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Report Highlights:

Citrus production in MY 2022/23 decreased for all citrus fruits except tangerines due to freezing weather conditions reaching -7 C during the beginning of the orange blossoming period in March 2022. In MY 2022/23, citrus exports slightly decreased compared to the previous year due to lower foreign demand, political instability due to the Russia-Ukraine war, and transportation and logistics problems. Notably, citrus exporters were severely affected by the earthquake in southeastern Turkiye in March 2023 since roads were closed and cold storage was reallocated for humanitarian assistance. The earthquake region accounts for 57.5 percent of citrus production in Turkey, while the hard-hit province of Hatay realizes 20.8 percent of this production alone; lemons were especially affected. Russia, Ukraine, Iraq, Poland, and Romania are the main export markets for Turkiye,

Oranges, Fresh

Production:

For MY 2022/23, the orange production forecast is trimmed back slightly to 1.32 million metric tons (MMT), due to freezing weather conditions reaching -7 C during the orange blossoming period in March 2022. This cold snap affected the maturity process of the fruit, despite a slight increase in bearing trees (Figure 2). In MY 2021/22, Turkiye produced 1.75 MMT of oranges, which is 35 percent higher than MY 2020/21 (1.3 MMT), due to favorable rainy weather conditions in the Mediterranean region, which accounts for 80-85 percent of the country's orange production.

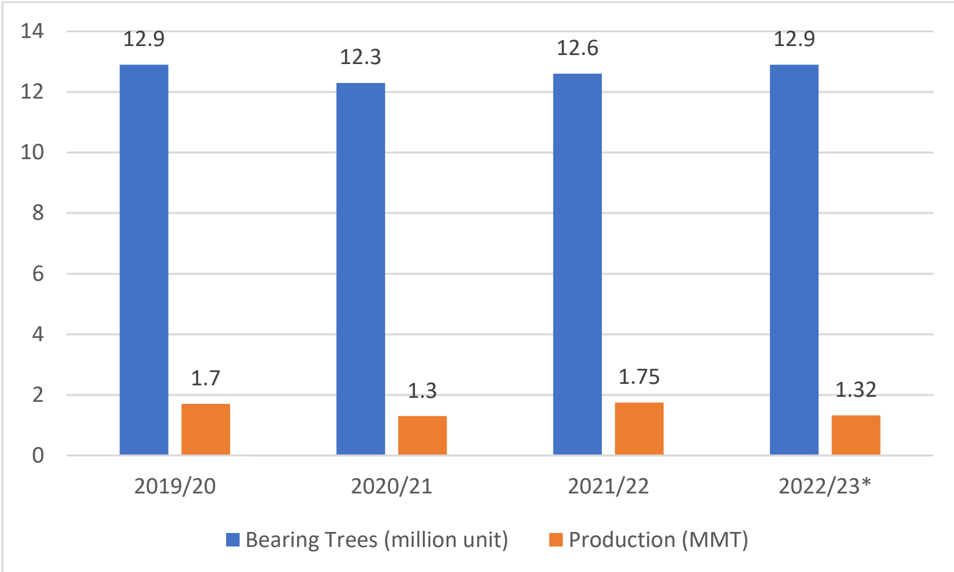
The yield loss in MY 2022/23 was seen for mostly in the 28 percent decrease in the Washington variety, which accounts for 70 percent of total orange production. The second most affected variety was the Yapha with 22 percent losses and other varieties averaged 15 percent losses.

Figure 1. Orange Orchards Area (ha) versus Bearing Trees and Yield Per Tree (kg), MY 2019/20- MY 2020/21- MY 2021/22- MY 2022/23

Source: TurkSTAT, 2023

Like other Turkish farmers, citrus growers are dealing with rising input costs for fuel, electricity, fertilizer, and crop protectants. Growers have been especially hit hard by higher fertilizer and diesel prices. Although the government subsidies for diesel and fertilizer were increased in 2022 by 264 and 162 percent respectively, the price of fertilizer actually increased 400 percent year-over-year while the price of diesel is up 250 percent from a year ago. Consequently, producer's overall prices increased 204 percent in 2022.

