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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 food waste pilots will start in 2017 and full scale kitchen and green waste collection schemes are expected from 2019 in regions with largest cities.

2 National concept/strategy on bio-waste management

2.1 Legal framework

Lithuania 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.

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 to be announced at the end of 2nd quarter of 2017.

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 have small pilots collecting source separated green waste. Some cities will start collecting biowaste this year and Vilnius plans to run a pilot scheme for food waste collection.

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

54 composting sites, 9 MBT plants (4 AD, 4 composting, 1 biodrying), 1 incinerator.
53000 tons green waste composted (2015). Most green waste composted with sewage sludge.
384000 tons biological part of MSW composted/anaerobically digested (2016).

The total number of biogas plants in Lithuania in 2013 and 2014 was 21: 1 biogas plant produced biogas from agricultural wastes, 8 plants from sewage, 9 plants from landfill gas; the remaining 3 plants included biowaste and industrial waste biogas plants. At the end of May 2016, the number of biogas plants reached 36.

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 2017 compost and digestate QAS will be introduced. Source separate biowaste collection starting in 2019 and expanding over the years to smaller cities.

7 Contacts and sources of information

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