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Report Highlights:

MY 2003 is projected to be another good year for Turkish grains. Good weather after the new year eliminated most of the adverse effects of previous dry weather. In MY 2002 TMO purchased lower quantities of domestic grains (only about 350 TMT of wheat, 400 TMT of barley, 80 TMT of corn and 60 TMT of paddy rice) primarily due to relatively low procurement prices. Import duties remain the same for most grains. MY 2002 wheat imports were raised to 800 TMT, however Turkey is projected to import less wheat and similar quantities of corn and rice in MY 2003.

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

MY 2003 is projected to be another high production year for Turkish grains. Extremely good weather, beginning shortly after the new year, eliminated most of the adverse effects of dry weather in the fall. Production of wheat, rice, and corn all are projected to increase while lentil production is projected to maintain MY 2002 level. Barley and chick pea production are projected to decrease due to projected decreases in planting areas.

Compared to previous years, in MY 2002, TMO purchased lower quantities of domestic grains, including only about 350,000 MT of wheat, about 400,000 MT of barley, about 80,000 MT of corn, and about 60,000 MT of paddy rice. The new government (elected in November of 2002) has not yet announced its policy on grain procurement. Grain support prices will not be announced until late May. Most observers expect the government will announce relatively lower prices in accordance to the standby agreement signed with IMF to control the budget deficit and inflation. Flour and flour product exporters are currently eligible to buy wheat from TMO at reduced prices comparable to the world market price. The quality of TMO wheat, however, is far from the needs of the millers. (Note: Due to the general low quality of TMO stocks, flour and flour product exporters usually opt to import wheat duty-free to offset their product exports.)

With another year of high grain production and substantially reduced export prospects, Turkey is likely to continue to use high duties to control and limit grain imports. Last fall, as in the previous years, the GOT failed to issue import permits for rice (to protect local producers). Corn tariffs are also prohibitively high during the domestic harvest. Once domestic corn stocks are diminished (April) the duty is usually reduced to allow for a window of commercial imports. The recently published 2003 Import Regime maintained the previous duty rates of 30 percent for durum wheat, 40 percent for milling wheat, 35 percent for corn, 85 percent for barley, 45.5 percent for milled rice and 38 percent for paddy. Import duties for chick peas and lentils, however, were decreased from 20.4 percent to 19.8 percent in accordance to WTO commitments.

United States grain exports to Turkey are also facing stiffer competition from both traditional and new suppliers in the market. The EU and some Eastern European countries enjoy tariff advantages which ranged from low to zero duty tariff rate quotas due to the EU Customs Union agreement and other 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 of our competitors continue to improve in this area and are able to expand their share of the market. Others gain market shares through their low CIF prices.

Price support, procurement and export policies resulted in enormous costs and a heavy inflationary impact in the past, but continued because of their perceived social and political benefits. In 2001 the GOT signed agreements with the IMF in which the GOT accepted to reduce income support to farmers through support prices. Instead, a pilot direct support program was initiated with World Bank assistance. Support policies may be changed again, since under the new budget direct income payments to farmers will be stopped. It is not known yet if this will mark a return to the old price support system or not.

(as of March 6, 2003, USD 1.00 is around TL 1,600,000)

Production

MY 2003 is projected to be another good year for grain production in Turkey. The weather was rather dry in October, November and December, but recent snow and rain throughout the grain growing regions have been extremely beneficial for grain production and eliminated the adverse impact of the dry weather in most areas, including the Cukurova, Southern parts of Central Anatolia, Southeastern Anatolia, and Thrace regions. Plant vegetation, however, was slow to develop in the northern (around Polatli District) and eastern (around Kayseri and Yozgat Provinces) parts of Central Anatolia because of low precipitation in October and November, even though afterwards total precipitation reached normal levels. On the other hand, plant development was faster in the Cukurova Region, and as a result, the harvest is expected to start ten days earlier (around mid May). Continuation of rains in March, April, and May in the major grain growing areas will provide further support for good yields. Pest control programs, particularly for Sunni bug and "aelia rostrata," are also very important factors for yields and quality although existing snow coverage and cold weather should decrease the impact of these pests in the most commonly affected areas. It is also anticipated that more farmers will spray against these pests this year because of the significantly high prices they received for their better quality grains in the market. The only spraying against these pests in recent years was done by the government.

