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Report Highlights:

Turkey is expected to have an average treenut crop in MY 2002. After a record year in production and exports, hazelnut production is currently estimated at 625,000 MT. Procurement prices have yet been announced for this year's crop, but it is expected that as much as 150,000 MT of hazelnuts will be procured if funds are made available from the government. As a result of rainy and cold weather in the Spring, Turkish pistachio production in MY 2002 will be significantly lower than last year, but not as low as MY 2000.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Ankara [TU1], TU

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Executive Summary

According to current estimates, Turkey is expected to have an average treenut crop in MY 2002 due to a drop in hazelnut and pistachio production. Estimates, however, vary quite a bit in the early part of the season due, in part to a less-than-adequate reporting system.

After a record year of production and exports, Turkey's hazelnut crop is expected to drop by 100 TMT in MY 2002 to 625,000 MT while exports could increase due to large stocks. A return to normal weather conditions contributed to the drop in production.

The Union of Hazelnut Sales Cooperatives (FISKOBIRLIK) has not yet announced procurement prices for MY 2002. Historically, the Government of Turkey (GOT) provided FISKOBIRLIK funding to purchase excess production. However, in agreement with the IMF, the GOT agreed to end this support. This year, as a result of early elections in November, hazelnut producers are hoping that the Government of Turkey (GOT) will provide some funding for purchases. Depending on availability of GOT funds, FISKOBIRLIK may procure between 100 - 150 TMT during the current season. If the GOT does not provide funds for procurement FISKOBIRLIK does not have any of its own fund to procure hazelnuts. Stocks are estimated at about 235,000 MT (in shell), most of which are in FISKOBIRLIK warehouses.

The World Bank is providing some funds to the GOT to support alternative crops to replace surplus production, including hazelnuts. Hazelnut area could potentially be reduced by 100,000 ha. in five years and total production, especially from valleys, could be reduced 25 percent by the end of the project.

Following a poor crop last year, production was expected to increase dramatically in 2002. However, rainy and cold weather during the blooming period damaged the crop in most part of the Southeastern Anatolia, where most of pistachios are grown. The South East Union (GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK) is expected to procure 2,000 MT or 3,000 MT of pistachios during the current year.

Walnut and almond production are relatively stable, but consumption decreased due to the economic crisis in Turkey. In the long run, however, walnut production is expected to gradually increase as production of new varieties increases. Almond production in Turkey varies greatly depending on weather. The United States is the major supplier of almonds for Turkey. Walnut and almond trade is mainly restricted to border trade.

There is a 44.1 percent duty on the CIF value of all types of in-shell and shelled treenut imports. The duty is 61.8 percent on processed tree nut product imports.

US\$1.00 is about TL 1,640,000 on August 23, 2002.

Production

Hazelnuts

Turkey is the world's leading producer of hazelnuts, accounting for about 70% of world supply. Hazelnut production is mainly concentrated along Turkey's Black Sea coast, extending about 25 kilometers inland. The region is divided into three distinct growing areas: (1) the hilly region east of Ordu to Trabzon, centered around Giresun, producing 60 percent of the crop, (2) the flatter, mixed-farming region west of Ordu to Samsun, producing 15 percent, and (3) the area west of Samsun, producing the remaining 25 percent. Hazelnuts require relatively little effort to cultivate and therefore inputs and labor costs are low. Harvesting occurs for several weeks in August and constitutes the bulk of the work required.

Hazelnut production is the single most important economic enterprise in the Black Sea region. The total number of growers, estimated at about 400,000, is difficult to determine since almost everyone grows at least some hazelnuts for their own consumption. Tied to this problem, early season crop production and area forecasts are much debated due to the lack of a systematic crop-survey system. Best estimates put total area at about 540,000 hectares. Growers generally have very small plots. Most eastern producers have an orchard size of only 1-2.5 hectares and use hazelnut sales proceeds to supplement other income. Only a few relatively large growers (10 MT or more annually) depend on hazelnut production for the bulk of their incomes. On the other hand, most central and western farmers have 10-15 hectare orchards. Because of the importance of the crop to such a large number of people, hazelnut production policy has important political implications in Turkey.

