

Cyprus Timber Market Statement – October 2013

1. General economic trends affecting the forest and forest industries sector

Cyprus has a small, open, services-oriented economy, with micro-services and family-owned enterprises. For a very long period, Cyprus maintained a GDP growth. In 2012, GDP per capita in PPS in Cyprus amounted to 91% of the EU-27 average and is expected to decline in 2013 and 2014. Economic activity was badly affected by the accident in July 2011 that destroyed the Vassilikos electricity producing plant, which accounted for half of the island's total generating capacity. Domestic demand, traditionally the main driver of growth, decreased considerably in 2012, due to tightening bank lending conditions along with a worsening external environment and a persistent financial market uncertainty.

The economy of Cyprus exhibited a negative growth rate for 2012 after the positive growth rates in 2011 and 2010. Specifically, the growth rate decreased by -2,4% for 2012, compared to the corresponding increasing rates of 0,5% in 2011 and 1,3% in 2010.

The economic slump during 2012 was mainly due to the negative growth rates in the activities of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Other Service Activities.

The primary sector of the economy exhibited a negative growth rate of -2,4% in 2012, compared to 2,8% increase in 2011. Moreover, the secondary sector of the economy continued its negative growth rates for fourth consecutive year, -12,5% in 2012, -6,6% in 2011, -4,0% in 2010 and -11,6% in 2009. The tertiary sector, primarily engaged with the production and delivery of services, registered a negative growth rate of -0,3% in 2012, which is the first negative performance during the last twenty years.

The sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing exhibited a negative growth rate -2,4% in real terms for 2012, compared to positive growth rates that appeared in 2011 and 2010, 2,8% and 3,3% respectively.

The main economic indicators for years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are presented in **Table A**.

2. Policy measures

Forest Legislation

In 2012, a new Forest Legislation (Forest Law and Regulations) was voted by the House of Representatives. The Forest Law and Regulations are setting the relevant legal framework for the Conservation, Protection, Sustainable Management and Development of the forests of Cyprus.

European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR)

In 2012, a draft law for the implementation of European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR), has been formulated and sent to the Legal Service for legal vetting. This draft regulates

the trade of local timber and requires from those who place timber for first time on the market to have a due diligence system in place. The draft law sets penalties and fines.

Forest Policy

During 2011, the draft of a new Forest Policy was formulated. In 2012 a public consultation was conducted, the draft was finalized and sent to the Council of Ministers for adoption.

This Policy Statement sets the following strategic priorities:

1. Conservation of forests and other wooded lands,
2. Protection of forests from fire and other abiotic and biotic agents,
3. Improvement and expansion of forests and the vegetation in general,
4. Adaptation of forests to climate change and enhancement of the contribution of forests to climate change,
5. Protection of biodiversity, landscapes and cultural heritage,
6. Promotion of forest recreation and tourism,
7. Provision of employment and improvement of the quality of life for the residents of mountainous areas,
8. Strengthening of the protective role of forests and their role in addressing desertification,
9. Production of timber and other forest products,
10. Strengthening of forest education and enlightenment and promotion of forest research,
11. Construction and improvement of infrastructure,
12. Alignment with European and international forest policy,
13. Improvement and strengthening of the policy framework and the administrative and institutional framework.

The National Forest Programme

A decision for the formulation of a new National Forest Programme which will lead and steer the forest policy development and planning has been recently taken.

Research and development policies

Scientific research and knowledge have been the backbone of most policy related decisions and actions taken by the Department of Forests. For instance, the development of the existing National Forest Program and the formulation of the new Forest Policy were based on such knowledge. Similarly, the adoption of forestry measures in the Rural Development Plan 2004 - 2006 and Rural Development Programme 2007 – 2013 and the procedure for the formulation of the Cyprus Criteria and Indicators for SFM have also taken into consideration the scientific research and knowledge.

During the last years, there has been a noticeable improvement on the quality, the quantity and the accuracy of information collected by the Department of Forests

concerning the state and the development of national forest resources. Collecting mechanisms have been redesigned to comply with modern trends, needs and technologies i.e. GPS, GIS, remote sensing etc.

A considerable number of applied research programs dealing with the management and exploitation of forests resources is elaborated in Cyprus.

The capacity of research institutions in Cyprus has been strengthened, especially during the last years, through various projects and co-operation on national and regional level. Funding is ensured either through the national budget or other international sources.

