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Turkey

Citrus

Annual

2000

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Report Highlights:

Turkish citrus production is badly impacted by unfavorable wheather conditions. Production is expected to decline for all citrus fruits, but especially for lemons. As a result, citrus exports are projected to decline.

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

Turkish citrus production in MY 2000 is badly impacted by the extremely hot weather throughout the country in summer and cold weather in some parts of Cukurova during the winter. Production is expected to decline for all citrus fruits, but especially for lemons.

Citrus area in Turkey continues to expand. The expansion is driven by domestic demand, including a growing tourism industry, as well as demand for exports. Expanded production of all varieties of citrus, particularly grapefruits and tangerines, is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Most observers believe Turkey has the capacity to at least double citrus area and expect farmers in major growing areas like Cukurova to continue to shift to citrus from field crops due to its more attractive returns. Processing at this point plays a relatively minor role in the industry.

Citrus exports are projected to decrease in MY 2000 due to shorter supply and stiff competition in the international markets. Minor imports will be needed during the year to meet domestic demand and to help maintain availability for export markets.

EU countries continue to be Turkey's main export destinations for fresh citrus. Exports of second grade produce to the Former Soviet Union (FSU), especially to Russia and Ukraine, have increased in recent years but are expected to continue to be affected by the economic downturn. Recently, Turkey had started importing increased quantities of orange juice concentrates for processing into juice and re-export to the FSU, particularly Central Asia. Turkey has not announced any export subsidy for fresh citrus and orange juice in MY 2000.

Current import duties are 56.4 percent for fresh citrus and 65.1 percent for orange juice for all origins.

Production

Citrus production in MY 2000 (October 2000 - September 2001) is lower than normal. Production of all citrus varieties is estimated to decrease due to the extremely hot weather in summer and cold weather in some parts of Cukurova during the winter. The estimated decrease is largest for lemons, but milder for tangerines and grapefruits. The quality of the MY 2000 crops is normal.

PS&D production and tree number data for fresh oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grapefruits in MY 1999 were revised to reflect official data.

Large-scale, commercial production of citrus is a relatively recent phenomenon in Turkey, with most of the expansion occurring since the early 1980's. This expansion has been fueled largely by growing domestic demand and better returns compared to field crops, particularly in Cukurova, where the warm, humid climate is more suitable for citrus and vegetables than for grains or cotton.

Most observers expect the shift from field crops to citrus will continue and estimate that Turkey has the long-term potential to double the approximately 80,000 hectares of citrus which are currently planted. Although official statistics on area are not available, sources estimate that about 35,000 hectares are planted in oranges, 25,000 hectares in tangerines, 17,000 hectares in lemons, and 2,000 hectares in grapefruit. These estimates exclude non-bearing groves.

In terms of production, oranges are the most important crops, comprising nearly one half of total production, followed by lemons and tangerines, nearly twenty-five percent each, and grapefruits, about five percent. Orange and lemon production is estimated to be increasing at about two percent annually, while grapefruit and tangerine production, especially those varieties grown for export, are increasing at five percent or more per year.

The main varieties of oranges are Washington (about fifty percent and Navel is the primary sub variety) and Valencia (about thirty percent). Enterdonate, the main export variety of lemons, comprises about 25 percent of total lemon production. Star Ruby is the main grapefruit variety (about sixty percent) and Clementine and Fremond (they are very similar and about sixty percent all together) and Satsuma (about thirty-five percent) are the main varieties of tangerine. Sour orange is the sole stock used for oranges, lemons, and grapefruits in all regions. A new root stock, known as “three leafs,” is used for Satsuma production in Izmir but, thus far, has not been easily adapted to the other regions.

The major citrus producing areas are located along Turkey’s southern Mediterranean and Aegean coastal plains, between the sea and the Taurus Mountains. Very little citrus is produced inland. Some citrus groves currently are being established in the Black Sea Region, especially around Rize province, but production thus far is minor. Sources estimate that about 120,000 seedlings (most of them are satsuma tangerine) were produced and distributed by private farmers in Rize to farmers all over the Mediterranean Region but, especially in the Aegean Region every year. Only a few seedlings are distributed in the Black Sea region.