Two years ago, the GOT reorganized the activities of State Economic Enterprises (SEE), including the Union of Hazelnut Sales Cooperatives (FISKOBIRLIK) by giving them autonomy and separating their procurement and processing functions. FISKOBIRLIK, which has 59 member cooperatives, is the most influential policy making organization in the industry. In the past the GOT appointed FISKOBIRLIK's General Director and board members. Now however, FISKOBIRLIK's 216,000 members elect these officers. FISKOBIRLIK has historically served as a conduit for GOT policy decisions. As a result of historically high support prices, hazelnut area and production expanded significantly causing overproduction, large stocks, and depressed prices.

Weather conditions were normal during the current growing season, and early indications show that yields are also normal. As usual producers estimate production on the lower side (the Farmers Union's estimate is 542,000 MT) while traders estimates are generally on the high side (650,000 MT). The Ministry of Agriculture officials estimate the production at 614,000 MT. FAS/Ankara's estimates are slightly higher. Production estimates for MY 2001 were raised significantly to reflect new information. Hazelnut production in MY 2001 turned out to be record high.

Turkish nut yields are generally high due, in part, to the cultivation of multi-stemmed shrubs, rather than a single-trunk tree. Kernel or "meat" yield per nut (in-shell to shelled conversion) is expected to be normal in MY 2002. In 2001, kernel yield per nut was slightly higher.

Nut quality is determined by type, oil and moisture content, and numbers of broken/shrunken kernels. Turkey produces three types of hazelnuts: Giresun, Levant, and Akcakoca. In general, Giresun hazelnuts (round shape) are reputed to be the highest quality and best taste because of their higher oil content. As a result, Giresun hazelnuts generally are used in snack foods while Levant hazelnuts (round

but pointed shape) are processed into paste. Although much depends on relative supply, as a rule, the prices of Giresun hazelnuts command a five percent premium over Levant varieties. Akcakoca hazelnuts generally are almond shaped, pointed hazelnuts and are processed into paste. For this variety, kernel size and moisture content are also measures of quality. Due to excess production in MY 2001, 85 percent of the crop was considered to be second quality (Standard #2 is 11-13 millimeters) and lower (Standard #3 is 9-11 millimeters, and etc.). Only 15 percent was first quality (Standard #1 is 13-15 mm). According to industry sources, aflatoxin levels are closely related to size with smaller-sized kernels more likely to have the problem.

Hazelnut yields vary between 700 and 1,500 kg. per hectare depending upon location and fertility of the land. Yields are lower on hillsides and higher in the valley.

In the past, the GOT supported prices for hazelnut production by providing funds to FISKOBIRLIK. However, in an effort to reduce inflation and in accordance to IMF commitments, GOT may cease this program. FISKOBIRLIK has requested TL 300 trillion from the GOT in order to procure about 150,000 MT of hazelnuts at a price around TL 2,000,000 per kilogram (in shell). At the present time, the GOT has not provided any funding. As a result, FISKOBIRLIK has not yet announced procurement prices for MY 2002. Turkey will hold early elections in November which may prompt the GOT to provide funding. Producers are very concerned with the uncertain market situation. According to producers, this has been a particularly difficult year because of the uncertainty surrounding support prices and prices traders will be willing to pay. This contrasts dramatically with previous years.

Aflatoxin is a major industry concern. At the request of the hazelnut industry, the Turkish Technical and Scientific Research Organization (TUBITAK) carried out long-term research on this issue. One development has been the setting of harvest dates for all producers in order to avoid problems with aflatoxin. The harvest started on August 5 in the lower valleys, on August 12 in the middle producing areas, and on August 19 on the high producing areas. Any farms which harvested earlier than the announced dates would have their crops confiscated and destroyed.

The price of the new crop in the local market currently is approximately TL 1,500,000 and TL 1,600,000 per kilogram (about USD 0.95) (in shell). This is very low according to producers and most likely due to the uncertainty surrounding procurement prices.

Pistachios

Pistachios are mainly produced in Southeastern Turkey. Gaziantep used to be the major pistachio growing province (in fact, the Turkish name for pistachios is "Gaziantep Nut"). However, official data indicates continued increase trees in the eastern parts of Southeastern Anatolia, where pistachios are replacing olive production. Sanliurfa Province now has about twice as many trees as Gaziantep.

Turkish pistachios are thinner and smaller than Iranian pistachios, but are considered to have a better flavor. In recent years, farmers have begun growing a larger pistachio variety in Siirt and neighboring provinces in south east Anatolia. Siirt pistachios are similar to Iranian pistachios, except that Iranian pistachios are almost round while Siirt pistachios are oval shaped. Siirt pistachios, about 15 percent of total Turkish production, are bigger and command higher prices on the local market than the traditional

Turkish pistachio. In Turkey, size is directly related to quality: 90 nuts or less per 100 grams is considered first quality, 90-100 nuts are second quality, 100-120 is third quality, and above 120 is fourth quality.

