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Report Highlights:

MY2002 grain production is projected to be "very good," due to very favorable weather conditions throughout the country. TMO procured fewer grains in MY 2001 because of lower production and procurement prices. The GOT decreased the import duty to 10 percent for corn and milling wheat, 5 percent for durum wheat, 27 percent for paddy and 35 percent for milled rice. However, the GOT continues to restrict wheat imports to quota levels allocated to the EU and other regional countries. The corn duty is expected to be increased again at harvest time. Imports of rice continue to be constrained by limits on the size of the import licenses issued.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

MY 2002 cereal production is projected to be "very good." The weather has been very favorable throughout the country since last December. Production of all grains, including wheat, barley, rice and corn, are projected to increase while chick pea, and lentil production is projected to maintain at around the revised MY 2001 levels. However, the most significant factor for the grain yields, especially for Central Anatolia, is the rains received March through May.

During MY 2001, TMO purchased a much lower quantity than earlier years – about 2,466,000 MT of grains. The GOT is not expected to announce a general procurement price for grains in MY 2002, parallel to the letter of intent given to the IMF. Instead, it is expected that TMO will buy grains at locally established prices from the local commodity exchanges. To encourage domestic sales, TMO announced that millers can buy grains and pay 60 to 120 days later with low interest rates at pre-announced selling prices. Flour and flour product exporters are currently eligible to buy wheat from TMO at reduced prices comparable to the world market prices. The quality of TMO wheat, however, is far from the needs of the millers.

The recently published 2002 Import Regime reduced the import duties for most grains while maintaining the duties for some others. Current import duties are 10 percent for milling wheat, 5 percent for durum, 85 percent for barley, 27 percent for paddy rice, 35 percent for milled rice, and 20.4 percent for chick peas and lentils. Duty on corn imports was also reduced on January 1, 2002, from 50 percent to 10 percent, since locally produced corn was totally sold out. It is expected that by the beginning of the new harvest season, however, the corn import duty will be increased again. Imported wheat, which is later re exported as flour or flour products, is exempt from import duties.

United States grain exports to Turkey continue to face stiffer competition from other suppliers, both traditional and new players in the market. The EU and some Eastern European countries continue to enjoy tariff advantages which ranged from low to zero duty tariff rate quotas due to the EU Customs Union Agreement or bilateral agreements. Neighboring countries also have abilities to sell grain in small consignments and offer faster and lower priced shipping. Quality remains an important issue in choosing suppliers, but many competitors continue to improve in this area and are able to expand their share of the market with stiff competition. Others gain market share through their low CIF prices. GSM-102 remains an important marketing tool. So far in FY2002 (through March 1, 2002), GSM-102 was used to import USD 20.8 million of feed grains and USD 0.8 million of rice.

As of March 18, 2002, USD 1.00 is about TL 1,350,000. The exchange rate has been relatively stable at this level for several months now.

Production

MY 2002 cereal production is projected to be significantly larger than last year. The weather has been very favorable throughout the country since last December, even though it was rather dry in October and November. There has been sufficient snow coverage which makes wheat and barley crops less susceptible to dry cold conditions. Continuation of good rains in April and May is expected to further improve the yield conditions. The most significant rains for grains (especially in Central Anatolia) take place in March through May. Pest control programs, particularly for Sunni bug and "aelia rostrata," which are very important factors for the yield and especially the quality, are expected to be relatively less significant in MY 2002 because of cold and wet weather.

Harvested area for wheat in MY 2002 is projected at this point to be about the same as it was in 2001. Harvested area for barley is estimated to be slightly larger in MY 2002 than the revised estimate in MY 2001. It is not anticipated that area and production will be significantly effected from the change in the support price policy, at least in the short run.

