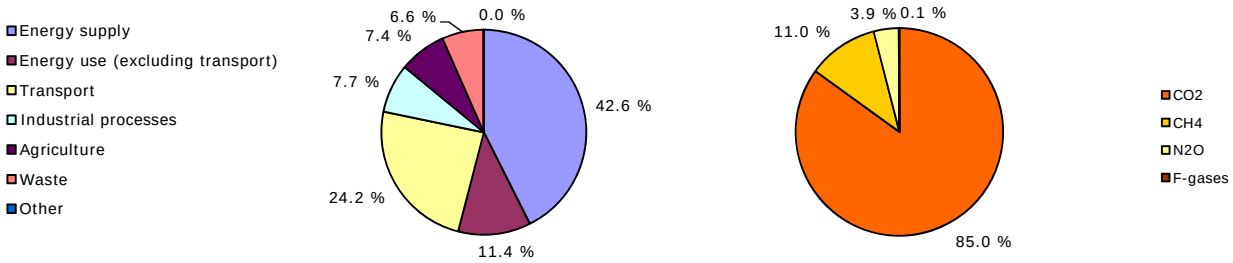
## GHG trends and projections in Cyprus

European Environment Agency

| Key GHG data (1) | 1990 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 (2) | Unit | Rank in EU-27 (3) | Rank in EU-15 (3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) | 5.3 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | 26 | n.a. |
| GHG from international bunkers (4) | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | n.a. | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | 21 | n.a. |
| GHG per capita | 9.2 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 11.5 | t $CO_2$-eq. / capita | 7 | n.a. |
| GHG per GDP (constant prices) (5) | 816 | 760 | 713 | 693 | g $CO_2$-eq. / euro | | |
| Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions | 0.1 % | 0.2 % | 0.2 % | 0.2 % | % | | |
| EU ETS verified emissions - all installations (6) | | 5.6 | 5.4 | n.a. | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | 24 | n.a. |
| Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG | | 54.8 % | 57.0 % | n.a. | % | | |
| ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances (8) | | 15.8 % | 5.4 % | n.a. | % | | |

**Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 (1) (9)**




| Key GHG trends | 1990–2009 | | 2008–2009 | | 1990–2010 (2) | | 2009–2010 (2) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % |
| Total GHG | 4.1 | 78.3 % | – 0.8 | – 7.7 % | 4.0 | 75.1 % | – 0.2 | – 1.8 % |
| GHG per capita | 2.6 | 28.1 % | – 1.1 | – 8.6 % | 2.3 | 24.9 % | – 0.3 | – 2.5 % |
| EU ETS verified emissions - all installations (6) | | | – 0.2 | – 3.9 % | | | n.a. | n.a. |

**Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)**

Except for brief periods of decreases (1995, 2009) or of stabilisation (2000–2003), emissions have overall been increasing since the early 1990s, driven by sustained economic development (reflected for example in the very large increase in transport emissions). The strong emission increase (+ 78 %) is mainly due to public electricity and heat production (+ 134 %) as well as emissions from road transport (+ 190 %).

**Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)**

As a result of the economic crisis, 2009 fuel-related emissions from manufacturing industries and process-related emissions from cement production decreased most. In addition, emissions from agriculture declined considerably. The sustained growth in the use of renewables also contributed to lower GHG emissions in 2009.

**Source and additional information**

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

(1) Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

(2) Based on EEA estimate of 2010 emissions.

(3) Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

(4) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

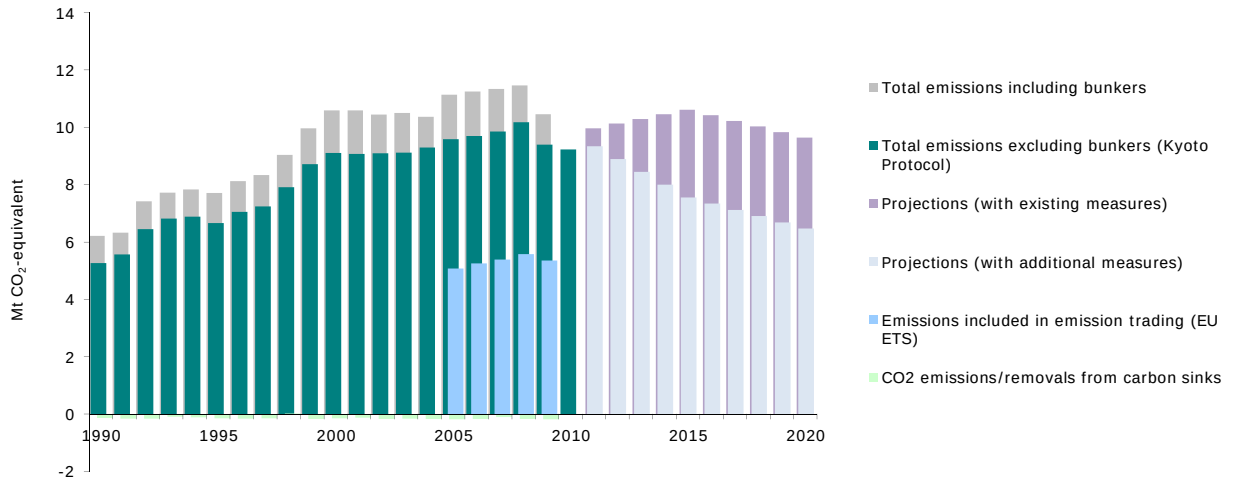
(5) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

(6) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

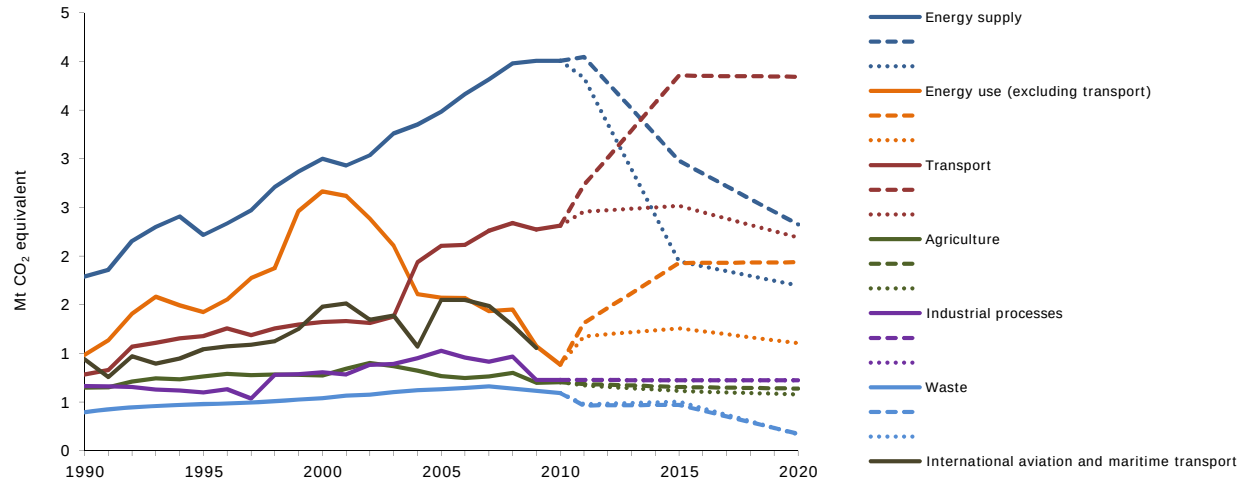
(8) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

(9) LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

**GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions**




**GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector**




Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate; 2011; national projection data.

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Cyprus does not have a target under the Kyoto Protocol.