

CYPRUS MARKET STATEMENT 2022

1. General economic trends

The Cypriot economy showed an upward trend in the first quarter of 2022, mainly as a result of the recovery of tourism and the expansion of exports of other services, notably business services and IT. Arrivals of tourists and revenues increased considerably in the first months of 2022 and reached around 80% of 2019's pre-pandemic levels. The prospects for the sector remain positive for the entire tourist season despite a sizeable loss of the historically important tourism from Russia. However, weakening consumer confidence combined with soaring inflation and increasing interest rates are expected to result in a considerable slowing down of consumption and investments in the coming months.

Uncertainty about the economic outlook is high, with the extent of the aforementioned impacts depending on the duration of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed. As for supply chain disruptions, they are estimated to last until the end of 2023, when full normalization is expected. The economic growth rate for 2022 is expected to slow down to 2.7%, compared to a growth rate of 5.5% in 2021, with the biggest impact being recorded on net exports. The significant downward revision in 2022 compared to 2021 is mainly due to the impact of geopolitical developments in the sectors of trade, transport, hotels and restaurants, as well as professional services. In 2023 and 2024, GDP is expected to recover to 3.8 and 3.4% respectively.

In terms of unemployment, in 2022 it is expected to record a drop to 7.1% of the workforce, compared to 7.5% in 2021. In 2023, unemployment is expected to reach 6.4% and to converge with full employment in 2025, reaching to 6.0%, due to the continued economic recovery. On the other hand, inflation is projected to increase significantly in 2022 to 4.1% from 2.3 in 2021. The upward revision compared to 2021 is mainly due to increases in energy prices, as well as the expansion of inflationary pressures in the categories of services and non-energy industrial goods. On the positive side, the implementation of the Cypriot Recovery and Resilience Plan is expected to support investment. Gradual smoothing of inflationary pressures is forecast for the years 2023-2024, at 1.5% and 2.0%, respectively.

Table A: Main economic indicators (2017 - 2024)

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022 proj.	2023 proj.	2024 proj.	2025 proj.
GDP at Constant Market Prices 2010 (% change)	5.3	-5.0	5.5	2.7	3.8	3.4	3.0
Unemployment Rate LFS (%)	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.5
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (% change)	0.5	-1.1	2.3	4.1	1.5	2.0	2.0
Budget Balance (% of GDP)	1.3	-5.8	-2.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.7
Public Debt (% of GDP)	91.1	115.0	103.9	93.9	88.2	81.0	76.7

* Projections from Stability Programme 2022-25. Republic of Cyprus, Ministry of Finance. April, 2022.

2. Policy measures

2.1. Forest Legislation

In 2012, a new Forest Legislation (Forest Law and Regulations) was adopted by the Parliament. The Forest Law and Regulations are setting the relevant legal framework for the conservation, protection, sustainable management, and development of the forests of Cyprus incorporating key international forest-related commitments, including biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The forest legislation is amended whenever necessary to address the challenges that arise at national and international level, as well as to align with the EU acquis. Amendments to the Forest Law and Regulations were made in 2014, 2017 and 2018, in order to address the challenges that arose due to the need to further regulate the conditions for the allocation and use of state forest areas and the issuance of logging licenses.

2.2. Timber Regulation (EUTR)

In 2013 a new national legislation for the control of illegal logging and associated timber and timber products trade, in line with EU Timber Regulation 995/2012 and Regulations 363/2012 and 607/2012 was adopted by the Parliament. Through this law, the Department of Forests has been officially assigned as the Competent Authority for the implementation of the EU Timber Regulation. This law regulates the trade of timber and requires those who place timber for the first time on the market to have a due diligence system in place. This law sets also penalties and fines. However, the European Commission on 17 November 2021 introduced a draft Regulation entitled "Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010". The Regulation provides that member states shall designate competent authorities responsible for carrying out the obligations arising from the Regulation. The new Regulation will need to be approved by EU member state governments and the European Parliament before it comes into force. For this purpose, an ad hoc committee has been established in which Cyprus also participates.

2.3. Forest Policy

In 2013, the Council of Ministers adopted a new Forest Policy. This Policy Statement sets the following strategic priorities:

- Conservation of forests and other wooded lands,
- Protection of forests from fire and other abiotic and biotic agents,
- Improvement and expansion of forests and the vegetation in general,
- Adaptation of forests to climate change and enhancement of the contribution of forests to climate change,
- Protection of biodiversity, landscapes, and cultural heritage,
- Promotion of forest recreation and tourism,
- Provision of employment and improvement of the quality of life for the residents of mountainous areas,
- Strengthening of the protective role of forests and their role in addressing desertification,
- Production of timber and other forest products,
- Strengthening of forest education and enlightenment and promotion of forest research,
- Construction and improvement of infrastructure,
- Alignment with European and international forest policy,

- Improvement and strengthening of the policy framework and the administrative and institutional framework.

