Voluntary - Public

Date: 5/5/2010

Turkey

Post: Istanbul

2010 Forest Products Report for Turkey

Report Categories:

Solid Wood Products

Agricultural Situation

Wood Products

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Report Highlights:
Turkey's imports of forest products had been increasing each year due to its growing construction, furniture, panel products, yacht building and paper industries. Even though imports of forest products were reduced in 2009 due to a world wide economic slowdown, imports in all items showed remarkable increases in the first two months of 2010. Total imports of logs were 0.9 mm3, of lumber were 454,000 m3, of wood chips and scrap were 1.6 MMT and of wood pulp were 612,000 MT. Although Black Sea countries enjoy a price advantage for logs and lumber due to their geographic proximity, the United States has been an important supplier of hardwood logs and lumber, veneer and veneer logs, wood chips and wood pulp.

Executive Summary:
Turkey produces 7 million cubic meters (mm3) of logs and 2.5 mm3 of industrial wood annually, while annual demand for logs is around 10 mm3. Turkey, with an annual production of 2.3 MM3, is the number one producer of lumber in Europe.

Consumption of forest products has been increasing due to ongoing construction projects, fueled by increasing population, migration to the largest cities and growing income. In addition, a strong furniture industry, increase in panel product production and continued yacht building also contributed to growing demand. A relatively strong Turkish Lira between 2002 and 2008 also played a role in increasing imports of forest products.

Turkey needs to import large quantities of forest products to meet this growing demand. Accordingly, Turkey imported 929,000 m3 of logs and 454,000 m3 of lumber in 2009. Turkey also imported 192,000 m3 of chipboard in 2009, of which about 150,000 m3 was OSB. Additionally Turkey imported 33,000 m2 of MDF, 127,000 m3 of plywood and 20,500 m3 of veneer.

Also, in 2009, Turkey imported a total of 1.6 MMT of wood chips and scrap and 612,000 MT of wood pulp to meet demand of local panel and paper producing industries. Although total imports of forest products declined during 2009 due to the effects of the global economic downturn, the Turkish economy. However, imports of all items showed remarkable increases during the first two months of 2010 with recovering economy. Accordingly log imports are up 105 percent, lumber imports 103 percent and plywood imports 40 percent. While neighboring Black Sea countries are the main sources for imported logs, lumber, boards and veneer the United States is an important source for hardwood lumber, veneer, wood chips and wood pulp. Increasing awareness among Turkish buyers of the availability and quality of U.S. forest products and the availability of the GSM-102 credit guarantee program are important factors driving increased U.S. exports wood product exports to Turkey.

Turkey’s large milling and wood manufacturing industry is in a position to supply wood products to regional markets in the Middle East, particularly those countries that lack a wood manufacturing sector sector of their own. Turkey is also in a competitive position to supply semi-processed wood products and furniture to the EU as a result of its relatively lower labor costs. Turkish forest product based industries, such as the panel and furniture industries, have increased their capacity over the last decade, allowing them to take advantage of these regional opportunities.

Given its strong domestic demand for paper, construction, yachts and furniture and the lack of modern forestry production and management techniques, Turkey will remain dependent on logs and other forest products imports for the foreseeable future.

General outlook for forest product output

The last statistical survey of Turkish forests was conducted in 2004. Turkey’s main forests are located on the coastal mountain ranges along the Black, Marmara and Mediterranean Seas. According to available official data, Turkey’s forested area is about 21.2 million hectares, of which 8.8 million hectares are considered to be productive. Approximately 55 percent of the forests in Turkey are primarily coniferous (mostly pine) and the rest is deciduous, of which about sixty percent is oak.

In terms of ownership, Turkish forests are classified as either state forests, which are owned and managed by the state; public forests, which are small in size and for recreation, but are larger than a park; private forests which are rented from the state for planting; and foundation forests, which are owned by foundations. The majority of privately owned forests are made up of poplar tree plantations. Turkey's state forests are managed by the State Forestry Organization (OGM). This organization is responsible for harvesting and selling logs as well as for reforestation of harvested areas.

