

# Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



**Lithuania** 

October 2016

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# Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option.

## LITHUANIA FACT SHEET

	<p><b>GDP</b> EUR 36 billion (0.3 % of EU-28 total in 2014)</p> <p><b>Per person GDP</b> EUR 20 600 (in purchasing power standard) (75 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p> <p><b>Use of materials</b> 44 million tonnes DMC (0.7 % of EU-28 total in 2014) 14.8 tonnes DMC/person (113 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014) Resource productivity 0.76 EUR/kg (38 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p> <p><b>Structure of the economy</b> Agriculture: 3.7 % Industry: 28.2 % Services: 68.1 % (2014 est.)</p> <p><b>Surface area</b> 65 300 square kilometres (1.5 % of EU-28 total)</p> <p><b>Population</b> 2.9 million (0.6 % of EU-28 total)</p>
	
<p>Source: Eurostat</p>	

## Waste prevention programme

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1.	Coverage	National
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2.	Type of programme	Separate programme
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3.	Title of programme and link to programme	National waste prevention programme <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=458655&amp;p_tr2=2">http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=458655&amp;p_tr2=2</a>
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4.	Duration of programme	2014–2020
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5.	Languages	Lithuanian
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7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The aim of the programme is to provide an analysis of the current state of waste prevention, including identification of priority waste streams, objectives, and tasks and measures for their implementation. In accordance with the waste hierarchy, the highest priority has to be given to waste prevention, promoting sustainable consumption and a responsible use of materials and resources (p. 2).</p> <p>Waste prevention objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to prevent the generation of waste;</li><li>• to reduce the quantity of generated and not recovered waste;</li><li>• to reduce the amount of noxious substances in materials and products;</li><li>• to re-use products or extend their life-cycle (Chapter No IV).</li></ul> <p>Objectives of the waste prevention programme for 2014–2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. to achieve, in a growing economy, a slower rate of waste generation from the manufacturing, construction and other services, and to ensure that the amount of waste generated does not exceed the average for EU Member States;</li><li>2. to achieve, along with consumption growth, a slower increase of municipal waste, including packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment and biodegradable waste and that the amount of municipal waste generated does not exceed the average of the EU Member States.</li></ol>
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8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p><b>Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme?</b></p> <p>Yes. The programme aims to decouple the growth of industry and the economy, manufacturing, construction and other sectors from waste generation, so that the waste generated does not exceed the average for EU Member States (p. 6). Concrete measures are described in the Annex of the national waste prevention programme.</p>
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture;</li> <li>• construction and infrastructure;</li> <li>• manufacturing;</li> <li>• sale, retail, transport;</li> <li>• households;</li> <li>• private service activities/hospitality;</li> <li>• public services.</li> </ul>
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food/organic;</li> <li>• construction and demolition waste;</li> <li>• hazardous waste;</li> <li>• household/municipal waste;</li> <li>• paper;</li> <li>• packaging;</li> <li>• waste electrical and electronic equipment /batteries;</li> <li>• manufacturing waste;</li> <li>• bulky waste;</li> <li>• other.</li> </ul>
11.	Quantitative targets	The waste prevention programme does not include specific quantitative targets. The quantitative targets are set in the Plan for Waste Management (2014-2020).

12. Measures on quantitative prevention	<p>The waste prevention programme describes a variety of measures that implicitly aim to achieve a quantitative reduction of waste (for detailed descriptions of specific measures please see Chapter No 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• waste prevention in households, institutions and industry;</li> <li>• reuse of products;</li> <li>• information dissemination and economic incentives for businesses to avoid waste generation;</li> <li>• campaigns to raise consumer awareness about low-waste consumption patterns;</li> <li>• development of eco-labels.</li> </ul>
13. Measures on qualitative prevention	<p>Qualitative prevention is not explicitly mentioned in the Lithuanian waste prevention programme. However, there are a number of measures that implicitly serve this end (see Chapter No 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public awareness-raising about the proper disposal of certain waste types and the environmental impact of particular products;</li> <li>• eco-labelling and the development of requirements for ecological design.</li> </ul>
14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1–16)	<p>2., 1. and 9. Initiate arrangements for the efficient use of resources and materials and for waste prevention with industry associations, and develop voluntary waste prevention plans for individual industrial sectors.</p> <p>2. Provide financial assistance in relation to low-waste, innovative and efficient technologies that enable more economical use of natural resources and avoid waste.</p> <p>4. Provide financial support for ecological design projects, including research, training and demonstration projects in the areas of eco-industry product design and life-cycle analysis.</p> <p>4. Develop eco-product design guides (for packaging and electrical and electronic equipment).</p> <p>5. and 6. Provide training for industry, agricultural companies, the Environmental Protection Agency and farmers' regional environmental protection departments, informing them about waste prevention opportunities and benefits, efficient use of natural resources and the requirements for integrated pollution prevention and control permits.</p> <p>7. Make recommendations for a thorough examination of the priority waste streams in relation to prevention measures for companies, institutions and organisations.</p> <p>7. Prepare a feasibility study on the evaluation of the applied waste prevention measures and their efficiency in Lithuanian industrial enterprises, and provide conclusions regarding the further application of waste prevention measures. Implementing Ministry of Economy (implementation time – 2019).</p> <p>8. Develop requirements for waste prevention to be included in the Lithuanian Product of the Year and Environmental Achievements assessment criteria. The Lithuanian Confederation of Industrialists has been organising the annual competition <i>Lithuanian Product of the Year</i>. In 2001, the Confederation established the nomination <i>Achievements in Environmental Protection</i> in order to show progressive enterprises with the lowest environmental impacts and to encourage all Lithuanian manufacturers and service providers to install environmental management systems, create and manufacture more environmentally-friendly products, implement the most advanced technologies and cooperate actively with their partners in the field of environmental protection.</p> <p>9. and 14. Initiate agreements with the trade sector in order to protect and develop the existing reuse systems for packaging, thus reducing waste generation.</p> <p>10. Provide financial support to assist industry and the construction sector in adapting to environmental management systems.</p>