Planting area is estimated to increase slightly for wheat, but to decrease for barley in MY 2003. This is because of the relatively high market prices for wheat (especially for high quality) and low prices (due to large stocks) for barley. It is too early for accurate production estimates for rice, corn, chick peas, and lentils in MY 2003 but the area and production for rice and corn are expected to increase slightly. Corn production will grow as a result of increased first cropping in the western regions and second cropping in the Cukurova Region. In the long run, corn production is expected to increase significantly as a result of an expected shift from sugar beets to corn, since sugar beet production is significantly restricted by law to a certain quantity. Sources estimate about ten percent of the corn area is devoted to silage. In MY 2003, area and production for chick peas are projected to decrease slightly due to projected large carryover stocks. Lentil area and production are expected to remain at the same level as in MY 2002.

Wheat production for both MY 2001 and MY 2002 were revised slightly downward while corn production was revised upward for the same periods, according to industry sources. Rice production was slightly increased in MY 2001 whereas it was slightly decreased in MY 2002 according to unpublished official data. Similarly, some slight revisions were also made on planting area and production for chick peas and lentils in MY 2001 and MY 2002 according to unpublished official data.

Wheat is the largest and barley is the second largest crop in Turkey. Barley is the most important feed grain produced 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 10 percent in the Southern Marmara Region around Gonen District) and remaining part (30 percent) in the Central Black Sea Region. Cukurova Region grows more corn than any other region (about 50 percent), because both first and second crop corn are grown in that region. Eastern Marmara and

Black Sea Regions (especially western provinces) are also significant first crop corn producing areas. 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.

Consumption

Wheat, barley, corn, rice, chick pea, and lentil consumption are projected to increase slightly in MY 2003 over the revised levels in MY 2002, parallel to the increase in population. Consumption in both MY 2001 and MY 2002 for almost all grains and pulses reported were revised slightly either downward (for wheat, barley and rice) or upward (for corn, chick peas and pulses) according to industry sources.

Per capita rice consumption is estimated at about 8 kilograms. This figure is closer to 9 kilograms in big cities. Rice consumption has been under severe competition from pasta. Pasta prices, especially for bulk pasta produced by smaller producers, have been very low, due to excess supply which resulted from increased capacity and decreased exports. Turkey used to be one of the leading chick pea and lentil consuming countries. Primarily due to the migration from rural to urban areas and high prices, per capita chick pea and lentil consumption decreased significantly in recent years. The economic crisis, however, affected the consumption habits of the urban population and per capita consumption of chick peas and lentils increased slightly as a result, (as a replacement for meat), in MY 2001 and 2002.

TMO did not have serious problems selling stocks in MY 2002 since the total quantity of procurement was low. Large barley carryover stocks are being eliminated through international sales tenders. On March 4, 2003 TMO sold 235,000 MT of barley. TMO grain selling prices, excluding value-added Tax (VAT) and handling cost, for March 2003 were provided in the table as follows:

Type of Grains	TL/Per Kg.
Durum Wheat	
Anatolian Durum No 1	375,000
Other Durum No 1	350,000
Low Quality Durum	310,000
Milling Wheat	
Anatolian Hard White No 1	340,000
Anatolian Red White No 1	340,000
Hard White No 1	318,000
Semi Hard Red No 1	318,000

Type of Grains	TL/Per Kg.
Semi Hard White No 1	318,000
Others (White - Red) No 1	285,000
Feed Wheat	270,000
Imported Wheat	
European Union	340,000
Romanian	-
Hungarian	-
Barley	
Malting No 1	217,000
White No 1	215,000
Dark and Blue No 1	195,000
Rye No 1	236,000
Low Quality Rye	190,000
Oats No 1	258,000
Low Quality Oats	185,000
Corn	306,000

TMO rice selling prices per package in March 2003, including packing and handling costs and VAT, are provided in the table as follows:

Type of Rice	Bagged (50 Kg.)	Packed (5 Kg.)	Packed (2 Kg.)	Packed (1 Kg.)
Long Grain Baldo	67,500,000	6,900,000	2,760,000	1,380,000
Long Grain Rocco	61,000,000	6,250,000	2,500,000	1,250,000
Other Long Grains	60,000,000	6,150,000	2,460,000	1,230,000
Medium Grain Veneria	52,500,000	5,400,000	2,160,000	1,080,000
Other Medium Grain	51,500,000	5,300,000	2,120,000	1,060,000
Short Grain	48,500,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Imported (Calrose)	47,500,000	4,900,000	1,960,000	980,000

