad-hoc to short-term	Low to medium	ERDF; CF	Improved separate collection of biowaste and higher compost quality	
Establish <b>MBTs</b> (as a transitional solution), anaerobic digestion facilities and composting plants	Infrastructural	MoE	Mid-term to long-term	Medium	ERDF; CF	Divert BDW from landfill	
<b>PROPOSAL 2: Support the creation of a market for compost</b>							
Establish voluntary agreements and certification systems with compost producers to inform consumers on high <b>quality compost</b> in cooperation with relevant stakeholders and aligned to already available certification systems in other MS e.g. Germany: Quality assurance system for the compost and digestate which should be used as fertiliser or soil improver (Bundesgütegemeinschaft Kompost e.V.), Sweden: System of certification of compost and bio-fertiliser (digestate)	Informative	MoE, Ministry of Agriculture	Short-term to mid-term	Low	LIFE	Increased sales of compost	++

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
Promote compost via provision of information on benefits, quality standards, etc. (e.g. via consumer organisations)	Informative	Ministry of Agriculture, MoE	Short-term to mid-term	Low	n.a.	Increased sales of compost as buyers know the benefits, quality standards, etc.	
<b>PROPOSAL 3: Improve knowledge basis regarding the prevention and management of biodegradable waste</b>							
Provide guidelines and manuals on bio-waste management to municipalities	Informative	MoE	Short-hoc to mid-term	Low	n.a.	Improved knowledge basis regarding bio-waste management	+++
Participate in EU compost networks or other international working groups to follow major developments and exchange information/experience	Administrative	MoE	Ad-hoc to long-term	Low	n.a.	Improved knowledge basis (exchange of up to date information/studies, best practices, but also difficulties in managing biowaste, etc.)	++
Initiate a national awareness and information campaign on food waste prevention addressing households including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information on avoidable food quantities ending up as waste</li> <li>- Negative impact of food waste on the environment and related economic costs for households</li> <li>- Possible savings by better planning, food storage, cooking with leftovers, etc.</li> </ul> For best practice see <a href="http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/household-food-waste-prevention">http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/household-food-waste-prevention</a>	Informative	MoE	Mid- to long-term	Low	LIFE	Reduced food waste – reduced biodegradable waste	+



**PROBLEM 2: Waste treatment largely diverting from the waste hierarchy**

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
<b>PROPOSAL 1: Establish appropriate infrastructure for separate collection of municipal waste (in combination with awareness campaigns), see specific measures addressing PROBLEM 3</b>							
<b>PROPOSAL 2: Establish appropriate infrastructure for treatment of municipal waste (in combination with awareness campaigns, etc.)</b>							
Establish and reequip <b>recycling facilities, especially as regards metal recycling</b>	Infrastructural	MoE	Mid-term to long-term	Medium	ERDF; CF	Increased recycling	++

**PROBLEM 3: Lack of separate collection of municipal waste**

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
<b>PROPOSAL 1: Establishment of appropriate infrastructure for separate collection of municipal waste (in combination with awareness campaigns)</b>							
Expand the network of <b>collection points</b> and <b>civic amenity sites</b> for collection of all types of municipal waste, combine civic amenity sites with reuse and repair centres Include civic amenity sites in the plan, maintain a register on reuse and repair centres	Infrastructural; administrative	MoE	Short-term to long-term	Low to medium	ERDF; CF; LIFE	Higher quality of separately collected waste (separation of hazardous from non hazardous fractions); waste prevention via reuse	+++
Expand <b>bring systems</b> for separate collection in <b>rural areas</b> for at least paper, plastic, glass and metal (e.g. start with paper and glass)	Infrastructural	MoE	Short-term	Medium	ERDF; CF	High quality of separately collected waste; improved collection coverage	
Expand <b>bring systems</b> for separate collection in <b>urban areas</b> for at least paper, plastic, glass and metal and whenever possible to <b>door-to-door collection</b> (long-term)	Infrastructural	MoE	Short-term to long-term	Medium	ERDF; CF	See above	
Provide <b>guidelines and manuals</b> to municipalities <b>on how to practically implement, maintain and monitor separate collection</b>	Informative	MoE	Short-term	Low	ERDF; CF	Improved knowledge basis regarding separate collection	
Initiate <b>awareness campaigns</b> on separate collection, recycling centres, fee systems, etc. (households, SMEs, retailers etc.) and waste prevention (provide easily understandable information to	Informative	MoE, Regional Waste Management	Short-term to long-term	Low	LIFE	Increase awareness on separate collection, recycling	

