

National factsheet on separate collection

Lithuania

Note: This 'National factsheet' has been prepared within the EC study "Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU". The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member State (MS) in September 2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-MS based on publically available documents, i.e. national legislation, Waste Management Plans, Waste Prevention Programmes, strategies, implementation reports, and statistics. All information is cited in the factsheet, a complete list of information sources can be found at the end of this document.

For quality assurance purposes the 'National factsheet' has been sent to the EU Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members on waste for verification and commenting, the comments received are included in this final version.

1 General requirements on separate collection based on national legislation

The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management [LT WML 1998] (as last amended in 2014) and the Government Decree No. 366 of April 16, 2014 on Approval of the National Strategic Waste Management Plan for 2014-2020 (NSWMP) (TAR, 2014-04-30, No. 4989) 2014, that were implemented in 2014, are the main legal acts transposing the requirements of the WFD into national law.

Most of the WFD requirements **have not been transposed** into the national legislation including that separately collected waste shall not be mixed, measures to promote high quality recycling, the consideration of recycling standards of different sectors and all requirements related to the environmental, technical and economic practicability if separate collection. Therefore they were rated "not included",

The definition of separate collection in Article 3 (11) of the WFD and the requirement to take measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion were transposed "**one:one**". The solely requirement that was rated "**deviating**" is the implementation of separate collection at least until 1st January 2015 since the waste law [LT WML 1998] doesn't indicate a date for implementation.

Table 1: Overview of national law(s) that implement separate collection

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[LT WML 1998]	Lietuvos Respublikos atliekų tvarkymo įstatymas (Waste Management Law)

Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories

Evaluation	Explanation
additional	The requirements of the WFD have been transposed and additional information or requirements are set out in the national legal requirement, i.e. additional definition, precision of requirement that goes beyond the text of the WFD
one:one	The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out.
deviating	The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated
not included	The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law

Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
1. Article 3 (11) WFD: Definition separate collection: "‘separate collection’ means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment"			
[LT WML 1998] § 2 (58)	one:one	§ 2 (58) "Separate waste collection means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment"	§ 2 (58) Rūšiuojamasis atliekų surinkimas – atliekų surinkimas, kai jos atskiriamos pagal rūšį ir pobūdį siekiant palengvinti specialų tos rūšies ir pobūdžio atliekų apdorojimą.
2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"			
	not included		
3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"			
	not included		
4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"			
	not included		
5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) separate collection if economically practicable			
	not included		
6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if environmentally practicable"			
	not included		
7. Article 11 (1) WFD: "separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors"			
	not included		
8. Article 11 (1) WFD "by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass"			
[LT WML 1998] § 30 (10)	deviating	§ 30 (10) Municipal waste management shall be organised to promote waste recovery and recycling. All municipal waste holders must be provided with: 3) measures to ensure separate collection for secondary raw materials (paper and cardboard, glass, plastic, metal, including packaging waste) at source.	§ 30 (10) Komunalinių atliekų tvarkymas turi būti organizuojamas taip, kad skatintų atliekas naudoti ir perdirbti. Visiems komunalinių atliekų turėtojams, ... turi būti: (...) 3) užtikrintas aprūpinimas antrinių žaliavų (popieriaus ir kartono, stiklo, plastiko, metalo, įskaitant pakuočių atliekas) rūšiavimo jų susidarymo vietose priemonėmis;
9. Article 22 WFD: Bio-waste - Member states shall take measures, as appropriate (...) to encourage: "a) the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste"			
[LT WML 1998] § 30 (10)	one:one	§ 30 (10) Municipal waste management shall be organised to promote waste recovery and recycling. All municipal waste holders (...) must be provided with: (...) 2) measures to ensure biodegradable waste management ; (...)	§ 30 (10) Komunalinių atliekų tvarkymas turi būti organizuojamas taip, kad skatintų atliekas naudoti ir perdirbti. Visiems komunalinių atliekų turėtojams, ... turi būti: (...) 2) užtikrintas aprūpinimas biologiškai skaidžių atliekų sutvarkymo priemonėmis; (...)
[LT WML 1998]	one:one	§ 30 (17) Municipalities shall implement targets set in the	§ 30 (17). Savivaldybės privalo įgyvendinti valstybiniame

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
§ 30 (17)		national strategic waste management plan (...) and: (...) 8) ensure proper conditions for municipal biodegradable waste processing (composting and (or) anaerobic digestion) in each municipality and municipal waste management region.	strateginiame atliekų tvarkymo plane joms nustatytas užduotis šiame plane nustatytais terminais ir užtikrinant plane numatytus minimalius reikalavimus: (...) 8) užtikrinti, kad kiekvienoje savivaldybėje ir komunalinių atliekų tvarkymo regione būtų sudarytos sąlygos apdoroti (kompostuoti ir (ar) anaerobiškai pūdyti) komunalines biologiškai skaidžias atliekas.