Pistachio production is highly variable due to soil and climactic conditions. There are also cyclical variations from one year to the next. MY 2002 (October-September) is suppose to be a "good" year for pistachio production. However, rainy and cool whether during the blooming period in April damaged flowers and lowered yields. Production estimates for MY 2002 vary from 35,000 MT to 50,000 MT (in shell, 50 percent shelling rate). The forecast for MY 2003 production is about the same as it is in MY 2002. Production estimates for MY 2001 have been decreased slightly, and for significantly for MY 2002, in accordance with industry estimates.

Walnuts

Walnuts grow throughout most of Turkey. In the past, they generally were not cultivated but simply harvested from natural forests. However, during the past two decades, increased demand (and prices) have made walnut cultivation more attractive and increased resources have been devoted to its cultivation. The Horticultural Research Institute (HRI) in Yalova is the leading walnut research facility in Turkey. As a result, nine standard varieties with higher yields have been developed. Thus far, only a few of these improved varieties have been planted commercially. In addition to the HRI, several private companies have begun commercial propagation of improved walnut varieties.

According to official statistics, the number of bearing and nonbearing trees have been increasing slowly. Based on this trend and the shift to better varieties, sources forecast steadily increasing production as earlier planted trees reach bearing age and more trees are planted. Although official estimates place production at around 120,000 MT (in-shell basis at a conversion factor of 1:2.5), most private sources believe that production is lower, approximately 68,000 MT. Some international estimates report even lower figures. The lack of a systematic crop survey and widely divergent estimates make it difficult to accurately estimate the crop.

Almonds

Almonds are a minor nut crop in Turkey. They are grown throughout the country with production concentrated in the Aegean, Marmara and Mediterranean regions. Most production is grown in orchards for commercial use. Almonds grow naturally in Turkey, but were not cultivated as a commercial crop until recently. Varietal selection during the past 25 years has resulted in improvement of local varieties which are now grafted to both improve quality and yield as well as to delay blooming, since early frosts are a major problem in Turkey. Other than variations due to weather conditions, almond production in Turkey is relatively stable. MY 2001 production estimates was lowered (shelled basis at a conversion factor of 1:3), to reflect unofficial data.

Consumption

Hazelnuts

Processors and/or traders are the first purchasers of hazelnuts. While there are about 350 processors/traders in Turkey, the five largest processors account for an estimated 40 percent of

production. For the most part, the industry is not vertically integrated. Only a few firms participate at the various processing stages. For example, there are approximately 170 hazelnut crackers in Turkey with a total capacity of 1,250,000 MT (in shell). Around 20 hazelnut processors have a total capacity of 300,000 MT (shelled).

Hazelnuts continue to be a popular snack food in Turkey with the majority consumed as whole nuts, domestically. With the devaluation of the TL against the USD and other foreign currencies over the last couple years, there was a decline (in real terms) in retail prices for hazelnuts, encouraging consumption. In addition to increased domestic consumption as a snack food, consumption of processed hazelnuts for confectionary items is gradually increasing. Production of a wide range of hazelnut products also increased. However, the recent economic slowdown adversely affected consumption. About 70,000 MT (in shell) hazelnuts are consumed domestically as snack foods and confectionary products. Our consumption estimates also include the quantities crushed for oil.

The current retail price for shelled roasted hazelnuts in Ankara is about TL 10,000,000 (about USD 6.00) per kilogram unchanged from last year. This is significantly lower than the annual rate of inflation (around 60 percent). The rate of depreciation against the dollar in the same period was about 15 percent.

Pistachios

Official estimates of pistachio consumption are not available. Pistachios are a popular snack food and are also used a lot in making pastry and sweets in Turkey. Currently, retail prices for in-shell, roasted Gaziantep pistachios in Ankara are around TL 10,000,000 per kilogram which is about 43 percent higher than last year's price. Normally, the harvest starts in late August and lasts through mid-October. The harvest started about two weeks earlier this year. The price of newly harvested (dried, red peeled, in-shell, row) nuts is around TL 3,500,000 per kilogram in Gaziantep, compared to TL 1,700,000 a year ago. The early crop is used for the sweets industry.

GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK, which is a producers' cooperative similar to FISKOBIRLIK, procured only 100 MT of pistachios in MY 2001 at an average price of TL 2,750,000 per kilogram.

GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK at the beginning of the season paid TL 2,750,000 per kilogram for first quality pistachios (80 - 85 pieces of in shell pistachios in 100 grams), TL 2,700,000 per kilogram for second quality pistachios (86 - 90 pieces of in shell pistachios in 100 grams), TL 2,650,000 per kilogram for third quality pistachios (91 - 95 pieces of in shell pistachios in 100 grams), and TL 2,600,000 per kilogram for fourth quality pistachios (96 - 100 pieces of in shell pistachios in 100 grams). These prices were increased later and the price for the first quality reached TL 3,000,000 per kilogram.

GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK officials expect to buy 2 - 3 TMT of pistachios after September 20,2002.

Industry sources believe that no pistachios entered Turkey from neighboring countries in MY 2001 due to elimination of border trade and low prices. Our MY 2001 and MY 2002 consumption estimates were decreased according to the information received from industry sources.

Walnuts

Per capita consumption appears relatively stable, with long-term increases in aggregate consumption

resulting from increases in population. About fifty percent of the crop is used for home consumption and the remainder is marketed commercially. Most of the commercially-marketed walnuts are consumed directly with very little processed. The retail price for shelled walnuts in Ankara currently is about TL 15,000,000 per kilogram, compared to TL 8,000,000 a year ago. MY 2001 and MY 2002 consumption estimates were slightly decreased because of the economic crisis which reflect lower supplies from decreased imports.

Almonds

In the past, almond consumption grew growing slowly in Turkey despite the availability of hazelnuts. Due to the economic crisis in Turkey, almond consumption declined. Consumption estimates for MY 2001 and MY 2002 were decreased because of decreased supply. Almonds are generally consumed whole as a snack food and only limited amounts are used in confectionary products. The retail price for one kilogram of shelled sweet roasted almonds in Ankara is around TL 18,000,000 for local and good quality imported almonds (such as US almonds), compared to TL 12,000,000 a year ago.

Trade

Turkey accounts for about eighty percent of world hazelnut trade. Indicative export prices in mid August were around USD 210 per 100 kilograms (bagged, FOB Black Sea) compared to USD 350 a year ago. Export prices dropped in the beginning of MY 2001 to USD 225 after FISKOBIRLIK announced procurement prices, which were lower than the market price at that time, and even dropped to USD 200 later in the marketing year when FISKOBIRLIK announced that it would end the procurement.

The European Union is the major market for Turkish hazelnuts. In the past, most shipments were by sea on an FOB basis. Today, shipping by trucks on a CIF basis is becoming increasingly popular. Although some sales are made directly to end users, most are done through traders. Because of the abundance of the production, little advance contracting is done at present. The government inspects and certifies exports.

About seventy percent of Turkey's hazelnut exports comprise of raw kernels and the remaining thirty percent are processed kernels, including roasted, sliced, chopped, paste, meal, and flour. Very few hazelnuts are exported as finished consumer confectionary items. The trend, however, is to move from raw kernel exports to processed and finished products to capture the increased value added. One constraint to increasing exports of hazelnut confectionary items is the relatively low quality of Turkish chocolates (primary base for hazelnut products) compared to European chocolates.

In addition to a shift in the export product mix, Turkey also is hoping to expand its market presence, mainly in the Far East, former Soviet Union and the United States. Industry representatives in Turkey closely monitor the hazelnut and almond industry in the United States.

Official trade data for hazelnuts for MY 2001 is not available. According to data from the Black Sea Exporters Union, Turkey exported a record large quantity of hazelnuts in MY 2001. MY 2002 exports are forecast to be lower due to large stocks in the importing countries. Exports in MY 2001

(September 1, 2001 through August 9, 2002 (the most recent data available) totaled 252,175 MT (shelled basis). Exports for the corresponding period were 202,773 MT in MY 2000 and 198,790 MT in MY 1999. The total value of the exports was USD 627 million in 2001 compared to USD 679 million during the same period in MY 2000 and USD 690 million in MY 1999.