The coastal area generally is divided into three main regions, each specializing in a particular crop. Cukurova, the large coastal plain, situated in southern Turkey around Adana, produces about seventy percent of Turkey’s total citrus crop, including more than ninety percent of the grapefruit, about ninety percent of the lemons and about sixty percent of the oranges and tangerines. Because of its size and importance, Cukurova generally is subdivided into three smaller areas:

Hatay to the south, Adana in the center, and Icel to the west. Icel Province specializes in lemon production while oranges are mainly produced in Adana and Hatay Provinces. Adana is also the main grapefruit and mandarin producing province.

In general, the heavy clay soil in Cukurova reportedly causes some loss in quality, including the formation of thicker skins and less desirable color. However, taste and the sugar/acid ratio reportedly are comparable to other citrus produced in the Mediterranean region. Cukurova also tends to have more frost than the other two regions and growers report that the frequency of frosts has increased since the mid-1980's. Production of late maturing varieties is problematic due to winter rain, which increases fungal problems and makes field work more difficult.

Antalya, the second largest citrus area, is located west of Cukurova on the Mediterranean coast between the Alanya and Finike Districts. Antalya produces about twenty percent of Turkey's total citrus crop, mainly oranges (about thirty percent of the total orange production). Producers in Antalya are concerned about a growing problem with "leaf minor." Izmir, located on the western Aegean coast, is a relatively minor citrus production area (about five percent of the total citrus production), and specializes mainly in mandarin production (about twenty percent of the total mandarin production).

Because production is spread along the coast, the citrus harvest in Turkey is a long one. The harvest starts in Cukurova and moves west. Lemons are the first crops to be harvested in Cukurova. The lemon harvest (early growing Enterdonate type) begins in September (about a month before the Spanish lemon harvest begins) and continues through mid-December. The mandarin harvest usually begins in early October and continues through mid-December. The grapefruit harvest begins in mid-October and may continue as late as mid-February. Finally, the orange harvest begins in mid-November and lasts until the end of February and even as late as March in Finike.

Turkey's processing industry consumes a minor part of overall citrus production. However, the demand for Turkish orange juice has increased in recent years, mainly from the EU and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries. Although no official statistics are available, industry observers estimate that about ten percent of orange production is processed for juice with an extraction rate of about ten to one. Most of the processed juice is used for frozen concentrate, with a small portion consumed fresh. Observers expect processing to remain a relatively small part of the industry and see no trend to increased production of varieties for processing in the short run. This may change in the long run, however, if export demand continues to increase.

Consumption

Citrus is popular in Turkey and domestic demand, including tourism, provides the major incentive for increased production. However, there is no government or industry group monitoring or even estimating the distribution or domestically consumed fruit between local consumers (66 million) and tourists. Therefore, per capita consumption is difficult to estimate. Consumption increases substantially when prices decrease. Export demand is becoming an increasingly important factor in expansion as well, particularly for Enterdonate lemons, Star Ruby grapefruits, and Satsuma tangerines.

About 25 percent of Turkey's citrus crop is processed, graded and packed for the upscale domestic and export markets. About ten large packing companies (average annual production about 15,000 MT) dominate this market, with the largest packing about 30,000 MT annually. The packing business is very risky since packers pay firm prices to growers against uncertain export receipts. Over the past ten years, there has been a great deal of turnover in the business. Several packers have maintained their position by relying on production from their own groves. The remaining 75 percent of citrus production receives minimal processing and is sold through a series of regional wholesalers and local retailers.

Packers generally begin contracting in August and purchase the crop on the tree. Packers estimate that about half of the crop will be first or second grade, destined for the upscale local market and/or export market, and the remainder will be sold to regional wholesalers. They estimate combined losses from harvesting and processing at one or two percent. Packers report the prevailing prices for citrus on the tree are as follows:

TABLE 1: FARM GATE CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2000	MY 1999
Enterdonate lemons	150,000	90,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	85,000	60,000
Satsuma mandarins	125,000	85,000
Navel oranges	100,000 2/	55,000

1/ Prevailing prices for citrus on the tree in early MY 2000 in Cukurova (in Turkish Lira per kilogram, USD 1.00 = TL 680,000 compared to USD 1.00 = TL 480,000 a year ago).
2/ Even though orange harvest has not yet started, reportedly some traders are buying Navel oranges on the tree around this price.

