



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



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PREFACE

The Statistical Abstract of Cyprus, issued annually since 1955, aims at presenting statistics on almost all aspects of the economic and social life in Cyprus, in a summarized form. The data published herein originate mostly from censuses and surveys conducted by the Statistical Service of Cyprus as well as records of other government departments and semi-government organisations.

This edition includes time series statistical information, where possible since 1960 and extending to 2021.

The Statistical Service acknowledges with thanks the valuable contribution of all government departments, semi-government and private organizations and enterprises for providing information necessary for this Abstract.

This report was the joint effort of all Divisions and Sections of the Statistical Service, co-ordinated and edited by Ms E. Sophocleous, Statistics Assistant 1st Grade under the supervision of Dr C. Diamantides, Chief Statistics Officer.

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Director
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August, 2023

INTRODUCTION

THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

1. The State

Official name of state: Kypriaki Demokratia (Greek), Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti (Turkish), Republic of Cyprus (English).

Independence Day: 1 October.

Cyprus gained its independence from British colonial rule in 1960. In 1974 Turkey invaded Cyprus and occupied 36,2% of its sovereign territory. A ceasefire line still runs across the island and cuts through the heart of the capital, Lefkosia (Nicosia), dividing the city and the country.

Although its northern part is under Turkish occupation, the Republic of Cyprus is internationally recognised as the sole legitimate state on the island with sovereignty over its entire territory, including the areas occupied by Turkey.

Greek and Turkish are the official languages of Cyprus, while English is widely spoken.

Greek Cypriots are predominantly Christian and adhere to the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots are predominately Sunni Muslims, while Maronites belong to the Maronite Catholic Church, Armenians predominantly to the Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church and Latins to the Latin Catholic.

2. The Flag

The flag of the Republic of Cyprus was defined in 1960 when Cyprus became an independent sovereign state. The background is white with a copper-coloured (pantone 1385 C) silhouette of the map of Cyprus in the centre of the flag above two crossed olive-green-coloured (pantone 574 C) olive branches. The copper colour has a dual symbolism: first, the name of the island is said to derive from an ancient word for copper (Eteocypriot or Sumerian); and second, copper is closely associated with Cyprus since antiquity when the island became a major producer and supplier of this mineral resource. The olive branches are symbols of peace.

3. The Emblem

The Emblem of the Republic of Cyprus depicts a white dove carrying an olive branch in its beak and placed inside a shield in the colour of copper (pantone 1385 C), a metal directly related to Cyprus since ancient times; the year of the independence of Cyprus, "1960", also in white, appears underneath the dove; the shield is braced by two olive-green-coloured (pantone 574 C) olive branches, which along with the white dove constitute symbols of peace.

4. Government

Cyprus is an independent sovereign Republic with a presidential system of government. The constitution provides for separate executive, legislative and judicial branches of government with independent powers. The President is both Head of State and Government.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Location, area and population

Situated at the north-eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus, with an area of 9.251 square km (3.573 square miles), is the third largest island after Sicily and Sardinia, extending 240 km (149 miles) from east to west and 100 km (62 miles) from north to south. It is strategically situated at the crossroads of Europe, Africa and Asia, and in close proximity to the busy trade route linking Europe with the Middle East, Russia, Central Asia and Far East. Cyprus' geographic location has been a major factor influencing the course of the island's history throughout the centuries.

The population of Cyprus in the Government controlled area of the Republic was estimated at 904.700 in December 2021 and is distributed in the districts as follows:

- Lefkosia (Nicosia) [Capital of Cyprus] 351.200
- Lemesos (Limassol) 253.500
- Larnaka (Larnaca) 150.500
- Pafos (Paphos) 99.600
- Ammochostos (Famagusta) 49.900

2. Natural regions

Cyprus may be divided into the following natural regions:

(a) The Troodos (or southern) range. This is a dome-shaped highland of infertile igneous rocks forming the backbone of the island and situated in the central-west part of the island. It is a region of high relief rising to 1.951 metres in Mount Olympus. Several rivers spring radially from Troodos ending in the sea. The forests which cover the Troodos massif combined with its steep slopes and precipices and narrow valleys and crevices help create beautiful scenery. The hard igneous rocks are surrounded by a lower belt of dome-shaped pillow lava, a most infertile area, which levels gradually towards the coast.