The first column of the Export Trade Matrix for hazelnuts represents unofficial data received from the Black Sea Exporters Union for the first eleven months. The first columns of all other Export and Import Trade Matrices represent the official data for the first seven months (September - March) except for pistachios which represent only first six month data (October - March). Second columns of all of the Export and Import Trade Matrices represent the official data for CY 2001. Turkey imports and exports small quantities of these nuts. Most walnut imports are inexpensive, low quality nuts from neighboring countries, with the better quality domestic nuts exiting as exports. The United States is the major supplier of almonds for Turkey.

Stocks

Industry sources indicate that there is about 235,000 MT (in-shell basis) of MY 2001 ending stocks, most held by FISKOBIRLIK. Out of this total, about 130,000 tons are MY 2001 crops and the remainder (about 105,000 MT) are MY 2000 or older crops. Stocks held by farmers and traders are estimated at 5,000 MT. FISKOBIRLIK had earlier announced that its MY2000 and older year crops would be crushed for oil but has not made any announcement about the MY 2001 crop. Hazelnuts are crushed for oil at a loss, since only 10-15 percent of the actual cost of production is recouped. Much of the oil is sold to the food oil industry, where it is used as an extender, imparting no discernable flavor. Some of FISKOBIRLIK's hazelnut oil has been marketed mainly in the Black Sea area, but sales are limited.

Official statistics on total pistachio, walnut, and almond stocks are not available. Industry sources estimate that pistachio stocks vary a lot from one year to another according to the supply, and walnut and almond stocks usually represent around ten percent of production.

Policy

Production Policy

To reduce the persistent glut of hazelnuts, past administrations tried to shift area out of hazelnut production, particularly in the flatter, mixed farming areas in the central and western Black Sea Regions. These programs were not adequately funded and met with very limited success. High support prices have attracted new producers into the market. As a result of its IMF commitments, the GOT began modifying its support policy in 2000 and may decide not to provide any price-support funding this year.

The World Bank is also supporting a project to promote alternative crop production. According to a recently published GOT regulation, growing areas are restricted and hazelnuts may be grown in only 13 provinces. Ordu and Trabzon are the two provinces in which all districts are suitable for hazelnut production. In other provinces (Artvin, Bartin, Duzce, Giresun, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop and Zonguldak) not all provinces are suitable for production.

A fund of USD 146 million was provided for farmers to replace hazelnut orchards from 1st and 2nd class land and 3rd class land with a slope below 6 percent with alternative crops. A long list of alternative crops (which includes but not restricted to corn, corn for silage, sunflowers, vegetables, soybeans, colza, vetch, fodder crops, alfalfa, strawberries and all other berries, kiwis, rose hips, traditional fruits, garlic, aromatic and medical plants, etc.) is also provided in the published regulation. Farmers will be paid for the cost inputs and the loss of income due to the switch from hazelnuts to an alternative crop. If the program is successful, hazelnut production could decrease about 25 percent by the end of the project. Interest in the program was not overwhelming with only a small number of farmers applying. Farmers complained about the insufficient amounts.

Until MY 1994, the GOT provided price support to pistachio growers through GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK. Eight years ago, in keeping with the government's liberalization program to privatize marketing channels, the GOT stopped direct supports and allowed GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK announce a support price which more closely reflected market conditions (GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK was to arrange concessional loans for this purpose, with GOT approval). Since then, pistachios have received limited support. After procuring only a rather symbolic quantity (100 MT) in MY 2001, GUNEYDOGUBIRLIK officials plan to buy 2,000 - 3,000 MT of pistachios in MY 2002.

Walnuts and almonds are not considered important commercial crops and receive no GOT support. There are also no producer associations or marketing cooperatives for these crops.

Trade Policy

The record high production and large carryover stocks resulted in low hazelnut prices in international markets. Low Turkish prices and large stocks in Italy and Spain encouraged the European Union to somewhat limit Turkish hazelnuts imports to allow Italy and Spain to eliminate their stocks.

As a way of restricting Turkish hazelnuts imports, the number of entry points was limited. Only two entry points in France, one in the Netherlands and one in Belgium were assigned for hazelnuts. The number of the entry points was increased later after Italy and Spain eliminated their stocks. The second decision taken against Turkish hazelnuts was the requirement of compulsory control certificate for aflatoxin. Tests for aflatoxin carried out at customs points and even suppliers had to have a valid control certificate (which indicated that the product was clean) issued by the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture laboratories. At first, one in every five containers were tested. Later this was eased and only one in every ten containers were tested. Lastly, hazelnut importers were asked to pay Euro 50 per MT at the time of registration. Importers were not allowed to get their money back if the registered import did not occur. However, most Turkish exporters fear that the EU will apply a Minimum Import Price system.

