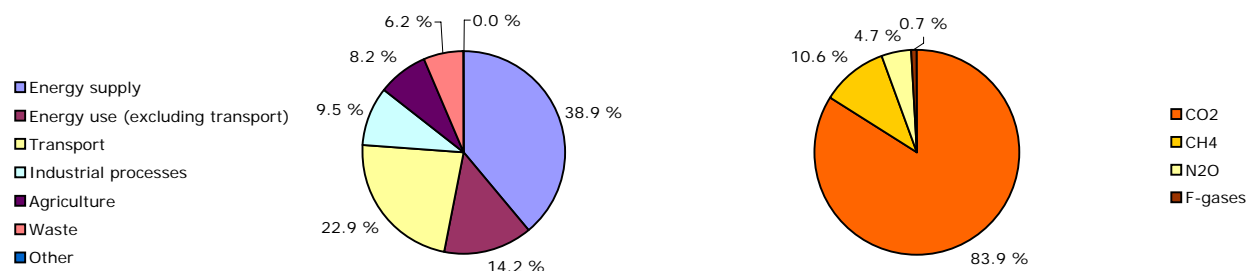


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2007	2008	2009 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	5.3	9.9	10.2	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	26	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	0.9	1.5	1.3	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	18	n.a.
GHG per capita	9.2	12.7	12.9	n.a.	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	6	n.a.
GHG per GDP ⁽⁵⁾	816	762	762	n.a.	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions ⁽⁶⁾		5.4	5.6	0.1	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	24	n.a.
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		54.8 %	54.6 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾		- 8.5 %	15.8 %	- 98.2 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 ^{(1),(8)}

Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 ⁽²⁾		2008–2009 ⁽²⁾	
	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%
Total GHG	4.9	93.9 %	0.4	3.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	3.7	40.7 %	0.3	2.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			0.2	3.3 %			- 5.5	- 98.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁹⁾			n.a.	n.a.			- 0.05	- 37.2 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)

Except for brief periods of decreases (1995) or 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 is mainly due to public electricity and heat production (+132 %) as well as emissions from road transport (+198 %). Emissions from industrial processes (+45 %), agriculture (+29 %) and waste (+61 %) increased as well.

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)

The increase in emissions results from increased use of liquid fuels in public electricity and heat production and road transport. HFC emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning nearly tripled. CH₄ emissions from manure management also contributed to the emission increase.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

List and description of national policies and measures

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam

⁽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⁾ Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

⁽³⁾ Comparison of 2008 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

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

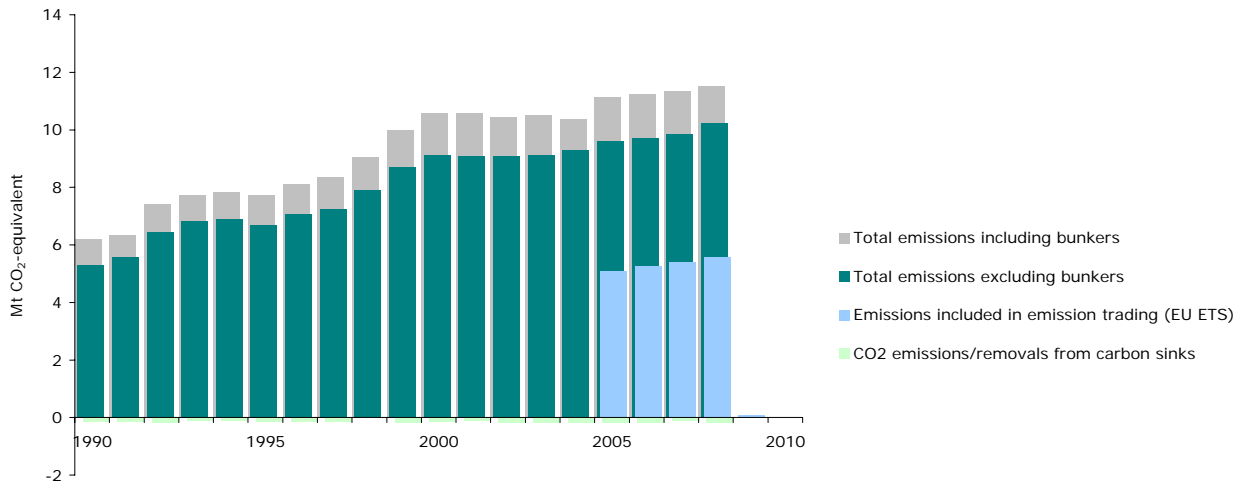
⁽⁵⁾ GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

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

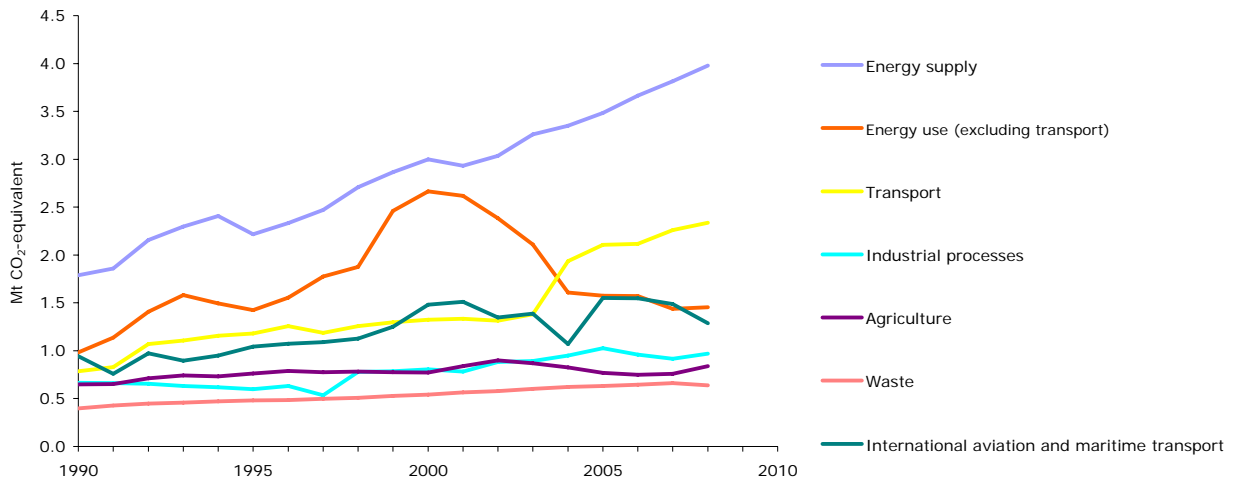
⁽⁷⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals



GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

Progress towards Kyoto target

Cyprus does not have a target under the Kyoto Protocol.