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Lithuania	469 kg MSW/capita 19.83% recycling
<p>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</p> <p>The [LT WML 1998] defines municipal waste as household (generated in household) waste and other waste, which by nature and composition is similar to household waste.</p>	
<p>Main strategies implementing separate collection</p>	
<p>The main principles for separate collection are established in the Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania [LT WML 1998] lastly amended in October 2014 and in the National Strategic Waste Management Plan for 2014-2020 [LT NSWMP 2014]. Both documents contribute to the application of the waste hierarchy, i.e. promote waste prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling and other recovery of waste. The legal acts set up a requirement for separate collection of the following waste streams: hazardous waste, biodegradable waste, secondary raw materials (paper and cardboard, plastic, glass, metal), WEEE, used tyres, bulky waste, construction and demolition waste, mixed municipal waste (waste remaining after sorting), waste oils and ELVs.</p> <p>There are 10 regional waste management systems created in Lithuania (Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Marijampolė, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Tauragė, Telšiai, Utena and Vilnius). For the development of these systems, regional waste management plans have been prepared in all 10 regions. Municipal waste management plans and municipal waste management rules are developed and approved at the municipal level [LT NSWMP 2014, p. 7].</p> <p>Pursuant to the National Strategic Waste Management Plan the following targets have to be met by 2020: not less than 50% (based on total amount of waste) of paper and cardboard, metal, plastic and glass waste must be prepared for re-use and recycling, not less than 65% of municipal waste (based on total amount) is recycled or re-used, not more than 35% of biodegradable waste (from total amount generated in year 2000) is disposed in landfills. For annual collection and recycling packaging waste of 55-80% of supplied amount to the market (glass: not less than 60%, paper and cardboard: not less than 60%, plastic: not less than 22.5%, metal: not less than 50%) [LT NSWMP 2014].</p> <p>The NSWMP imposes requirements for municipalities to implement separate collection systems. The following specific requirements are set: approve schemes of bring points by January 2015, provide containers for separate collection of secondary raw materials in the largest cities (Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Marijampolė, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius), i.e. not less than one bring point in apartment building areas with 600 inhabitants; for all other cities: not less than one bring point in apartment buildings with 800 inhabitants. In residential areas with individual houses when house owners are not supplied with individual containers, install not less than one bring point at the main entrance into the residential area. Bring points must be organised in public places with frequent visitors and temporary bring points are to be established during public events. The national legislation specifies the following recommendations to municipalities: the average distance to bring points in the apartment building areas should be not more than 150 m by 2016; the average distance to bring points in apartment building areas is to be not more than 100 m by 2018; at least one bulky waste collection site serves 50 000 inhabitants, but there should be at least one such site in any municipality [LT NSWMP 2014].</p>	

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

In Lithuania in 2011 the total amount of generated waste was 5.5 Million t. The major part, i.e. 62% of generated waste is still disposed in landfills. **Recycling and/or reuse of waste have slightly increased** from 2009 to 2011 and in 2011 amounts to 22%. However, in 2010 targets for reduction of biodegradable waste disposed in the landfills were not reached (about 81% of all municipal biodegradable waste generated in the year 2000 was landfilled) [LT NSWMP 2014, p. 4, 5, 8, 20].

In 2010-2011 **74%** of municipal waste (including bulky and other household generated waste) was collected in **bring points, 5% - door-to-door and 2% - civic amenity sites**. Installation of bring points in municipalities took place from 2006-2012. In 2008 **one bring point served 456 inhabitants**, whereas in **2011 388 inhabitants**. In 2013 there were **169 civic amenity sites** operating through the country. Individual composting of biodegradable waste at source started since 2012. **157 888 individual composting containers** for biodegradable waste were supplied to individual households in Šiauliai, Telšiai, Klaipėda, Kaunas, Alytus, Panevėžys and Tauragė regions [LT NSWMP 2014, p. 30, 31].

In 2013 municipal waste sorting lines were operating in all regions, except of Šiauliai. Total annual capacity of 13 sorting lines is about 273 000 t. In 2012 19 waste management companies were equipped with **conveyor lines for manual sorting of recyclable waste**. The annual sorting capacity – 300 000 t. One mechanical treatment and 9 mechanical sorting and biological treatment plants will be constructed in Lithuania till the end of 2015. Biological treatment plants with the production of biogas are planned in 4 regions (Alytus, Panevėžys, Telšiai and Utena), bio-drying installation in Vilnius region, in-vessel composting installation in Kaunas, Marijampolė and Šiauliai regions, and an open-air composting installation in Tauragė region [LT NSWMP 2014, p. 31, 32].

There are **10 waste management companies which recycle paper and cardboard**, including packaging waste. Total annual capacity is more than 260 000 t. There are **24 companies which recycle plastic packaging waste**. Total annual capacity is 72 000 t. Four **companies recycle glass**, including packaging waste, with a total annual capacity of 54 700 t. Two companies sort and crush glass waste the total annual capacity is 65 000 t [LT NSWMP 2014, p. 32].

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in Lithuania

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
Door-to-door collection 	Primary (for individual households)	Primary (for individual households)	Primary (for individual households)	Very rare	Very rare
Co-mingled (door-to-door) 			Very rare (for individual households)		
Bring points 	Primary (for apartment buildings)	Primary (for apartment buildings)	Primary		
Civic amenities 	Additional collection for all streams on top of other waste types, i.e. hazardous waste from households				
Producer/retail take-back 	Bring back scheme for cardboard drink packages	Bring back scheme for glass bottles	Bring back scheme for plastic bottles	Bring back scheme for metal tins	

4 Information sources

- [LT WML 1998] Lithuanian Waste Management Law / Lietuvos Respublikos atliekų tvarkymo įstatymas (as last amended XII-1214, TAR, 2014-10-09, i.k. 2014-14329), <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.8D38517814F1/GRbCqYReze>, accessed March 2015.
- [LT NSWMP 2014] Lithuanian National Strategic Waste Management Plan, 2014 / m. balandžio 16 d. Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės nutarimas Nr. 366 dėl Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2002 m. balandžio 12 d. Nutarimo Nr. 519 „Dėl Valstybinio Strateginio atliekų tvarkymo plano patvirtinimo“ (TAR, 2014-04-30, i.k. 2014-04989), <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct.html?documentId=d833b6d0cfa811e3a8ded1a0f5aff0a9> accessed March 2015.