

CYPRUS

Country at a glance

- Population: 1.10 million (2010) [1]
- Total area: 9,251 sq. km [2]
- Carbon emissions per capita: 6.54 metric tons (2010) [3]
- Energy consumption per capita: 25.7 MWh (2010) [4]
- Percentage of global carbon emissions: 0.02% (2010) [3]



Dhekelia Oil –fired Power Station near Larnaca, Cyprus

One of the three oil-fired power stations in Cyprus. It consists of 6 steam turbines and 6 diesel generators. In 2013 Cyprus is heavily dependent on oil imports for its energy. Like other EU countries it aims to meet the 2020 EU targets for renewable energy use to reduce its oil usage.

Dhekelia Oil –fired Power Station, near Larnaca, Cyprus by eLNuko. Permission Under CC BY-SA 3.0 commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dhekelia_Power_Station.jpg

Table 1 Breakdown of energy use, electricity and heat generation, 2010

	Primary energy sourced within country		Energy imports minus exports	Primary energy used within the country ^(a)		Electricity Generation ^(b)		Heat Generation ^(c)			
	unit	ktoe		%	ktoe	GWh	%	GWh	%		
Coal, including brown coal & peat		0	0	11	17	193	1	0	0	0	0
Oil fuels		0	0	2,889	2,313	26,902	95	5,249	99	0	0
Natural gas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydroelectric		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels and waste		22	25	33	45	525	2	34	1	0	0
Solar photovoltaics		1	1	0	1	7	0	7	0	0	0
Solar thermal		61	70	0	61	707	2	0	0	0	0
Tide, wave and ocean		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind		3	3	0	3	31	0	31	1	0	0
Geothermal		1	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity (imported)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total Renewables		87	100	33	110	1,279	5	72	1	0	0
Totals		87	100	2,933	2,440	28,374	100	5,321	100	0	0

Source: Based on World Energy Statistics and Balances Database 2012, "World Energy Balances." © OECD/IEA, 2012.

Notes:

Standard conversion used is 1 ktoe = 11.63 GWh

(a) Sum of energy sourced within country, energy imports minus exports, international marine and aviation bunkers and stock change flows.

(b) Includes all electricity generation, including any exported.

(c) Does not include electrical heating. Includes waste heat recovery from electricity generation plants.

Table 2 Breakdown of transport fuel use, 2010

(in ktoe)	Total transport mix	%	Domestic aviation	Road	%	Rail	Pipeline transport	Domestic navigation	Non-specified (transport)
Oil products	745	98	0	745	98	0	0	0	0
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels and waste	15	2	0	15	2	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total Renewables	15	2	0	15	2	0	0	0	0
Total	760	100	0	760	100	0	0	0	0

Source: Based on World Energy Statistics and Balances Database 2012, "World Energy Balances." © OECD/IEA, 2012.

Stand on climate change

Cyprus ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 16 July 1999 and it later entered into force on 16 February 2005. However, Cyprus became a Member State of the European Union after the signature of the Kyoto Protocol and has not changed its status to Annex I, II or B party, thus for which they have no commitment for emissions reduction. But as EU Members, they are obliged to participate in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) [5].

National climate change programmes

Although Cyprus does not have any obligations regarding reduction of greenhouse gases emissions, Cyprus was allocated a reduction target of 5% compared to 2005 levels by 2020 under the EU Law. The reduction is for sectors not included in the Emissions Trading Scheme.

In 2009 and 2010, there were a few policies targeted at reducing the impact of climate change in Cyprus [6]:

Sector:	Policies implemented in 2009:	Changes made in 2010:
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient use of energy Energy production and renewables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancelled plan for 100MW additional wind power
Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct HVAC systems for each building Educate Architects and engineers on new systems and choices Orientation, insulation and shading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New buildings required to have to pre-installed infrastructure necessary for renewable electricity production Energy Performance Certificate introduced Doubling of energy tax to fund growth of renewable energy sources
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport connections City-centered control Low emissions vehicles Cycling and cycle networks Park n Ride 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The obligatory biofuel component in all transport fuels was cancelled Subsidy system was removed Scale of implementation was low for new system

A new framework was submitted to the European Union in 2010. Listed below are policies, measures and initiatives in a sectoral approach developed by local governments in different cities [7]:

Electricity sector:

Renewable energy sources	Measures: Production of RES to remain constant at 6% from 2010 Additionally, to increase from 6% of 2010 levels to gradually increase to 13% by 2020
Natural gas	Measures: Gradual increase in natural gas as primary energy fuel from 48% in 2016 to 80% in 2020
Improvement in distribution system	Measures: Improvement of 0.1% annual reductions in emissions from 2008 Additionally, improvement of 0.2% gradually after 2008

Residential and tertiary sector:

Energy savings	Measures: 5% of total energy savings from 2010 Additionally, from 5% of 2010 to 20% gradual increase by 2020
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Industry sector:

Merging of cement factories	Measures: Reduction of 5% from 2011
Energy savings	Measures: 5% constant from 2010 and gradual increase to 20% by 2020
Alternative fuels	Measures: Increase by 1% annually Additionally, increase by 2% annually

Transport sector:

Promotion of small cars in urban transport	Measures: Constant reduction of 0.5% Additionally, annual reduction of 0.5% from 2008
Promotion of public transport	Measures: Constant reduction of 2% in emissions Additionally, annual decrease of emissions of 0.5% from 2008
Use of biofuels	Measures: Constant 0.1% reduction in emissions Additionally, gradual increase from 1.5% share in 2008 to 10% share in 2020
Withdrawal of vehicles older than 20 years	Measures: Annual contribution of 1% emissions reduction

Waste sector:

Recycling	Measures: Constant reduction of 20% from packaging waste
Methane recovery	Measures: 50% from all controlled recovery from 2010
Management of uncontrolled disposal sites	Measures: Annual decrease of 5% of GHG emissions from 2010

Besides sectoral approaches, the aim of a National Adaptation Strategy, also known as CYPADAPT is to strengthen and increase Cyprus' adaptive capacity to climate change impacts.

- Action plans – Still being developed

Further updates on climate change policies will be updated up by the Cyprus government and made public through local government and as well as EU websites.

On 7 and 8 July 2012, there was an Informal meeting of Ministers for Environment and Climate Change on how public and private investment could add value to the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change [8].

- Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-2020, of a total budget EUR 1,025 EUR billion. 20% of this fund is targeted to be used for climate related action, 33% for climate change adaptation, 36% for continuity of agriculture environment climate measures and 7.8% for adaption research and development
- LIFE+ is a dedicated fund under MFF that contains a sub-programme for Climate Action, including € 386.3 million for adaption. It also supports projects such as CYPADAPT

Ministries involved in climate change/energy policy making:

Ministries involved	Web links
Cyprus Presidency of the Council of the European Union	www.cy2012.eu/en/page/home
Ministry of Communication and Works	www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/index_en/index_en?opendocument
Ministry of Finance	www.mof.gov.cy/mof/mof.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument
Ministry of Commerce	www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/mcit.nsf/dmlenergyservice_en/dmlenergyservice_en
Department of Environment	www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environment.nsf/de10_en/de10_en?OpenDocument
Department of Forest	www.moa.gov.cy/moa/fd/fd.nsf/DMLindex_en/DMLindex_en?OpenDocument
Department of Geological Surveys	www.moa.gov.cy/moa/gsd/gsd.nsf/DMLindex_en/DMLindex_en?OpenDocument
Department of Public Works	www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/pwd/pwd.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?opendocument
Planning Bureau	www.planning.gov.cy/planning/planning.nsf/dmlindex_en/dmlindex_en?OpenDocument
Water Development Department	www.moa.gov.cy/moa/wdd/wdd.nsf/index_en/index_en?opendocument

Education institutes involved in climate change/energy policy making:

Education Institutes involved	Web links
Electricity Authority of Cyprus	www.eac.com.cy/EN/Pages/Home.aspx
Agricultural Research Institute	www.ari.gov.cy/
University of Cyprus	www.ucy.ac.cy/default.aspx?!=en-US
Cyprus University of Technology – Department of Environmental Science and Technology	www.cut.ac.cy/est/?languageId=2

References

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http://www.lg-action.eu/fileadmin/template/projects/ig-action/files/it/Country_Profiles/Country_Profile_CYPRUS.pdf.
- [6] Climate Policy Tracker – Cyprus Country Profile. Available at:
<http://www.climatepolicytracker.eu/sites/all/files/Cyprus2011.pdf>
- [7] Climate Change Mitigation – Government of Cyprus. Available at:
http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/countries/cy/soertopic_view?topic=climate%20change
- [8] Background paper on financing adaptation to climate change – Department of Environment. Available at:
<http://www.cy2012.eu/index.php/en/file/yy09feSdpQn2nxXo9+AUZw==>



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