COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/1885

of 6 November 2019

laying down rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of data on landfill of municipal waste in accordance with Council Directive 1999/31/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2000/738/EC

ANNEX II

FORMAT FOR REPORTING OF DATA ON MUNICIPAL WASTE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3(2)

1. Format for the reporting of data

Municipal waste generation (t)	Landfilling (1) (t)	Incineration disposal (2) (t)	Material recovery of waste from incineration disposal (t)
562.100	392.860		

(1) This column does not include waste entering incineration disposal operations in order to be subsequently landfilled.

(2) Incineration disposal refers to operations carried out by facilities classified as D10 in Annex I to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

For the purpose of calculating whether the targets laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 5 of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste (OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1) have been attained, the sum of municipal waste subject to landfilling and municipal waste subject to incineration disposal operations in order to be subsequently landfilled after deduction of materials subsequently recovered from waste resulting from such incineration disposal operations, is divided by the amount of generated municipal waste.

2. Format for the quality check report accompanying the data

I. General information

1. Member State: Cyprus

2. Organisation submitting the data and the description: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment, Department of Environment

3. Contact person/contact details: Elena Christodoulidou, Tel. 00357-22408938, Fax:00357-22774945, Email: echristodoulidou@hotmail.com

4. Reference year:2018

5. Delivery date/version: 31/05/2021, 1st edition

6. Link to data publication by the Member State (if any): N/A

II. Information on landfilling of municipal waste

1.Description of the entities involved in the data collection

Name of institution	Description of key responsibilities
Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment appropriate	Responsible for : a) the implementation of Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste and b) collection of data from involved stakeholders for the preparation of the report to Eurostat on landfill of municipal waste according to Decision 2019/1885/EC and for municipal waste in general
Statistical Service	Responsible for a) the collection of data for municipal waste from the involved stakeholders / b) co- operation with the Department of Environment for the validation of data

2. Description of methods used

2.1. **General description of data collection on landfilling of municipal waste, including the sources of data (administrative data; surveys; electronic registry; data from waste operators; data from municipalities)**

Data on landfilling of municipal waste are collected mainly from data from waste operators and administrative data by the Statistical Service and the Department of Environment.
In particular, for the preparation of the overall quantitative data for 2018 on municipal waste the Statistical Service collects data from the following sources:

(a) from the waste treatment plants and specifically the two integrated waste management mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants in Larnaca-Famagusta district (Koshi) and in Limassol distict (Pentakomo), as well as from the Paphos landfill site. As of 2018,

municipal waste from the Nicosia district is directed to the MBT in Larnaca- Famagusta (Koshi), which allowed the closure of the uncontrolled landfill site in Nicosia (Kotsiatis) in February 2019. The 3 sites send yearly analytical reports to the Department of Environment and the Statistical Service, on the waste collected, sorted and landfilled, as required by the legislation.

b) from administrative data

c) from data on municipal waste included in the Strategic Municipal Waste Management Plan adopted in 2015 for Cyprus, including data on the composition of municipal waste.

http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/page20_gr/page20_gr

The data on the municipal waste landfilled for 2018 have been published by the Statistical Service on their website. The relevant link can be found below:

https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/energy_environment_82main_gr/energy_environment_82main_gr?OpenForm&sub=2&sel=2

2.2. Description of the methodology used to include waste resulting from treatment operations prior to recycling or other recovery of municipal waste and subsequently landfilled

The municipal waste are mainly treated:

a) in the 2 mechanical and biological treatment units (MBTs) in Larnaca-Ammoxostos district(Koshi) and in Limassol district (Pentakomo) and to the landfill of Paphos The units accepts mixed waste and there is separation of the materials and further process.

   In particular the MBT in Koshi separates from the mixed waste the biodegradable material and the recyclables (plastic, metal, glass, paper). The recyclables are either send locally to pre-treatment units for export to other MS or transfer out of the Union for further treatment or are send directly from the MBT unit for export or transfer. The biodegradable stream is process in order to produce compost, but this is used mainly for landfilling The output of the MBT units is not incinerated.
   The MBT in Limassol after the separation of materials produces RDF that can be use for energy, separates the recyclable as the MBT in Koshi and the rest of material is landfilled.