2.4. Promotion of tree planting

The Department of Forests is implementing a plan to increase forest tree production from its nurseries for planting in now non-forested lands. The campaign is titled “I plant for Climate” and is directed towards public or private organizations such as municipalities, churches, schools, NGOs and firms who wish to forest public or privately-owned lands and who will agree to be responsible to provide the funds and care (i.e. water) of these areas for a minimum of three years. The plants supplied are selected from a specific list of mostly indigenous, non-invasive species that are suited to the climatic conditions of Cyprus. The scheme starts from around 70000 trees in 2020 and is planned to reach 300000 trees planted per year in 2030.

2.5. The National Forest Programme (NFP)

The process for the new NFP was halted at its starting point due to the severe and abrupt economic recession. Instead, a New Strategic Plan (NSP) for a short-term period (2016-2018) was set up as a general governmental policy and decision to address the strong effects of the economic crisis. Since then, the Strategic Plan is modified every three years. The new NSP incorporates the strategic planning for the Department of Forests which provides for the development of forest and forestry as an integral part of the national development strategy. It includes the Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives of the Department of Forests and activities to achieve these objectives. Criteria and Indicators for the evaluation of the implementation of the strategic plan were also set up.

2.6. Forest Subsidization

Practically all subsidies of relevance to forestry in Cyprus are bundled in the national programme of the European Union Rural Development Regulation. Totally, they have been allocated 4.1 million for forest-related projects funded by the Cyprus 2014 - 2020 Rural Development Programme. Full implementation (6.5 million) of the Programme is about to be, by the end of 2023. The final proposal of the Cyprus 2023-2027 Rural Development Programme will be submitted to the European Commission by the end of September this year and this will also include forest-related measures/actions similar to those already implemented.

2.7. Green transition

The Government of Cyprus adopted in 2020 the new National Governance System for the European Green Deal in Cyprus, which is an evolution of the National System for Energy and Climate, as this was previously approved in 2017. The implementation of the National Plan for Energy and Climate 2021-2030 is a key and integral part of the implementation of the European Green Deal in each member state. In addition, the Cyprus Government Initiative for Coordinating Climate Change Actions in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East (EMME), established in 2018, aims at the development of a Regional Action Plan to address the specific needs and challenges countries are facing in the EMME region, to address and ameliorate the impact of climate change and advance mitigation actions in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

In this context, the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus organized on February 2, 2022 a Virtual Ministerial Meeting with the Ministers of Environment of the countries participating in the Cyprus Government Initiative to address the impacts of climate change in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East Region.

The main objective of the Ministerial Meeting was to discuss the structure and content of a Regional Action Plan for Climate Change, based on the scientific results of the work of more than 240 eminent scientists from around the world. In addition, the National Action Plan for Green Public Procurements, provides for the use of woody materials derived from sustainably managed forests and aims at increasing the use of certified timber products from internationally recognised certifying organizations up to 50%. This Action Plan also provides for the use of timber and timber products from legal sources.

2.8. 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 NFP and the formulation of the new Forest Policy were based on such knowledge. Similarly, the adoption of forestry measures in the Rural Development Programme and the procedure for the formulation of the Cyprus Criteria and Indicators for SFM have also taken into consideration the scientific research and knowledge.

The capacity of research institutions in Cyprus has been strengthened, especially during the last years, through various projects and co-operation on a national and regional level. Funding is ensured either through the national budget or other international sources. The establishment of the Deputy Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digital Policy (2020) to enable and accelerate Cyprus' digital transformation is expected to further strengthen the capacity of the research institutes of Cyprus. Regarding the forestry sector, a considerable number of applied research programs dealing with the management and exploitation of forest resources is elaborated in Cyprus. During the last years, there has been a noticeable improvement in the quality, quantity, and accuracy of the 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.