With inflation running at about fifty percent annually in Turkey, MY 2000 tree prices for lemons, mandarins, and grapefruits have increased around the rate of inflation while tree prices for oranges increased more.

TABLE 2: RETAIL CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2000	MY 1999
Enterdonate lemons	600,000	500,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	350,000	275,000
Satsuma mandarins	400,000	350,000
Navel oranges	NA 2/	NA

1/ Prevailing retail prices in Turkish Liras (TL) per kilogram for citrus in the open weekly markets in Ankara in early MY 2000.
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

Trade

Trade sources expect all MY 2000 citrus exports will decrease due to the shorter supply. Lemon exports are expected to decrease most while decreases in others are expected to be more moderate. The FSU countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, have become an important market for second quality citrus exports, particularly oranges. Russia and Ukraine together import about thirty percent of Turkey's total citrus exports and about fourty to forty-five percent of the orange exports.

There are some exports of Enterdonate lemons, but prices are low due to competition primarily from Spain which, according to the industry sources, benefits fromexport subsidies from the EU as well as from the GOS. Devaluation of the Euro against the USD also created a disadvantage for Turkish traders. No significant exports, other than lemons, have been realized yet in MY 2000, so export prices are elusive. Packers report current export prices are approximately as follows:

TABLE 3: EXPORT CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2000 2/	MY 1999 3/
Enterdonate lemons	420	650
Star Ruby grapefruits	320	500
Satsuma mandarins	400	NA
Navel oranges	NA 4/	NA

1/ Early season average export prices (USD per MT, packed in 14-kilogram cartons).
2/ FOB prices for MY 2000.
3/ CIF prices for MY 1999.
4/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D trade data for MY 1998 were revised to reflect official trade statistics which are now available for the entire marketing year (October 98-September 99). On the other hand, trade data for MY 1999 are available only for the first nine months (October 1999 - June 2000).

Turkey's citrus trade with the EU was unaffected by the customs union agreement with the exception of an entry price system under which the EU establishes an import price benchmark based on domestic market conditions. In addition to an import tariff, the EU assesses a countervailing duty (CVD) on products which are priced below the entry price. Under the World Trade Organization's market access agreement, the EU agreed to reduce its import duty and CVD by twenty percent during a six-year period, as well as to lower its entry price.

Although the entry price system is not yet fully understood by some Turkish exporters, it is viewed as a significant constraint to Turkish exports, since Turkey is a low-cost producer. Exporters are hopeful that as the European entry price and CVD are adjusted downward, the Turkish exports will become more competitive in Europe.

Citrus imports mainly reflect border trade.

Turkish orange juice exports to the FSU, which have shown sizeable increases in recent years especially to Central Asian countries, have slowed down due to the economic problems in those countries. Almost all Turkish exports to these new markets are single strength juice. According to industry sources, Turkey imports orange juice concentrates to produce orange juice to meet the increased export demand. While it is clear that both imports of concentrates and exports of juices have increased, a lack of official data makes it difficult to quantify the trends. Trade data from the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) are aggregated for juice, making it impossible to determine how much concentrate is being imported.

The import figures in the Trade Matrix are reported by the industry as concentrates. According to the same sources, the conversion ratio from concentrate to juice varies from 1 to 1+5 to 1 to 1+9, that is, one kilogram of concentrate produces about 6 to 10 kilograms of juice, depending upon the concentration. According to industry sources, 1 kilogram of 60 Brix concentrate produces about 10 kilograms of juice and 1 kilogram of 30 Brix concentrate produces about 6 kilograms of juice. Most industry sources believe the parameter 1 to 1+8.5 (which means one kilogram of concentrate makes 9.5 kilograms of juice) could represent all imports since most imports are made at 60 Brix. Export figures for juice are single strength orange juice, since Turkey does not export concentrates. In order to make a comparable export-import data for PS&D, exports were divided by a parameter of 8.5.

Stocks

Since little citrus is processed, stocks of fresh citrus generally are not significant. However, wholesalers often prolong the season by storing citrus, mainly lemons and some oranges and grapefruits, in cold storage or in caves, particularly in Central Anatolia. Stocks of citrus products are limited and are assumed to be comprised largely of orange juice concentrate.

