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Forest Products Report

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Report Highlights:

Turkey's imports of forest products have been increasing year by year due to its growing construction, paper, panel products and furniture industries. In 2005, imports of logs reached 2 million cubic meters (mm3), lumber 470,000 m3, wood chips 50,000 m3 and wood pulp 490,000 MT. While neighboring Black Sea countries had price advantage on logs and lumber due to geographical proximity, the U.S. has been an important supplier for wood chip, wood pulp, quality veneer logs and veneer. Turkey will be a net importer of forest products for years to come due to increased local demand and limited local supply.

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Executive Summary

Turkey is estimated to produce a total of 7 million cubic meters (mm³) of logs and 2.5 mm³ of industrial wood during 2005. However, local demand for logs is estimated to be about 10 mm³. Turkey needs to import large quantities of forest products to close the gap. Accordingly, Turkey imported about 2 mm³ of logs and about 0.5 mm³ of lumber in 2005. Turkey also imported a total of 265,000 m³ of oriented strand board (OSB), 110,000m³ of plywood, 60,000m² medium density fiberboard (MDF) and 20,000m³ of veneer to meet its growing local demand for forest products.

Additionally, Turkey imported a total of 490,000 MT of wood pulp and 48,000 MT of wood chips to meet demand of local paper and panel producing industries. While neighboring Black sea countries are the main sources for most of the forest products such as logs, lumber, various boards and veneer, the U.S. became an important source for wood chips, wood pulp and some veneer and lumber varieties. Availability of the GSM-102 credit guarantee program and favorable exchange rates were important factors for US exports of wood pulp to Turkey.

In addition to growing local demand of forest products, Turkey's large milling and wood manufacturing industry is in a key position to supply wood products to regional markets in the Middle East, particularly those countries that lack a wood manufacturing sector of their own. Turkey also is in a competitive position to supply semi-processed wood products to the EU as a result of its lower labor costs as well. Turkish forest products industries such as panels and furniture, showed a remarkable capacity increase during the last decade and have become an important player in the regional export markets.

Also, favorable economic conditions of the last few years that lowered the cost for housing fueled an increase in the number of construction projects, which in turn that increased the demand for forest products from the construction industry.

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

General Outlook, Forests in Turkey

Reliable statistics are not available for the forestry industry. The last statistical survey of Turkish forests as conducted in 1981. Major forests are located on the coastal mountain ranges along the Black, Marmara and Mediterranean Seas. According to available official data, forested area is estimated at about 20.2 million hectares, of which 8.8 million hectares are considered to be productive and the remainder is unproductive. A total of 55 percent of the forest in Turkey is of coniferous trees and the remaining 45 percent is of broad-leaved trees. Presently, the forests are classified as state forest, public forest, private forest and foundation forest. The great majority of the privately owned forests are mainly poplar tree plantations.

In terms of quality and character, the forest is divided into three categories: protection forest, national forest and production forest. In Turkey, about forty-five percent of forests are productive forest and an average of 7 million m³ of industrial wood and a total of 10 million m³ of firewood are produced legally and illegally. 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—both significantly below the growth rates and yields of European forests. Turkey's state forests are managed by the State Forestry Organization(OGM). The organization is responsible for harvesting and selling logs as well as for reforestation of harvested areas.

Additionally, Turkey's forest resources are also threatened by rapidly increasing human population. An estimated 18 percent of Turkey's 72 million people 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 to clear land for agricultural use. Illegal and excessive cutting 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 serious problem.

Illegal cutting, which is significant, causes unregistered economy and 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 industry and market.

Logs & lumber Production

In recent years, Turkey has been producing about 7 million m3 of logs on average annually, 4 million m3 of which consist of various types of trees (mainly pine, oak, poplar, beech and walnut) harvested by OGM and the remaining 3 million m3 consists mainly of poplar logs cut by the private sector. Sources estimate that OGM will harvest about 5 million m3 of pulp-quality logs and that another 5 million m3 of pulp-quality logs will be cut illegally, mainly for heating and the unofficial wood manufacturing industry.

Even though illegal cutting still a problem to be solved increasing utilization of natural gas for heating in recent years facilitated decline of domestic wood consumption for heating and decreased illegal cutting. In general, OGM declares a harvest plan and cut trees accordingly but in some years OGM reported to have harvested more trees than planned due to a parasite problem in some local varieties of oak trees.

Consumption

Consumption of logs increased in recent years due to growth in the construction industry, furniture industries and an increase in demand from the export markets. Domestic demand for logs and lumber is estimated at about 10 million m3.