2.9. Energy and the forest sector

The energy sector of Cyprus is transformed thanks to the new discoveries of natural gas in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which allow the country to move from exploration to production and to become a key energy hub in the region. Certainly, the oil and gas sector, is expected to become a key driver of economic growth, with Cyprus actively considering options for the exploitation of its natural gas, hoping for high revenues in the future. In 2020, a new energy era began for Cyprus with the start of construction for a floating storage and regasification unit (FSRU) terminal at Vasilikos, enabling Cyprus to end its reliance on oil imports to fuel its main power generation plant. Initially planned to be completed in 2022, the construction of the LNG terminal was pushed back to July 2023 due to delays brought on by the coronavirus outbreak as well as other unforeseen factors. The project is considered Cyprus' largest energy venture, but the use of gas is expected to reduce the cost of electricity to consumers, who currently pay some of the highest prices among EU member states. Cyprus intends to import approximately 0.5 billion cubic meters of LNG through Gas Sale Purchase Agreements for three to four years. It is expected that the country's energy isolation will end, the carbon footprint will be reduced by 30%, energy production flexibility will increase and consumer costs will be reduced by up to 25%. The project which received political and financial support from the European Commission and the European institutions, will generate benefits worth €1.5 billion a year for the Republic of Cyprus.

2.9.1. Renewable energy policies and their impacts on forest products markets

Cyprus accounts for 0.26% of the EU's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and by 2019 had reduced its emissions by 4.1% compared to 2005, albeit at a slower pace than the EU average. At the same time, the carbon intensity of the Cypriot economy decreased by almost 25% between 2005 and 2019. However, greenhouse gas emissions in Cyprus increased by 14% during Q1 2022 compared to the same period in 2021 due to the effect of the economic rebound after the sharp decrease in activity due to the COVID-19 crisis.

In the context of the EU's binding climate and energy legislation for 2030, which requires Member States to adopt National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) covering the 2021 to 2030, Cyprus submitted its NECP in January 2020. Cyprus' NECP looks into detail at the national targets for the next decade on a mid-term basis, up to 2030, and serve as a basis for an ambitious long-term strategy aiming towards the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The national plan elaborates on the five dimensions of the Energy Union, i.e. decarbonisation (which is broken down into two distinct sections: greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy sources), energy efficiency, security of energy supply, internal energy market, and research, innovation and competitiveness. Based on the scenario with existing measures, Cyprus originally set a 19% share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. This level of ambition was increased significantly with the new proposed policies and measures to reach 23% in 2030, also in accordance with the relevant EC Recommendation.

The contribution of the forests of Cyprus in achieving the national targets for decarbonization, is extremely important. The forests (living biomass) in Cyprus are estimated to contain 4.34 million tons of carbon (2021). This amount has been increasing in recent decades, as the harvest rate is significantly lower than the sustainable harvest rate. Given the gross increase, the forests of Cyprus are capable of blocking more than 68 thousand tons of carbon. This amount represents about 1,0% of the total carbon emissions in Cyprus. Currently, the Department of Forests is implementing an afforestation program, favoring non-invasive indigenous species that are already adapted to the country's climatic conditions. The aim under this program is to plant up to 300000 trees a year up until 2030. These measures are expected to play an important role in the increase in carbon sink functions in Cyprus in the coming decades.

As regards the production of energy from renewable energy sources, solar photovoltaic (PV) power has already a dominant position in the use of solar thermal units, as the installed capacity in 2030 is expected to reach between 500 megawatts (MW) and 1000 MW, depending on the scenario. Photovoltaic parks, have already been constructed and a plan for the installation of photovoltaic systems in public and private buildings is being implemented. In June 2022, there were 2029 units for photovoltaic systems and 14 biomass/biogas units with a total capacity of 201.282 MW and 9.714 MW respectively. There were also 6 aeolian parks with a total capacity of 157.500 MW.

2.9.2. Forests and forest-based industries in a circular economy

The low productivity of the forests of Cyprus, which is mainly due to the unfavorable soil and climatic conditions that prevail in Cyprus, makes the exploitation of forest biomass difficult and uneconomical. Agriculture and the agro-food sectors dominate the bioeconomy, while forests and forest related value chains represent more over 50% of the non-food bioeconomy. As a consequence, there is higher diversity of biomass

sources with a greater relevance of agricultural residues and dedicated agricultural crops. Nevertheless, lignocellulosic biomass and, specifically forest primary and secondary biomass (residues and side-streams), are the most significant sources of non-food biomass in Cyprus. Clearly, there is a need to better understand, monitor and communicate biomass availabilities, to facilitate business discoveries and investment decisions. In general terms, Cyprus' bioeconomy will need to stay away from a model based in large scale bio refineries centred in bulk products and commodities. Instead it will need a greater focus on specialised, smaller scale facilities producing higher added-value bio-products. Even then, achieving the necessary economies of scale might require mixed feedstock conversion processes and, distributed pre-treatment facilities. This represents a significant technological challenge.

