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### 1 Introduction on bio-waste management in Lithuania

In Lithuania Regional waste management centers (10 in total) are responsible for organising bio-waste management. From 2011 to 2015 all of the regions were building and starting green waste composting sites and from 2016 all of the regions have mechanical-biological (or mechanical) treatment plants. Separate collection of kitchen waste started in 2018 and are expected to be introduced in more cities in the following years.

### 2 National concept/strategy on bio-waste management

#### 2.1 Legal framework

Lithuanian Minister of Environment order on “Biodegradable waste composting environmental requirements” (2016-07-01, Nr. D1-57). Biowaste composting and anaerobic digestion requirements.  
Lithuania Minister of Environment order on “Requirements for technical compost, technical AD and stabilate quality and use” (2012-10-02, Nr. 114-5792). Sets requirements and use of biological part of MSW at MBT.  
Lithuanian Minister of Environment order on „Waste management rules” (1999-07-14, Nr. 217). Sets requirement for all municipalities with population above 50 000 to start separate collection of biowaste from 2019.

#### 2.2 Waste management programs and strategies

Lithuanian waste management plan 2014-2020 (2014-04-15, Nr. 519). States that biowaste collection will be introduced and composting standards prepared.  
Landfill law (2000-10-18, Nr. 444). Bans landfilling of green waste from 2003.

#### 2.3 National standards and technical guidelines (collection, treatment and use)

National standards draft legislation was announced at the start of 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020. It is expected to be passed by the end of the year. Those standards are in line with EU fertilizer regulation.

#### 2.4 Quality Assurance Scheme (QAS) and National Quality Assurance Organization (NQAO)

Expected after national compost standards are announced.

### 3 Source separated collection of bio-waste

Few cities (notably Alytus) has separate food waste collection schemes. Around third of cities have separate green waste collection.

### 4 Bio-waste treatment (recycling, material/energy recovery)

53 composting sites, 11 MBT plants (4 AD, 6 composting, 1 biodrying), 1 AD outside MBTs that treated biowaste (11 AD have permissions to treat biowaste), 3 incinerators.

391426 tons of waste composted in total (2018), of them:

- green waste (106640 t.);
- sewage sludge (15286 t. - dry matter);

34793 tons of waste anaerobically digested in total (2018), of them:

- green waste (1 t.);
- sewage sludge (5118 t. - dry matter);

Green waste separately collected from households (89399 t.)

No data on separately collected food waste.

## 5 Application and market

Application of green waste compost is from hobby gardens to farming and landscaping. Use of sewage sludge and green waste compost is limited to farming and landscaping. All the compost and digestate from MBT is used as cover in landfills.

## 6 Expected trends and developments

In 202 compost and digestate QAS will be introduced.

MBT remaking to MRBT will be started at the end of 2020/beginning of 2021.

Source separate biowaste collection is expected to be started in all largest cities in 2022.

## 7 Contacts and sources of information

Domantas Tracevicius  
VšĮ „Žiedinė ekonomika“  
Director  
+37061204638  
domantas@circulareconomy.lt  
www.circulareconomy.lt

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**NGO “Ziedine ekonomika” is a leading biowaste management think tank in Lithuania**