Policy

Production Policy

The Government of Turkey (GOT) does not support the price of citrus and does not provide any other direct government assistance to citrus growers. As with all agricultural enterprises, the state-run Agricultural Bank of Turkey provides producers and packers loans at about 50 percent of commercial interest rates. Buyer cooperatives, such as ANTBIRLIK in Antalya, play a decreasing role in the marketing of citrus. The government-sponsored Exporters' Union is beginning to play a more active role in market promotional activities. So far, activities appear to be largely restricted to market research and information.

Both the Ministry of Agriculture and Cukurova University perform research on improved varieties and horticultural practices. Private sector growers also experiment with new varieties and have been responsible for the introduction of new varieties, including Star Ruby grapefruit and Satsuma mandarins. According to these growers, conditions in Cukurova are fairly similar to those in California, which they hope will be a source of improved varieties.

Trade Policy

The GOT used to subsidize citrus exports from time to time from its Support and Price Stabilization Fund, which was generated from import duties and export taxes. The last subsidy announcement was made in February 1998 for a four-month period (January-April 1998) for all fresh citrus. The amount of the subsidy was USD thirty-four percent per MT up to a maximum of ninety-five percent of the exported quantity. Subsidies were not announced for fresh citrus exports in MY 1998, MY 1999 or MY 2000. The GOT did not announce a subsidy for orange juice exports in MY 2000. The amount of subsidy for orange juice was last announced in MY 1999 as USD 200 per MT, up to thirty-one percent of the quantity exported and a maximum ten percent of the export value. Although delays in receipt of the subsidy (which was paid in Turkish Lira), the high rate of inflation, and complicated paperwork had made the program difficult to use and less effective than it could be, most traders had participated.

To protect the domestic industry, as part of its 2000 import regime, the Turkish government announced a 56.4 percent duty on all types of fresh citrus imports and a 65.1 percent duty on orange juice imports from all origins.

Tables

PS&D Table for Fresh Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	11300	11300	11350	11475	0	11600
Non-Bearing Trees	920	920	900	915	0	900
TOTAL No. Of Trees	12220	12220	12250	12390	0	12500
Production	970	970	1050	1100	0	950
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	970	970	1050	1100	0	950
Exports	110	111	150	101	0	70
Fresh Dom. Consumption	763	762	795	889	0	785
Processing	97	97	105	110	0	95
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	970	970	1050	1100	0	950

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	29105	Russia	25087
Romania	17231	Ukraine	19286
Ukraine	14961	Romania	15046
Saudi Arabia	13437	Saudi Arabia	14590
Austria	4887	Georgia	3744
Jordan	2809	Austria	3123
Georgia	2258	Jordan	2311
United Kingdom	1869	United Kingdom	1399
Lebanon	1681	Netherlands	1226
Netherlands	1502	United Arab Em.	1006
Total for Others	89740		86818
Others not Listed	20880		14513
Grand Total	110620		101331

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	4	Saudi Arabia	52
Total for Others	4		52
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	4		52

PS&D Table for Fresh Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	5070	5070	5100	5180	0	5250
Non-Bearing Trees	465	465	450	530	0	450
TOTAL No. Of Trees	5535	5535	5550	5710	0	5700
Production	390	390	500	520	0	400
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	390	390	500	520	0	400
Exports	157	174	200	204	0	140
Fresh Dom. Consumption	194	177	250	264	0	220
Processing	39	39	50	52	0	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	390	390	500	520	0	400

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	21
Others		Others	
Russia	49456	Russia	56437
Saudi Arabia	32027	Saudi Arabia	35311
Ukraine	18482	Ukraine	26441
Romania	11929	Romania	14271
United Kingdom	10079	Austria	7095
Austria	6142	United Kingdom	6671
Germany	3984	Poland	5836
Netherlands	3273	Macedonia	5205
Belgium	3139	Italy	4446
Serbia	2889	Hungary	3646
Total for Others	141400		165359
Others not Listed	32755		39045
Grand Total	174155		204425

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	62	Germany	19
Costa Rica	4	Serbia	16
El Salvador	2	United Arab Em.	4
Brazil	1	Brazil	1
Total for Others	69		40
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	69		40