   In Paphos landfill, the waste are landfilled but there are efforts now for the upgrading of the landfill to an MBT unit.

b) to pre-treatmnet (sorting units) units in particular for the recyclable materials. The output of the sorting process in the recycling units is

mainly exported for recycling to licensed facilities and the remaining limited quantities are send for composting and landfilling. According to the licensed pre-treatment facilities for recycling, the accepted percentage of residuals in their waste load for exports should not exceed 10%.

In addition for packaging waste, the biggest waste facilities producing sorted waste in CY, report the impurities and residuals after the sorting of packaging waste through the Green Dot Scheme that in turn reports these data to the Department of Environment. Impurities and residuals are directed to MBTs and the landfill site in Paphos for landfilling. These data are included in the annual reports of these 3 units to the Statistical Service and the Department of Environment.

As of next year, the reporting of data on the waste landfilled and recycled, the competent authority will follow the rules of the Decision of the Commission concerning the calculation, verification and reporting of average loss rate for sorted waste. The weight of materials or substances which are removed after a sorting operation/or a preliminary treatment operation and are not subsequently recycled will be calculated based on average loss rates for sorted waste according to the relevant Decision of the Commission. Sorted waste are exported outside the Union or transfer to another MS for further treatment/processing. These waste data will be collected directly from the waste operators in whose facilities the waste reached the calculation point.

2.2.1. **Description of the approach to ensure traceability of municipal waste when it undergoes treatment, including the use of codes related to municipal waste generation (such as those in chapter 20 in the list of waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3) and codes related to waste from waste treatment (such as those in chapter 19 in the list of waste established by that Decision)**

Every collector, pre-treatment unit (sorting of municipal waste) and MBT/Landfill unit is obliged to obtain a certificate (for collectors) /permit (for treatment units) for its waste management operations and for specific codes (15, 19 and 20) of waste. All stakeholders must send an annual report to the Department of Environment about the specific codes of waste collected, sorted, treated and exported, so the traceability of the life cycle of the waste is possible. Additionally, for the collection, transfer and delivery of hazardous waste to hazardous waste treatment facilities, a document must be completed by all involved stakeholders in order to be able to trace the waste.

2.3. **Description of the approach to include waste resulting from treatment operations prior to recycling or other recovery of municipal waste and subsequently landfilled outside the Member State**

CY does not send or transfer municipal waste to be landfilled outside CY.

2.4. **Description of data collection on municipal waste entering incineration disposal operations in order to be subsequently landfilled, including the methodology used to calculate materials originating from municipal waste that are recovered from waste resulting from incineration disposal operations**

No incineration plant exists in Cyprus so no municipal waste are sent for incineration. Only residuals from the sorting units (pre-treatment facilities) that cannot be exported to other MSs or outside the Union for further treatment are delivered for energy recovery.

2.5. **Description of any estimates used to cover gaps in the data on landfilled municipal waste**

Final data are calculated and published by the Statistical Service. Estimates are made based on the amounts of waste from previous years.

2.6. **Differences from previous reference year's data**

Significant methodological changes in the calculation method used for the current reference year, if any (in particular retrospective revisions, their nature and whether a break in the series has to be flagged for a certain year)

Explanation detailing the causes of the tonnage difference where municipal waste subject to landfilling or incineration disposal operations in order to be subsequently landfilled shows greater than a 10 % variation from the data submitted for the previous reference year

No differences in the calculation method

3. Accuracy of the data

3.1. **Description of main issues affecting the accuracy of data on landfilling of municipal waste**

The accuracy of data on landfilling of municipal waste on the stakeholder's reports might be affected by the wrong reporting of codes of waste or wrong quantities, so the reporting quanitites need to be cross-checked with each treatment unit and the collectors of waste through traceability documents and inspection.

The Department of Environment has developed a database for the stakeholders to submit their waste data electronically which will improve the

traceability and accuracy of waste.

3.2. **Description of the scope and validity of surveys to collect data on landfilling of municipal waste**

Data as an output can be validated through the yearly reports from the pre-treatment facilities and the MBT units at Koshi and Pentakomo and data from the Paphos landfill. It is important to have regular surveys to cross check these data.

4. Confidentiality

Justification to withhold the publication of specific parts of this report where that is requested.

N/A

5 Main national websites, reference documents and publications

- https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/energy_environment_82main_gr/energy_environment_82main_gr?OpenForm&sub=2&sel=2 (STATISTICAL SERVICE- (Generation and treatment of municipal waste 1996-2019)

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