The Turkish forest products industry showed a great advancement during the last ten years and new investments in each product types flourished. Also, favorable economic conditions of the last few years and low financing rates made available by the banks caused the demand for housing to mushroom. Additionally, housing projects handled by the government and municipalities also increased. Lastly Turkish forest products manufacturers, particularly panel producing companies, became important players in regional markets.

Although some technological advances affected consumption of logs adversely, such as substitution of PVC for wood in joinery applications and lighters replacing matches in daily use, the growth in demand for forest products remained high.

Turkey's milling and manufacturing industry consists of an estimated 10,000 firms of various sized. 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.

Trade, Logs

Turkey's imports of logs increased significantly in 2005 and reached 2 mm3. Imported logs are used to produce veneer, plywood, floor covering and lumber industries. Russia and Ukraine were the main sources for softwood logs with combined imports reaching ninety percent of the total. African countries such as Gabon, Congo and Cameroon were among the leading suppliers of hardwood logs. It is estimated that 44 percent of log imports were pine varieties and 22 percent tropical hardwood and 8 percent beech.

Local importers and manufacturers have been expressing an interest in U.S. veneer-quality logs due to difficulties in obtaining them from other suppliers. Total imports from the US in 2005 reached 1,300 M3 of veneer quality logs, mostly ash.

During the early 90's, the U.S. was the leading supplier of softwood logs, mostly Southern Yellow Pine, for Turkey. The trade later moved to Chile due to lower prices and environmental restrictions in the U.S., which prevented exports. Germany and France were also sources of logs for Turkey following the major storms in these countries that caused large number of trees to fall.

In recent years, Russia and Ukraine have become major sources for the Turkish wood products industry. The main reason for the shift is price: these new suppliers reportedly offer lower prices and, due to their location, involve lower shipping charges and less shipping time. Additionally, importing from nearby suppliers eliminates the need to carry large stocks and to ship in large quantities. In an effort to reduce costs even further, local importers have built their own ports to avoid the high discharge fees charged by the public sector ports. These private ports are located mainly on Izmit bay (around Istanbul).

Trade, Lumber

There are thousands of small to medium size mills producing lumber in Turkey. However, due to cost advantages created by the strong local currency, Turkey's lumber imports also increased significantly in recent years. Turkish companies are taking advantage of low cost supplies in the neighboring countries and imported 470,000 m3 of lumber in 2005. Black Sea countries such as Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Romania and Bulgaria supplied more than ninety percent of imports. Turkey also imported lumber, mostly Douglas and oak, from the US.

In 2005, Turkey also exported a total 123,000 m3 of lumber of which about seventy-five percent was destined to Northern Cyprus. Iraq and Jordan were also important buyers for Turkish lumber.

Prices

Russian logs that were selling for USD 85 per m3 in 2005 went up to USD 110 per m3 in recent months. The increase in the cost of production in Russia and the worldwide increase in fuel prices that increased shipping cost were the reasons for the rise in prices. Local logs are quoted at about USD 120 per m3. Following the economic crisis of 2001 (when the Turkish lira lost about 100 percent of its value), a number of importers experienced difficult times. Since then, certain operations have begun to sell their output in the domestic market on a dollar basis.

Panel products**Chipboard**

Turkish chipboard producing plants and capacity increased significantly in recent years reaching twenty-six plants and 4 million m3 capacity in 2005 compared to ten plants and

800,000 m3 in 1990. Due to the local demand shift to MDF, total annual chipboard production is reported to remain about 2.5 million m3.

Turkey exported large quantities of chipboard during MY 2005, with total exports reaching 187,000 m3. Iraq was the largest buyer with 48,000 m3 followed by Georgia (36,000 m3) and Azerbaijan (24,000 m3). According to official trade figures, Turkey imported a total of 266,000 m3 of chipboard during the same period but industry sources insist that a great majority of these imports are OSB because Turkey does not produce OSB. They suggest that another reason for this is that Turkish customs codes do not have an separate number for OSB imports are registered under chipboard-wafer board categories.

Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)

Number of plants and domestic production capacity for MDF also increased significantly in recent years and reached 2.5 mm3 in 2005 compared to 600,000 m3 in 1997. Growing demand of local furniture industry was the main reason for the increase. Presently, MDF producers meet their raw material needs from imported logs, mostly Ukrainian due to competitive prices and proximity. It is estimated that about 60 percent raw material is beech logs, 15 percent birch, 15 percent oak and 10 percent ash.

Turkey imported large quantities of MDF panels in MY 2005. Total imports reached 60 mm2 (approx. 1.2 mm3). Germany, Romania, Switzerland and China were the leading suppliers. Some US made MDF, about 325,000 m2, was also imported.

