

CYPRUS MARKET STATEMENT 2023

1. General economic trends

Following robust growth in 2022, economic activity is expected to slow in 2023 amid persistent inflationary pressures and rising interest rates. Inflation, after peaking in 2022 is set to abate as global energy prices moderate and supply chain disruptions ease, notwithstanding upward pressures coming from a partial indexation of wages. The labor market is proving resilient. Cyprus is forecast to maintain a government budget surplus over the forecast horizon, while the public debt is expected to continue decreasing, to 81.1% and 72.5% of GDP in 2023 and 2024 respectively. The positive outlook for Cyprus is reflected by the upgrade of Cyprus's credit rating in October 2023 to investment grade by Moody's. This upgrade is attributed to the prudent, responsible and disciplined economic policy of recent years.

The Cypriot economy experienced strong growth in the first quarter of 2023, with real GDP recording the second-highest annual growth rate (3.4%) among EU countries compared to the corresponding quarter of 2022. This positive out-turn is largely due to the buoyant influx of foreign investment in real estate which pushed up investment in construction, as well as the better than expected performance of tourism sector, whose revenues reached 91% of pre-pandemic levels, despite the loss of the Russian market. Indicatively, the anticipated rise in tourism revenues for the period January - July 2023 is expected to be 26.9% higher compared to the corresponding period in 2022. Other exports of services such as Information and communication technologies, financial and professional services continued to expand, also rendering the economy less dependent on tourism. Amid the continuing war in Ukraine, high inflation and consecutive rate hikes by the European Central Bank, economic growth for 2023 is expected to continue on a positive path, albeit at a decelerated pace, with GDP growth reaching 2.8% in real terms, from 5.6% in 2022.

Robust economic growth pushed up employment, although challenges remain, notably skills mismatches. The unemployment rate fell to 6.8% in 2022 and is set to fall to 6.5% and 5.8% in 2024 and 2025 respectively. Nevertheless, labour shortages are becoming increasingly prevalent, especially in higher skilled labour. Inflation reached a peak of 8.1% in 2022 on the back of soaring global commodity prices. As global energy prices are moderating and supply chain disruptions are phasing out, inflation is expected to abate to 3.2% in 2023. The expected moderation of global energy and other commodity prices is projected to reduce inflation further to 2.5% in 2024 and to 2.0% in 2025. However, core inflation is expected to remain relatively high due to wage indexation.

In summary, the economy is expected to be dampened by still high inflation eroding household purchasing power, higher interest rates negatively impacting investment, and weakening growth momentum in Cyprus' trading partners affecting external demand. The partial wage indexation implemented in January 2023 has somewhat mitigated the negative impact on consumption. In addition, the implementation of the Cyprus Recovery and Resilience Plan offers support to investments, especially in construction and equipment, over the forecast horizon.

Table A: Main economic indicators (2020 - 2026) *

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023 proj.	2024 proj.	2025 proj.	2026 proj.
GDP at Constant Market Prices 2010 (% change)	-4.4	6.6	5.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Unemployment Rate LFS (%)	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.0
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (% change)	-1.1	2.3	8.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.0
Budget Balance (% of GDP)	-5.8	-2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Public Debt (% of GDP)	113.8	101.2	86.5	81.1	72.9	67.3	60.1

* *Stability Programme 2023-26. Republic of Cyprus, Ministry of Finance. April, 2023.*

2. Policy measures

2.1. National Forestry 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. The most recent amendments to the Forestry 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 lands.

2.2. National 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.

2.3. Harmonization with EU Legislation

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 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, on 16 May 2023 a new regulation on deforestation-free products (Regulation (EU) No 2023/1115) was adopted by the Council, which repeals the EU Timber Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 995 /2010). The final act was signed on 31 May and published on 9 June in the Official Journal of the EU. The main obligations will apply from 30 December 2024 (30 June 2025 for micro and small businesses). Cyprus, like all member states, is in the process of defining the competent authority that will be responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising from this new regulation.

In relation to the FLEGT Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No. 2173/2005) which allows the control of the entry of timber into the EU from countries that conclude bilateral voluntary partnership agreements (VPAs), Cyprus has begun the implementation of the FLEGT licensing program for imports of timber and timber products under national Law 125 (I)/2010. The implementation of the Law includes controls, acceptance or rejection of FLEGT licenses, as well as physical checks of goods at entry points into the Republic of Cyprus.