Energy and the forest sector

Cyprus does not have indigenous energy sources except for the small contribution of renewables. The recent gas discovery (December 2011) in Cyprus's Exclusive Economic Zone is very promising for the diversification of energy sources, allowing Cyprus to move away from its excessive reliance on oil imports.

Cyprus has strong potential for the production of solar energy. Measures for the installation of photovoltaic systems on the public and private buildings are now in place.

Today 5 Aeolian parks are under operation with total power of 146,7 MW. 1039 small photovoltaic systems and 12 biomass/biogas units were established with a total power of 17,64 MW and 8,76 MW respectively.

Projects like these will help Cyprus in meeting the 2020 targets regarding production of energy from renewable sources.

The exploitation of biomass from Cyprus forests is uneconomical mainly because of the low productivity, the steep slopes and the irregular terrain, the relatively low density of road network and the long distances between the place of production and the place of processing.

The most important factor limiting the production of biomass and negatively affecting the costs of its production are the adverse soil and climatic conditions that exist in Cyprus. It deserves to point out that from a study carried out in natural pine stands, it was found out that the average time needed for trees to reach the breast height ranges between 12 and 35 years depending on the site quality.

Therefore, the biomass production in the Cyprus forests cannot support any serious investment. According to their productive potentials, Cyprus forests can only occasionally support any biomass processing industry.

The use of industrial and municipal wastes can support only periodically small scale biomass processing industries.

Due to economic crisis and the rise in the price of heating oil the demand for firewood has further increased as private households started using firewood as alternate fuel.

Climate change and forest products markets

Climate change and forests are quite linked; On the one hand, climate change can stress forests affecting forest production and health and on the other hand forests act as a sink of carbon dioxide, playing a major role in mitigating climate change.

Climatic changes stresses Cyprus forests through higher mean annual temperatures, lower precipitation and unusual distribution, extreme weather events leading to desertification, higher forest fire risks etc. A short term plan for the mitigation of drought was prepared. Also a decision was taken for the preparation of an action plan for the adaptation of forests to climatic change.

The Department of Forests, having the essential know-how, has been focused on three measures to reduce the consequences of drought on forests. These are related to forest fire prevention and suppression, the expansion of forests through afforestation and the reforestation of degraded, burned forest areas and the effective control of grazing on forest land in order to prevent forest degradation.

The forests (living biomass) in Cyprus are estimated to contain nearly 3,57 million tons of carbon. This amount has increased during the last decade, since the annual increment for the same period exceeded the harvesting drain. Thus, more carbon is sequestered in forest than what is released in harvesting. The forests of Cyprus are capable of blocking approximately 70 thousand tons of carbon as estimated by the gross increment of the forest. This amount makes up the 0,73 % of the total 2011 emissions of carbon in Cyprus.

3. Market Drivers

Construction is one of the most important sectors for wood and wood based products and one of the main engines of the economy. Other significant markets for wood and wood based products are the furniture, kitchen utensils, fencing and outdoor- use markets. The major markets for wood and wood products experienced severe reductions in demand as the Cyprus economy entered into recession. The construction industry has been particularly badly affected by the recession. The number of building permits authorized for dwelling units for 2012 was 33% lower compared to 2011. This had a direct impact on the consumption of wood and wood based products. There has been a significant decrease in the amount of imports during 2012.

The Forestry sector in Cyprus has also been affected by the economic crisis even though the level of investment in Cyprus Forestry is very low in relation to the investments in other sectors and branches of the productive activities in Cyprus (the contribution of forestry to the Gross Domestic Production is far below 1%). The worsening external environment and the tightening financial and fiscal situation have had a major negative impact on employment and the budget of the Department of Forests. Several positions remain vacant and the available budget was decreased. Private forestry in Cyprus is almost not existed. Almost no management is carried out in private forests and therefore, the effects of the economic crisis on private forestry are not visible.

Even though the significance of forestry as a driver of the economic growth is negligible, the environmental and social outputs from the Cyprus forests are highly valued by the public. However, many of these environmental and social outputs do not have a place in

market and therefore the forest owner does not have any direct economic benefit for providing them.

In Cyprus, very few people depend exclusively on forestry. This is merely due to the low productivity of forests and the dependence of the market on the imports of finished or processed wood products. Additionally, rural depopulation has been alienating people from the forests, pushing them to urban centers where the service sector is growing.