(b) The Keryneia (or northern) range. This northern mountain range, mainly of limestone, rises up to 1.024 metres at Kyparissovouno. Part of this range consists of finger-shaped mountains known as "Pendadaktylos" (five-fingers). It is in this beautiful mountain range that the three famous castles of St. Hilarion, Voufavento and Kantara are found. A number of crevices have helped the development of a network of communication with the northern coastal valleys. Karpasia, the north-eastern part of the range, is a continuation of Pendadaktylos consisting of hills, slopes and valleys free of foldings and other tectonic features.

(c) The Mesaoria or Central plain. The Central plain is situated amidst the Troodos and Keryneia mountain ranges and has a low relief, not exceeding 180 metres near Lefkosia. This plain is composed of flysch-type rocks carried by rivers from the Troodos and Keryneia ranges and was formed during a very recent chronological period.

(d) The Coastlands. Cyprus is almost surrounded by coastal valleys: In the north is the Keryneia valley with its narrow dentilated coasts; in the south are the Larnaka and Lemesos valleys; in the west are the Pafos and Chrysochou valleys; in the east is the Ammochostos valley. The soils are alluvial and fertile suitable for agricultural activities.

3. Natural vegetation

Notwithstanding its small size, Cyprus has a great variety of natural vegetation. This includes 1.760 different kinds of plants, out of which 132 are considered as endemic to Cyprus. According to Eratosthenes (275-195 BC), a Greek botanist, most of Cyprus, even the Mesaoria, was heavily forested in antiquity. Considerable remnants of these forests survive on the Troodos and Keryneia Ranges and locally at lower altitudes. Nowadays about 18% of the whole island is classified as State Forest Land. This includes forests of conifers such as the Calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia*), Black pine (*Pinus nigra*), Cedar (*Cedrus libani* ssp. *brevifolia*), Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and small scale plantations of Eucalypts. Where the forest has been destroyed, tall (4-6 m. high) shrub communities of *Arbutus andrachne*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Olea europaea*, *Styrax officinalis*, *Quercus coccifera* and *Juniperus phoenicia* may survive and form a special type of vegetation, the maquis. Such maquis cover to a great extent Akamas and Carpass peninsula. Over most of the island untilled ground bears a grazed covering of garigue, largely composed of low (less than 3 m. high) bushes of *Cistus* ssp. *Genista spaelata*, *Calycotome villosa*, *Lithodora hispidula*, *Phagnalon rupestre* and locally, *Pistacia lentiscus*, associated with a wide variety of annual and perennial herbs. Where grazing is excessive this cover is soon reduced and an impoverished batha remains, consisting principally of *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Thymus capitatus*, *Fumana* ssp., *Micromeria* spp. and a few stunted herbs.

4. Birds and animals

Cyprus has been endowed with a rich fauna including a large number of endemic birds, reptiles and other animals. Because of its position, Cyprus is also a vital stop-over place for thousands of migratory birds which find the island an ideal place for both feeding and refuge. Among the animals moufflon occupies an outstanding position and is considered as one of the natural treasures of the island. Moufflon belongs to the sheep family but this species is unique to the world. This interesting and noble beast, which is the symbol of the Cyprus Republic and used on its coins, has long been in danger of extinction, but today is a fully protected animal.

5. Climate

Cyprus has an intense Mediterranean climate with the typical seasonal rhythm strongly marked in respect of temperature, rainfall and weather generally. Hot dry summers from mid-May to mid-September and rainy, rather changeable, winters from November to mid-March are separated by short autumn and spring seasons of rapid change in weather conditions.

Weather conditions in 2021

The area average precipitation in the non-occupied area of Cyprus for the period January-December 2021 was about 451mm or 90% of normal (1961-1990). Rainfall above normal was recorded in January, in August, in September and in December. In the remaining months, the amount of rainfall was below normal value. Extremely dry months were February, May and October. The area average precipitation of May (0,0 mm) was the lowest for May since 1941.

The mean air temperature for the year as a total was about 1,3°C above normal. Positive deviation from the normal temperature greater than 2,0°C was recorded during the period January – February, in May, in August and in November. In the remaining months, the deviations from the normal temperature were smaller. Negative deviation from the normal temperature was recorded only in June. Heat wave conditions (maximum daily temperature above 40°C) prevailed during the period 28-30 of June, during the periods 1-2, 8-12, 14-17, 27-28 and 30-31 of July and during the periods 1-7, 20-21 and 23-27 of August. The daily maximum temperature of 45,7°C, recorded in Athalassa Park area in Nicosia city on the 4th of August, was the 4th highest temperature ever recorded in Cyprus. Also, the daily maximum temperature of 44,5°C, recorded in Astromeritis village on the 3rd of August, was the highest temperature ever recorded in the above village.

