

TABLE 4

REPORTING ON SDGs: DESCRIPTION OF MAIN FORWARD-LOOKING MEASURES AND THEIR ESTIMATED IMPACT

SDG	List of main contributing measures	Estimated impact of the measures (qualitative and/or quantitative)
1.No poverty	1. Introduction of National Minimum Wage.	<p>The introduction of a national minimum wage has entered its final stages of the social dialogue on the measure. The relevant impact analyses have been completed and also updated, taking into account the effects of the pandemic as well.</p> <p>The aim is to establish a reliable and transparent mechanism for initial determination of the Minimum Wage level and the adjustment of the minimum wage at regular intervals over time to maintain system effectiveness.</p>
	2. Pension System Reform.	<p>Social dialogue on the reform of the pensions system started in July 2021 in the Labour Advisory Body. The government's aim is to modernize the pension system in order to tackle existing problems and provide adequate income replacement for all. Studies related to the reform of the pension system will be completed within 2022.</p>

	3. Guaranteed Minimum income (basic needs, housing and allowance for disability).	<p>Ongoing action</p> <p>GMI: For 2021 approximately €163.184 mln were provided for 23,533 beneficiaries.</p> <p>GMI-Housing: For 2021 approximately €10.811mln were provided for 4,002 beneficiaries.</p> <p>GMI-disability: For 2021 approximately €3.822 mln were provided for 10,236 beneficiaries.</p>
2.Zero hunger	1. Cyprus Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan for the period 2023–2027 is currently under preparation. The provisions under the new CAP require an enhanced Green Architecture and the consideration of Farm to Fork Strategy of the EU.	Contribution towards sustainable food production, sustainable farm management and environmentally and climate-friendly practices and methods.
	2. Agri-environmental measures and eco-schemes will be introduced in order to significantly reduce Cyprus' underperformance in sustainable agriculture (e.g. promoting practices that reduce the need for pesticides, increased budget for organic farming, together with significant higher target for land under organic, measures that include the substitution of chemical fertilisers).	
	3. National plan to introduce healthy eating courses for school-aged children.	Encourage healthy eating habits.
3.Good health and well-being	1. Treatment interventions for substance use disorders.	100% coverage of the interventions that include pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services.

	2. Operation of a National Air Quality Monitoring Network which consists of nine monitoring stations fully equipped with automatic real time instruments measuring the pollutants covered by the relevant EU Air Quality Directive.	Warning the public and especially the vulnerable groups (children, the elderly and patients) and the workers working in open spaces in case of high pollutants concentration in the atmosphere.
	3. National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS and the management and control of TB are in place.	Monitoring and control of the diseases
4. Quality education	1. Re-operation of the STEM education programme in nine All-Day Optional schools (Primary Education).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital skills development. • Scientific literacy development. • Increase the participation of girls in STEM Education.
	2. Training programmes for young people aged 15-29 not in education, employment, or training (NEETs) to acquire basic knowledge and skills.	2021-2027: 2.800 beneficiaries, budget €5,0mln.
	3. Literacy Program (running in all Gymnasiums). (Secondary Education).	Support on functional literacy, while also preventing school and social exclusion.
	4. The provision of second chance education and lifelong learning is taking place with the functionality of five Evening Schools, which are addressed to adolescent students (Secondary Education).	The Evening Schools include literacy programs, which support adolescent students develop a basic body of knowledge in the subjects of Greek Language, Mathematics and English.
5. Gender equality	1. STEAM and STEM education projects and also training at the school level and centrally promote the participation of girls in technology related activities.	Increase in the number of girls engaging into technology related activities.
	2. Operation of The Women's House, an interdisciplinary centre, where professionals from various disciplines and state	Support and treatment to women who are victims of violence.