In terms of quality and character, Turkey's forestland is divided into three categories; protected forests, national forests and production forests. About forty-five percent are productive, providing an average of 7 million m3 of logs and 8 million m3 of firewood (which are both legally and illegally harvested). Low productivity is a major problem. Sources estimate that the average annual growth rate for Turkish forests is 1.43 m3 per hectare and the average yield is 46 m3 per hectare—significantly below the growth rates and yields of European forests.

Turkey's forest resources are threatened by its increasing population. An estimated 8.5 million people, out of Turkey's total population of 72 million, live in or near forests and depend on them for their livelihood. Sources estimate this group is responsible for illegally cutting as much as 5 million m3 of pulpwood-sized logs annually for heating and in order to clear land for agricultural use. Illegal and excessive logging as well as intensive use of forest land for pasture has led to significant soil erosion. Presently, about 80 percent of Turkey's land is categorized as medium-to-severely eroded. The Ministry of Forestry as well as some private organizations are involved in reforestation and pasture management in an effort to control this problem.

Illegal logging, which is significant in Turkey, not only reduces the size of Turkey's forests but also reduces revenues, taxes and the effectiveness of OGM' management. It is also a major disincentive to privatization of forests and makes it difficult to determine the actual size of the forest products industry.

Logs & lumber

Production

Turkey produces about 7 million m3 of logs of which 4 million m3 (mainly pine, oak, poplar, cypress and beech) are harvested by OGM and the remaining 3 million m3 are mainly poplar logs cut by the private sector. Sources estimate that OGM will harvest about 4 million m3 of pulp-quality logs and that another 4 million m3 of pulp-quality logs will be cut illegally, mainly for heating and the unregistered wood manufacturing industry.

Although illegal logging is still a problem, increased use of natural gas for heating instead of wood in recent years has led to a decline in illegal logging. Normally OGM declares a harvest plan and cuts trees accordingly, although in some years more trees have to be cut, such as when there is a parasite problem. In the last two years OGM had reportedly harvested larger quantities of logs for revenue.

Consumption

Consumption of logs has increased in recent years due to growth in the construction and~~&~~ furniture industries. Domestic demand for logs and lumber is estimated at about 10 million m3.

The Turkish forest products industry has grown in the last ten years with new investments in each product type. Growth has also been fueled by high demands for new housing as a result of low mortgage rates and government sponsored housing projects.

Even though the rise in alternate materials has reduced demand for certain types of wood products, growth in other applications more than made up for this loss.

Turkey's milling and manufacturing industry consists of an estimated 10,000 firms of various sizes. Regions of specialization include: Istanbul-Izmit for lumber, veneer and panel products; Inegol for furniture; Bolu and Kastamonu for logs; and Ordu, Denizli & Izmit for fiberboard.

After a decline in overall demand in 2009 due to the economic slowdown, demand for furniture is expected to resume its upward trend in 2010.

Trade, Logs

Turkey import large amounts of logs annually to produce veneer, plywood, flooring and lumber. Turkish log imports peaked in 2006 at 2.06 MM3. Log imports declined in recent years due to increasing imports of value-added forest products such as lumber and veneer and a slowdown in the construction industry since 2008. CY 2009 imports of logs remained about 929,000 M3 down about twenty-five percent compared to a year ago. The decline in imports during 2009 is partly due to higher than usual logging rates by OGM, which caused domestic log prices to fall and made imports relatively more expensive. However, imports during the first two months of 2010 were up about 105 percent showing growing demand as a result of recovering economy. Around 80 percent of imported softwood logs come from Ukraine and Russia. African countries such as Gabon, Congo and Cameroon were also among the leading suppliers in the last decade, providing mostly hardwood logs for plywood production.