It is too early for accurate harvested area and production projections for rice, corn, chick peas, and lentils in MY 2002 since all, except red lentils, are planted in spring. The area and production for rice and corn all are projected to increase in MY 2002 due to better rainfall and returns. The area and production for rice and corn in MY 2001 were revised downward due to dry weather and reduced yields. The arrival of early snow also reduced the harvested area and production of corn in parts of the Black Sea Region. The corn area devoted for silage, which is reported earlier to be about ten percent, is projected to be increasing. Area and production for both chick peas and lentils are projected to be about the same in MY 2002 as they were revised in MY 2001. Area and production for both chick peas and lentils in MY 2001 were revised upward due to better returns and unpublished official data.

Wheat is the largest crop and barley is the second largest crop and the most important feed grain in Turkey. Even though wheat and barley are grown throughout the country, Central Anatolia grows more than any other region (about 40 percent). Most of the rice, on the other hand, is grown in the Marmara Region (60 percent in the Trace Region and 30 percent in the Southern Marmara Region around the Gonen District) and remaining part (10 percent) in the Central Black Sea Region. Cukurova Region grows more corn than any other region (about 70 percent). In this region part of first- and almost all of the second-crop corn is grown. Eastern Marmara and Black Sea Regions (especially western provinces) are also significant first crop corn producing regions. Red lentils are grown primarily in the Southeastern Anatolia and green lentils are grown primarily in the north-central Anatolia. Chick peas are also grown in most areas, but primarily in Central Anatolia.

TMO purchased fewer grains in MY 2001 than in MY 2000, due to the change in the support price policy. There was only a moderate increase in procurement prices in accordance with the letter of intent given to the IMF. In MY 2001, TMO procured a total of 2,444,350 MT of grains (compared to 3,571,000 MT in MY 2000), including 1,459,435 MT of wheat (2,959,000 MT in MY 2000), 951,837 MT of barley (509,000 MT in MY 2000), 9 MT of corn (28,500 MT in MY 2000), 19,079 MT of paddy rice (40,000 MT in MY 2000), 13,988 MT of rye (20,000 MT in MY 2000), and 2 MT of oats (2,000 MT in MY 2000). TMO's paddy rice procurement prices were TL 480,000 (baldo)- TL 420,000 (other) for long grain, TL 395,000 (Veneria) - TL 385,000 (other) - TL 380,000 (Krasnodorsky) for medium grain and TL 350,000 for short grain.

The GOT is not expected to announce a general procurement price for grains in MY 2002, parallel to the letter of intent given to the IMF. Instead, it is expected that TMO will buy grains at locally established prices from the local commodity exchanges.

TMO has not procured any chick peas or lentils since 1994. GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK, a quasi-governmental buying cooperative, which buys red lentils, pistachios, red peppers, etc., to boost prices in high production years, did not buy any red lentils in MY 2001, primarily because GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK did not have sufficient funds for procurement.

Consumption

MY 2002 wheat consumption is projected to be about the same level as it was in revised MY 2001, even though wheat is the staple crop and the population increases by around 1.5 percent annually. This was because of high feed wheat consumption due to lower quality in MY 2001. Barley consumption in MY 2002 is projected to increase compared to revised MY 2001 levels and reach about the same level as MY 2000. Barley consumption was decreased slightly in MY 2001 due to the economic recession. Corn consumption is projected to increase slightly in MY 2002 due to projected recovery of the economy and poultry industry. The estimates for total corn consumption in MY 2000 and MY 2001 are now lowered due to the slowdown of both the economy and the poultry industry in Turkey.

In MY 2002, rice, chick pea, and lentil consumption all are projected to increase slightly, parallel to the population growth. Rice consumption has been under severe competition from pasta. Pasta prices, especially for bulk pasta produced by smaller producers, continue to be very low due to excess supply which resulted from increased capacity and decreased exports. The economic recession and high devaluation of the Turkish Lira (TL) slightly reduced the demand for rice and kept the consumption at about the same levels in MY 2000 and MY 2001. Per capita rice consumption is estimated at about 8.5 kilograms, which is estimated to be higher and around 9 kilograms in big cities. Turkey used to be one of the leading chick pea and lentil consuming countries. However, this has been changing in recent years. Primarily due to the migration from rural to urban and high prices, per capita chick pea and lentil consumption decreased significantly in recent years. Sources estimate per capita chick pea consumption to be at about 7.5 kilograms and lentil consumption to be at about 6 kilograms.

