

# LITHUANIA



👤 TOTAL POPULATION (MILLION): 2.79

🏙️ % CITIES: 43.5%

🏠 % TOWNS AND SUBURBS: 2.3%

👨‍👩‍👧 % RURAL: 54.3%

📄 RECEIVED EARLY WARNING REPORT: NO

🗑️ FOOD WASTE

POTENTIAL GENERATION (KG/CAPITA): 121.4

POTENTIAL GENERATION (T): 339,217

POTENTIAL MAXIMUM CAPTURE WITH OPTIMISED COLLECTION SCHEMES (T): 288,335

CURRENT CAPTURE (T): 19,385

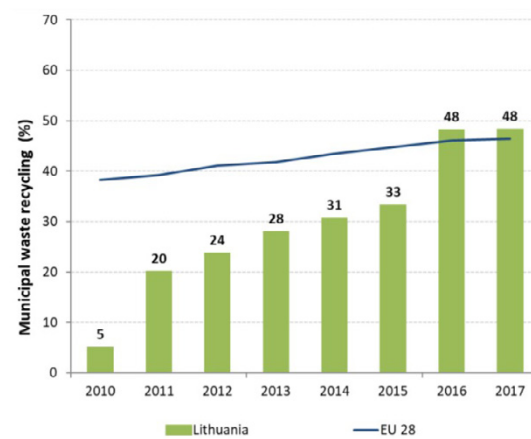
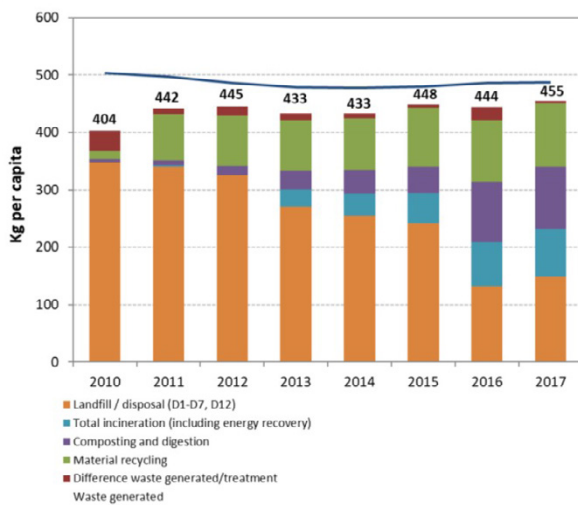
CURRENT CAPTURE (% ON POTENTIAL GENERATION): 6%

AMOUNT STILL TO BE CAPTURED (T): 268,950

🌱 BIO-WASTE

CURRENT CAPTURE (% ON POTENTIAL GENERATION): 14%

[LINK TO NATIONAL WASTE DATA](#)



Source: EC Environmental legislation implementation assessment, national reports 2019

## 🗑️ COLLECTION:

Sorting of biodegradable waste is only required for supermarkets, cafes, restaurants and other food processing entities. Currently there are 53 composting facilities, only for garden waste.

Source: [atliekos.gamta.lt](http://atliekos.gamta.lt)

## 📄 PLANS AND PROPOSALS:

The current waste management law (Act 1999/21) requires municipalities to ensure the sorting of household food and kitchen waste and to implement separate collection in cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants; it also requests to introduce separate collection in other areas where it is economically viable and technically feasible. A tender to support the preparation of the new WMP for 2021-2027 was launched at the end of 2019.



Domantas Tracevicius, founder of the NGO "Circular Economy".

Source: [circulareconomy.lt](http://circulareconomy.lt)

## RECENT UPDATE - CASE STUDY

'Circular Economy', an NGO, is actively promoting a transition towards more bio-waste collection and recycling. Its founder, Domantas Tracevicius, is active in the European Compost Network and Zero Waste Europe and has promoted many study tours in European cities to gather information on the best performing separate collection schemes for bio-waste.