Turkey also exported 12 mm2 (approx. 233,000 m3) of MDF in MY 2005. Iran was the leading buyer, taking sixty percent of exports followed by Greece, with seven percent.

Plywood

Total domestic production capacity for plywood has increased significantly and reaching 400,000 m3 in 2005 compared to 120,000 m3 in 2000. However, it is reported that increased low priced imports from China in recent months is forcing the industry to utilize only about fifty percent of the capacity. Plywood is mostly used in furniture and packing industries.

Turkey imported a total of 109,000 m3 of plywood in 2005 China supplied more than forty percent (47,000 m3). Russia and Indonesia were the other leading suppliers. Turkey also imports about 10,000 m3 of construction quality, film-coated plywood annually, mostly from Finland but some from United States. Exports of plywood were about 26,000 m3 of in 2005. Iraq (3,800 m3), Germany (3,000 m3) and Bulgaria (2,300 m3) were the leading export markets.

Other forest products:

Veneer

There are thirty veneer plants in Turkey with an estimated total annual production capacity of 150 mm2. But it is reported that in recent years newly introduced cheaper alternative products, such as laminated MDF, affected utilization of veneer adversely. But since domestic veneer production cost is still lower than in Europe many European firms, mostly Italian, are contracting local mills to take advantage of low labor costs to produce veneer for export markets. Even though Turkey is a price-conscious market, there is demand for special types of veneer, such as cherry.

Turkey imported about 20,000 m3 of veneer during 2005. Bulgaria, Romania and Georgia were the main suppliers with combined exports reaching about fifty percent of the total. The U.S. was one of the leading suppliers with 1,300 m3 of mostly cherry, white and red oak veneers.

Turkey also exported significant quantity of veneer in 2005 exports reached 14,500 m3. Egypt and Lebanon were the leading buyers receiving about half of the total exports. Even though the total quantity of Turkish veneer exports was less than imports, their value exceeded that of imports due to quality.

Packing and pallets

The packing and pallet industry consumes an estimated 1.5 million m3 of logs annually, mainly poplar and pine. The European Union, which is the main export market for Turkey, accepts goods only in pallets marked "EA". The specifications for "EA" pallets require them to be made from pine, to be 1.20 meters by 0.80 meters, and to support up to a five metric ton, stable load. Demand for this type of pallet is increasing as trade with the EU also rises. Turkish wood packing and pallets producers also comply with recent requirements of ISPM-15 that mandates heat treatment and fumigation with methyl bromide of wood packing and pallets.

Housing

Concrete and brick are the main construction materials used in Turkey. Following the major earthquake of 1999 that took thousands of lives, wood panel based (OSB) U.S. style houses and leisure-type prefabricated wooden/log homes have become popular. Sources estimate that the prefabricated housing market is about 500 units annually. Some kits are imported from Europe (mainly Germany and Finland) and some are produced locally. Several local and foreign firms are active in this small but growing market.

Furniture

Driven by the demand created by the large domestic population, Turkey became a major wood based furniture producer and exporter. In 2005, Turkey's total wood based furniture exports reached US\$ 190 million (76,000 MT) compared to US\$ 20 million (10,000 MT) in 1994. Turkey also imported US\$ 85 million (20,000 MT) worth of wood furniture. While Iraq and Greece were the leading export destinations for Turkish wood furniture, Italy and Germany were main suppliers. Turkish imports and exports of wood furniture from the U.S. were about US\$ 4.5 million each. Turkey mostly bought solid wood furniture from the US. Style-conscious, upper income Turkish consumers prefer imported furniture despite high prices.

Wood chip

Turkey is importing an increasing amount of wood chips to meet the needs of local MDF producers. In 2005, imports were 48,400 MT of which the U.S. was the leading supplier, providing 47,500 MT. Imports during the first three months exceeded the total imports of last year and reached 66,848 MT with the US supplying ninety-nine percent. Industry contacts indicate that more imports will take place in the near future, some of which may come from other sources, such as Brazil, due to lower cost.

Wood pulp

The Turkish paper industry consumes about 1.7 mm3 of pulp size wood annually. Local paper factories are seizing paper operations one by one due to high local prices of raw material, old production technology and higher energy costs. Scarcity of local supplies forced paper producers to import wood pulp. Turkey imported 490,000 MT of wood pulp in 2005 to meet its growing demand of the local paper industry. The U.S. was the leading supplier with 140,000 MT. The imports continued during the first three months of 2006 and reached 124,000 MT with the U.S. supplying almost one third of imports. 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 the coming years due to a lack of local production and an increase in consumption of paper products.