To reduce stocks, TMO continued its sales policy to increase grain sales which was announced on October 15, 2001. With this policy, a similar policy of which was also implemented in MY 2000, millers can buy all grains, except rice and oats, and pay 30 or 60 days later with four percent rate of interest for each 30 days. Black and blue barley can be bought with 90 days deferred payments since December 10, 2001. In this case the rate of interest is zero percent for the first 30 days, one percent for the second 30 days, and two percent for the third 30 days. Deferred payment period for barley was increased for 120 days for Erzurum and Diyarbakir Regional Directorates on January 8, 2002 with zero percent interest rate for the first 30 days, one percent for the second and third 30 days and two percent interest rate for the fourth 30 days. Starting from February 15, 2002, white feed barley was sold with 90 days deferred payment system with one, two, and three percent interest rates for the first, second, and third 30 days, respectively. According to an announcement on January 8, 2002, milling wheat, which is stored in the storage facilities in Istanbul, Ankara, and Kayseri, is to be sold at 90 days deferred payment system with zero, one and two percent interest rates for the first, second, and third 30 days, respectively.

TMO selling prices, excluding VAT, for March 2002 are provided in the following Table.

TMO'S SELLING PRICES FOR MARCH 2002

Type of Grain	Selling Prices (TL/Kg.)
Anatolia Durum Wheat No:1	295,000
Other Durum Wheat No:1	271,000
Low Quality Durum Wheat	250,000
Anatolia White Hard Wheat No:1	250,000
Anatolia Red Hard Wheat No:1	248,000
White Hard Wheat No:1	232,000
Red Semi Hard Wheat No:1	222,000
White Semi Hard Wheat No:1	222,000
Other (Red-White) Wheat No:1	203,000
Feed Wheat	200,000
White Barley No:1	186,000
Black and Blue Barley No:1	174,000
Rye No:1	174,000
Oaths No:1	175,000
Low Quality Barley-Rye-Oaths	160,000
Corn	215,000

Last year millers persuaded the GOT and TMO to sell wheat at prices closer to the world market prices. With this policy, after exporting their wheat products (flour, pasta, etc.), millers can buy wheat from TMO at similar prices that TMO sells for exports. Selling prices of TMO for exporters effective from February 1, 2002 are: Anatolian Drum Wheat for USD 144, 143, and 143 per MT for No:1, No:2, and No:3, respectively. Other durum wheat was sold for USD 137, 136, and 135 per MT for No:1, No:2, and No:3, respectively. Anatolian white or red hard milling wheat was sold in between USD 119-116 and white or red semi hard milling wheat was sold in between USD 112-109 per MT. White feed barley was sold in between USD 105-103 per MT and black and blue feed barley was sold in between USD 98-96 per MT according to the quality of No:1, No:2, and No:3, respectively.

The price of Anatolian hard red milling wheat was around TL 240,000 and TL 280,000 per kilogram, semi hard white milling wheat was around TL 235,000 and TL 250,000 per kilogram, and feed barley was about TL 180,000 per

kilogram. Retail rice prices currently are around TL 1,650,000 and TL 2,150,000 for baldo and TL 950,000 and TL 1,400,000 for calrose and other medium grain rice per 900 grams pack at the retail stores in Ankara. Chick peas are currently sold around TL 1,300,000 and TL 2,350,000, green lentils are sold around TL 1,350,000 and TL 2,000,000, and red lentils are sold around TL 1,000,000 and TL 1,500,000 for 900 gram pack at the retail stores in Ankara. Currently USD 1.00 is about TL 1,350,000.