Figure 2. Turkey Orange Production (MMT) vs Bearing Trees (million units), MY 2019/20- MY 2020/21- MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 Comparison



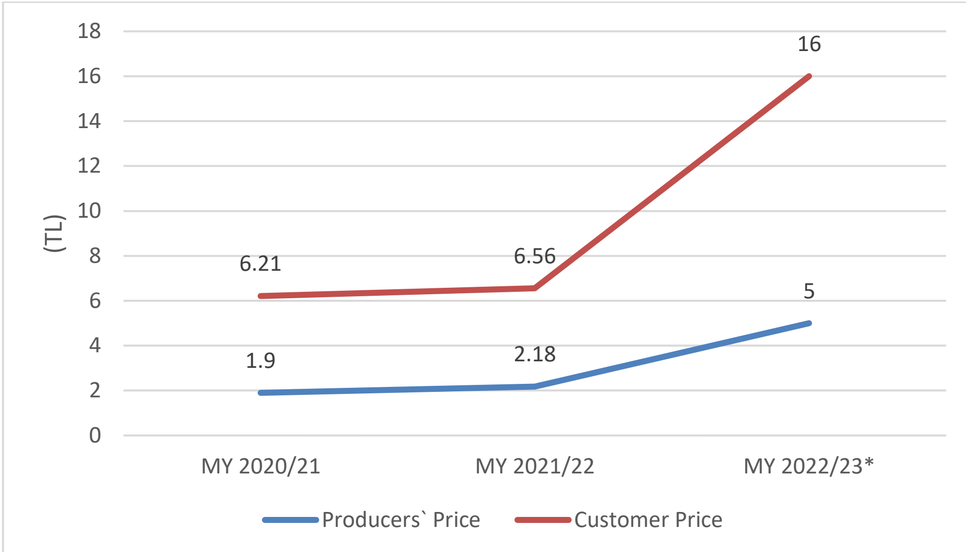
Source: TurkSTAT, 2023. * Post estimate.

Consumption:

In MY 2022/23, orange consumption is expected to decrease to 1.06 MMT due to lower production and high market prices as a result of low yields. The MY 2021/22 orange consumption was realized at 1.3 MMT. The MY 2020/21 consumption totaled 1.02 MMT.

The average retail price for oranges increased 141.7 percent in 2022 when compared with the previous year. Moreover, the retail prices are about three times more than the farm selling prices due to middlemen and transportation costs marking up the prices as the product makes its way to retail shelves. Other citrus fruits also face large price differences in the domestic supply chain between farm gate and retail prices for the same reason.

Figure 3. Orange Producers Price Index (PPI) vs Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Oranges, 2019-21 Comparison



Source: TurkSTAT, 2023. (1 USD equals to 23.5 Turkish Lira as of June 8, 2023)

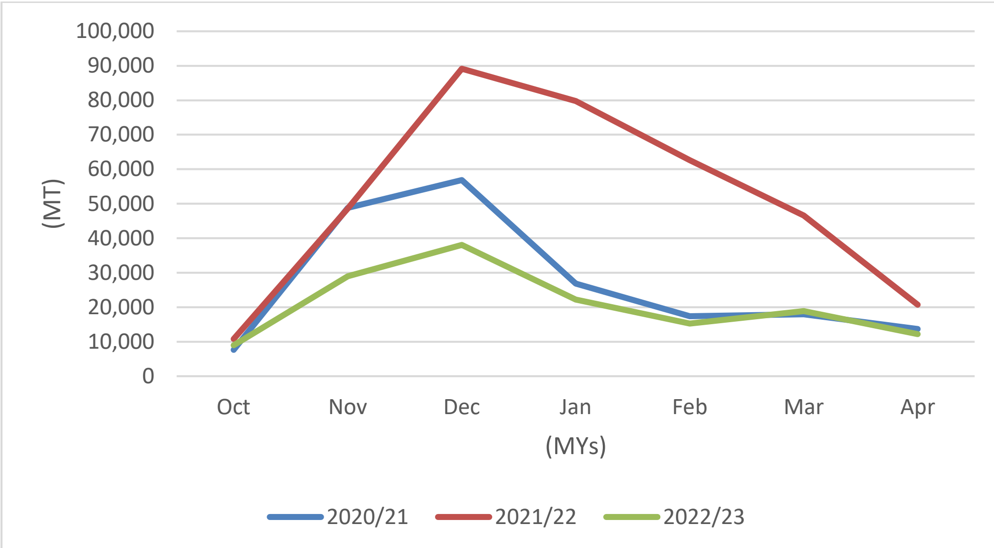
Trade:

Exports:

In MY 2022/23, orange exports are expected to fall to 185,000 MT, which is 36 percent less than the official USDA forecast of 291,000 MT. This decrease is based on the the lower production due to the low yields in MY 2022/23, despite increased planting area and bearing trees. In 2021/22, Turkiye exported 389,000 MT of oranges, which was 76 percent more than MY 2020/21 (220,608 MT). In MY 2021/22, exports to Iraq and Syria increased since exporters prioritized Middle Eastern countries as a result of maximum residue limit (MRL) concerns by Russian authorities. In the meantime, citrus shipments to Russia and Ukraine were complicated because of the war in Ukraine.

However, orange exports during the first seven months (Oct-Apr) of the current marketing year (MY 2022/23) were down 60 percent compared to the same period last year.

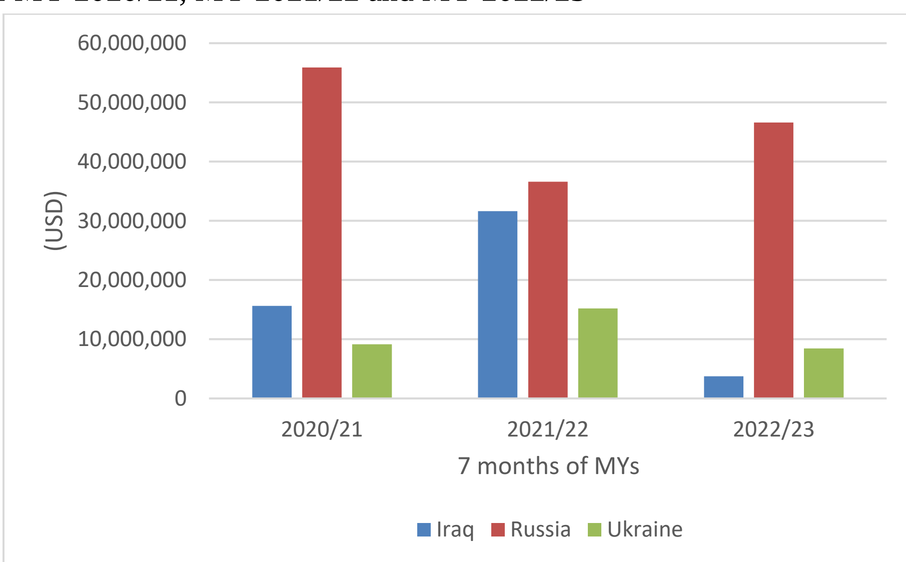
Figure 4. Turkish Orange Exports, Comparison Table for MY 2020/21, MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 monthly



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Russia, Iraq, and Ukraine are the leading export destinations. Since the beginning of MY 2022/23, there is a significant decrease in orange exports to Iraq due to Turkish producers shifting to supply the Russian market which has more profitable export prices. Additionally, Iraqi producers are making concerted efforts to influence Iraqi financial institutions to lessen support for the imports of fruits and vegetables to support domestic production.

Figure 5. Turkish Orange Exports on Value Basis (USD) for 3 Top Markets, Comparison of the First Seven Months of MY 2020/21, MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Shipments to Iraq decreased 87 percent and shipments to Ukraine decreased 60 percent in quantity during this six-month period, despite Iraq's historic position as the number one destination for Turkish oranges. The March 2023 earthquakes also had an effect on citrus exports, as 70 percent of Turkish production is from the Mediterranean region.

Exports to Russia based on quantity during this period (Oct-Apr) dropped 3 percent from the previous year due to lower supplies.

As of January 2022, to address pesticide residue concerns, European Union (EU) countries started requiring a conformity certificate for Turkish oranges. To qualify for a conformity certificate, shipments must be tested by an authorized laboratory in Turkiye for certain residues prior to export. This new requirement adds extra costs to the export business. Turkish orange exports to the EU are now subject to increased documentary and physical controls 20-30 percent of the time.

Imports:
In MY 2022/23 orange imports are expected to stagnate at 43,000 MT, the same as MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21. Almost all orange imports come from the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Turkiye's orange imports depend on domestic production, but the imports from TRNC are also a way for Turkiye to economically and politically support TRNC.

Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics:
Table 1: PSD Oranges, Fresh

Oranges, Fresh	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	46012	46012	48176	48176	48000	49535
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	46000	46000	48176	48176	47000	50000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	12306	12306	12620	12620	12000	12966
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1052	1052	1210	1210	1300	1786
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	13358	13358	13830	13830	13300	14752
Production (1000 MT)	1300	1300	1750	1750	1400	1320
Imports (1000 MT)	46	46	45	45	45	43
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1346	1346	1795	1795	1445	1363
Exports (1000 MT)	223	223	389	389	291	185
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1018	1018	1296	1296	1044	1068
For Processing (1000 MT)	105	105	110	110	110	110
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1346	1346	1795	1795	1445	1363
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

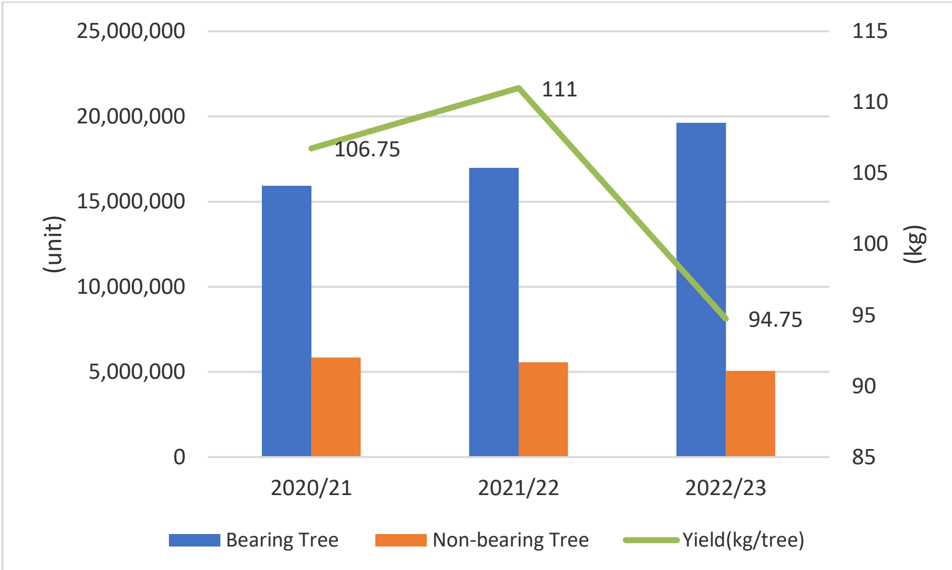
Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh

Production:

The MY 2022/23 mandarin production figure is forecast at 1.86 MMT, unchanged with the previous season. The expectation is 380,000 MT higher than the original official USDA estimate, since mandarins were less impacted by the freezing temperature conditions during blossoming in March 2022. Also, the yield in the Aegean region was very good, especially for Satsuma variety, the most widely produced which is crucial for both domestic consumption and exports.

The MY 2021/22 mandarin production was 1.81 MMT, resulting from favorable weather conditions in the Mediterranean region. In MY 2020/21, production was 1.6 MMT. Most of tangerines in Turkiye are produced in Hatay province, on the Mediterranean coast where the earthquake in February 2023 was especially devastating.

Figure 6. Turkey Tangerine Bearing and Non-bearing Trees and Yield per tree Comparison, MY 2020/21-22-23



Source: TurkSTAT, 2023.

Although the yield per tree decreased in MY 2022/23 the bearing trees number increased, especially in Aegean region. and compensated in total production numbers. On the other hand, the biggest yield lost was seen in the Clementine and King varieties where are produced in Mediterranean region. The orchard areas of late and early ripening tangerine varieties are also expanding in the country in line with extending the seasonal supplies to serve export markets.

Tangerine producers are also struggling with rising input costs, such as fuel, electricity, fertilizer, and crop protectants. According to domestic agricultural chambers, tangerines are the second most expensive among all fruits to produce with producer prices up 528.4 percent in 2022.

Consumption:

The mandarin consumption figure for MY 2022/23 is revised upward from the USDA official number to 925,000 MT. This increase is based on adequate domestic production and unexpected export decreases. In MY 2021/22, Turkiye's domestic consumption of tangerines was 868,000 MT due to increased orchard areas and bearing trees and increased consumption rates of 9.29 kg per capita. In MY 2020/21, Turkiye's domestic consumption of mandarins was 740,000 MT or 7.7 kg per capita.