Very little wheat and barley are currently being traded at the commodity exchanges because of low availability. The price of Anatolian Hard Red Milling Wheat is around TL 415,000 per kilogram at both Konya and Polatli Commodity Exchanges, which are the largest two commodity exchanges in Turkey. Semi-Hard White Milling Wheat was traded around TL 360,000 per kilogram and feed wheat was traded around TL 345,000 per kilogram. Total wheat sales were only 167 MT at these two Exchanges on February 26, 2003. Similarly, only a total of 17.5 MT of White Feed Barley was sold at a price around TL 210,000 per kilogram.

Wheat is only imported to Turkey through EU and other bilateral quotas or to offset exports of wheat flour, pasta, biscuits, and etc. Kazak and German wheat with minimum 13 percent protein is accepted as better quality and traded at higher prices. Russian and Ukrainian wheat is considered as normal quality and traded at lower prices. Only traders and TMO have corn at this time. Corn imports were delayed due to the fusarium requirements of the new Agricultural Quarantine Regulation which originally went into effect on January 3, 2003. The problem was temporarily solved when the Ministry of Agriculture postponed the effective date to July 7, 2003. We expect that this problem will be completely solved when fusarium is taken out of the plant quarantine regulations and included among the food quality issues before the new effective date.

Retail rice prices currently are around TL 1,750,000 per 900 grams pack for Calrose and around TL 2,300,000 per 900-gram pack for baldo at the retail stores in Ankara. At the same stores a pack (900 grams) of Egyptian rice is sold around TL 1,350,000. Chick peas are sold around TL 1,700,000, green lentils are sold around TL 2,300,000 TL and red lentils are sold around TL 1,400,000 per 900 gram pack at the retail stores in Ankara. Currently USD 1.00 is around TL 1,600,000.

Trade

The GOT recently adopted a decree for facilitating the imports of 400,000 MT of duty free milling wheat until May 31, 2003. The decision to allow additional imports was made due to price increases in the market especially for high quality wheat. It is intended that the imports will offset the need for higher quality wheat and eliminate speculation due to the approaching Iraqi War. TMO was also assigned for these imports - i.e., as of now, the private sector will not be able to import any of this wheat directly. No imports from the United States are expected.

In MY 2003, Turkey is expected to import less wheat as a result of higher domestic production and to export a similar quantity as in MY 2002, primarily as flour. The GOT stopped issuing import licences for wheat since November 1999, except for millers who export flour and products and wheat imported under TRQ's for the EU and other countries having bilateral agreements. Turkey is trying to find some new markets in the North Africa for flour in order to compensate for the market losses in CIS countries. Flour and flour product exporters are currently eligible to buy wheat from TMO at reduced prices comparable to the world market prices.

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 zero duty for Hungary. The GOT assigned TMO to use most of the EU quotas to import wheat.

U.S. wheat has faced severe competition from Black Sea countries, Kazakhstan and Germany in recent years, because of quality, price, and proximity. It is not expected that Turkey will be importing significant quantities of U.S. wheat in MY 2003. It is projected that, in MY 2003, Turkish wheat imports will be minimal, limited to only those high quality with minimum of 13 percent protein. In addition to the previously mentioned TRQ's, low priced but generally good quality wheat from former CIS countries (Ukraine, Russia and Bulgaria) and Australia (except in MY 2002) won a sizeable share of the market in recent years. In addition to competition, high duties and the GOT's restrictions on wheat imports since November 1999 adversely affected U.S. sales to Turkey.

U.S. corn exports to Turkey will continue to be strong and about 60 percent of the total imports originated from the United States. Local corn has almost been used up and Turkey will be relying on imported corn beginning this spring until the new crop arrives in September. Once TMO stocks are exhausted, traders expect the duty to be reduced to 10 percent. Until that time, only a small number of cargos are expected to arrive. Due to high domestic prices (approximately \$185) it is still economical to import while the duty is 35 percent. Total imports may approach 1 MMT again, according to industry sources. Turkey is projected to import similar quantity in MY 2003 due to a projected increase in consumption, even though domestic production is also expected to increase.