Conversely, urbanization induces increasing demand for recreational services and option values rather than for timber products. An economic valuation study shows that the overall social and environmental value of forests exceeds by far the commercial use value of trees as wood material.

Cyprus forests provide important indirect benefits and services such as protection of soil and water resources, conservation of biological diversity, support to agricultural productivity, picnicking, camping, hiking, walking, cycling, skiing, bird-watching, sightseeing, hunting, fishing, carbon sequestration and mitigation of global warming, combating desertification, mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic plants, cones, acorns, resin etc.

The importance of ecotourism is more and more increasing as individuals come closer to nature for outdoor experiences. Several ecotourism enterprises were founded especially in communities around the forests. The importance of these enterprises is significant to rural people as a source of employment and income. The number of visitors with special interest on the flora and fauna of the island has an increasing trend.

Timber-based industries are gradually shrinking since the wood market is heavily depended on imported final products.

4. Developments in forest products markets sectors

Cyprus is a net wood importing country. The overall wood market imports accounts up to 98%, while exports are negligible.

The main commercial value species of Cyprus forests is *Pinus brutia*, which constitutes about 80% of the area of forests and 80% of the growing stock. Although *Pinus brutia* can reach large sizes and produce good quality timber, the growth rate is low accounting only to about 1,3 m³ per ha per year. In addition, some areas are critically understocked, and regeneration is inadequate. Consequently, large areas are excluded from felling to allow for the growing stock to recover and obtain the desired stocking.

The yield is mainly obtained from the productive state forests and it is sold to sawmill owners or wood-cutter associations through open tenders.

The local production can only satisfy a small portion of the local demand for wood, thus timber-based industries are supported on imported timber, which accounts for 98% of their timber needs. The local yield ends up to some private sawmills that produce tailor made products for constructional purposes mainly for renovation of traditional buildings, box-shooks and pallets for the export trade.

Marketing and Consumption of Forest Products

During 2012, 4240 m³ R.O.B. (of which 1416 m³ from burnt areas) of timber was extracted from state forests and sold to private sawmills and other individuals for the production of box-shooks, pallets, and tailor made products etc. In addition, a volume of 1332 m³ R.O.B. (of which 165 m³ from burnt areas) of timber was extracted from private forests.

In addition to the above, timber from state forests, equivalent to 7581 m³ R.O.B. (of which 3065 m³ from burnt areas), was extracted and sold to private individuals as firewood. In addition, a volume of 531 m³ R.O.B. (of which 50 m³ from burnt areas) of firewood was extracted from private forests.

The local needs are satisfied by importing timber from abroad. The most important products imported are sawnwood and wood based panels. There has been a significant decrease in the amount of wood and wood product imports during 2012. The 2010, 2011 and 2012 level of sawnwood, wood based panels and paper and paperboard imports are presented in the table below:

	Total volume of imports (thousand m ³)		
	2010	2011	2012
Sawnwood (thousand m ³)	73,642	56,045	35,129
Wood based panels (thousand m ³)	108,695	90,852	60,777
Paper and paperboard (thousand mt)	75,795	74,063	59,100

There are not any significant exports of any wood based products from Cyprus, except from recovered paper for recycling purposes.

All traded quantities of wood and wood-based products can be seen on the attached TF1 and TF2 tables.

Forest Industries

The timber-based industries of the island are gradually shrinking and there is a tendency of wood market shifting to imported final products mainly due to limited raw material availability.

In 2012, fourteen small band mills producing pallets and box-shooks and one larger mill producing, in addition, constructional timber were in operation. The corresponding figures for 2011 were fifteen small band mills and one larger mill.

5. Tables

Table A: Economic indicators

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Provisional
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3,6%	-1,9%	1,3%	0,5%	-2,4
2. Registered Unemployment	2.9%	4,3%	5,5%	6,7%	8,5
3. Inflation Rate	4,67%	0,33%	2,43%	3,29%	2,39
4. General Government Deficit % of GDP	0,9%	-6,1%	-5,3%	-6,3%	-6,3
5. General Government Debt % of GDP	48,9%	58,5%	61,3%	71,1%	85,8

Source: Cyprus Central Bank

Table B: TF1 and TF2 Tables

See attachment