Trade

In MY 2002 Turkey's wheat imports are projected to decrease and exports are projected to increase, parallel to the projected increase in production. To help TMO sales the GOT has stopped issuing any import licences for wheat since November 1999, with exceptions for millers who export flour and products and wheat imports under EU TRQ's and bilateral agreements. The EU Customs Union agreement includes a TRQ for duty-free imports of 200,000 MT for milling wheat and 100,000 MT for durum. Bilateral agreements allow duty-free wheat imports of 35,000 MT from Romania and 30,000 from Hungary. TRQ wheat imports should be completed by May. In addition to wheat, the GOT established TRQ's of 46,000 MT feed barley, 52,000 MT corn, and 28,000 MT rice for the EU with zero import duty. Similarly, the GOT has TRQ's of 45,000 MT corn and 10,000 MT wheat bran with zero duty for Romania and of 55,000 MT corn and 10,000 MT wheat and corn brans with again zero duty for Hungary.

According to unofficial sources Turkey imported approximately 603,000 MT of wheat and 243,000 MT of corn by the end of February in MY 2001. TMO also imported 17,000 MT of milled rice from the U.S. in MY 2001.

In MY 2001, TMO held three sales tenders (in January, February and March) and sold (but not all shipped) 425,000 MT of barley (of which 315,000 MT was white feed barley and 110,000 MT was dark feed barley). TMO just announced another tender for March 28, 2002 to sell 220,000 MT (out of this total, 145,000 MT of white feed and 75,000 MT of black and blue feed) of barley. According to unofficial sources, TMO, which by mid-March holds about 1.6 MMT of wheat (1.4 MMT of this total is mostly low quality milling wheat and 0.2 MMT is durum) and about 750,000 MT of barley in stocks (some of this quantity was sold at the earlier tenders but not all shipped), is expected to decrease its stocks with the Ministerial policy of non-issuing any control certificate (import licence) and selling with a deferred payment policy, as it was explained in the Consumption Section. However, TMO may have one or two more tenders before the beginning of the next marketing year for both wheat and barley if it is unable to reduce its stocks significantly (if TMO cannot sell significant quantities from the tender which was just announced in case of barley) since the weather looks very favorable for grains so far and TMO needs cash for the procurement of MY 2002.

According to the official Turkish trade data, MY 2000 U.S. wheat exports to Turkey were 40,410 MT and there were no exports during the first five months (June-October) of MY 2001. Reduced flour exports and the GOT's restrictions on wheat imports since November 1999 adversely affected U.S. sales to Turkey. In addition to the previously mentioned TRQ's, Croatia, Argentina, Russia and Australia supplied the remaining import market.

As usual, Turkish corn imports were low (which was about 243,000 MT through February, according to unofficial sources) in the beginning of MY 2001 due to the availability of local corn, devaluation of Turkish Lira (TL), and the high import duty. The duty was lowered from 50 percent to 10 percent on January 1, 2002. Since TMO could not buy any corn in MY 2001, the GOT reduced the duty earlier than the previous years. MY 2001 corn import estimates are still around 700,000 MT. Corn imports are also projected to be around the same level in MY 2002.

Most Turkish rice imports are handled by seven traders, and some of those are interrelated companies. Around sixty percent of the milled rice imported in MY 2000 was originally from Egypt, where the average price was about USD 237 per MT, and fifteen percent was from China, where the average price was about USD 230 per MT, and ten percent was from Italy, where the average price was about USD 468 per MT. In MY 2000, the USA supplied about twelve percent of milled (19,912 MT with an average price of about USD 280 per MT) and seventy-five percent of paddy rice (228,206 MT with an average price of about USD 199 per MT) to Turkey, according to official Turkish trade data. During the first ten months in CY 2001 (Jan. - Oct.), Turkey imported 112,839 MT of milled rice (Egypt, U.S., China, and Italy were the major suppliers) and 127,846 MT of paddy rice (U.S., Argentina, Russia, and Australia were the major suppliers).