Imports from the United States increased from 1,300 M3 in 2005 to 10,500 m3 in 2008. Imports from the US were down to 4,300 m3 in 2009 but jumped 70 percent in first two months of 2010 and reached 1,000 m3. Most were veneer quality hardwood logs, such as walnut, cherry and oak. Turkish companies prefer imported logs to be rated "superior" or one level below and to have at least 3 clear sides. Cherry logs need to be without gum and white oak logs need to be over 18 inches.

During the early 1990's the United States was Turkey's leading supplier of softwood logs, mostly southern yellow pine, but later Chile took over as the leading supplier due to lower prices. Turkey also sourced softwood logs from Germany and France following storms that resulted in a surge of available logs in these countries.

Russia and Ukraine have recently become major sources for both softwood and hardwood logs for the Turkish wood products industry. The main reason is price: these suppliers reportedly offer lower prices and, due to their proximity, offer lower shipping charges in smaller quantities in less time. Additionally, nearby suppliers eliminate the need for storing large inventories in Turkey. Local importers have built their own ports to avoid the high discharge fees charged by the public sector ports in an effort to reduce costs further. These private ports are located mainly on Izmit (around Istanbul).

Lumber

Turkey, with an annual production of 2.3 mm3, is the number one producer of lumber in Europe. There are thousands of small- to medium-sized mills producing lumber in Turkey. In recent years Turkish companies have begun setting up operations in low cost neighboring Black Sea countries as well.

Turkey's lumber imports increased significantly in recent years, reaching 656,000 m3 in 2008 compared to 470,000 m3 in 2005. This change was due to high domestic transportation costs and a relatively strong Turkish Lira. Imports during 2009 were down about thirty percent to 453,000 m3 but shown more than hundred percent increases in first two months of 2010 reaching 155,000 m3. Black Sea countries such as Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Romania and Bulgaria supplied more than ninety percent of total imports. Softwood lumber is used in door frames, edge glued panels, flooring, packing and pallet production, hotel interiors, and in high quality doors and windows.

Turkey's hardwood lumber imports from the United States are also increasing due to their high quality and attractive prices. Increasing usage of high quality lumber in furniture and yacht building has also contributed to demand. The preferred varieties of U.S. hardwood lumber in the Turkish market are oak, walnut, cherry and maple. Turkish companies prefer 1 and 2 FAS quality lumber in general, and prefer 1 inch thickness for flooring, 2 inches for furniture and 4 inches for joinery, all with a width of 4 to 10 inches and a length of 10 to 20 feet.

Turkey also exports lumber, mainly to Northern Cyprus, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Iraq and Turkmenistan are also emerging markets for Turkish lumber.

Prices

Prices of imported logs have increased recently due to production cost increases in Ukraine and Russia as well as a worldwide increase in freight costs. Imported softwood logs are currently selling for USD 120 per m3 in Turkey, while locally sourced logs are selling for USD 100 per m3.

For lumber, prices for lower quality softwood lumber are about USD 200 per m3 for both imported and domestically sourced product and prices for higher quality lumber are around USD 250-USD 350 per m3.

Panel products

Chipboard

Turkish chipboard producing capacity increased significantly in recent years, reaching 24 plants with a total capacity of 4 mm3 in 2009 compared to ten plants and capacity of 800,000 m3 in 1990. Another 1.5 mm3 of production capacity will be added in 2010. Chipboard is used by the local furniture industry, which has been growing steadily in the last ten years.

Turkey exported 321,000 m3 of chipboard in MY 2008. Georgia was the largest buyer, followed by Azerbaijan and Bulgaria. Exports in the 2009 were 254,000 m3, and Georgia continues as the leading buyer with 80,000 m3.

According to official trade figures Turkey imported a total of 238,000 m3 of chipboard in 2008 and 244,000 m3 during 2009; however industry source insist that most of these imports were actually oriented strand board (OSB). Because Turkey does not produce OSB and the Turkish customs codes do not have a separate number for OSB, OSB imports are registered under the category “chipboard-waferboard”. Although the U.S. exported about 63,500 m3 of OSB to Turkey in 2008 imports declined significantly in 2009 following the imposition of a 24.20 percent and 14.93% antidumping duty on U.S. and Canadian OSB , respectively. Bulgaria became the leading supplier providing 136,000 m3, fifty-six percent of total imports, during the 2009. Imports in first two months of 2010 were up about 170 percent compared to the same period a year ago, Bulgaria continuing to be the major supplier.

Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)

The domestic production capacity of MDF production increased significantly in recent years, reaching 3.7 mm3 in 2008 compared to 2.5 mm3 in 2005 and 0.6 mm3 in 1997. According to industry sources, an additional four new plants with a total capacity of 1.1 mm3 are under construction. The growing demand of the local furniture industry was the main reason for the increase.

Imported logs, primarily from Ukraine, used to be the main raw material for MDF producers. About 60% were beech logs, 15% were birch, 15% were oak and 10% were ash. In recent years however, imported chips have become the main raw material used. Chips account for 60 percent total raw material going into Turkish MDF. The United States is the main supplier of wood chips to Turkey.

Turkey imported 52 mm2 (approx. 10 mm3) of MDF panels in MY 2008. Imports in 2009 were down about thirty-five percent to 33 mm2. In first two months of 2010 however imports were up sixty percent compared to same period a year ago due improved demand. According to industry sources, about half of these imports are for laminated flooring and about ten percent are for door surfaces. Romania, Germany and China were the leading suppliers. Imports from these three countries constituted seventy-five percent of total imports. The United States shipped 328,000 m2 of MDF to Turkey in 2008. Imports from the US were down to 19,000 m2 in 2009 but up significantly in the first two months of 2010 reaching 2,700 m2.

Turkey also exported 34 mm2 (approx. 680,000 m3) of MDF in MY 2008 and 42 mm2 in 2009. Exports during the first two months of 2010 continued to increase and reached 7.4 mm2. Iran is the leading buyer, receiving more than fifty percent of exports, followed by Ukraine and Iraq.

Plywood

Total annual domestic plywood production capacity was 400,000 m3 in 2005 but growing imports of low priced plywood from China resulted in about a fifty percent decline in domestic production by 2006. After an antidumping investigation in 2007, the GOT applied an additional duty of 240-300 US$ per m3 (depending on thickness) on Chinese plywood imports. The current annual domestic production capacity is approximately 250,000 m3.

Plywood is primarily used in the construction and packing industries. Increased use of steel panels has been reducing overall plywood usage in the construction industry however plywood utilization is increasing in the steadily growing Turkish yacht building industry.

Turkey imported 185,000 m3 of plywood in 2008, primarily from Brazil, Indonesia and Russia. Total Turkish imports of plywood in 2009 were 128,000 m3, a slight decrease from 2008 as a result of reduced construction activity. Imports were strong in first two months of 2010 reaching 15,000 m3. Russia, Brazil and India were the leading suppliers.

Turkish exports of plywood were 24,000 m3 of in 2008 and 21,000 m3 in 2009. Iraq, Iran and Georgia were the leading export markets. Exports in first two months of 2010 reached 31,000 m3. Iran was main buyer receiving about eighty-four percent of the exports.

Other forest products:

Veneer

There are thirty veneer plants in Turkey with an estimated total annual production capacity of 150 mm2, however only about ten of them are actively producing right now. According to industry sources, the introduction of cheaper alternative products such as laminated MDF has reduced the use of veneers. The cost of production of domestic veneer is still lower than in Europe. Consequently, Italian and other European firms have been contracting with Turkish mills for materials to bring to their markets. Some Turkish firms are also operating veneer manufacturing facilities in neighboring Black Sea countries, such as Ukraine, to take advantage of lower production cost in these countries.

Turkey imported 28,000 m3 of veneer in 2008 and 20,500 m3 during 2009. Romania, Bulgaria, and Ukraine were the main suppliers. Although Turkey is a price-conscious market, there is some demand for specialty high quality U.S. veneer such as cherry, walnut, red and white oak. Imports from the United States were 2,162 m3 in 2008 and 723 m3 in 2009.