PS&D Table for Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	7940	7940	8000	8100	0	8150
Non-Bearing Trees	910	910	950	855	0	850
TOTAL No. Of Trees	8850	8850	8950	8955	0	9000
Production	480	480	480	500	0	480
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	480	480	480	500	0	480
Exports	123	126	125	121	0	110
Fresh Dom. Consumption	309	306	307	329	0	322
Processing	48	48	48	50	0	48
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	480	480	480	500	0	480

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
United Kingdom	17063	Ukraine	19265
Romania	16305	Romania	15653
Saudi Arabia	14536	United Kingdom	13667
Austria	12812	Austria	12663
Ukraine	10855	Saudi Arabia	12299
Russia	6700	Russia	8144
Germany	4293	Germany	4007
Slovakia	4134	Netherlands	3251
Hungary	3771	Bulgaria	3090
Serbia	3715	Hungary	3056
Total for Others	94184		95095
Others not Listed	31917		25958
Grand Total	126101		121053

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports from:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bulgaria	14	United Arab Em.	3
Saudi Arabia	10		
Netherlands	2		
Total for Others	26		3
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	26		3

PS&D Table for Fresh Grapefruits

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	780	780	800	835	0	850
Non-Bearing Trees	215	215	200	105	0	100
TOTAL No. Of Trees	995	995	1000	940	0	950
Production	100	100	120	140	0	135
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	100	100	120	140	0	135
Exports	65	66	80	72	0	70
Fresh Dom. Consumption	25	24	28	54	0	52
Processing	10	10	12	14	0	13
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	100	100	120	140	0	135

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1998	Oct. - Jun.	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Romania	10412	Romania	8788
United Kingdom	9121	Russia	8385
Saudi Arabia	5397	United Kingdom	6416
Netherlands	4776	Germany	5896
Russia	4510	Netherlads	5494
Germany	3884	Saudi Arabia	3882
Belgium	3313	Poland	3607
Austria	2256	Austria	2550
France	2095	France	2159
Ukraine	1633	Ukraine	2150
Total for Others	47397		49327
Others not Listed	18380		22195
Grand Total	65777		71522

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1998	Oct. - Jun.	1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
South Africa	42	Saudi Arabia	4
Netherlands	18		
Bulgaria	10		
Total for Others	70		4
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	70		4

PS&D Table for Orange Juice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey				Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Deliv. To Processors	97	97000	105	110000	0	95000
Beginning Stocks	1356	1356	1306	1288	1506	1838
Production	9700	9700	10500	11000	0	9500
Imports	1000	934	1000	672	0	1000
TOTAL SUPPLY	12056	11990	12806	12960	1506	12338
Exports	150	102	300	122	0	100
Domestic Consumption	10600	10600	11000	11000	0	11200
Ending Stocks	1306	1288	1506	1838	0	1038
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12056	11990	12806	12960	0	12338

[Note: In order to report data on a consistent basis, since 1996 all exports have been reconverted to a concentrate basis (dividing by 8.5). Previously, PS&D, stocks, production, imports, and domestic consumption were mainly reported on a concentrate basis, although some imports may have been mixed. Exports were reported on a single strength juice basis. Processors indicate that 1 kilogram of concentrate produces about 9.5 (1+8.5) kilograms of juice.]

Export Trade Matrix for Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.	15	U.S.	5
Others		Others	
Azerbaijan	221	Azerbaijan	382
United Kingdom	99	Switzerland	150
Northern Cyprus	88	United Kingdom	141
Georgia	83	Northern Cyprus	79
Turkmenistan	73	Russia	43
Serbia	54	Germany	29
Kazakistan	39	Greece	29
Greece	38	Japan	27
Germany	30	Turkmenistan	24
Bulgaria	22	Romania	20
Total for Others	747		924
Others not Listed	102		111
Grand Total	864		1040

Import Trade Matrix for Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports from:	1998	Oct. - June	1999
U.S.		U.S.	7
Others		Others	
Israel	385	Brazil	285
Brazil	310	Netherlands	157
Netherlands	154	Israel	65
Germany	52	Ireland	64
Portugal	18	France	33
Italy	12	Germany	20
France	3	Belgium	19
		Mexico	10
		Italy	10
Total for Others	934		663
Others not Listed			2
Grand Total	934		672