During the first ten months in CY 2001 (January - October), Turkey imported 6,766 MT of chick peas and 81,191 MT of lentils (mostly green lentils from Canada and Australia) and exported 114,705 MT of chick peas and 134,098 MT of (mostly red) lentils, according to the official data.

The GSM-102 credit guarantee program continues to be an important marketing tool although its benefits for wheat are limited in the current scenario. In FY 2002 (up to March 1, 2002), Turkish importers used GSM-102 of USD 20.8 million for feed grain imports and of USD 0.8 million for rice imports. Low usage of GSM-102 for rice can be attributed to the availability of low priced Australian paddy rice. However, Australian paddy has been exhausted and Turkish importers just started buying from the U.S. Three major importers already informed us that they recently bought a total of 60,000 MT of paddy rice from the U.S.

Turkey is expected to remain a significant importer of high quality wheat for the foreseeable future for local and export products. With depressed economies in some of its major markets and political problems with others, flour exports declined significantly since MY 1998, causing a reduction of high quality wheat imports. On the other hand, domestic demand for this quality has been slowly increasing. Similarly, Turkey is also expected to stay a significant corn and rice importer. Demand for corn will be increasing in time from the starch, fructose, and feed sectors. Poultry production which grew more than 12 percent per annum in recent years is significantly affected from the slowdown of the economy and the excess capacity in the industry. Unless a significant portion of the Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) area is used for corn production (which is not expected in the short-term), corn supply will be short and imports will continue. Rice producing areas are also limited and its production is not likely to increase significantly.

PS&D import and export estimates for MY 2000 have been revised to reflect the official data which is now available. Export and import matrixes for MY 2000 all present the data for the entire marketing year. However, MY 2001 columns for wheat and barley present data for the first five months (June - October) and for rice and corn present data for the first two months (September - October) of MY 2001. However, the same column for chick peas and lentils present data for the first ten months of CY 2001 (January - October). Wheat trade matrix represents the data for wheat only. Wheat flour, however, is included into the PS&D0 wheat trade data (as wheat equal). On the other hand, PS&D table and export and import trade matrices for rice take into account both milled and paddy (as milled equal) rice.

Stocks

Official stocks data are not available. According to unofficial sources, TMO is currently holding about 1.6 MMT of wheat (out of this total, 1.4 MMT of low quality milling wheat and 0.2 MMT of durum) and about 750,000 MT of

barley in its stocks around mid-March.

Policy

Production Policy

Price support, procurement and export policies have resulted in enormous costs and a heavy inflationary impact in the past, but have continued because of their perceived social and political benefits. The GOT has decided to change these expensive policies and decrease the budget deficits. In order to do so, the GOT gave several letters of intent to the IMF since 1999 in order to sign standby agreements. Even though it will take a few years for the implementation of the full program the GOT started to implement reforms by reducing the support prices and subsidies since 1999. It will be a long and difficult path to adopt such a program, as politicians are used to manipulating price supports to achieve political objectives. Support prices in MY 2001 were relatively lower than those were announced in earlier years and it is expected that the support policy will be changed in MY 2002.

Even though it is not very clear how TMO will act yet, it is expected that the GOT will not announce any procurement price in the Official Gazette in MY 2002. However, TMO is expected to buy grains through direct purchases at the commodity exchanges to regulate the local market. Most commodity exchanges are not yet well developed in order to carry these transactions. Thus, it is uncertain at this point how the new system will work out in MY 2002.

In addition to the lower support price announcement, TMO announced sales prices in the beginning of the marketing year again in MY 2001 so that millers, processors, and traders got into the market directly. As a result, TMO procured fewer quantities of grains and did not find itself in a serious financial burden. TMO payments to farmers in MY 2001 were also rather prompt and there were little or no delays. Procurement of grains by TMO was presented in the production section.

