

National factsheet on separate collection

Cyprus

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 Cypriot Law No.185 (I)/2011 [CY Waste law 2011] was implemented in 2011 and its subsequent amendments (Laws 6(I)/2012, 32(I)/2014 and 55(I)/2014, transpose the requirements of the WFD into domestic law.

All of the requirements of the WFD have been exactly/ literally transposed into national legal requirements.

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

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[CY Waste law 2011]	Ο ΠΕΡΙ ΑΠΟΒΛΗΤΩΝ ΝΟΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ 2011 (Law No.185(I)/2011 on Waste)

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"			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 2	One:one	Article 2 "separate collection" means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment;	Article 2 «χωριστή συλλογή» σημαίνει τη συλλογή όπου μια ροή αποβλήτων διατηρείται χωριστά, με βάση τον τύπο και τη φύση τους, για να διευκολυνθεί η ειδική επεξεργασία,
2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 12 (2)	One:one	12 (2) «... waste ... shall not be mixed with other waste or other material with different properties.»	12 (2) «... τα απόβλητα ... δεν αναμιγνύονται με άλλα απόβλητα ή με άλλα υλικά με διαφορετικές ιδιότητες.»
3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 13 (2)	One:one	13 (2) Component Authority shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collection, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate, to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors.	13 (2) Η αρμόδια αρχή λαμβάνει κάθε αναγκαίο μέτρο για προώθηση της ανακύκλωσης υψηλής ποιότητας και, για αυτόν τον σκοπό αυτό, καθιερώνει χωριστή συλλογή, όπου αυτό είναι τεχνικά, περιβαλλοντικά και οικονομικά εφικτό και ενδεδειγμένο, για να επιτευχθούν τα αναγκαία ποιοτικά πρότυπα στους αντίστοιχους τομείς ανακύκλωσης
4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 13 (2)	One:one	13 (2) Component Authority shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collection, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate, to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors.	13 (2) Η αρμόδια αρχή λαμβάνει κάθε αναγκαίο μέτρο για προώθηση της ανακύκλωσης υψηλής ποιότητας και, για αυτόν τον σκοπό αυτό, καθιερώνει χωριστή συλλογή, όπου αυτό είναι τεχνικά, περιβαλλοντικά και οικονομικά εφικτό και ενδεδειγμένο, για να επιτευχθούν τα αναγκαία ποιοτικά πρότυπα στους αντίστοιχους τομείς ανακύκλωσης

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if economically practicable”			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 13 (2)	One:one	13 (2) Component Authority shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collection, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate, to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors.	13 (2) Η αρμόδια αρχή λαμβάνει κάθε αναγκαίο μέτρο για προώθηση της ανακύκλωσης υψηλής ποιότητας και, για αυτόν τον σκοπό αυτό, καθιερώνει χωριστή συλλογή, όπου αυτό είναι τεχνικά, περιβαλλοντικά και οικονομικά εφικτό και ενδεδειγμένο, για να επιτευχθούν τα αναγκαία ποιοτικά πρότυπα στους αντίστοιχους τομείς ανακύκλωσης
6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if environmentally practicable”			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 13 (2)	One:one	13 (2) Component Authority shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collection, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate, to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors.	13 (2) Η αρμόδια αρχή λαμβάνει κάθε αναγκαίο μέτρο για προώθηση της ανακύκλωσης υψηλής ποιότητας και, για αυτόν τον σκοπό αυτό, καθιερώνει χωριστή συλλογή, όπου αυτό είναι τεχνικά, περιβαλλοντικά και οικονομικά εφικτό και ενδεδειγμένο, για να επιτευχθούν τα αναγκαία ποιοτικά πρότυπα στους αντίστοιχους τομείς ανακύκλωσης
7. Article 11 (1) WFD: “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors”			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 13 (2)	One:one	13 (2) Component Authority shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collection, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate, to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors.	13 (2) Η αρμόδια αρχή λαμβάνει κάθε αναγκαίο μέτρο για προώθηση της ανακύκλωσης υψηλής ποιότητας και, για αυτόν τον σκοπό αυτό, καθιερώνει χωριστή συλλογή, όπου αυτό είναι τεχνικά, περιβαλλοντικά και οικονομικά εφικτό και ενδεδειγμένο, για να επιτευχθούν τα αναγκαία ποιοτικά πρότυπα στους αντίστοιχους τομείς ανακύκλωσης
8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 13 (3)	One:one	13 (3)...by 2015 separate collection shall be set up at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass.	13 (3)...μέχρι το 2015 πρέπει να καθοριστεί χωριστή συλλογή τουλάχιστον για το χαρτί, μέταλλο, πλαστικό και γυαλί.