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 program began with 70000 trees in 2020, and the goal is to increase this number to 300 thousand trees per year in the coming years to meet the needs of the initiatives that will be developed.

2.5. Strategic Plan for Forests

The Strategic Plan for Forests, which is integrated into the strategic planning of the Department of Forests, envisages the development of forests and forestry as an integral part of the national development strategy. It includes one primary objective and six related activities. The primary goal is to preserve, protect, and manage forests sustainably, while the relevant activities are focused on six areas: effective response to forest fires; effective environmental protection and strengthening of the ecological role of forests; enhancement of forest recreation and promotion of forest tourism;

improvement of the condition of state forests and the production of timber and other forest products; protection and enhancement of green areas; and improvement of the policy framework, productivity and education. The Strategic Plan for Forests, is updated in the medium term, every three years. The last update, concerning the period 2024-2026, was made at the beginning of 2023.

2.6. Forest Subsidization

All subsidies of relevance to forestry in Cyprus are bundled in the national program of the European Union Rural Development Regulation. Totally, they have been allocated 4.9 million for forest-related projects funded by the Cyprus 2014 -2020 Rural Development Program. Full implementation (5.9 million) of the Program is about to be, by the end of 2025. The Cyprus 2023-2027 CAP Strategic Plan has been approved by the European Commission in December this year and this will also include forest-related interventions/actions similar to the measures/actions 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 in virtual format on February 2, 2022 the first Ministerial Meeting with the Ministers of Environment of the countries participating in the Cyprus Government Initiative to address the effects of climate change in the EMME, during which the structure and content of a Regional Action Plan on Climate Change was discussed, based on the scientific results of the work of more than 240 distinguished scientists from around the world. The second Ministerial Meeting of the Cyprus Governmental Initiative for the Coordination of Actions on Climate Change in EMME was held in Limassol, Cyprus, on June 7, 2022. The Ministerial Meeting presented and discussed the initial draft of the 10-year Regional Climate Action Plan, in which feasible policy measures, joint projects and actions for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation in the EMME region are proposed. The Action Plan was based on the scientific findings and recommendations arising from the Initiative's scientific working groups.

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

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.

As regards the forestry sector in Cyprus, 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 National Forest Programme (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.

Additionally, a significant number of applied research programs are being developed for the management and exploitation of forest resources and a continuous effort is being made to improve the quality, quantity and accuracy of information collected by the Department of Forests on the condition and development of the national forest resources. Likewise, the collection mechanisms have been redesigned to comply with modern trends, needs and technologies such as GPS, GIS, remote sensing, etc.

In this context, a collaboration has been developed between and the Cyprus Institute, a world-class, non-profit research and educational institution with a strong scientific and technological orientation that aims to address regional but global issues. The cooperation concerns the promotion of the use of unmanned fixed-wing aircraft (Drone) with the aim of strengthening the monitoring of forests and fire protection.

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. In 2022, two new major gas discoveries (Block 6) were added to the already discovered gas fields offshore Cyprus. With strong corporate interest in commercializing these natural gas resources, in the long term these discoveries could end Cyprus' dependence on imported fossil fuels by replacing them with domestic sources.

In addition, after receiving grant approval from the European financing mechanism "Connecting Europe Facility" (CEF) and the Recovery and Resilience Fund of the EU, the Euro-Asia Interconnector (EAI) has now entered the construction stage. When it is completed by 2027, the EAI will be the world's longest subsea electricity interconnector, measuring over 1200 kilometers in length and the deepest, reaching up to 3000 meters in depth. It will connect the national electricity grids of Israel, Cyprus, and Greece with the European electricity grid, thereby creating a reliable green interconnector for Europe. This will also contribute to the significant reduction of CO2 emissions, fulfilling the objectives of the European Commission's Green Deal.

Another project, which is expected to help end Cyprus' energy isolation and reduce its carbon footprint, is the floating storage and regasification unit (FSRU) terminal. Initially, the completion of the construction of the LNG terminal was planned for 2022, however, due to delays caused by unforeseen factors, the project is expected to be completed in early 2024. The project received political and financial support from the European Commission, as well as from European institutions.

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

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 current decade on a mid-term basis, and serve as a basis for an ambitious long-term strategy aiming towards the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The national plan focuses on five aspects of the Energy Union: decarbonisation, 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.