The mean daily sunshine duration for the year as a whole was 9,4 hours or 107% of normal. During the year, various extreme or extraordinary meteorological phenomena occurred locally like severe rainfalls, floods and

severe thunderstorms (January, September, November and December), severe hailstorms (March, August, November and December), extreme low temperatures (March and April), extremely high temperatures (April, May, July and August), strong winds (January, September, November and December), and tornadoes and waterspouts (January, November and December).

Finally, snowfall was recorded in January, in February, in March, in April, in November and in December over Troodos Mountains.

Month	Actual precipitation (2021) (mm)	Normal precipitation (1961-1990) (mm)	Actual/ normal precipitation (%)
January	118,6	102,4	116
February	21,8	81,6	27
March	43,3	61,9	70
April	15,9	29,9	53
May	0,0	19,6	0
June	2,5	6,0	42
July	1,1	2,6	42
August	3,4	2,9	117
September	9,1	4,5	202
October	6,6	32,7	20
November	30,7	53,3	58
December	200,6	105,6	190
Total	453,6	503,0	90

Month	Difference between mean daily maximum and normal temp. 1981-2010 (°C)	Difference between mean daily minimum and normal temp. 1981-2010 (°C)	Mean difference (°C)
January	2,9	1,6	2,3
February	3,5	1,0	2,2
March	1,0	-0,1	0,5
April	2,3	0,3	1,3
May	3,8	1,9	2,8
June	0,4	-0,6	-0,1
July	2,7	1,4	2,1
August	2,9	1,3	2,1
September	0,8	0,2	0,5
October	1,3	-0,2	0,5
November	3,6	2,1	2,8
December	0,8	0,6	0,7
Mean	2,2	0,8	1,5

HISTORY

1. Historical background

Cyprus, according to mythology, is the birthplace of Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty who was born in Pafos, where she had risen from the sea. The island is both an ancient land, with an eleven thousand-year-old history and civilisation, and a young independent Republic since 1960.

The dawn of civilization in Cyprus, according to archaeological evidence, goes back to the 9th millennium BC when the island was populated by its Neolithic inhabitants. The island acquired its Greek character after it was settled by the Mycenaean-Achaean Greeks between the 13th and 11th century BC. The Achaean Greeks established city kingdoms in the island on the Mycenaean model and introduced the Greek language and the Greek way of life, which exercised a lasting influence throughout the history of Cyprus. In the mid-9th century BC Phoenician settlers began to arrive, concentrating mainly in the coastal city of Kition.

The island was well known for its prosperity -its copper mines and forest. Given its wealth, it became an object of contest among the great powers of the Eastern Mediterranean in antiquity: the Assyrians, the Egyptians and the Persians, who in turn became its masters (8th-4th century BC). Alexander the Great finally liberated the island from the Persians. On the partition of the Persian Empire, Cyprus retained its Greek identity as one of the most significant parts of the Hellenistic state of the Ptolemies (310-30 BC); later, between 30 BC and 330 AD, Cyprus became part of the Roman Empire. It was then that Christianity came to Cyprus as a result of the visit, in 45 AD, of the Apostles Paul and Barnabas who converted the Roman Proconsul and thereby made Cyprus the first country in the world to be ruled by a Christian.

On the division of the Roman Empire in 395 AD, Cyprus became a province of the Greek-speaking world of Byzantium and its ethnic heritage was kept alive. The Greek language and culture also prevailed throughout the centuries that followed even though Cyprus came under the rule of successive foreign powers -King Richard I (the Lionheart) of England who occupied the island on his way to the Third Crusade and the Knights of Templar (1191-1192), the Franks (Lusignans) (1192-1489), Venetians (1489-1571), Ottoman Turks (1571-1878) and British (1878-1960), when Great Britain rented Cyprus from Turkey in exchange of a British promise to help Turkey against Russia. In 1914 Great Britain annexed the island and Cyprus became a British Colony.

The Greek Cypriots mounted an anti-colonial liberation struggle against British rule from 1955 to 1959. In 1960 Cyprus gained its independence and became a constitutional Republic on the basis of the Zurich-London agreements. Greece, Turkey and Great Britain were to stand as guarantors of Cyprus' independence under the Zurich-London agreements and Britain would retain two sovereign base areas. The military bases, one at Akrotiri, Episkopi and the other at Dhekelia, cover 2,7% of the island's territory.