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
households via leaflets and brochures; provide internet platform with information: every municipality should inform on collection systems and infrastructure available (e.g. civic amenity sites); make TV spots especially on waste prevention, correct source separation involve waste operators and establishments in waste awareness campaigns)		Departments, Municipalities					
<b>PROPOSAL 2: Implement measures to encourage/ensure separate collection</b>							
<b>Expand incentives</b> (e.g. discount on a waste bill) for proper separation of waste by households (provide separate containers either free of charge, or a with deposit)	Legal	MoE; Municipalities	Ad-hoc to short term	Low	n.a.	See above	++
Expand existing <b>environmental awards</b> for municipalities to waste specific issues (e.g. awarding municipalities which are front runners in separate collection and in general municipal waste management) to support and enhance competition for best performance	Economic/fiscal/administrative	MoE	Short-term to mid-term	Low	Revenues from landfill tax	Improved municipal waste management on local level	++
<b>PROPOSAL 3: Introduce controlling mechanisms for separate collection</b>							
<b>Set and collect penalties and fines</b> for non-compliance with separate collection requirements	Legal	MoE, Municipalities; Environmental Protection Agency	Short- to mid-term	Low	n.a.	Improved separate collection of municipal waste	+++
<b>Define responsibilities</b> for supervision of separate collection system (better communication and coordination /guidance)	Administrative	MoE; Municipalities; Environmental Protection Agency	Short- to long-term	Low	n.a.	Improved supervision of municipal waste operations	
<b>Enhance resources for local governments</b> to control and improve source separation of waste by citizens on its territory (especially for glass and bio-waste); use revenues from the landfill tax and other waste management taxes for financing	Economic/fiscal	MoE; Municipalities	Short-term to long-term	Medium	n.a.	Improved municipal waste management on local level	
Improve <b>monitoring of separate collection (practical enforcement</b>	Administrative	MoE; Inspectorate;	Short-	Low to	ERDF	Improved coverage of PAYT	

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
and controls)		Environmental Protection Agency	term to mid-term	medium			
Intensify <b>environmental audits</b> for packaging recovery organisations; ensure that prevention and recycling is a priority for ROs	Administrative	MoE; Inspectorate; Environmental Protection Agency; Municipalities	Short-term	Low to medium	ERDF	Improved collection of packaging waste	
<b>PROPOSAL 4: Adjust the statistical system</b>							
<b>Include the statistics on household packaging waste generation and treatment in the statistics on municipal waste generation and treatment;</b> if it is not possible to distinguish between commercial and household packaging waste due to reporting systems, undertake a study which allows reliable estimate of the recycled amounts of household packaging waste	Administrative	MoE; Environmental Protection Agency	Short-term	Low	n.a.	Improvements in municipal waste data collection and reporting	+++
<b>As regards data on MBT processes consider the output of MBTs and where this waste material is going to (recycling, recovery, landfill)</b>	Administrative	MoE	Short-term	Low	n.a.	See above	
<b>Improve consultation between environmental and statistical offices</b>	Administrative	MoE	Ad-hoc to long-term	Low	n.a.	see above	++
Continue in depth <b>consultation with relevant actors from industry, retailers and waste management organisations</b> in order to improve the statistical system	Administrative	MoE, Association of local authorities; Environmental Protection Agency	Ad-hoc to short-term	Low	ERDF; CF	Improved cooperation between different stakeholders to improve separate collection, recycling	

**PROBLEM 4: Incomplete coverage of households with regard to municipal waste collection**

Proposals to address the problem	Type of the instrument	Responsibility	Indicative time scale	Estimated costs	Available EU Funding	Estimation of achievable result	Priority scoring
<b>PROPOSAL 1: Expand appropriate collection infrastructure for municipal waste</b>							
Ensure door-to-door collection of municipal waste for all households via specifications in service contracts	Administrative	MoE, Municipalities	Short-term to mid-term	n.a.	n.a.	Complete collection coverage	++
Increase the <b>collection frequency</b> (especially in rural areas) by defining the minimum frequency in service contracts	Infrastructural	MoE; Municipalities	Short-term	n.a.	n.a.	See above	
<b>Supervise compliance and quality of service</b> provided by waste management companies through inspections and control activities	Administrative	MoE; Municipalities; Environmental Protection Agency	Ad-hoc to short term	Medium	n.a.	Improved quality of services provided by waste companies	