By 2019, Cyprus had reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 4.1% compared to 2005, although at a slower rate than the EU average. The Cypriot economy's carbon intensity also decreased by almost 25% between 2005 and 2019. However, in the first quarter of 2022, Cyprus recorded the fifth highest annual increase (14%) in greenhouse gas emissions among EU member states. As per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, the share of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) in the Republic of Cyprus' gross final energy consumption in 2021 reached 18.42%, exceeding the indicative path of 14.8%. Additionally, the RES share in the power generation sector reached 14.84%, in the heating-cooling sector at 41.34% and in transport at 7.19%.

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 4.48 million tons of carbon (2022). 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.

Regarding the production of energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES), solar is the energy source that is developing at the highest pace in Cyprus. Photovoltaic systems reached 497.3 MW in June 2023, followed by wind power, whose capacity reached

157.5 MW, according to the Cyprus Electricity Authority. The capacity of biomass/biogas units was much lower, at only 12.1 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 four pillars, the cultural change for circular economy, providing incentives for investments, 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. However, the degree of impact of abiotic and biotic factors on the forests of Cyprus is significantly affected by climate change, as climate change and forests are inextricably linked; On the one hand, climate change can stress forests affecting production and forest health, and on the other hand, forests act as carbon sink, playing a major role in mitigating climate change. Due to climate change, Cypriot forests face increased pressures associated with higher average annual temperatures, lower rainfall and unusual distribution of extreme weather events leading to desertification, higher forest fire risks, severe diseases and insect infestation, etc. To mitigate the effects of the drought on the forests, the Department of Forests has prepared a short-term plan which focuses on three measures. These relate to the prevention and suppression of forest fires, forest expansion through afforestation and reforestation of degraded and burnt forest areas, and effective control of grazing on forest land 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.

Building permits constitute a leading indicator of future activity in the construction sector. Number of building permits and total area recorded a significant decrease in 2022 compared with the previous year. According to the Statistical Service, during the period January – December 2022, 7.604 building permits were issued compared to 8.164 in the corresponding period of the previous year, recording a decrease of 6.9%. The total value of these permits remained at the level of the preceding year, while the total area declined by 6.3%. The number of dwelling units recorded a decrease of 6.3%.

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 under stocked, 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 2022 3161m³ 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. 226m³ of the above timber came from burnt areas. In addition, a volume of 19m³ R.O.B. of timber was extracted from Hali land¹ and other areas. Further to the above, timber from state forests, equivalent to 7900m³ R.O.B. was extracted and sold to private individuals as firewood. Also, a volume of 5505m³ R.O.B. of firewood was extracted from private forests and another 579m³ R.O.B were extracted from Hali-land.

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 2022, imports of sawn timber and wood-based panels increased slightly compared to 2021, and imports of paperboard increased even more (Table B). Compared to imports, exports of wood and wood-based products from Cyprus are very limited, with the exception of 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 (2018-2022)

Timber and timber products	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sawn wood (thousand m ³)	42.337	48.475	35.448	37.156	43.128
Wood based panels (thousand m ³)	95.770	94.530	95.913	90.183	94.585
Paper & paperboard (thousand Mt)	50.556	50.409	46.043	44.443	56.074

4.2. Forest Industries

Due to limited raw material availability, the timber-based industries of the island are gradually shrinking and there is a tendency of wood market shifting to imported final products. Nine small capacity mills producing pallets and lightweight packaging for fruit

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>).

and vegetables, and also one larger mill producing constructional timber, were operating in 2022. 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. Gender and human rights issues related to the forest market sector


The Republic of Cyprus takes all necessary measures to ensure respect for human rights, gender equality, and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population as well as persons with disabilities. A number of legislative measures concerning human rights and gender equality were passed in the context of the harmonization of Cyprus with the EU acquis. Sectoral laws on gender equality in areas like employment, equal work and pay, access to goods and services, gender-based violence, and domestic violence protect human rights and gender equality. In addition, action plans on specific aspects of gender equality, ensures that gender mainstreaming is incorporated into all stages of the utilisation of the funds granted to Cyprus by the EU Structural Funds.

A decisive role in ensuring human rights and gender equality in Cyprus is played by the Commissioner for Administration and the Protection of Human Rights (Ombudsman), who is an independent Incumbent. The Ombudsman constitutes the most prevalent institution of extra judicial control of the administration and protection of human rights. The main pivots of the mission of the Commissioner for Administration and the Protection of Human Rights are to ensure legality, to promote good governance, to combat maladministration and to protect citizens' rights and human rights in general.