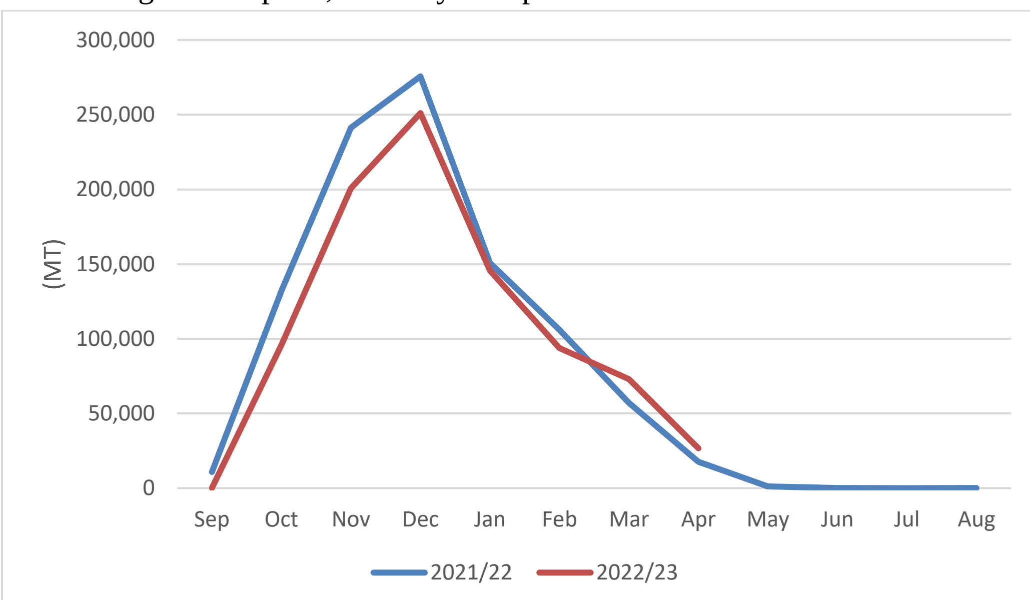
Retail prices for mandarins are about 200 percent higher than the farm gate price. This price difference is concerning for many farmers, especially in recent years as their profit margins have shrunk. Like oranges, the sizeable price difference between farm gate and retail is attributed to middlemen and high transportation costs from farms to cities along the supply chain.

Trade:

Exports:
The tangerine export forecast for MY 2022/23 is 990,000 MT which is the same as the previous season due to unexpected decreased exports to Iraq as a result of the Iraqi Government's decision to slowing imports of fruits and vegetables to support domestic production. Russia is still the biggest export market for Turkish tangerines.

Tangerines are the most heavily exported citrus fruit produced in Turkiye. According to Turkish exporters, tangerines are in high demand since Turkish mandarins are easily peelable fruits. Additionally, increasing tangerine exports also contributes to the expansion of the citrus season in Turkiye. Turkish exporters believe that they are able to compete well on packaging and quality in citrus export markets.

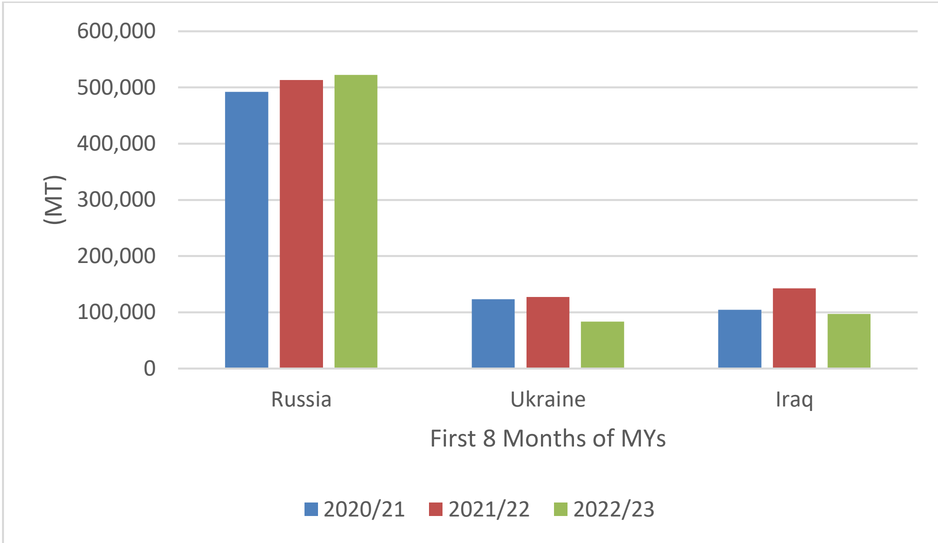
Figure 7. Turkish Tangerine Exports, Monthly Comparison Table for MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Tangerine exports for MY 2021/22 were realized at 993,319 MT. More than half of the total tangerine production was exported in MY 2021/22 due to increased high-quality volume and high export demand. Turkiye is considered as one of the largest countries in world tangerine exports with $476 million of tangerine exports in MY 2021/22. The highest demand for Turkish tangerines is from Russia and Ukraine. Sixty-five percent of the total tangerine exports in MY 2021/22 were sent to Russia, totaling $302 million dollars. In MY 2020/21, Turkiye exported 898,322 MT of tangerines, also mostly to Russia, Ukraine, and Iraq.