Trade Policy

Current import duties are 10 percent for milling wheat, 5 percent for durum, 85 percent for barley, 27 percent for paddy rice, 35 percent for milled rice, and 20.4 percent for chick peas and lentils. Duty on corn imports was also reduced on January 1, 2002, from 50 percent to 10 percent, since locally produced corn was totally sold out. It is expected that by the beginning of the new harvest season, however, the corn import duty will be increased again. Imported wheat, which is later re-exported as flour or flour products, is exempt from import duties.

The GOT has applied severe restriction on wheat imports since November 1999 by refusing to issue new licences to importers. The GOT issued licences only from those countries where quotas are available and/or to those firms which export flour and products. There have been similar restrictions from time to time (especially during the harvest season) for corn, paddy rice, and pulses.

All flour and products exporters are eligible to import wheat without paying duty or buy wheat from TMO at reduced prices. In 2001 there were no export subsidies for wheat. In practice, wheat product exports are not subsidized. Similarly, there are no subsidies for the exports of barley, rice, corn, chick peas or lentils.

Marketing

As a result of increasing demand for higher quality combined with limited land resources and crop quality improvements, Turkey is expected to remain a significant long term wheat importer. In addition, Turkey is also expected to remain a long term rice and corn importer. The United States is well positioned to meet the growing

demand for constant quality and value (price for quality). The U.S. Wheat Associates, U.S. Grain Council, and U.S. Rice Federation have done good jobs creating an awareness of the quality and value of U.S. grains. The Rice Producers Association has also recently become active in the Turkish market. There is stiff competition, however, from other suppliers with respect to quality and price. Supply reliability is a major asset of U.S. products. GSM-102 credit guarantee programs also remains an important marketing tool for U.S. wheat, feed grains, and rice.

Turkey used to be a major producing and exporting country for pulses. However, production decreased significantly, especially for green lentils and beans, in recent years. The United States may become a major supplier, if it grows the suitable varieties to Turkish taste and provide competitive price.

Statistical Tables

PS&D Table for Wheat

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Wheat				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		06/2000		06/2001		06/2002
Area Harvested	8700	8700	8600	8500	0	8600
Beginning Stocks	1580	1580	1230	1728	630	1128
Production	17500	18000	15000	16000	0	18000
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	450	439	1200	1000	0	800
Jul-Jun Imports	450	418	1200	1000	0	800
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	28	40	0	50	0	50
TOTAL SUPPLY	19530	20019	17430	18728	630	19928
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1601	1591	400	600	0	1200
Jul-Jun Exports	1601	1579	400	600	0	1200
Feed Dom. Consumption	1000	1000	700	1200	0	1000
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	16699	16700	16400	17000	0	17000
Ending Stocks	1230	1728	630	1128	0	1728
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	19530	20019	17430	18728	0	19928

Wheat Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	June - Oct.	2001
U.S.	3	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Tunisia	376705	Egypt	131250
Egypt	223703	Italy	110198
Algeria	104331	Algeria	32974
Israel	85065	Kenya	26100
Albania	54542	Portugal	25720
Romania	53055	Hadramaut	21000
Morocco	52978	Morocco	20077
Georgia	51449	Cuba	13300
Lebanon	29260	Tunisia	13253
Spain	26250	Israel	11220
Total for Others	1057338		405092
Others not Listed	113135		24726
Grand Total	1170476		429819

Wheat Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	June - Oct.	2001
U.S.	40410	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Kazakhstan	77498	Germany	26288
Germany	65291	Croatia	23800
Canada	56614	Argentina	21474
Romania	54258	Russia	18711
Croatia	46578	Australian Ocean	17950
Australia	35638	Australia	15412
France	22392	Romania	12644
Argentina	14708	Hungary	3
Greece	5337	Mexico	1
Ukraine	4820		
Total for Others	383134		136283
Others not Listed	13378		
Grand Total	436922		136283

