

ISLAND-WIDE APPROACH TO RECYCLING IN CYPRUS

Turkish Cypriot Community Recycling profile


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WASTE REGULATIONS

MAIN WASTE LEGISLATION


Environmental Regulation 21/97

- Defines and lists the receiving bodies
 - Defines the responsibilities of the authorities (central and local).
 - states what pollution means,
 - defines what “polluter” is
 - lists hazardous wastes
 - and defines wet lands
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Article 23

- defines what solid waste is,
- prohibits the disposal of solid waste,
- Defines environmental protection authorities (EPA) as central authority for managing waste minimisation and recycling
- refers to Solid Waste Control Regulation for further details

Article 24

- States that waste collection is implemented by local authorities
 - States that solid waste is “buried” in specially designated disposal sites.
 - States how producers store solid waste and recyclable waste
 - Refers to Solid Waste Control Regulation for further details on waste disposal sites.
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Solid Waste Control Policy

- states the objective, scope and definitions related with solid waste management
- Promotes the use of best available technique (BAT) to achieve waste minimisation.
- Sets the responsible authorities for promoting recycling and waste minimization
- Gives the responsibility for collection of hazardous waste
- Sets the need for licensing of packaging waste management
- deals with the disposal of waste to the dump sites.
- Sets the EPAs as the inspection authority
- Calls for the formation of a 'Waste Recycling Commission'

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Environmental Protection Authorities

- Established in 1990
- responsible for creating environmental policy
- implementation of the environmental regulations in the TCC
- Promotes recycling and waste minimization
- Supervises separate collection of hazardous waste
- Responsible for licensing waste recycling
- Inspects and supervises all waste management activities



Local Authorities

- Responsible for the collection of waste
- Responsible for licensing waste collectors

NGOs

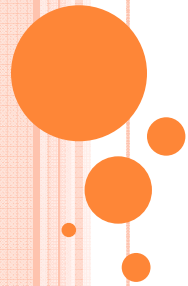
- No waste targeted NGO

Private Companies

- Municipal Waste collectors
- Waste recyclers



CURRENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND RECYCLING



MUNICIPAL WASTE


- Most local authorities are served by municipal waste collection
- Only collection and disposal
- Unregulated landfill sites
- Waste management is financed by local *Sanitation Tax*

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

- Collection by local authorities
- Disposed in landfills
- No hazardous waste separation




CURRENT PRACTICES

- No central or organized recycling system
 - Recycling by private companies for profit
 - Collected waste:
 - Metal
 - Plastic
 - Paper
 - Glass
 - Collected waste are exported to Turkey or other countries via the GCC
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ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC WASTE

- No official legislation
- No WEEE collection system exists
- No disposal or disposal in landfills

CURRENT PRACTICES

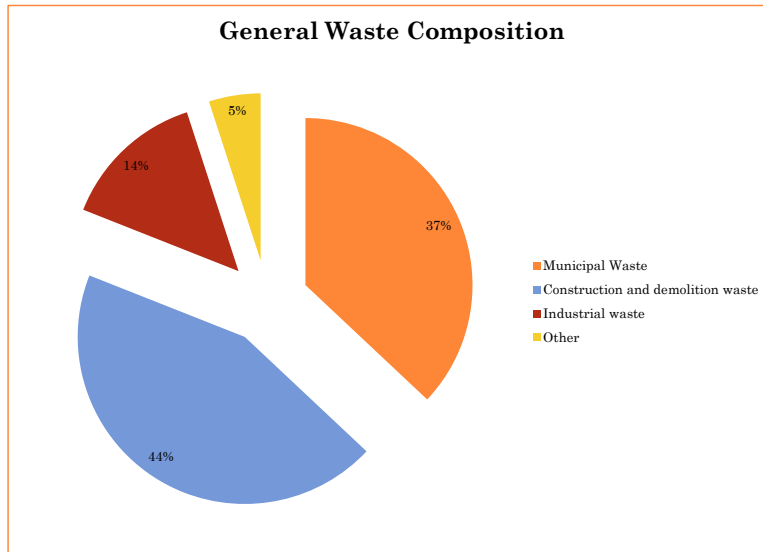
- Collection and recycling of large appliances by scrap dealers.
 - Dealers are licensed by the police
 - Collection from landfills, open spaces or delivered
 - No standards dismantling methods
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WASTE STATISTICS



Annual waste production: 291 000 tns

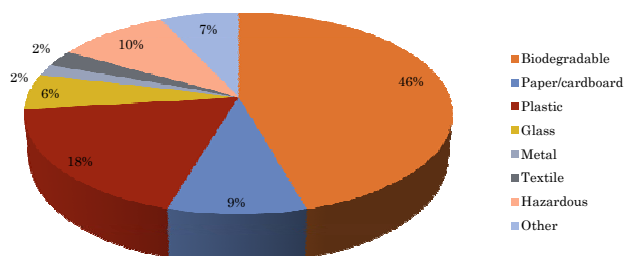
General Waste Composition



MUNICIPAL WASTE

- generation of municipal waste (household waste plus commercial waste) = 400 kg per capita per year
 - Household Waste = 68%
 - Commercial Waste = 32%

Municipal Waste Composition



WEEE

Electric and electronic equipment imports

	2004	2005	2006	Aver
Air-conditioning machines	32.3	41.6	41.3	38.4
Refrigerators, freezers, etc.	4.0	7.8	7.8	6.5
Dishwashing machines, etc.	7.7	11.6	12.1	10.5
Washing machines,	3.5	12.6	12.8	9.6
Vacuum cleaners	10.9	9.3	8.5	9.6
Cellular telephone sets	16.6	53.1	73.1	47.6
Video recording or reproducing devices	3.3	4.4	3.3	3.7
Radio reception and sound recording devices	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.1
TV sets	22.0	20.4	22.4	21.6
Total	104.6	164.5	185.5	151.6

PROBLEMS WITH RECYCLING

PROBLEMS FACED

- Lack of clear and cohesive regulations
- Weak and ineffective enforcement mechanisms
- Weak and complex institutional framework for waste management
- Lack of incentives for recycling
- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of markets for recyclable material
- Lack of public awareness to support recycling
- No reliable waste data
- Lack of expertise in waste management both in the public and private sector

PROBLEMS FACED

- High initial investment costs
- Very small volumes of recycled material
- Limited markets for recycled material
- High cost of personnel