In 2008 Turkish exports of veneer reached about 22,000 m3 and 16,000 m3 in 2009. Egypt, Italy and Lebanon were the leading buyers, receiving about half of total exports. Although the quantity of Turkish veneer exports was less than imports, the value of exports exceeded the value of imports. Turkish exporters are facing increasing competition from other producers, particularly China, in the Middle Eastern market.

Packing and pallets

The Turkish solid wood packing and pallet industry consumes an estimated 1.5 million m3 of logs annually, mainly local poplar and pine. Many shippers in the European Union, which is the main export market for Turkey, accept goods only on Euro Pallets, also called EU pallets or CEN pallets. Euro pallets must be made from pine, be 1.20 meters by 0.80 meters, and support up to a five metric ton stable load and must be built by companies licensed by EPAL or USEPAL. As trade with the EU increases, so is demand for this type of pallet. Pallets going to the EU must also meet ISPM 15 regulations.

Furniture

The total output of the domestic furniture industry is now estimated at 6 billion dollars. Furniture production is one of the fastest growing sectors in Turkey, driven by demand from a growing population, migration to big cities and rising income. Turkey is now a furniture producer and exporter.

There are around 30,000 manufacturers, but only about 150 of these have more than 100 employees and only 40 have more than 250 employees. The industry is concentrated in six cities: Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Kayseri, Adana and Bursa-Inegol**.**

During the 2001 economic crisis in Turkey, the domestic furniture industry looked for new overseas markets. This led to Turkey becoming a net furniture exporter. In 2008 Turkey's total furniture exports reached US$ 1 billion, about one percent of total world furniture exports.

Turkey's furniture industry uses primarily veneer covered MDF, particle board or Melamine Faced Chipboard (MFC), however solid wood use by higher quality furniture manufacturers and in upscale real state projects is increasing.

About half of Turkish furniture trade (both imports and exports) is with EU member states. Germany, France, Iran and Iraq are Turkey's major export markets for furniture and China, Germany and Italy are its leading suppliers. Turkey imports some U.S. furniture as well, which is mostly made of solid wood. Style-conscious, upper-income Turkish consumers prefer imported furniture, despite the high prices.

Wood chips

Turkey's imports of wood chips increased significantly due to demand from local MDF and chipboard producers. Total imports jumped from 48,000 MT in 2005 to 544,000 MT in 2006 and eventually reached 974,000 MT in 2008. During the first ten months of 2009 imports were 826,000 MT. Total 2009 imports are expected to reach 1.1 MMT. The United States is the leading supplier, providing about 500,000 MT, followed by Brazil with 323,000 MT.

Turkey's imports of wood chips and scrap (HS 4401 category) increased recently due to demand from local MDF and chipboard producers. Total imports jumped from 854,000 MT in 2004 to 1.59 MMT in 2008. During the first ten months of 2009 imports were 826,000 MT. Total 2009 imports are expected to reach 1.1 MMT.

The United States is the leading supplier of chips, providing about 660,000 MT, followed by Brazil with 438,000 MT. Ukraine and Bulgaria were other leading suppliers of wood chip and scrap to Turkey in

2009 with 387,000 MT and 55,000 MT respectively.

Canada and Venezuela are other suppliers of wood chips to Turkey. Because of the way imports are recorded, it is impossible to distinguish what percentage of these imports was hardwood or softwood. In addition to the demand from panel producers, the domestic paper industry is said to be trying to utilize U.S. wood chips.

Turkish panel manufacturers require chips at between 30 to 50 percent humidity and with a maximum of 1- 1.5 percent bark. Oak, maple and beech are the preferred species. Turkey's demand for wood chips is projected to increase along with continued growth in the panel industry.

Wood pulp

In early 2000's local factories that produced wood pulp all ceased operation due to high local raw material prices, old production technology and increasing energy costs. This forces domestic paper producers to import wood pulp. Turkey imported about 612,000 MT of wood pulp in 2009. The United States was the leading supplier with 167,000 MT. Availability of GSM-102 credit program played an important role on the US exports of wood pulp to Turkey. Turkey's demand for imported wood pulp will continue to grow in coming years due to lack of local production and increasing consumption of paper products.