Most Turkish rice imports are handled by seven traders, some with interrelated companies. About half of the imported rice was from Egypt where the price was reportedly about USD 300 per MT compared to USD 360 - 370 per MT for Calrose. In addition to offering a lower price, market sources indicate that Egyptian cargos are often under-invoiced saving traders significant amounts in duties and other taxes. In addition, some rice is being brought from Syria (part or all of this may also be originated from Egypt) through border trade or barter. With a lower duty and better rate of return, paddy rice imports have increased, with prices reported around USD 180 per MT for Bengal and USD 135 per MT for long grain both from the Gulf, in addition to Calrose from California. The United States is estimated to supply a total of 115,000 MT (about 60,000 MT of Calrose, 25,000 MT of Bengal, and 30,000 MT of long grain) milled-rice equivalent of paddy. Recently there has been a jump in imports of long-grain rice (including from the U.S.) destined for the food service sector due to relatively attractive prices. Australia, the other paddy rice supplier country was very dry last year, so only limited imports were imported in MY 2002. It is estimated that around 150,000 MT of Egyptian rice will be coming to Turkey. All other suppliers will be supplying the remaining part (around 60,000 MT all together), including China and Argentina. Italy will also be supplying some rice to Turkey since there is a zero duty quota for the EU. Rice imports (round grain type) from China have lost its significance recently due to their increased prices. U.S. farmers in Missouri began to grow baldo rice for the Turkish market in the past, but success has been limited by price competition.

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 in recent years, causing a reduction of high quality wheat imports. On the other hand, domestic demand for the high quality wheat has been increasing. Similarly, Turkey is also expected to remain a significant corn and rice importer. Demand for corn will be increasing in time from the starch, fructose, and feed sectors. Poultry production is already showing signs of recovery from the economic crisis. Unless a significant portion of the GAP Project area is used for corn production, corn supply is expected to be short and imports will continue. Rice producing areas are also limited and its production is not likely to increase significantly.

Some of the PS&D trade estimates in MY 2001 and MY 2002 were revised to reflect the available official and unofficial data. Official import and export data are available through October 2002.

Stocks

Official stock data are not available. PS&D stock data were derived according to the information received from industry and trade sources.

Policy

Production Policy

Price support, procurement and export policies have resulted in enormous costs and a heavy inflationary impact, but have continued in the past because of their perceived social and political benefits. The GOT signed several letters of intent with the IMF in order to decrease budget deficits. It will take a few years for the implementation of the full program even though the pilot program began in 2000. It will be a long and difficult path to adopt such a program as politicians are accustomed to manipulating price supports to achieve political objectives. There is also concern about the GOT's ability to maintain rural income. In the letter of intent, the GOT had agreed that its agricultural support policies were not the most cost-effective way of providing support to poor farmers. Distorted market prices had tended to benefit rich farmers more than poor ones. Another factor was the general lack of coherence, given the fragmentation of the policy making process in this field among several ministries and public institutions. Above all, the domestic support policies had become quite burdensome to the tax payers with an average cost of about three percent of GNP.

The medium term objectives of the reform programs were to phase out existing support policies and replace them with a direct income support system targeted to poor farmers. This was done by setting up a pilot program for the crop year 2000, and based on the results, the GOT extended the direct income support system nationwide in 2001. The GOT continued on this system in 2002 as well, which was based on a new farmer registration system. As a result of the policy changes in agriculture, TMO continued to announce lower procurement prices, and as a result, bought significantly reduced quantities of grains in recent years. In addition to that, subsidies on agricultural credits, fertilizer and other inputs were significantly reduced. Support policies may be changed again, as we recently read from the dailies that the GOT has intentions to stop the direct income payments to farmers. It is not known yet if this will mark a return to the old price support system or not.

The percentage of the population directly involved in agriculture is still estimated at about 40 percent, even though there is a continuous large migration from rural to urban areas, which could make implementation of such a reform package difficult. Farmers claim they were badly affected from the consequences of the new agricultural policies. If the economic measures are successfully implemented and the rate of inflation is reduced to the target rate, it will be much easier for the GOT to gain acceptance for lower support prices.