Figure 8. Turkiye Tangerine Export Comparison by the Main Markets for the First 8 Months of MY 2020/21, MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

The *Satsuma* is the most popular variety of exported tangerine, accounting for approximately half of total export revenues. In addition, a seedless variety of tangerine from Izmir province, on the west coast of Turkiye, is reportedly becoming increasingly popular for export. Like oranges, tangerine exports to EU countries require obtaining a conformity certificate. In addition, as of January 2022, Turkish tangerine exports to the UK are now subject to increased testing for pesticides on arrival. The rate of testing by shipment is now 50 percent.

Imports:

In 2022/23, Turkiye`s tangerine export is expected to total 55,700 MT which is slightly more than MY 2021/22. In MY 2021/22, Turkiye imported 52,106 MT mostly from TRNC. Ninety-eight percent of the tangerine imports come from the TRNC.

Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics:

Table 2: PSD Tangerines, Fresh

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2020		Sep 2021		Sep 2022	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	59832	59832	60719	60719	60000	67853
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	58000	58000	60719	60719	60000	67853
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	15926	15926	16987	16987	15000	19620
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	5842	5842	5571	5571	6000	5053
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	21768	21768	22558	22558	21000	24673
Production (1000 MT)	1600	1600	1810	1810	1480	1860
Imports (1000 MT)	39	39	53	53	50	56
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1639	1639	1863	1863	1530	1916
Exports (1000 MT)	898	898	994	994	990	990
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	740	740	868	868	539	925
For Processing (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1639	1639	1863	1863	1530	1916
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Lemons, Fresh

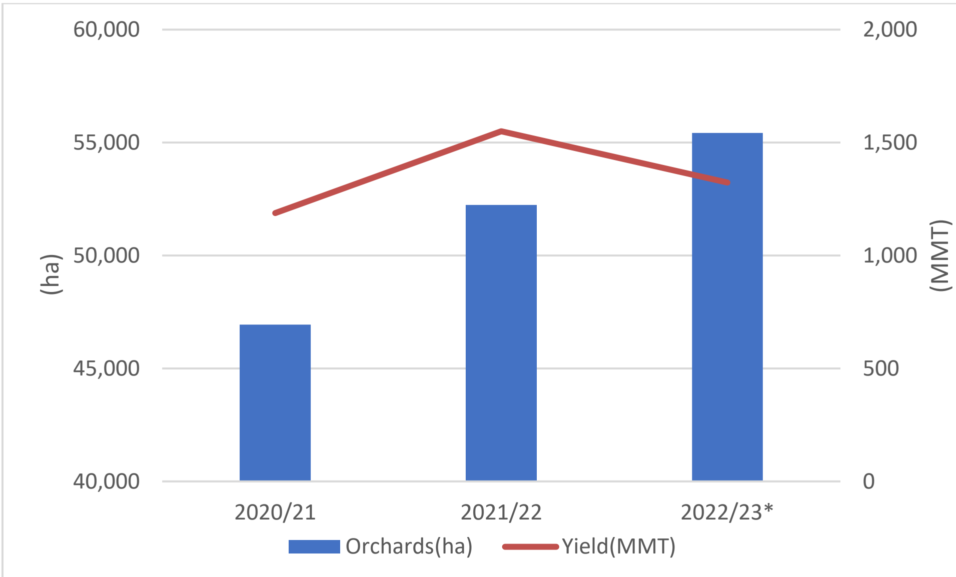
Production:

The MY 2022/23 lemon production forecast is revised slightly upward from the official USDA estimate by 122,000 MT to 1.32 MMT but is still 11 percent lower than the previous season due to freezing temperature conditions during blossoming in March 2022. Yield per tree in MY 2022/23 decreased to 90 kg from 114 kg when compared with the previous season.