Political power was to be shared between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on a 7:3 ratio. This gave the Turkish Cypriot community (a numerical minority of 18% of the population) 30% representation in the government and state institutions. In addition, the Turkish Cypriot community has veto rights on major issues.

2. Turkey's military invasion and occupation

Relations between the two communities had for centuries been peaceful and amicable. However, certain provisions on the Zurich-London agreements and the 1960 Constitution (which were effectively imposed on the people of Cyprus) were to prove conducive to domestic conflict and foreign interference. The Constitution itself emphasised differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots thereby encouraging divisive rather than integrative tendencies between the two communities. Greek Cypriots were determined to strengthen the unity of the state but the Turkish Cypriot leadership, at the strong urging of Turkey, sought ethnic segregation and geographic separation. This resulted in the intercommunal clashes of 1963-1964, the drawing up of the dividing "green line" running through Lefkosia and the constant efforts on the part of Turkish Cypriot extremists to promote Turkey's partitionist and expansionist designs.

The coup on 15 July 1974, perpetrated against the legal government of the Republic of Cyprus by the military of junta ruling Greece at the time, gave Turkey a long-awaited pretext to invade the island on 20 July 1974 in violation of the UN Charter, international law and the principles governing the conduct among nations. As a result 36,2% of the Republic of Cyprus was occupied (the northern part, representing 70% of the economic potential) and still remains under Turkey's military control. About 200.000 Greek Cypriots -over a third of the population- were displaced, becoming refugees in their own country, while the Turkish Cypriots were compelled to move to the occupied part of the island in compliance with Turkey's policy of ethnic segregation. About 1.200 Greek Cypriots are still missing as a result of the invasion. It has not been possible to ascertain their fate because Turkey refuses to cooperate fully in resolving this humanitarian issue.

Today, 43.000 Turkish troops still occupy the Republic of Cyprus illegally. More than 160.000 colonists from Turkey were brought to Cyprus and settled in the occupied areas, in violation of international law, with the aim of changing the demography of the island. In view of mass emigration of Turkish Cypriots from the occupied areas (due to the conditions created by Turkey's occupation) the total number of Turkey's troops and settlers is now much greater than that of the remaining Turkish Cypriots. In order to consolidate the de facto division, the Turkish Cypriot leadership unilaterally declared the occupied areas an "independent state" in 1983. This act of secession against the Republic of Cyprus was declared "legally invalid" by the UN Security Council, which also called for its withdrawal. No country in the world but Turkey recognises that illegal regime.

The illegal regime and Turkey have also followed a systematic policy of "turkification" in the occupied areas while destroying much of the island's eleven thousand-year-old cultural heritage.

Another tragic occurrence is the eviction of the enclaved Greek Cypriots from their homes occupied by Turkey. While after the invasion there were 20.000 people enclaved, less than 400, mostly elderly, remain today.

3. Member of the European Union

On 1 May 2004 the Republic of Cyprus became a full member of the European Union (EU). Accession to the EU was a natural choice for Cyprus, dictated by its culture, civilization, history, its European outlook and adherence to the ideals of democracy, freedom and justice.

The application of the EU laws and regulation (the *acquis communautaire*) is suspended in the area under military occupation by Turkey, pending a solution to the occupation and forcible division of the country. Meanwhile, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in cooperation with the EU Commission, has been promoting arrangement to facilitate increases economic transactions between the two communities and improve the standard living of Turkish Cypriots, who are also victims of Turkey's military aggression against Cyprus. While Cyprus has a lot to benefit from EU membership, it also has a lot to offer as a member state. Strategically situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and Asia, Cyprus is becoming an even more important regional business center, as well as an international communications and transport hub. It is also a prospective energy (natural gas) provider for Europe.

Given its modern infrastructure, sound legal system, tax incentives, low crime rate and educated labour force, Cyprus is a favourite regional operations platform for European and other international companies.

Since its accession to the EU, Cyprus has undergone significant structural reforms that have transforms its economic landscape. Trade and interest rates have been liberalized, while price controls and investment restrictions have been lifted. Private financing has been introduced for the construction and operation of major infrastructure projects and monopolies have been abolished.