	officials including Clinical Psychologists, Social Workers, and specially trained Police Officers work together.	
	3. Ex-officio inspections (approx. 200-300 per year) and examination of complaints under the Equal Pay Legislation.	Enhance compliance and provide information for employers on the provisions of the legislation.
6.Clean water and sanitation	1. Water Resource Management Reform under RRP.	Ensure the cooperation and joint effort of all stakeholders in the water sector (Government, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Local Authorities). Economies of scale will be achieved which will lead to the improvement and development of water infrastructures.
	2. Creation of District Organizations for Local Administration under New legal framework for Local Authorities Reform.	
	3. Approval of the 10-year National Investment Plan in the Water sector of Cyprus.	
7.Affordable and clean energy	1. Installation of thermal insulation on roofs of existing houses and/or installation of photovoltaic system (PV) with the net metering method, of solar water production systems of water use in houses, expansion of PV and the installation of smart meters in homes for the plugging-in and charging of electric or hybrid vehicles.	The approval of the Investment Plan will determine the next decade strategy in water management sector and the Governmental commitment to implement it.
	2. Reduced prices on electricity tariffs, replacement of energy-intensive electrical appliances, financial incentives for upgrading the energy efficiency of their houses and/or installation of PV with the net metering method.	Protection of vulnerable consumers.
	3. Electricity interconnection between Cyprus, Crete, and Israel (Euroasia Interconnector).	Energy security, Transition to green economy, increase of RES penetration.
	4. New legislation was put into force to enable the use of LPG as a fuel for cars (Autogas). This legislation is supplemented with legislation for the safety considerations and aspects of	Creation of a new economic sector. e.g. technicians, inspectors, etc. who deal with Autogas.

	LPG fueling stations as well as the premises where LPG fueled cars are inspected, serviced, converted, etc.	Possible reduction of hazardous for the environment emissions due to the conversion of cars by using LPG instead of conventional fuels.
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. New ambitious Long-Term Economic Strategy (LTES) has been recently finalised, aiming for a new growth model.	Transform Cyprus into a productive, green, and digitalized economy, resilient to external shocks, and at the same time encompassing a fair and inclusive society.
	2. The operation of four mobile units of Performance Management System (PES) for NEETs (announced 7/2022).	The development and operation of mobile units of PES will promote outreach activities for NEETs in all districts of Cyprus with the purpose to minimize the risks of social exclusion and increasing the opportunities for their integration in the labour market.
	3. Adoption of legislation regulating telework.	Telework as a flexible working arrangement will be regulated. Legally binding rights for employees will lead to increased use of telework which will lead to increased participation and flexibility in the labour market.
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. Adoption of a National Digital Strategy developed through four portfolios, each one addressing the challenges, gaps, and impediments of the sector, namely, the Digital Government, Digital Infrastructure, Digital Economy, and Digital Society Portfolio.	Cyprus aims to become a fit-for-the-future society and know-ledge-based economy enabled by digital and emerging technologies that will drive economic prosperity and competitiveness and position the country as a resilient player

		in the European digital economy and a regional science and high-tech hub.
	2. Development and adoption of a comprehensive national R&I policy.	Support the R&I ecosystem, and enhance links between policymaking and implementation.
	3. New Industrial Strategy.	Enhance the Cyprus circular economy model.
10. Reduced Inequalities	1. Set up of an inspection mechanism – Equality Law.	Safeguard the enforcement of the Equality Law. Inspections also investigate issues relating to undeclared and illegal work.
	2. Vocational orientation and training to third-country nationals.	Facilitate integration of third country nationals in the labour market.
	3. Integration measures targeting the education sector. The Greek language courses for adults and minors as well as mediation services in schools.	Improve language skills and promote inclusion in society.
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. Enhancement of sustainable modes of transport (public transport, cycling, pedestrians, disable people).	Accessibility and attractiveness of the favorable sustainable modes of transport and reduction of the greenhouse gas emission footprint of the transport sector.
	2. Smart city strategy coordinated by the newly established Deputy Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digital Policy includes strategic sustainable urban planning and ‘Smart Cyprus’ actions. At the present time, the three priorities, as indicated by the main municipalities of Cyprus are smart parking, smart lighting and smart waste collection management solutions. is the main focus of a planned Smart City strategy.	Improve quality of life for citizens and special groups of people and encourage modal shift.
	3. Three local government reform bills approved in March 2022 aim at creating more efficient local authorities. Changes	The new laws guarantee the administrative and financial