Policy

Import regulations require all softwood logs to be debarked and all hardwood logs to be fumigated, however U.S. firms should always check with the importer to verify current phytosanitary requirements. According to the 2010 import regime, the following import duties apply. In addition to the import tax there is an eighteen percent VAT applied to all wood product imports.

2010 Duties on wood product imports to Turkey, percent C&F value		
Item	Customs tax: EU	Customs tax: other
440110-Industrial wood	0	0
440130- Chips	0	0
4403- Logs	0	0
4407-Lumber	0	2.5
4408-Veneer	0	3-6*
4410-Chipboard & OSB	0	7**
4411-MDF	0	7
4412-Plywood	0	10
4701-5 Wood pulp	0	0
940330-70 Wood Furniture	0	0

*Customs tax various according to the thickness of veneer
**U.S. and Canadian subject to additional antidumping duty, which is 24.20% and 14.93%, respectively.

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Logs	Units:	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	10506	U.S.	4343
Others		Others	
Russia	425282	Ukraine	682713
Ukraine	593300	Russia	114326
Gabon	69070	Romania	41050
Congo	12106	Gabon	28225
Bulgaria	5859	Bulgaria	12631
Cameron	14243	Cameron	18307
Georgia	4693	Congo	6073
Romania	60709	Georgia	2708
France	6508	France	4243
Germany	14365	C. African R	4556
Total of others	1206135		914832
Others not listed	22845		9763
Grand Total	1239486		928938

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Logs	Units:	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Oct
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	1	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bursa FTZ	1810	Bursa FTZ	1793
N. Cyprus	629	Syria	1502
Iraq	619	N. Cyprus	602
Syria	441	Iraq	429
Oman	178	Oman	479
S. Arabia	216	S. Arabia	112
Kayseri FTZ	34	Djibouti	137
Pakistan	63	Azerbaijan	190
Azerbaijan	41	Israel	71
Albania	148	Libya	86
Total of others	4179		5401
Others not listed	690		401
Grand Total	4869		5802

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Lumber	Units:	m3

	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	4154	U.S.	6635
Others		Others	
Russia	315134	Russia	156700
Ukraine	118431	Ukraine	123500
Georgia	67414	Georgia	50719
Romania-m2	61994	Romania	54010
Bulgaria	2670	Bulgaria	9128
Cameron	18859	Cameron	15365
Congo	5539	Congo	3101
Austria	16500	Austria	12130
Germany	25512	Germany	5629
Sweden	5470	Sweden	2657
Total of Others	637523		432939
Others not listed	15000		14000
Grant Total	656677		453574

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Lumber	Units:	m2/m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.-m3	7	U.S.	
Others		Others	
N. Cyprus-m2	25456	Turkmenistan-m2	27630
Azerbaijan-m2	20143	Uzbekistan-m2	7857
Georgia-m2	14251	Iraq-m3	9766
N. Cyprus-m3	9249	Azerbaijan-m2	7832
Iran-m2	4506	Macedonia-m2	6054
Jordan-m3	4429	Jordan-m3	7063
Turkmanistan-m2	3846	N. Cyprus-m2	7187
Kazakhstan-m2	3455	Iraq-m2	4028
Iraq-m3	3027	Georgia-m2	3322
Libya-m2	2379	Libya-m2	3750

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Plywood	Units:	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	263	U.S.	103
Others		Others	
Brazil	48193	Russia	47787
Indonesia	32515	Brazil	28862

Russia	27553	Romania	7406
Malaysia	18820	Malaysia	6509
India	18608	Ukraine	7219
Finland	8891	India	7780
Romania	7234	Bulgaria	4394
Thailand	4775	Indonesia	3877
Ukraine	3922	Chile	3564
Germany	3746	Finland	2389
Total of Others	174257		119787
Others not listed	10747		7734
Grand total	184943		127624