In July, 2021 a new €90 million national action plan for the transition to a circular economy for the period 2021-2027 was approved by the Government, which aims to facilitate Cyprus' transition to a less wasteful, environmentally friendly circular economy. The plan is based on 4 pillars, the cultural change for circular economy, providing incentives for investments in circular economy, development for circular economy infrastructures and municipal waste management.

2.10. Abiotic and biotic threats - Challenges exacerbated by climate change

Abiotic threats to forests mainly include fires, drought, storms and atmospheric pollution. The fragmentation of forests as a result of the construction of road infrastructure also poses a threat to biodiversity. Biotic factors, such as animals, including grazing, and insects and diseases, also damage forests. The degree of impact of abiotic and biotic factors on the forests of Cyprus depends on climate change, as climate change and forests are inextricably 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 stress Cyprus forests through higher mean annual temperatures, lower precipitation and unusual distribution, extreme weather events leading to desertification, higher forest fire risks, severe infestation by diseases and insects, etc. A short-term plan for the mitigation of drought has been prepared. 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 and burned forest areas and the effective control of grazing on forest land in order to prevent forest degradation.

3. Market Drivers

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%). This is mainly 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 alienates people from rural communities and pushes them to urban centers where the service sector is growing. However, urbanization induces increasing demand for recreational services rather than for timber products. The offer of recreational opportunities combined with the protective services they provide highlight the enormous social and environmental role of Cyprus'

forests. An economic valuation study shows that the overall social and environmental value of forests far exceeds the commercial use-value of trees as a 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, medicinal and aromatic plants, mushrooms, cones, acorns, resin, etc. Furthermore, 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. Also, the number of visitors with special interest on the flora and fauna of the island has an increasing trend.

As regards construction activity, which traditionally dominates the end use of sawn wood and carpentry products in Cyprus, the recent stabilization of the economy has contributed to its recovery and stabilization. Last year 8164 building permits were issued compared to 7023 in the same period of 2020, marking an increase of 16.2%. The potential remains the same for the current year, as in the period January-April 2022, 2511 building permits were issued compared to 2524 in the corresponding period of 2021.

4. Developments in forest products markets sectors

Cyprus is a net wood importing country. The overall wood market imports account up to 98%, while exports are negligible. Consequently, Cyprus is very vulnerable to market developments elsewhere. 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/ha/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.

Local production can only satisfy a small part of the local demand for wood, thus timber-based industries are supported on imported timber. The local yield ends up to some private sawmills that produce tailor made products for constructional purposes mainly for renovation of traditional buildings, light weight packaging for fruit and vegetables and pallets for the export trade. In addition, through local production, the Department of Forests makes available to the public quantities of firewood, in order to meet the growing demand for firewood. However, large quantities of firewood are also imported, both from European and third countries.

4.1. Marketing and Consumption of Forest Products

In 2021 3560.085m³ roundwood over bark (R.O.B.) of timber were extracted from state forests and sold to private sawmills and other individuals for the production of pallets, light weight packaging for fruit and vegetables, and tailor-made products. 1201.641m³ of the above timber came from burnt areas. In addition, a volume of 8.159m³ R.O.B. of timber

was extracted from Hali land¹ and other areas. Further to the above, timber from state forests, equivalent to 6147.851m³ R.O.B. (of which 13.150m³ from burnt areas), was extracted and sold to private individuals as firewood. Also, a volume of 1847.925m³ R.O.B. of firewood was extracted from private forests and another 951.880 m³ R.O.B were extracted from Hali-land and other areas (of which 822.640 m³ from burnt areas).

Local needs are met by importing timber and timber products from abroad. The most important products imported are sawn wood, wood-based panels and paper and paperboard. In 2021 there was a small increase in imports of sawn wood compared to 2020, while imports of wood-based panels and paperboard decreased slightly (Table B). In contrast to imports, exports of wood and wood-based products from Cyprus are very limited, except for recovered paper for recycling purposes. (All traded quantities of wood and wood-based products can be seen on the attached TF1 and TF2 tables).

Table B: Imports of wood and wood-based products (2016-2020)

Timber and timber products	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sawn wood (thousand m ³)	41.142	42.337	48.475	35.448	37.156
Wood based panels (thousand m ³)	88.912	95.770	94.530	95.913	90.183
Paper & paperboard (thousand Mt)	52.642	50.556	50.409	46.043	44.443


4.2. 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 2021, nine small capacity mills producing pallets and lightweight packaging for fruit and vegetables and also one larger mill producing constructional timber, were operating. Pallets in Cyprus have a very high rate of reuse, repair and recycling and at the end of their useful life are used for energy production.