	include reducing the number of municipalities from 30 to 20 and the clustering of local councils. The new administrative system is due to take effect in 2024.	autonomy of municipalities to make them economically viable; empower local councils to pool resources for communal services such as garbage collection, public transport and street cleaning; and allow for the creation of district clusters to run services including water supply and waste management.
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. Municipal Waste Management Plan 2021-2027.	Increase in the separate collection of municipal waste and of preparation for reuse and recycling to 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035, reduction in waste generation as well as reduction in the landfill of waste.
	2. Waste Prevention Programme 2021-2027.	
	3. Action Plan for the Circular Economy 2021-2027 Separate collection of municipal waste.	
13. Climate Action		
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	1. Climate Change is integrating within Environment and Sustainable Development curricula and the inclusion in schools' sustainable environmental policy mitigation and adaption measures such as greening the school environment, green technologies, waste management.	The creation of a sustainable school which will provide a healthy, environmental and resilient school environment for all.
	2. Long Term Strategy for Climate Change- Under Finalization (expected to be submitted by June 2022).	Implementing the strategy is expected to boost investment, net exports and have a positive impact on positive finances in the long-run.
	3. Introduction of natural gas via LNG import infrastructure and possibly domestic resources as well as the EuroAsia Interconnector project for the electricity interconnection between Cyprus, Israel and Crete.	Increase of renewable energy penetration, improvement of conditions for demand response via network modernisation and regulatory changes

		and full implementation of a competitive electricity market and achievement of energy security.
14. Life Below Water	1. Cyprus has designated marine areas under various protection regimes. These include six Natura 2000 areas, one Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI), four Marine Protected Areas with fisheries restrictions, six Marine Protected Areas, six areas with Artificial Reefs that are strictly fisheries no-take zones, one offshore Fisheries Restriction Area, and one additional offshore area which was proposed as a Natura 2000 area.	Sustainable Management and Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems.
	2. Actions that deal with the increase of scientific knowledge, enhancement of the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, such as surveys on sensitive benthic habitats (e.g. deep sea) and species (e.g. cetaceans).	Identification of new sensitive habitats to be protected and increase of knowledge on sensitive species.
	3. Revision of the national management plan, in regard to harvesting and overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices.	Monitoring of Harvesting, Overfishing, Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.
15. Life On Land	1. EU Biodiversity Strategy.	Good Conservation Status of habitats and Species.
	2. National Biodiversity Strategy.	
	3. Implementation of Habitats and Birds Directives.	
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1. Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming in Foreign Policy has been drawn up.	Promote the rights of women and girls everywhere.
	2. The newly established Independent Authority against Corruption is considered the dedicated entity for promoting integrity and preventing and combatting corruption.	To undertake all necessary initiatives and actions to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of the actions of the public service, the broader public sector and the private sector in the prevention and fight against corruption, as well as

		to ensure, in the best and most efficient way, the implementation, progress, monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategy against Corruption.
	3. The law on Prevention and Combating of Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons and the Protection of Victims.	Protection and promotion of the rights of the victims, including support and protection of child victims of trafficking.
17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. Participation in various European Projects for capacity building activities is providing expertise on how to integrate SDGs in Higher Education curricula in South Africa, Asia and Middle East countries (Unit of Education for Environment and Sustainable Development).	Awareness and information regarding SDGs implementation in various regions. Exchange of experiences, ideas and good practices. Visibility of the Cyprus policies on ESD and contribution on the formation of policies of other countries. Common language of communication, share vision and joint work for common tasks.
	2. Cyprus has doubled its development fund in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 2022 and tripled its fund for scholarships to be provided to developing and other third countries.	From €50,000 in 2021 to €150,000 in 2022.
	3. Cyprus is cooperating with international partners to provide some development assistance to African countries, such as the Central African Republic and Mozambique, through development programs.	Impact on health and on peace, creation of stronger institutions and increase of citizen's participation.