Policy

Import regulations require all softwood logs to be debarked and all hardwood logs to be fumigated. According to the 2006 import regime, the following import duties (percent C&F value) apply. In addition to the import tax, there is an eighteen percent VAT applied on all wood products imports.

Table 1: Import Duties

| 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 varies according to the thickness of the veneer.

Associations in the Forest Products Industry:

-Torid(Turkish Forest Products Industrialist and Importers Association)

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-Panel Producers Association

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TM, Logs

Import Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Logs Units: m3

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 3867 | 1149 |
| Others | | |
| Russia | 1101146 | 212655 |
| Ukraine | 670138 | 129559 |
| Gabon | 72969 | 12077 |
| Congo | 22027 | 5021 |
| Romania | 17934 | 4164 |
| Cameron | 24503 | 4380 |
| Bulgaria | 19647 | 2999 |
| Georgia | 14527 | 2418 |
| Belarus | 9867 | 2171 |
| Central Africa | 6913 | 974 |
| Total for Others | 1959671 | 376418 |
| Others not Listed | 23827 | 4528 |
| Grand Total | 1987365 | 382095 |

Export Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Logs Units: m3

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | | |
| Others | | |
| Oman | 2383 | 931 |
| U. A. E. | 2220 | 228 |
| Iraq | 1523 | 248 |
| N. Cyprus | 1322 | 145 |
| Bursa Free Zone | 791 | 75 |
| Greece | 515 | 84 |
| S. Arabia | 308 | 36 |
| Lebanon | 170 | 13 |
| Vietnam | 125 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 76 | |
| Total for Others | 9433 | 1763 |
| Others not Listed | 479 | |
| Grand Total | 9912 | 1763 |

TM, Lumber

Import Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Lumber Units: m3

Time Period Jan/Dec Jan/March

Exports for: MY 2005 MY 2006

U.S. 2292 U.S. 553

Others Others

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|
| Russia | 259159 | Russia | 55331 |
| Ukraine | 84832 | Ukraine | 31969 |
| Georgia | 64522 | Gabon | 19268 |
| Romania | 23813 | Romania | 4939 |
| Bulgaria | 12235 | Bulgaria | 3061 |
| Cameron | 7875 | Cameron | 1004 |
| Austria | 5186 | Congo | 825 |
| Congo | 1149 | Finland | 368 |
| Indonesia | 763 | Germany | 216 |
| Germany | 721 | Ivory Coast | 206 |

Total for Others 460255 117187

Others not Listed 8851 1906

Grand Total 469106 119646

Export Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Lumber Units: m3

Time Period Jan/Dec Jan/March

Exports for: MY 2005 MY 2006

U.S. U.S.

Others Others

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| N. Cyprus | 91819 | N. Cyprus | 2504 |
| Iraq | 8550 | Jordan | 1645 |
| Jordan | 7023 | U. A. E | 507 |
| Japan | 4007 | Iraq | 560 |
| U. A. E. | 2823 | Israel | 598 |
| Samsun Free Zone | 1397 | Japan | 409 |
| Israel | 1490 | Egypt | 95 |
| Antalya Free Zone | 830 | Antalya Free Zone | 127 |
| Italy | 1135 | S. Arabia | 100 |
| Algeria | 515 | Italy | 91 |

Total for Others 119589 6636

Others not Listed 3266 509

Grand Total 122855 7145

TM, Chipboard

Import Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Chipboard Units: m3

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 18 | 22 |
| Others | | |
| Bulgaria | 102291 | 18732 |
| Greece | 65909 | 5900 |
| Romania | 28079 | 4725 |
| Italy | 22533 | 4883 |
| United Kingdom | 9122 | 3575 |
| Spain | 8547 | 2055 |
| France | 5863 | 1363 |
| Poland | 5828 | 1018 |
| Belgium | 5645 | 322 |
| Germany | 5716 | 138 |
| Total for Others | 259533 | 42711 |
| Others not Listed | 6909 | 225 |
| Grand Total | 266460 | 42958 |

Export Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Chipboard Units: m3

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 26 | 22 |
| Others | | |
| Iraq | 47702 | 14391 |
| Georgia | 36278 | 8802 |
| Azerbaijan | 24351 | 5464 |
| Iran | 14932 | 5303 |
| N. Cyprus | 26525 | 5510 |
| Bulgaria | 11505 | 2098 |
| Algeria | 7009 | 1010 |
| Macedonia | 5589 | 731 |
| Syria | 2575 | 464 |
| Ukraine | 2517 | 611 |
| Total for Others | 178983 | 44384 |
| Others not Listed | 8674 | 2156 |
| Grand Total | 187683 | 46562 |