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Plywood	Units:	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Iraq	2822	Iraq	2854
Azerbaijan	2663	Iran	2702
Georgia	2269	Georgia	2151
Bulgaria	1690	Turkmenistan	1859
Turkmenistan	1410	Azerbaijan	1743
Antalya FTZ	1242	Bulgaria	1414
Libya	1090	Libya	1444
Germany	1076	Italy	717
Italy	1043	Antalya FTZ	643
Austria	916	Albania	384
Total of Others	16221		15911
Others not listed	7801		4984
Grand total	24022		20895

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Veneer	Units:	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	2162	U.S.	723
Others		Others	
Romania	5925	Romania	4802
Finland	3821	Ukraine	2651
Bulgaria	2772	Bulgaria	2644
Gabon	1684	Finland	2002
Georgia	1583	Gabon	1302
China	2964	China	1238
Russia	1200	Georgia	1078
Ukraine	2685	Russia	877

Germany	922	Italy	635
Italy	787	Germany	509
Total of Others	24343		17738
Others not listed	1495		2039
Grand Total	28000		20500

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Veneer	Units	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	536	U.S.	30
Others		Others	
Egypt	6177	Egypt	5785
Italy	5715	Italy	3551
Lebanon	941	Lebanon	1137
Germany	1249	Germany	428
Israel	358	Lithuania	629
Iran	480	Kazakhstan	245
Syria	219	Syria	509
U.A.E.	1164	U.A.E.	1021
Lithuania	1277	Poland	460
Poland	422	Romania	318
Total of Others	18002		14083
Others not listed	3462		1887
Grand Total	22000		16000

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	MDF	Units:	1000m2
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	327	U.S.	19
Others		Others	
Romania	17671	Romania	13817
Germany	10820	Germany	10532
China	9927	Switzerland	2710
Switzerland	3972	Poland	1218
Italy	1283	China	711
Malaysia	1196	Belgium	660
Austria	972	France	621
France	818	Austria	610

Belgium	710	Malaysia	592
Russia	708	Russia	275
Total of Others	48077		31746
Others not listed	3267		1328
Grant Total	51671		33094

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	MDF	Units:	1000m2
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Dec
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	10	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Iran	14232	Iran	22808
Ukraine	2525	Ukraine	2778
Azerbaijan	2207	Iraq	2766
Bulgaria	1900	Georgia	1425
Russia	1787	Bulgaria	1248
Georgia	1631	Albania	1544
Iraq	1549	Azerbaijan	1150
Albania	1540	N. Cyprus	926
N. Cyprus	1012	Romania	667
Greece	935	Turkmenistan	788
Total of Others	29318		36100
Others not listed	5016		5308
Grand Total	34344		41410

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Chipboard(OSB)	Units:	M3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Oct
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.	62483	U.S.	1842
Others		Others	
Bulgaria	63707	Bulgaria	106126
Romania	38591	Romania	18790
Germany	3125	Germany	18699
United Kingdom	21608	United Kingdom	16630
Greece	17880	Greece	10238
Canada	14701	Canada	7902
Italy	5396	Brazil	6204
Spain	3126	France	2502
Germany	3125	Italy	1840
Czech	2974	Belgium	776
Total of Others	174233		189707
Others not listed	2019		400
Grand total	238735		191949

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Chipboard	Units:	m3
	Jan/Dec		Jan/Oct
	MY 2008		**MY 2009**
U.S.		U.S.	4
Others		Others	
Georgia	115306	Georgia	64148
Albania	16192	Albania	18633
Iraq	21973	Iraq	18337
Azerbaijan	44922	Azerbaijan	17928
Bulgaria	23093	Bulgaria	14777
Iran	11354	Iran	14328
Macedonia	11590	Macedonia	9300
N. Cyprus	12917	N. Cyprus	9193
Kosovo	11468	Kosovo	9184
Romania	14545	Turkmenistan	7845
Total of Others	283360		183673
Others not listed	47717		24944
Grand Total	321077		208621