In the past, the GOT levied a significant export tax on hazelnuts, partly to raise revenues and partly to raise domestic prices to preclude charges of unfair competition. Over the years the tax has been reduced in an effort to facilitate exports. It remains at USD10 per 100 kilograms for whole shelled hazelnuts, although there have been rumors of increases at the beginning of every marketing year. There is no export tax on exports of processed hazelnut products.

There is no subsidy, tax, or other restrictions on pistachio, walnut and almond exports. Importers, however, have to pay a 44.1 percent import duty on the CIF value of all types of tree nut imports, including shelled or in shell hazelnuts, pistachios, walnuts and almonds and a 61.8 percent import duty on all processed tree nut products.

Marketing

Turkey's Market Promotion Activities

In addition to efforts to shift its export product mix, Turkey hopes to expand its hazelnut markets, mainly in the Far East and the United States. Industry representatives are very interested in hazelnut and almond production in the United States. They see the United States as a major competitor, although producers in other countries have also increased production to take advantage of high prices in the past.

In Turkey, most export commodities are represented by an Exporters Union, which operates under the Undersecretary of Foreign Trade. The Secretary Generals of the Unions are appointed by the GOT, but the operating capital is mainly provided by members, comprised largely of private traders. The largest tree nut representative organization, the Black Sea Exporters' Union which is located in Giresun, promotes hazelnut exports. The Union employs a total staff of about 25 people in five offices. It functions much like a USDA Market Development Cooperator, influencing domestic and trade issues, acting as an information resource, conducting marketing studies and sponsoring promotional events. So far, market development activities have focused on participation in European trade fairs.

Statistical Tables

PSD Table for Hazelnuts

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Filberts, Inshell Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	277000	280000	276000	280000	0	278000
Non-Bearing Trees	15000	12000	15000	12000	0	10000
Total Trees	292000	292000	291000	292000	0	288000
Beginning Stocks	200000	200000	170000	235000	145000	200000
Production	600000	725000	600000	625000	0	625000
Imports	0	3000	0	3000	0	3000
TOTAL SUPPLY	800000	928000	770000	863000	145000	828000
Exports	430000	510000	425000	460000	0	450000
Domestic Consumption	200000	183000	200000	203000	0	203000
Ending Stocks	170000	235000	145000	200000	0	175000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	800000	928000	770000	863000	0	828000

Export Trade Matrix for Hazelnuts

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Filberts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep.- July	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.	13896	U.S.	12894
Others		Others	
Germany	160725	Germany	169996
Italy	65076	Italy	66394
France	46593	France	42602
Belgium	36380	Belgium	37486
Netherlands	24118	Andorra	20714
Switzerland	21962	Netherlands	20259
United Kingdom	17148	United Kingdom	14684
Austria	15521	Austria	12920
Spain	13761	Spain	11936
Poland	8187	Greece	8009
Total for Others	409471		405000
Others not Listed	76633		63845
Grand Total	500000		481739

Import Trade Matrix for Hazelnuts

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Filberts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep.- March	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.	78	U.S.	78
Others		Others	
Germany	425	Germany	819
Sweden	170	Sweden	130
Spain	132	Spain	128
Poland	113	Italy	113
Italy	99	Poland	91
Greece	83	France	80
United Kingdom	82	United Kingdom	54
Egypt	75	Greece	39
France	40	Czech Republic	26
Netherlands	39	Austria	6
Total for Others	1258		1486
Others not Listed	1145		907
Grand Total	2481		2471

PSD Table for Pistachios

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Pistachios, Inshell Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	28000	27500	28500	28000	0	28000
Non-Bearing Trees	16500	16500	16000	16000	0	15500
Total Trees	44500	44000	44500	44000	0	43500
Beginning Stocks	29000	29000	15000	9000	35000	5000
Production	35000	30000	75000	40000	0	40000
Imports	1000	200	0	1000	0	1000
TOTAL SUPPLY	65000	59200	90000	50000	35000	46000
Exports	6000	10000	10000	5000	0	3000
Domestic Consumption	44000	40200	45000	40000	0	40000
Ending Stocks	15000	9000	35000	5000	0	3000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	65000	59200	90000	50000	0	46000