Trade Policy

Current import duties are 40 percent for milling wheat, 30 percent for durum, 85 percent for barley, 35 percent for corn, 38 percent for paddy rice, 45.5 percent for milled rice, and 19.8 percent for chick peas and lentils. Imported wheat, which is later re-exported as flour or flour products, is exempt from import duties. In addition to that, wheat, corn, and rice imported from the EU and other countries with bilateral agreements are entering into the country without the duty. The GOT recently announced that 400,000 MT of wheat will be imported without the duty. Import duty on corn is anticipated to be reduced (probably to 10 percent) after TMO sells out its stocks, probably in April. The GOT recently revised its corn moisture standards to a maximum tolerance level of 15 percent for corn destined for both food and feed uses. Previously, lower moisture levels were required for corn intended for food applications. The harmonization in moisture standards will allow U.S. No 2 corn to be used by the starch-based sweetener industries. The import duty on the paddy and milled rice may also be reduced later in the marketing year. The GOT has applied severe restriction to wheat imports since November 1999, by refusing to issue licences to importers.

TMO held six sales tenders for barley in 2002, exporting nearly 500,000 MT. Information is available in the reports TU2003, TU2008, TU2010, TU2016, TU2022, and TU2024. Prices for these sales ranged from USD 87.72 to USD 101.72. This is also the range of procurement prices announced at the beginning of the year.

All flour and products exporters are eligible to buy wheat from TMO at world market prices or to import wheat without paying duty. This mechanism allows Turkish flour and product exporters to remain competitive in the region. There are no other subsidies for wheat or other wheat product exports. Similarly, there are no subsidies for the exports, rice, corn, chick peas or lentils.

Marketing

TMO purchased lower quantities of grains in MY 2002 than earlier years. The decreases in procurement were primarily due to relatively low procurement prices. TMO procured about 350,000 MT of wheat, about 400,000 MT of barley, about 80,000 MT of corn, and about 60,000 MT of paddy rice. TMO purchases of rye and oats were negligible. TMO paid TL 235,000 per kilogram of corn. TMO's paddy rice procurement prices were: TL 700,000 for long grain Baldo, TL 600,000 for other long grain, TL 560,000 for medium grain Veneria, TL 550,000 for other medium grain, TL 540,000 for medium grain Krasnodorsky and TL 500,000 for short grain. TMO has not procured any chick peas or lentils since 1994. GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK, a quasi-governmental cooperative, (which buys red lentils, pistachios, red peppers, etc., to boost prices in

high production years), bought only about 165 MT of red lentils when the prices were low at TL 460,000 per kilogram in the beginning of the harvest season in MY 2002. GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK stopped buying when market prices went up shortly after the harvest. TMO's MY 2003 procurement prices are expected to be slightly higher (parallel to the rate of inflation) than those in MY 2002.

As a result of increasing demand for high quality combined with limited land resources and crop quality, 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) - especially for corn and rice. U.S. Wheat Associates, U.S. Grain Council, and U.S. Rice Federation have done good job 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. The GSM-102 credit guarantee program also remains an important marketing tool for U.S. wheat, feed grains, and rice.

Statistical Tables

PS&D Table for Wheat

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Wheat					
					(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		06/2001		06/2002		06/2003
Area Harvested	8500	8500	8600	8550	0	8600
Beginning Stocks	1745	1728	1000	837	2200	1137
Production	15500	15500	18500	17000	0	17500
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1000	803	500	800	0	500
Jul-Jun Imports	1000	924	500	800	0	500
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	20	0	20	0	20
TOTAL SUPPLY	18245	18031	20000	18637	2200	19137
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	744	694	800	800	0	1000
Jul-Jun Exports	548	499	1000	800	0	1000
Feed Dom. Consumption	1100	1100	1000	1050	0	1000
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	16501	16500	17000	16700	0	16900
Ending Stocks	1000	837	2200	1137	0	1237
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	18245	18031	20000	18637	0	19137

Wheat Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	June - October	2002
U.S.	2	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Egypt	131250	Germany	10605
Italy	130601	Algeria	6000
Algeria	57252	Saudi Arabia	111
Kenya	26100	Northern Cyprus	32
Portugal	25720	Netherlands	21
Hadramaut	21000	Tajikistan	20
Tunisia	20402	United Arab Em.	12
Morocco	20077	Turkmenistan	7
Cuba	13300	United Kingdom	6
Israel	11652	Belgium	6
Total for Others	457354		16820
Others not Listed	26023		21
Grand Total	483379		16841

