

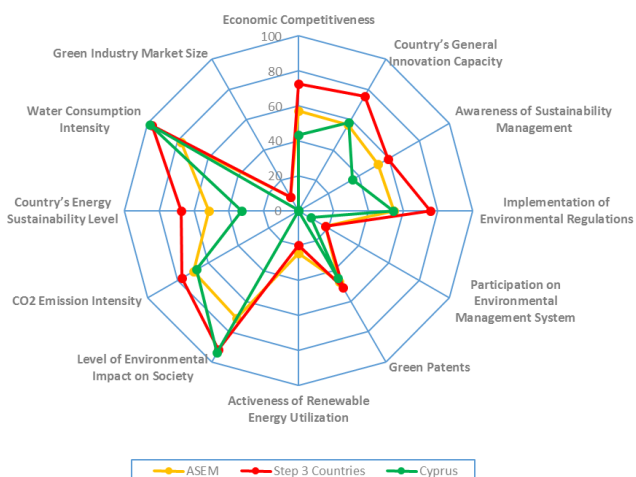


Cyprus

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
|  | 21,531 | 1.2 million | 2:10:88 | 0.850 Very high | 4.48 | 4.07 |  |
| Flag | GDP per capita | Population | Industry structure (1st, 2nd, 3rd) | HDI | Sustainable social index | Sustainable env. index | Geographic location |

| | Score |
|---|--------------|
| ASEI 2015 | 44.11 |
| Eco-Innovation Capacity | 45.66 |
| Economic Competitiveness | 43.50 |
| Country's General Innovation Capacity | 58.00 |
| Awareness of Sustainability Management | 35.50 |
| Eco-Innovation Supporting Environment | 54.55 |
| Implementation of Environmental Regulations | 54.55 |
| Eco-Innovation Activities | 17.70 |
| Firms' Participation on Environmental Management System | 8.17 |
| Green Patents | 44.84 |
| Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization | 0.08 |
| Eco-Innovation Performance | 58.54 |
| Level of Environmental Impact on Society | 93.90 |
| CO ₂ Emission Intensity | 67.69 |
| Country's Energy Sustainability Level | 32.53 |
| Water Consumption Intensity | 98.42 |
| Green Industry Market Size | 0.14 |



- Cyprus's eco-innovation capacity, supporting environment, activity and performance are lower than the average scores of ASEM member countries and the 3rd group countries.
- Level of Environmental Impact on Society (indicator no. 4.1) and Water Consumption Intensity (indicator no. 4.4) of Cyprus are higher than the average score of ASEM member countries.
- Most of the indicators of Cyprus are lower than the average score of the same development state countries and ASEM member countries.

Table 49 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Cyprus

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--|
| National plan and strategy | Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2007 ■ Reviewed National Sustainable Development Strategy (NDS 2010) ■ Strategic Development Plan 2007-2013 |
| | Eco-innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) 2011 ■ Action Plan for Green Public Procurement 2012 ■ «EUROSTARS Cyprus» Specific Action |
| Programme and actions | National | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Energy Audit System 2012 ■ new framework of vehicle excise duty (2012) ■ the Cypriot Energy Regulatory Authority (CERA)'s net-metering installations ■ Support Scheme for the Utilization of RES and Energy Conservation ■ Support Scheme for Electricity Generation from Wind Energy, Solar Energy and Biomass ■ National Reform Program for EU 2020 |
| Finance | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Special Fund for RES and Energy Efficiency |
| Information | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LIFE+Program, 2012 ■ The ERMIS Research and Incubator Centre (2003) ■ Mediterranean Commission for SD (MCSD) |

According to the Eco-IS of 2013, Cyprus ranked at the bottom of eco-innovation results. In Cyprus, organizations and companies are individually pursuing eco-innovation (EIO, 2013) and there are no outstanding fields. Renewable energies using abundant natural resources are highlighted and the agriculture and food industries are becoming the main players. The EU supported projects are underway, and these projects cover water management, industrial waste, basin size water management, atmosphere quality, and bio-fuel and industry productions. The driving forces for eco-innovation in Cyprus are the financial support of the EU and the environmental regulations of the government to solve urgent environment issues such as water and energy shortages, and waste and atmosphere pollution problems. On the other hand, the hindrance factors are low economic scales for eco-innovation investments and traditionally poor investment on R&D by companies and the government. The economy of Cyprus is controlled by the SMEs, but there is insufficient investment and innovation focused on the particular area. Occasional banning of the SME participation in research projects is also considered to be a hindrance factor (EIO, 2013b).