Export Trade Matrix for Pistachios

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Pistachios, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Oct.-March	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.	348	U.S.	733
Others		Others	
France	962	Lebanon	1574
Germany	923	Germany	1570
Hong Kong	631	United Arab Em.	1444
Italy	623	Saudi Arabia	960
Saudi Arabia	505	Italy	735
Lebanon	436	Jordan	669
United Arab Em.	316	India	482
Spain	309	Algeria	451
Syria	266	Egypt	402
Egypt	251	Spain	348
Total for Others	5222		8635
Others not Listed	1833		4333
Grand Total	7403		13701

Import Trade Matrix for Pistachios

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Pistachios, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Oct.-March	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	52	Italy	30
Greece	1	Kazakistan	9
		France	6
		Turkmenistan	3
		Germany	3
		Greece	2
Total for Others	53		53
Others not Listed	14		10
Grand Total	67		63

PSD Table for Walnuts

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Walnuts, Inshell Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	3525	3525	3550	3550	0	3575
Non-Bearing Trees	1200	1300	1250	1400	0	1500
Total Trees	4725	4825	4800	4950	0	5075
Beginning Stocks	10000	10000	9500	9000	9000	8000
Production	68000	68000	70000	68000	0	69000
Imports	8000	6000	7000	6000	0	6000
TOTAL SUPPLY	86000	84000	86500	83000	9000	83000
Exports	500	500	500	500	0	500
Domestic Consumption	76000	74500	77000	74500	0	74500
Ending Stocks	9500	9000	9000	8000	0	8000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	86000	84000	86500	83000	0	83000

Export Trade Matrix for Walnuts

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Walnuts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep.-March	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.	10	U.S.	61
Others		Others	
Egypt	115	Syria	295
Northern Cyprus	70	Egypt	205
Libya	45	Australia	155
Lebanon	43	Germany	107
Andorra	16	Lebanon	85
Germany	15	Northern Cyprus	71
United Arab Em.	10	Libya	45
France	6	United Kingdom	42
Australia	5	United Arab Em.	33
Greece	2	Tunisia	26
Total for Others	327		1064
Others not Listed	39		159
Grand Total	376		1284

Import Trade Matrix for Walnuts

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Walnuts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep.-March	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.		U.S.	188
Others		Others	
Uzbekistan	1492	United Arab Em.	1635
Krygyzstan	1257	Uzbekistan	766
Ukraine	221	Bulgaria	371
Bulgaria	216	Ukraine	291
Romania	121	Krygyzstan	255
Pakistan	38	Romania	203
Afganistan	38	Kazakistan	160
Egypt	23	Turkmenistan	128
		Afghanistan	53
		Georgia	34
Total for Others	3406		3896
Others not Listed	21		29
Grand Total	3427		4113

PSD Table for Almonds

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Almonds, Shelled Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	3600	3600	3600	3600	0	3600
Non-Bearing Trees	600	600	550	550	0	550
Total Trees	4200	4200	4150	4150	0	4150
Beginning Stocks	3000	3000	2500	2000	2000	2000
Production	15000	14000	15000	15000	0	15000
Imports	2000	1500	2000	1500	0	2000
TOTAL SUPPLY	20000	18500	19500	18500	2000	19000
Exports	500	500	500	500	0	500
Domestic Consumption	17000	16000	17000	16000	0	16500
Ending Stocks	2500	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	20000	18500	19500	18500	0	19000

Export Trade Matrix for Almonds

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Almonds, Shelled Basis		
Time period	Sep.-March	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.		U.S.	16
Others		Others	
Germany	154	Germany	247
Netherlands	18	Italy	51
Romania	5	France	31
Italy	5	Iran	20
Libya	4	Netherlands	17
Russia	2	Tunisia	8
United Kingdom	2	Saudi Arabia	6
New Zealand	2	Libya	4
Ukraine	1	United Arab Em.	3
Saudi Arabia	1	Russia	3
Total for Others	194		390
Others not Listed	33		86
Grand Total	227		492

Import Trade Matrix for Almonds

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Almonds, Shelled Basis		
Time period	Sep.-March	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	CY 2001	2002
U.S.	521	U.S.	1558
Others		Others	
Uzbekistan	120	Uzbekistan	363
Germany	42	United Arab Em.	238
Northern Cyprus	7	Kazakistan	72
		Turkmenistan	64
		Germany	51
		Italy	8
		Azerbaijan	6
		Cuba	6
		Greece	1
Total for Others	169		809
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	690		2367