		<p>12. Organise public awareness campaigns (provide practical advice on how to reduce food waste, promote the use of rechargeable batteries, provide information about waste prevention options for packaging, etc.); initiate competitions such as the Green School project to promote waste prevention and the promotion of sustainable living among pre-school and school-age children.</p> <p>13. With the help of shopping centres, organise environmental eco-label promotional campaigns.</p> <p>16. Provide support for waste prevention and preparation for reuse projects.</p>
15.	Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	<p>Prepare a law on waste management and accompanying implementing legislation and amendments in order to establish requirements for reuse and preparation for reuse operations.</p> <p>Prepare a legislative amendment including an obligation to promote waste prevention measures in regional and/or municipal waste management plans.</p>
16.	Indicators proposed	<p><b>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</b></p> <p>Yes. Manufacturing, construction and other sectors of the economy are assessed on the amount of waste per unit of GDP in total and by the types of economic activities (tonnes / thousand EUR).</p> <p>Further indicators* cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agriculture, forestry and fishing (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• mining and quarrying (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• manufacturing (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• water supply and wastewater treatment (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• water management and regeneration (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• construction (kilograms per person);</li> <li>• aggregated numbers in the sectors, such as manufacturing, construction and others (kilograms per person).</li> </ul> <p>* Waste data are expressed in tonnes and indicators are calculated as kilograms per person. See also point 17.</p>
17.	Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p><b>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</b></p> <p>Yes. The effectiveness of the programme will be evaluated every second year (even years) using the following quantitative criteria:</p> <p>Waste generated and collected in each sector of the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agriculture, forestry and fisheries (tonnes);</li> <li>• mining and quarrying (tonnes);</li> <li>• manufacturing industry (tonnes);</li> <li>• electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (tonnes);</li> <li>• water supply and wastewater treatment (tonnes);</li> <li>• waste management and remediation (tonnes);</li> <li>• construction (tonnes);</li> <li>• general manufacturing, construction and other sectors of the economy (tonnes).</li> </ul> <p>The Ministry of the Environment publishes the quantitative criteria on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency. The institutions implementing the Programme report to the Ministry of the Environment on the implementation of the measures defined in the programme each year on 1 February. The participants in the implementation of the Programme include the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Food and Veterinary Service.</p>

18.	Target groups	The Lithuanian waste prevention programme does not define a specific target audience, but addresses a wide range of different actors along the value chain, for instance municipalities and authorities, waste holders — both natural and legal persons — trade associations, farmers and others.
19.	Involvement of stakeholders	<p data-bbox="528 356 1369 412"><b>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</b></p> <p data-bbox="528 427 1369 591">Yes. A project for the development of the programme was approved by a supervisory committee. The committee consisted of representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Food and Veterinary Service, the Confederation of Industrialists and the Association of Lithuanian Trade Enterprises. The development of the programme also involved public participation.</p> <p data-bbox="528 607 1369 663"><b>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</b></p> <p data-bbox="528 678 1369 786">Yes. The implementation of the programme involves the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Food and Veterinary Service (p. 6).</p>
20.	Other comments	<p data-bbox="528 815 1369 844"><b>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</b></p> <p data-bbox="528 860 1369 909">Yes. The preliminary costs, funding sources and implementation deadlines of the waste prevention measures are specified in the programme's annex (pp. 1–5).</p>