Wheat Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	June - October	2002
U.S.		U.S.	19927
Others		Others	
Russia	237015	Russia	147779
Germany	216275	Kazakhstan	71793
Kazakhstan	79642	Ukraine	9319
Argentina	56378	Germany	7923
Romania	49330	Romania	6315
Australia	30239	Lithuania	3881
Croatia	23800	Argentina	2700
Hungary	23706	Australia	2645
Lithuania	20520	Hungary	280
Canada	18708	Israel	1
Total for Others	755613		252636
Others not Listed	47438		13502
Grand Total	803051		286065

PS&D Table for Barley

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Barley					
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		06/2001		06/2002		06/2003
Area Harvested	3500	3500	3550	3550	0	3450
Beginning Stocks	972	833	774	623	724	663
Production	6900	6900	7500	7400	0	7100
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	50	38	50	40	0	40
Oct-Sep Imports	50	17	50	40	0	40
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	7922	7771	8324	8063	724	7803
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	548	548	700	700	0	500
Oct-Sep Exports	500	500	700	700	0	500
Feed Dom. Consumption	5700	5700	6000	5800	0	5800
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	6600	6600	6900	6700	0	6700
Ending Stocks	774	623	724	663	0	603
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7922	7771	8324	8063	0	7803

Barley Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Barley		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	June-October	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	239056	Saudi Arabia	52523
Spain	76926	Spain	51000
Tunisia	75834	Syria	12625
Morocco	46366	Israel	9576
Syria	23339	Lebanon	3378
United Arab Em.	22750	France	2
Israel	20810		
Libya	10500		
Lebanon	10000		
Northern Cyprus	8000		
Total for Others	533581		129104
Others not Listed	14683		
Grand Total	548264		129104

Barley Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Barley		
Time period	June - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	June - October	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
France	28250		
Denmark	9398		
Total for Others	37648		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	37648		0

PS&D Table for Corn

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Corn					
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Harvested	525	525	575	550	0	575
Beginning Stocks	197	153	197	202	197	202
Production	2000	2000	2200	2100	0	2200
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1300	1107	750	1000	0	1000
Oct-Sep Imports	1200	1081	750	1000	0	1000
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	747	632	0	650	0	650
TOTAL SUPPLY	3497	3260	3147	3302	197	3402
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	8	0	0	0	0
Oct-Sep Exports	0	8	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	2400	2200	2050	2200	0	2300
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3300	3050	2950	3100	0	3200
Ending Stocks	197	202	197	202	0	202
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3497	3260	3147	3302	0	3402

Corn Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Corn		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Sept. - October	2002
U.S.	2	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	3095	Italy	570
Spain	1535	Spain	485
Northern Cyprus	1473	France	142
France	1408	Northern Cyprus	31
Germany	441	Germany	13
Greece	107	Austria	1
Israel	67	South Africa	1
Japan	60	Denmark	1
Portugal	29	Belgium	1
Lebanon	25	United Kingdom	1
Total for Others	8240		1246
Others not Listed	99		345
Grand Total	8341		1591

Corn Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Corn		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Sept. - October	2002
U.S.	658227	U.S.	43
Others		Others	
Hungary	298388	Argentina	970
Romania	86697	South Africa	55
Argentina	35011		
Moldova	10993		
Bulgaria	10124		
Ukraine	3912		
South Africa	2585		
Namibia	237		
France	138		
Croatia	100		
Total for Others	448185		1025
Others not Listed	302		
Grand Total	1106714		1068

PS&D Table for Rice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Rice, Milled					(1000 HA)(1000 MT)
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Harvested	70	70	85	70	0	75
Beginning Stocks	172	90	70	41	50	45
Milled Production	208	234	260	234	0	260
Rough Production	320	360	400	360	0	400
MILLING RATE (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
TOTAL Imports	255	270	290	325	0	300
Jan-Dec Imports	275	226	250	235	0	300
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	68	0	93	0	80
TOTAL SUPPLY	635	594	620	600	50	605
TOTAL Exports	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jan-Dec Exports	0	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	565	550	570	555	0	565
Ending Stocks	70	41	50	45	0	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	635	594	620	600	0	605