The new political context created by the accession to the EU is also expected to impact positively on the efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement to the division of Cyprus that will reunite its people and reintegrate its economy.

Cyprus held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union for the first time from July 1st-December 31st, 2012. During this period an agreement on the Unitary Patent Package and on the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) was reached, negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with Japan were launched, while the same negotiations with Singapore were completed. Significant progress was also achieved on the Multiannual Financial Framework and the Common European Asylum System.

ECONOMY

Developments in the Cyprus economy during 2021

Following the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 when the Cyprus economy recorded a contraction, in 2021 the economy recovered and returned to its pre-crisis levels. More specifically, in 2021 GDP increased by 6,6% in real terms, as opposed to a contraction of 4,4% in 2020.

The positive GDP growth in 2021 from the expenditure side was mainly driven by higher exports and by private and public consumption. Private consumption increased by 4,5% in real terms, whereas government consumption recorded an increase of 6,6%. Gross fixed capital formation was influenced mainly by decreases in transport equipment and also dwellings and recorded a decrease of 4,2%. Imports in real terms increased at a rate of 9% following the increase in private consumption. Exports, increased significantly at a rate of 13,6%, reflecting the significant increase in tourist arrivals.

The tourism sector, following the gradual abolition of the travel restrictions due to the pandemic, recovered significantly in 2021 with arrivals reaching 1.936.931 compared to 631.609 in 2020, recording an increase of 206,7%, and a decrease of 51,3% compared to the pre-pandemic levels of 2019.

The labour market in 2021 improved, and the unemployment rate averaged at 7.5%, recording a marginal decrease of 0.1 percentage points compared to the average of 2020. A challenging issue however is the relatively high rate of youth unemployment, as well as long-term unemployment. Despite this, youth unemployment has been on a declining path since 2013 falling to 17,1% in 2021 from 18,2% in 2020. Long-term unemployment, which has been on a declining path since 2015, averaged at 2,5% in 2021 compared to 2,1% in 2020.

Inflation, as measured by the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), turned positive again and averaged at 2,3% in 2021 from a negative rate of 1,1% in 2020. Inflation is driven by developments in international oil prices, with a significant impact on domestic prices of energy products. For the period January-December 2021, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the largest change was noted in Transport (8,6%).

General government budget balance remained in deficit during 2021 of about 1,7% of GDP, recording a substantial improvement of 4,1 percentage points of GDP compared to a deficit of 5,8% of GDP in 2020. Primary balance turned positive reaching 0,1% of GDP compared to a primary deficit of 3,7% of GDP in 2020. Public debt, decreased significantly to 101% of GDP in 2021, as compared to 113,5% in 2020.

The Current Account balance recorded an improvement, with the deficit decreasing from 10,1% of GDP in 2020, to 6,8% of GDP in 2021. The reduction in the current account deficit resulted from the improved surplus in services and the lower deficit of the secondary income. The aforementioned developments were partly offset by increased deficits in goods and primary income.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Length

1 metre (m)	= 1.000 millimetres	= 1,09361 yards
1 kilometre (km)	= 1.000 metres	= 0,621371 miles

Area

1 square metre (m ²)	= million square millimetres	= 1,195 square yards
1 square kilometre	= million square metres	= 247,1 acres
1 hectare (ha)	= 10.000 square metres	= 2,471 acres

Volume

1 cubic metre (m ³)	= million cubic centimetres	= 1,30795 cubic yards
L alc100%	= litre of alcohol 100%	

Capacity

1 litre (l)	= 1 cubic decimetre	= 0,2200 gallon
1 hectolitre (hl)	= 100 litres	= 22,00 gallons

Weight

1 kilogram (kg)	=1.000 grams or 10	= 2,20462 pounds
1 metric tonne (t)	=1.000 kilograms	= 1,10231 short tons or 0,9842 long ton

CURRENCY

Currency Unit	= 1 Euro	= 100 cent
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SYMBOLS USED

n.a.	= not applicable
...	= not available or not separately reported
n.e.	= not estimated or not applicable
0	= nil, zero or less than half the final digit shown
-	= to indicate negative numbers
p	= provisional, preliminary data
r	= revised data
e	= estimate
b	= break in time series
n.e.c.	= not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	= not elsewhere stated or specified
incl.	= including
cont'd	= continued
000's	= thousand
mn	= million
€000's	= thousand euro
€mn	= million euro
c	= confidential statistical information
s	= secondary confidential statistical information

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