Cyprus: A deforestation exposure assessment

Headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.1%</th>
<th>193 ha</th>
<th>Cattle products</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of EU's total deforestation exposure is linked to Cyprus's imports, after adjusting for re-exports</td>
<td>Cyprus's average deforestation exposure in 2019-2021, after adjusting for re-exports</td>
<td>made up 28.3% of Cyprus's total deforestation exposure in 2019-2021, after adjusting for re-exports</td>
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Methodological note

This analysis provides the deforestation footprint of Cyprus's imports and is useful for highlighting hotspots and trends in deforestation exposure from a global perspective. Results should be interpreted against the methods used and their associated limitations. Please refer to the end of the factsheet for some key considerations, or read the full methods note for more detail.

Direct trade deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

From a direct trade perspective, on average between 2019 and 2021, Cyprus was most exposed to deforestation in Argentina (17.4 ha, 17.7%), followed by Brazil (9.38 ha, 9.6%) and Indonesia (8.42 ha, 8.6%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were soy (18.6 ha, 18.9%), cattle products (13 ha, 13.3%) and sunflower seed (11.2 ha, 11.4%). In Argentina, the most important commodity for Cyprus's deforestation exposure was soy (16.5 ha, 95.1%), followed by dry beans (0.617 ha, 3.5%). In Brazil, the most important commodity was cattle products (4.57 ha, 48.7%), followed by coffee (4.08 ha, 43.5%).

After adjusting for re-exports, on average between 2019 and 2021, Cyprus was most exposed to deforestation in Brazil (67.5 ha, 34.9%), followed by Argentina (23.9 ha, 12.4%) and Côte d’Ivoire (15.1 ha, 7.8%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were cattle products (54.7 ha, 28.3%), soy (54.1 ha, 28%) and coffee (13 ha, 6.7%). In Brazil, the most important commodity for Cyprus’s deforestation exposure was cattle products (42.9 ha, 63.7%), followed by soy (20.3 ha, 30%). In Argentina, the most important commodity was soy (22.8 ha, 95.2%), followed by cattle products (0.644 ha, 2.7%).
Deforestation exposure by commodity and perspective

Cyprus’s total deforestation exposure was larger from the re-export adjusted perspective (193 ha), and smaller from the direct trade perspective (98 ha). For more information about these different perspectives, see the accompanying methods note. Numbers are average annual exposure from 2019 to 2021.

Deforestation exposure by commodity over time

The following charts show trends over time in re-export adjusted deforestation exposure, for each commodity. Overall, Cyprus’s total exposure decreased between 2014 and 2021 by 42.6 ha, a change of -18.8%. Of the seven EUDR commodities, the biggest change in absolute terms was for soy, which saw a decrease of -51.7 ha over the time series (-49.5%). The biggest change in relative terms was for oil palm, which saw a decrease of -84.1% (-6.32 ha) over the time series. The commodities are shown in decreasing order of deforestation exposure over the time series. Note that there is lower confidence in the last data point in the time series (2021) due to data limitations.
Comparison with deforestation exposure of other EU countries

After adjusting for re-exports, Cyprus ranks 27th among EU countries for deforestation exposure, accounting for 0.1% of the EU total. Looking instead at the deforestation per 1,000 tonnes of imported material, Cyprus ranks 17th, with its deforestation exposure per 1,000 tonnes (0.13 ha/kt) lower than the EU median of 0.14 ha/kt.

Interpreting this factsheet

To identify the most important commodities and countries globally for Cyprus's deforestation exposure, this factsheet uses the best available data linking commodities to deforestation at the global scale, based on conversion of natural forests with canopy cover of at least 25%. Due to data availability limitations, we are unable to extend deforestation estimates robustly to some more processed materials, particularly affecting rubber and wood-based estimates in our results. Deforestation definitions used and commodity coverage is therefore not in full alignment with EUDR definitions and scope. For these reasons, estimates presented in these factsheets should be interpreted with caution and as likely underestimates of the true deforestation footprint associated with commodity use. We refer you to our methods note for further details.

Contact us

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For methods information, data sources, and frequently asked questions, please refer to the accompanying methods note.

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