PS&D Table for Barley

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Barley				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		06/2000		06/2001		06/2002
Area Harvested	3600	3600	3600	3500	0	3550
Beginning Stocks	564	450	565	833	565	683
Production	7400	7400	6500	6900	0	7400
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	40	22	50	50	0	50
Oct-Sep Imports	40	43	50	50	0	50
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	8004	7872	7115	7783	565	8133
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	139	139	150	500	0	700
Oct-Sep Exports	150	150	50	700	0	700
Feed Dom. Consumption	6000	6000	5500	5700	0	6000
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	7300	6900	6400	6600	0	6900
Ending Stocks	565	833	565	683	0	533
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8004	7872	7115	7783	0	8133

Barley Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Barley		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	June - Oct.	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Syria	49768	Saudi Arabia	30606
Morocco	49697	Israel	15100
Egypt	23069	Morocco	11213
Northern Cyprus	11983	Syria	7700
Israel	2700	Andorra	5350
Andorra	1406	Egypt	3100
Georgia	794	Germany	5
France	3		
Sweden	2		
Total for Others	139422		73074
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	139422		73074

Barley Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Barley		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
France	13162	France	11500
Ukraine	4907	Denmark	9399
Russia	4359		
Croatia	3		
Total for Others	22431		20899
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	22431		20899

PS&D Table for Corn

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Corn				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2000		09/2001		09/2002
Area Harvested	550	550	550	525	0	575
Beginning Stocks	226	226	219	303	219	303
Production	2100	2100	2100	2000	0	2200
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	700	683	700	700	0	700
Oct-Sep Imports	700	644	700	700	0	700
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	557	0	500	0	500
TOTAL SUPPLY	3026	3009	3019	3003	219	3203
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	7	6	0	0	0	0
Oct-Sep Exports	7	7	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	1900	1800	1900	1800	0	2000
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2800	2700	2800	2700	0	2900
Ending Stocks	219	303	219	303	0	303
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3026	3009	3019	3003	0	3203

Corn Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Corn		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:	2000	Sep. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	2	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	1365	Italy	969
Georgia	1205	Spain	456
France	1124	Germany	19
Spain	668	Northern Cyprus	18
Germany	540	Belgium	1
Azerbaijan	227	France	1
Japan	51		
Northern Cyprus	22		
Portugal	16		
Netherlands	12		
Total for Others	5230		1464
Others not Listed	1220		
Grand Total	6452		1464

Corn Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Corn		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Sep. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	591020	U.S.	25918
Others		Others	
Brazil	62740	Namibia	108
Bulgaria	15493	Argentina	49
Argentina	6301		
Namibia	6121		
Germany	426		
France	173		
Italy	144		
Croatia	130		
Netherlands	86		
Uzbekistan	49		
Total for Others	91663		157
Others not Listed	31		
Grand Total	682714		26075

PS&D Table for Rice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Rice, Milled				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2000		09/2001		09/2002
Area Harvested	80	80	80	70	0	85
Beginning Stocks	100	116	70	90	80	88
Milled Production	230	230	230	208	0	260
Rough Production	354	354	354	320	0	400
MILLING RATE (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
TOTAL Imports	300	310	350	350	0	300
Jan-Dec Imports	300	345	350	350	0	300
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	150	0	120	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	630	656	650	648	80	648
TOTAL Exports	0	6	0	0	0	0
Jan-Dec Exports	0	6	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	560	560	570	560	0	565
Ending Stocks	70	90	80	88	0	83
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	630	656	650	648	0	648

Rice Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Sep. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	44	U.S.	5
Others		Others	
Belgium	4694	Belgium	480
Bulgaria	409	Northern Cyprus	42
Germany	149	Kazakhstan	24
Northern Cyprus	137	Russia	6
United Kingdom	30	Azerbaijan	4
Russia	26	Germany	4
Turkmenistan	23	United Kingdom	3
Azerbaijan	23	Byelorussia	2
Serbia	19	Uzbekistan	2
Kazakhstan	14	Norway	1
Total for Others	5524		568
Others not Listed	121		3
Grand Total	5689		576