Rice Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time period	Sept. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Sept. - Oct.	2002
U.S.	47	U.S.	9
Others		Others	
Belgium	1681	Belgium	360
Northern Cyprus	157	Northern Cyprus	31
Russia	68	France	11
Kazakhstan	59	Germany	4
United Kingdom	44	Bosnia-Herzeg.	4
Azerbaijan	40	United Kingdom	4
Germany	28	Turkmenistan	4
France	14	Macedonia	3
Turkmenistan	11	Azerbaijan	2
Switzerland	7	Norway	2
Total for Others	2109		425
Others not Listed	478		15
Grand Total	2634		449

Rice Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Sep. - Oct	2002
U.S.	108304	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Australia	76035	Egypt	10515
Egypt	71390	Australia	8450
Italy	8170	Italy	1507
Russia	3248		
Thailand	1074		
Pakistan	421		
Vietnam	170		
India	85		
United Arab Em.	20		
United Kingdom	3		
Total for Others	160616		20472
Others not Listed	2193		
Grand Total	271113		20472

PS&D Table for Chick Peas

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Garbanzos				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Harvested	0	645	0	670	0	650
Beginning Stocks	0	98	0	30	0	85
Production	0	560	0	650	0	600
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	14	0	11	0	10
Jul-Jun Imports	0	23	0	10	0	10
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	691	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	672	0	691	0	695
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	154	0	110	0	140
Jul-Jun Exports	0	137	0	110	0	140
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	488	0	496	0	505
Ending Stocks	0	30	0	85	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	672	0	691	0	695

Chick Pea Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Garbanzos		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Jan. - Oct.	2002
U.S.	429	U.S.	396
Others		Others	
India	30130	Egypt	11919
Egypt	24735	India	11232
Jordan	16177	Saudi Arabia	8992
Lebanon	9138	Jordan	8274
Saudi Arabia	8163	Italy	4341
Algeria	5527	Algeria	2948
Italy	4380	Sri Lanka	2787
Sri Lanka	3606	Lebanon	2165
Libya	3123	Pakistan	1820
United Kingdom	2223	United Arab Em.	1546
Total for Others	107202		56024
Others not Listed	46322		35902
Grand Total	153953		92322

Chick Pea Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Garbanzos		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	January-October	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Mexico	1033	Azerbaijan	684
Kazakhstan	260	Iran	641
China	110	Yugoslavia	23
Canada	107	India	21
Uzbekistan	45	Germany	18
Sweden	21	Saudi Arabia	3
Total for Others	1576		1390
Others not Listed	12820		9203
Grand Total	14396		10593

PS&D Table for Lentils

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Lentils					
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Harvested	0	470	0	500	0	500
Beginning Stocks	0	48	0	90	0	92
Production	0	500	0	530	0	530
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	99	0	20	0	20
Jul-Jun Imports	0	50	0	20	0	20
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	647	0	640	0	642
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	159	0	140	0	160
Jul-Jun Exports	0	134	0	140	0	160
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	398	0	408	0	417
Ending Stocks	0	90	0	92	0	65
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	647	0	640	0	642

Lentil Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Lentils		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	January-October	2002
U.S.	753	U.S.	926
Others		Others	
Egypt	26239	Egypt	35660
United Kingdom	7037	Saudi Arabia	11834
Saudi Arabia	5925	Sri Lanka	7818
Germany	4363	United Kingdom	6820
Israel	4200	Israel	5118
Sri Lanka	3272	Bangladesh	5045
Djibouti	2800	Pakistan	3253
Jordan	1117	Germany	2876
Netherlands	1033	Eritrea	2075
United Arab Em.	877	Italy	1439
Total for Others	56863		81938
Others not Listed	41046		17515
Grand Total	98662		100379

Lentil Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Lentils		
Time period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	January-October	2002
U.S.	171	U.S.	24
Others		Others	
Canada	47316	Canada	10278
Australia	20736	Syria	753
Iran	1698	Russia	60
Syria	500	Pakistan	42
Israel	66	Germany	22
Total for Others	70316		11155
Others not Listed	28175		7403
Grand Total	98662		18582