TM, MDF

Import Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity MDF Units: m2

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 325969 | 8750 |
| Others | | |
| Germany | 9844135 | Romania 1140671 |
| Romania | 9189633 | Switzerland 2153457 |
| Switzerland | 6314036 | Germany 1608723 |
| China | 5822055 | China 1796325 |
| Luxembourg | 4364428 | Italy 690697 |
| Italy | 2753738 | United Kingdom 602675 |
| Spain | 2060056 | Portugal 241295 |
| Poland | 3685618 | Austria 372656 |
| Portugal | 2668461 | Poland 353741 |
| France | 2308434 | Luxembourg 291731 |
| Total for Others | 49010594 | 9251971 |
| Others not Listed | 10983569 | 1068861 |
| Grand Total | 60320132 | 10329582 |

Export Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity MDF Units: m2

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 2 | |
| Others | | |
| Iran | 6787928 | Iran 1408151 |
| Greece | 791312 | Syria 253252 |
| N. Cyprus | 628335 | N. Cyprus 188388 |
| Macedonia | 518485 | Azerbaijan 167821 |
| Azerbaijan | 515288 | Greece 243837 |
| Syria | 283622 | Bulgaria 174083 |
| U. A. E. | 246487 | Macedonia 98621 |
| Bulgaria | 367516 | Russia 41334 |
| Georgia | 241480 | Iraq 56976 |
| San Marino | 129450 | Georgia 42056 |
| Total for Others | 10509903 | 2674519 |
| Others not Listed | 1111753 | 292356 |
| Grand Total | 11621658 | 2966875 |

TM, Plywood

Import Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Plywood Units: m3

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 121 | 1 |
| Others | | |
| China | 47194 | 14645 |
| Indonesia | 13099 | 4018 |
| Russia | 15260 | 3291 |
| Finland | 9199 | 2604 |
| Romania | 7679 | 2488 |
| Bulgaria | 4341 | 1101 |
| India | 3485 | 900 |
| Austria | 1130 | 488 |
| Germany | 1283 | 288 |
| Italy | 1025 | 198 |
| Total for Others | 103695 | 30021 |
| Others not Listed | 5444 | 1571 |
| Grand Total | 109260 | 31593 |

Export Trade Matrix

Country Turkey

Commodity Plywood Units m3

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 15 | 36 |
| Others | | |
| Iraq | 3769 | 509 |
| Germany | 2985 | 383 |
| Bulgaria | 2299 | 206 |
| N. Cyprus | 1594 | 234 |
| Iran | 1435 | 254 |
| Italy | 2034 | 148 |
| Azerbaijan | 1591 | 157 |
| Kazakhstan | 1017 | 185 |
| Macedonia | 912 | 124 |
| Georgia | 832 | 77 |
| Total for Others | 18468 | 2277 |
| Others not Listed | 7546 | 760 |
| Grand Total | 26029 | 3073 |

TM, Veneer

Import Trade Matrix

| Country | Turkey | | |
|-------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Commodity | Veneer | Units: | m3 |
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 1317 | U.S. | 235 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Bulgaria | 4774 | Bulgaria | 945 |
| Romania | 3449 | Romania | 649 |
| Georgia | 2324 | Georgia | 616 |
| Bosnia | 1182 | Italy | 397 |
| Germany | 1442 | Finland | 240 |
| Italy | 1327 | Germany | 198 |
| Finland | 1381 | Russia | 138 |
| Ukraine | 507 | Ukraine | 81 |
| Russia | 645 | Azerbaijan | 95 |
| China | 669 | China | 94 |
| Total for Others | 17700 | | 3453 |
| Others not Listed | 996 | | 151 |
| Grand Total | 20013 | | 3839 |

Export Trade Matrix

| Country | Turkey | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Commodity | Veneer | Units | m3 |
| Time Period | Jan/Dec | | Jan/March |
| Exports for: | MY 2005 | | MY 2006 |
| U.S. | 201 | U.S. | 87 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Egypt | 6197 | Egypt | 1389 |
| Lebanon | 1250 | S. Korea | 151 |
| Greece | 941 | Lebanon | 191 |
| Italy | 804 | Greece | 188 |
| U. A. E. | 797 | Israel | 194 |
| Romania | 460 | Iran | 135 |
| Syria | 345 | Syria | 70 |
| Iran | 531 | Germany | 112 |
| Bulgaria | 437 | Bulgaria | 81 |
| S. Korea | 317 | Italy | 96 |
| Total for Others | 12079 | | 2607 |
| Others not Listed | 2160 | | 231 |
| Grand Total | 14440 | | 2925 |