Based on the above, human rights and issues related to gender equality are considered by the competent services active in the forest sector. The Department of Forests, which reports to the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment, fully complies with the provisions of national legislation and the EU acquis in terms of human rights and gender equality. Furthermore, it takes all the necessary steps to ensure that people with disabilities have unhindered access to all forest recreation areas, while demonstrating particular concern and taking steps to support vulnerable groups of population.

6. TF1 and TF2 Tables

Information for forest products production and trade in 2022, 2023 and 2024 is in the attached tables below.

 <p style="text-align: center;">TF1 TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE Roundwood</p>		Country: Cyprus	Date: 7/9/2023				
		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					
Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2021	2022	2022	2023	2024
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	2,379	2,019		2,000	2,000
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	2,379	2,019		2,000	2,000
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0,017	0,321		0,000	0,000
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	0,017	0,321		0,000	0,000
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Net Trade	1000 m ³ ub	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000
	Imports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Exports	1000 m ³ ub	0,000 #	0,000 #		0,000	0,000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³ ub	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	7,530 C	6,907 C		8,000	9,000
	Imports	1000 m ³	0,724 C	1,358 C		1,000	1,000
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,010 C	0,018 C		0,000	0,000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	8,244	8,247		9,000	10,000
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0,449	0,263		0,000	0,000
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0,010	0,000		0,000	0,000
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	6,339	10,113		8,000	7,000
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³ ub	0,839	1,102		1,000	1,000


Please return by e-mail no later than 02 October 2023.

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

Questions? Please contact Ms. 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
				2021	2022	2022	2023	2024
 UNECE TF2 TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE Forest products								
				Country: Cyprus		Date: 7/9/2023		
				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				
6.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS							
	Production	1000 m ³	1,697	1,369		1,000	1,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	30,793	31,955		33,000	33,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,014	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	32,476	33,324		34,000	34,000	
6.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,016	0,193		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	6,363	11,173		7,000	7,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	6,379	11,366		7,000	7,000	
6.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	2,344	2,701		2,000	2,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2,344	2,701		2,000	2,000	
7	VENEER SHEETS							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,081 C	0,077 C		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	1,407 C	0,794 C		1,000	1,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000 C	0,000 C		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1,488	0,871		1,000	1,000	
7.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,007	0,006		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	0,008	0,007		0,000	0,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	0,015	0,013		0,000	0,000	
8.1	PLYWOOD							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,006 C	0,005 C		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	12,788 C	14,432 C		15,000	15,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,057 C	0,000 C		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	12,737	14,437		15,000	15,000	
8.1.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,006	0,005		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	0,793	2,653		2,000	2,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	0,799	2,658		2,000	2,000	
8.2	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	62,072	60,147		60,000	60,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,023		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	62,072	60,124		60,000	60,000	
8.2.1	of which, OSB							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	15,153	10,824		14,000	14,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	15,153	10,824		14,000	14,000	
8.3	FIBREBOARD							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000 C	0,000 C		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	15,323 C	20,006 C		17,000	17,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000 C	0,015 C		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	15,323	19,991		17,000	17,000	
8.3.1	Hardboard							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	1,173	1,663		1,000	2,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1,173	1,663		1,000	2,000	
8.3.2	MDF/HDF (Medium density/high density)							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	13,219	15,833		12,000	12,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	13,219	15,833		12,000	12,000	
8.3.3	Other fibreboard							
	Production	1000 m ³	0,000	0,000		0	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m ³	0,931	2,510		2	2,000	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0,000	0,015		0	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	0,931	2,495		2	2,000	
9	WOOD PULP							
	Production	1000 m.t.	0,000 C	0,000 C		0	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m.t.	0,282 C	0,190 C		0	0,000	
	Exports	1000 m.t.	0,000 C	0,000 C		0	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	0,282	0,190		0	0,000	
12	PAPER & PAPERBOARD							
	Production	1000 m.t.	0,000 C	0,000 C		0	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m.t.	44,443 C	58,222 C	56,074	48	48,000	
	Exports	1000 m.t.	0,033 C	0,049 C		0	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	44,410	58,173		48	48,000	
5.1	WOOD PELLETS							
	Production	1000 m.t.	0,000	0,000		0	0,000	
	Imports	1000 m.t.	4,042	7,696		5	5,000	
	Exports	1000 m.t.	0,000	0,000		0	0,000	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	4,042	7,696		5	5,000	

Please return by e-mail no later than 02 October 2023.

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

Questions? Please contact Ms. 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.