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
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”			
[CY Waste law 2011] Article 22 (1)	One:one	22 (1) Minister shall take measures... as appropriate, to encourage (a) the separate collection of organic waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste	22 (1) Ο Υπουργός λαμβάνει μέτρα ... ανάλογα με την περίπτωση, για την ενθάρρυνση (α) της χωριστής συλλογής οργανικών αποβλήτων, ενόψει της λιπασματοποίησης και της ζύμωσης των βιοαποβλήτων

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Cyprus	663 kg MSW/capita 21.12 % recycling
According to [CY TAC 2015] more recent data as the data which is taken from EUROSTAT (2012) is available: 623.3 kg MSW/capita (2013)	
<p>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</p> <p>According to the National Waste Management Plan (which is at the final stage of approval as regulation):</p> <p>“Municipal Waste: means the household waste and other similar waste from commercial activities, industries and institutions, including separately collected fractions and other categories of municipal waste such as bulky, garden and park waste, waste from market and street-cleaning waste.” [CY NWMP 2014]</p>	
Main strategies implementing separate collection	
<p>In the Draft Waste Regulation 2014 [CY NWMP 2014] the following strategies implementing separate collection are proposed:</p> <p>a) As national qualitative targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of waste as resources for the promotion of separate collection • Develop new and strengthen existing collection systems. The existing infrastructure can provide high capacity that is capable of covering high amounts of waste sorted at source. However, the collection system should be strengthened either in number or in technology. In particular, attention should be given to the upgrade of the collection systems in order to promote the separate collection in the residential sector. <p>b) As national quantitative targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is 50% separate collection of total MSW until 2020. In order to achieve the highest possible use of waste as a resource and/or possible highest quality of recyclable material, promoting separate sorting at source is considered essential especially in households and commercial activities, institutions, industry. The promotion of separate collection shall be achieved through a combination of legislative and techno- economic assistance to Local Authorities (as the most responsible body for the collection of waste) and/or the producers of large amounts of waste (as appropriate). It is proposed to set legal provisions for compulsory application of separate collection schemes at least on paper, plastic, metal and glass from local authorities and evaluation of the possibility of mandatory separation at source for all citizens for these materials. In addition, voluntary agreements with private sector and public sector shall be examined for the promotion or/and development of separate collection schemes. Other relevant measures will include: promotion of PAYT schemes, development of grant schemes for the private sector to encourage them enhancing their current waste management and utilization of infrastructure implementation of specific motives (awards, financing of activities, fees for certain products, etc.) to further ensure the maximization of waste prevention and recycling. co-financing of measures promoting the implementation of separate collection, development and implementation of public awareness raising programmes 	

- **15% of MSW shall be separately collected as organic waste.** This could be achieved by elaboration of Biodegradable Waste Management Plan, construction and operation of “green points”, training of local authorities for the promotion of separate collection, voluntary agreements with private sector on awareness and implementation of separate collection systems for organic waste, techno-economic assistance to Local Authorities, implementation of separate collection systems of organic waste to public sector, etc.