5. TF1 and TF2 Tables

Information for forest products production and trade in 2021, 2022 and 2023 is in the attached tables below.

¹ Hali-land is scattered land throughout the island, not regularly exploited for the last 300 years. Hali-lands are areas never been claimed by anyone due to heavy property and farming taxes imposed by the Ottoman administration (Thirgood, 1987). Later on, these areas were declared as common lands and the ownership passed to the State (Ioannou, 1991). Some of these areas have been naturally forested. Periodically, parts of these areas are declared as State Forests (FAO 2010; available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al487E/al487E.pdf>).

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised 2021	Estimate 2022	Forecast 2023
			2020	2021			
 UNECE TF1 TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE Roundwood							
			Country: Cyprus		Date: 07/09/2022		
			Name of Official responsible for reply: Savvas Andrea				
			Official Address (in full):				
			CY - 1414 NICOSIA, CYPRUS				
			Telephone: 00357 22805517		Fax: 00357 22805542		
			E-mail: planning@fd.moa.gov.cy				
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	2	2		2	2
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	2	2		2	2
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	8 C	8 C		9	9
	Imports	1000 m ³	1 C	1 C		1	1
	Exports	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	8	8		10	10
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0	0		0	0
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	5	6		6	7
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	1	1		1	1

Please return by e-mail no later than 03 October 2021.

By e-mail to stats.timber@un.org.

Questions? Please contact Subashini Narasimhan at the above address.

The historical data are from the most recent Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (blank) or the Timber Forecast Questionnaire (#). For explanations please see cover letter.

These data are flagged with E, R, N or C for secretariat estimate, repeat, national estimate or calculated totals (from subitems). If there is no flag, this indicates officially supplied data.

Product Code		Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast	
				2020	2021	2021	2022	2023	
		Country: Cyprus		Date: 07/09/2022					
		Name of Official responsible for reply:							
		Official Address (in full):							
		CY - 1414 NICOSIA, CYPRUS							
		Telephone:				00357 22805517		Fax: 00357 22805542	
		E-mail: planning@fd.moa.gov.cy							
6.C		SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS							
		Production	1000 m ³	1	2		1	1	
		Imports	1000 m ³	28	31		32	31	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	29	32		33	32	
6.NC		SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	7	6		7	6	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	7	6		7	6	
6.NC.T		of which, tropical sawnwood							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	2	2		4	4	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2	2		4	4	
7		VENEER SHEETS							
		Production	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	1 C	1 C		1	1	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1	1		1	1	
7.NC.T		of which, tropical veneer sheets							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
8.1		PLYWOOD							
		Production	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	17 C	13 C		15	14	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	17	13		15	14	
8.1.NC.T		of which, tropical plywood							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	1	1		1	1	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1	1		1	1	
8.2		PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	64	62		60	58	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	64	62		60	58	
8.2.1		of which, OSB							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	20	15		18	17	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	20	15		18	17	
8.3		FIBREBOARD							
		Production	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	15 C	15 C		17	16	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	15	15		17	16	
8.3.1		Hardboard							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	2	1		1	1	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2	1		1	1	
8.3.2		MDF/HDF (Medium density/high density)							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	12	13		13	12	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	12	13		13	12	
8.3.3		Other fibreboard							
		Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m ³	1	1		2	2	
		Exports	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1	1		2	2	
9		WOOD PULP							
		Production	1000 m.t.	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m.t.	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Exports	1000 m.t.	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	0	0		0	0	
12		PAPER & PAPERBOARD							
		Production	1000 m.t.	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m.t.	46 C	44 C		48	46	
		Exports	1000 m.t.	0 C	0 C		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	46	44		48	46	
5.1		WOOD PELLETS							
		Production	1000 m.t.	0	0		0	0	
		Imports	1000 m.t.	4	4		3	3	
		Exports	1000 m.t.	0	0		0	0	
		Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	4	4		3	3	

Please return by e-mail no later than 03 October 2021.

By e-mail to stats.timber@un.org.

Questions? Please contact Subashini Narasimhan at the above address.

The historical data are from the most recent Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (blank) or the Timber Forecast Questionnaire (#). For explanations please see cover letter.

These data are flagged with E, R, N or C for secretariat estimate, repeat, national estimate or calculated totals (from subitems). If there is no flag, this indicates officially supplied data.