Rice Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time period	Sep. - Aug	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Sep. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	131721	U.S.	11528
Others		Others	
Egypt	97428	Egypt	14662
China	23120	Italy	673
Italy	16085	Russia	302
Argentina	15884	Thailand	43
Australia	13805	Pakistan	21
Russia	7545	United Arab Em.	20
Thailand	2365		
Barbados	963		
United Arab Em.	190		
India	174		
Total for Others	177559		15721
Others not Listed	544		270
Grand Total	309824		27519

PS&D Table for Chick Peas

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Garbanzos				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Area Harvested	0	575	0	650	0	650
Beginning Stocks	0	77	0	98	0	77
Production	0	548	0	590	0	590
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	7	0	7	0	0
Jul-Jun Imports	0	4	0	10	0	0
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	632	0	695	0	667
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	50	0	130	0	100
Jul-Jun Exports	0	69	0	130	0	100
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	484	0	488	0	492
Ending Stocks	0	98	0	77	0	75
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	632	0	695	0	667

Chick Pea Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Garbanzos		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Jan. - Oct.	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	8222	India	28287
Jordan	8156	Jordan	11928
Egypt	5170	Egypt	11054
Sri Lanka	4283	Lebanon	6985
Libya	3541	Saudi Arabia	5908
Algeria	2375	Algeria	5396
Italy	2191	Italy	4025
Lebanon	2177	Sri Lanka	2156
United Kingdom	1675	United Kingdom	1990
United Arab Em.	1622	Libya	1772
Total for Others	39412		79501
Others not Listed	10725		35204
Grand Total	50137		114705

Chick Pea Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Garbanzos		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Jan. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	428	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Mexico	3167	Mexico	1033
Canada	1919	Kazakhstan	260
Kazakhstan	119	China	110
Australia	106	Canada	107
Kyrgistan	92	Uzbekistan	45
Morocco	60		
Moldavia	28		
Jordan	28		
Germany	15		
Uzbekistan	2		
Total for Others	5536		1555
Others not Listed	1448		5211
Grand Total	7412		6766

PS&D Table for Lentils

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Lentils					
					(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Area Harvested	0	380	0	500	0	500
Beginning Stocks	0	41	0	48	0	70
Production	0	350	0	480	0	480
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	141	0	90	0	70
Jul-Jun Imports	0	136	0	90	0	70
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	532	0	618	0	620
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	100	0	160	0	160
Jul-Jun Exports	0	113	0	160	0	160
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	384	0	388	0	392
Ending Stocks	0	48	0	70	0	68
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	532	0	618	0	620

Lentil Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Lentils		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Jan. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	772	U.S.	577
Others		Others	
Egypt	30405	Egypt	18877
United Kingdom	6075	United Kingdom	5551
Israel	3590	Saudi Arabia	4793
Germany	3355	Germany	3424
Saudi Arabia	2877	Israel	2835
Ethiopia	2550	Djibouti	2800
Sudan	1750	Sri Lanka	2272
Jordan	971	Jordan	932
Netherlands	937	United Arab Em.	852
Canada	532	Netherlands	839
Total for Others	53042		43175
Others not Listed	45916		90346
Grand Total	99730		134098

Lentil Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Lentils		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Jan. - Oct.	2001
U.S.	11	U.S.	171
Others		Others	
Canada	101272	Canada	40208
Australia	17717	Australia	20736
Syria	9761	Iran	1698
Iran	351	Australian Ocean	115
Iceland	310		
Egypt	255		
Thailand	241		
Ukraine	213		
China	191		
Argentina	167		
Total for Others	130478		62757
Others not Listed	10425		18263
Grand Total	140914		81191