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

The total recycled MSW doubled in the decade between 2001 and 2010, increasing from around 10% to 20%. In general, **recycling in Cyprus is at a relatively low/medium level**, but there is a very slow steady increase. Cyprus has displayed a moderate increase in the recycling levels until 2009 and then a much sharper increase occurred in the last reporting year where **biological treatment** (composting or anaerobic digestion) jumped from zero to 4 % and material recycling increased with 3 percentage points. Between 2001 and 2009, recycling in Cyprus consisted only of materials other than organic waste and displayed only a minor increase. Therefore, the big increase in performance in both organic and material recycling in 2010 could be a sign of an **increased effort in Cyprus regarding MSW management**. [CY ETC/SCP 2013]

Currently, waste at local level is collected in a mixed manner. Separate collection is implemented only by the collective system of Green Dot Cyprus (a private collective organisation created from producers in order for them to comply with the packaging waste law that adopts producers' responsibility) that offers **separate collection for packaging waste of paper, glass and PMD** (plastic, metals and drink cartons). The System collects also printed paper (the cost of the collection paid by the local authority) mixed with package paper. In particular, glass is collected to green bins placed in various central locations (bring points). Paper/printed paper and PMD streams are placed, separately, in brown (paper) and transparent bags (PMD) and **collected door-to-door or in bins** (brown bins for paper and blue bins for PMD) **placed in various central locations** (bring points),. In 2014, this **system covered 78% of the population** out of which 77% was door-to-door and 23% was based on central collection locations (bring points). [CY NWMP 2014]

Partial separate collection is applied in the case of packaging waste where metal, plastic and tetrapak/drink cartons are collected together (PMD) (co-mingled in blue bins). This approach is considered **more practicable** (for the public) than the collection of each material separately.

By now, **no separate collection of bio-waste** is implemented and it is collected with mixed MSW by municipalities or municipality networks.

Some municipalities are **promoting the separate collection in their district** boundaries at a considerable degree for paper, plastic, metal and glass and including promotion of home composting (for kitchen and garden waste). Also, two pilot projects were started at the end of 2012 regarding (a) an application of a "pay as you throw" scheme at a part of the Anglantzia municipality and (b) the separate collection of biowaste (garden and kitchen) at a number of communities where biowaste is forwarded for anaerobic digestion and/or composting. [CY WFD 2013]

Based on the Draft Waste Regulation 2014 [CY NWMP 2014], the development of "green points" (civic amenities) is foreseen. The construction of 28 "green points" is already planned. Green points for Paphos region are already constructed and started their operation. Until 2015 the construction of green points will be concluded in Larnaca/Ammoxostos, Limassol and Nicosia and will start their full operation in 2016. A new phase of construction of extra green points needed in Local Authorities is under planning [CY TAC 2015].

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in Cyprus

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
Door-to-door collection 	Primary for cardboards, paper (printed or packaging)				Very Rare (pilot)
Co-mingled (door-to-door) 			Primary collection for metal, plastic and tetrapak/drink cartons (PMD)		
Bring points 	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
Civic amenities 	28 civic amenities are planned to be established				
Producer/retail take-back 					

4 Information sources

- [CY Waste Law 2011]** Waste Law of 2011/Ο ΠΕΡΙ ΑΠΟΒΛΗΤΩΝ ΝΟΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ 2011
<http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environment.nsf/All/21274605411443E5C22578D300382CEA?OpenDocument>, accessed March 2015.
- [CY NWMP 2014]** Municipal Waste Management Plan 2014 – 2020/ Προσχέδιο Κανονισμών «Οι περί Αποβλήτων (Σχέδιο Διαχείρισης Δημοτικών Αποβλήτων 2014-2020) Κανονισμοί του 2014»,
[http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environment.nsf/all/94A873EA43FADC92C2257D940041A604/\\$file/1SXEDIO%20DIAXEIRISHS.pdf?openelement](http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environment.nsf/all/94A873EA43FADC92C2257D940041A604/$file/1SXEDIO%20DIAXEIRISHS.pdf?openelement), accessed March 2015.
- [CY ETC/SCP 2013]** Municipal waste management in Cyprus. ETC/SCP Working Paper by Ioannis Bakas. Copenhagen, February 2013.
- [CY TAC 2015]** Information provided by the TAC member of Cyprus (Environment Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment), September 2015
- [CY WFD 2013]** Original Member State Implementation Report. 2010-12. Waste Framework Directive (Delivery date: September 2013).