Turkiye produced 1.5 MMT of lemon in MY 2021/22 with good quality fruit due to favorable weather conditions in late spring 2021. In MY 2020/21, lemon production was 1.1 million MT.

According to producers, leaving fruit on the trees or late harvests will cause low yields for the next season. The other concerns are the heavy rains that occurred in late winter and spring 2023 which caused swollen fruits and shells to thicken, decreasing the quality. For this reason, lemon producers have been advocating for support from the Turkish government to compensate their losses. The producers have also floated the idea of using natural cave cold storage in *Nevşehir* and *Ürgüp* in the Cappadocia region of Central Anatolia to save their lemons until the markets stabilize and demand increases out of season.

Figure 9. Lemon Orchards Area and Yield (MT) Comparison, MY 2020/21-MY 2021/22-MY 2022/23



Source: TurkSTAT, 2023

Lemon growers are struggling with rising input costs, such as water bills, fuel, electricity, fertilizer, and crop protectants. Lemon growers also report challenges with disease, pests, rising labor costs, and limited cold storage capacity especially after the earthquake in February 2023 since some of agricultural storages were used for temporary housing of earthquake victims. Growers reportedly need additional cold storage capacity to properly store product for export.

Retail prices for lemons are currently seven times higher than the farm gate price. Low farm gate prices and low domestic demands have reportedly discouraged some growers from harvesting their lemons this marketing year's crop. Especially in *Hatay* region, where most of lemons are produced, fruit was not harvested due to a labor shortage after the earthquake as residents sought shelter in other provinces.

Consumption:

In MY 2022/23, lemon consumption is estimated to decrease 12 percent to 673,000 MT due to decreasing domestic lemon demands. High input and processing costs are increasing lemon prices at domestic markets. Also, the earthquake in February 2023 negatively affected the lemon consumption by reducing transportation from the orchards to cities and reducing labor power at orchards.

Although TurkSTAT calculates the average lemon prices are around 7-8 TL ($0.34) in the markets, the prices even at discount supermarkets even in poorer neighborhoods are currently around 20 TL ($0.84), which is 42 percent more compared to December 2022.

In MY 2021/22, lemon consumption was realized at 762,000 MT due to high production and decreasing lemon prices at markets. The lower prices were due to the government's ban on lemon exports in 2021 to prevent domestic shortfalls amid the pandemic, and the government started selling lemons at lower prices at government-affiliated markets. The MY 2020/21 consumption was 433,000 MT.

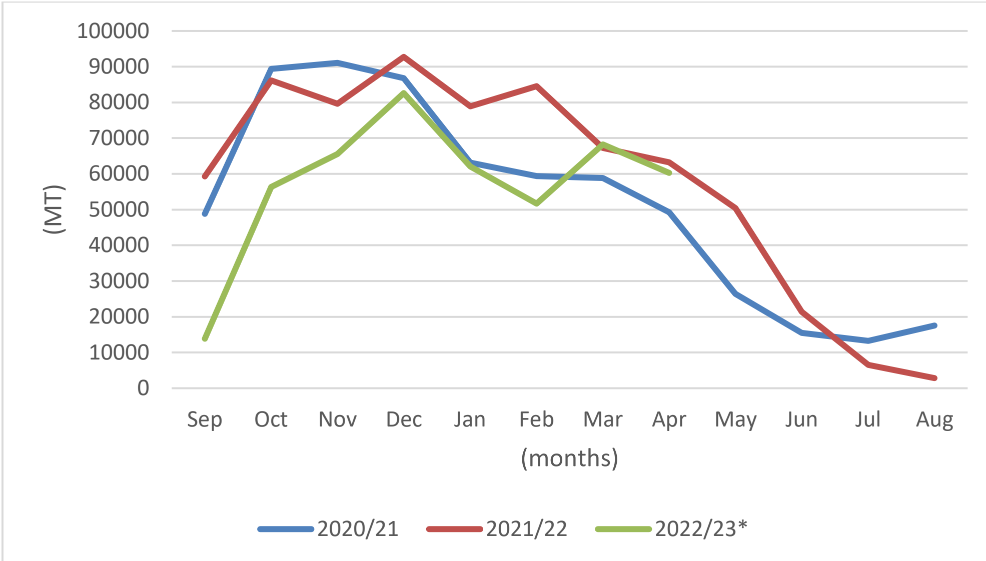
Trade:

Exports:
In MY 2022/23, lemon exports are expected to decrease 13 percent to 600,000 MT due to the lower harvest and lower demands from foreign markets due to global lemon production increase and increasing logistics costs. However, the total value is expected to be $275 million, similar to last year, due to higher prices, especially for exports to Russia. Additionally, most exporting companies were affected by the earthquake. According to exporters, around 20 percent of the total lemon production was exported before the earthquake, and the rest is still on the trees. Since the production was low during this period, MY 2022/23, lemon prices were more expensive than normal for the first four months of the season. For this reason, Turkish exporters believe that they have already missed a large amount of their annual foreign market opportunities due to product shortage and high offer prices. Also, exporters claim that production and packaging costs have increased significantly which impacts export costs as well.

In 2021/22, Turkiye exported nearly 693,000 MT of lemons, valued at $287 million, which is 11 percent more on a volume basis than the previous year. However, the MY 2021/22, lemon export value in U.S. dollar terms decreased when compared with the previous year. In 2020/21, Turkey exported nearly 620,000 MT of lemons, valued at $296 million.

As of January 2022, Turkish lemon exports to the European Union and the UK are subject to increased testing for pesticides. The rate of testing by shipment has now been raised to 50 percent.

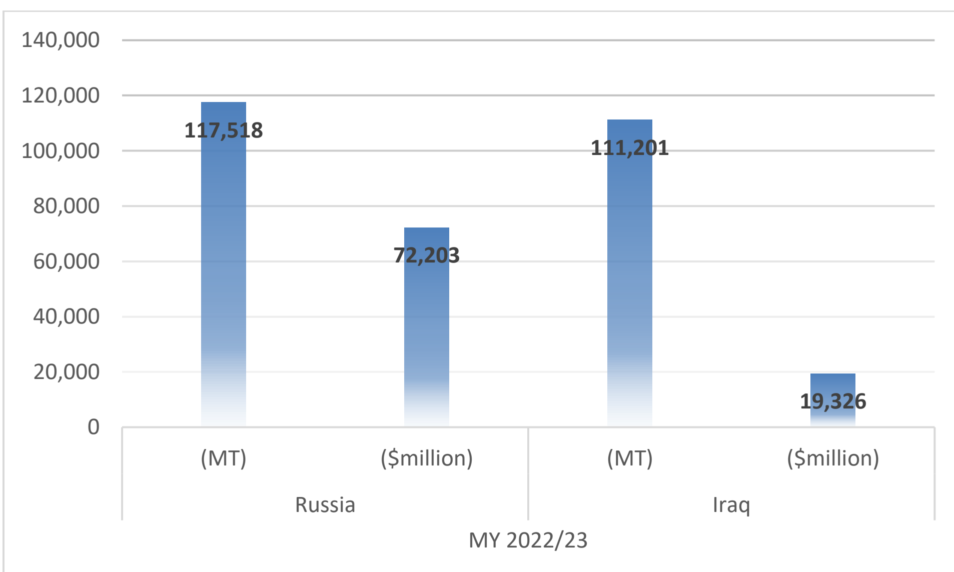
Figure 10. Turkey Lemon Export Comparison in MT for MY 2020/21- MY 2021/22- MY 2022/23.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Russia is the most important export market for Turkiye since exporters can get considerably higher prices compared to their main alternative export market of Iraq.

Figure 11. Turkey Lemon Export Comparison by MT and USD for two main export markets: Iraq and Russia.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (Note: MY 2022/23 data includes September-April gap)

Imports:

In 2022/23, Turkiye`s lemon export is expected to 3,500 MT which is slightly lower than MY 2021/22. In MY 2021/22, Turkiye imported 3,967 MT mostly from TRNC and Brazil. Turkiye imports lemons from TRNC to economically support its close political ally, depending on the level of production there.

Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics:

Table 3: PSD Lemons/Limes, Fresh

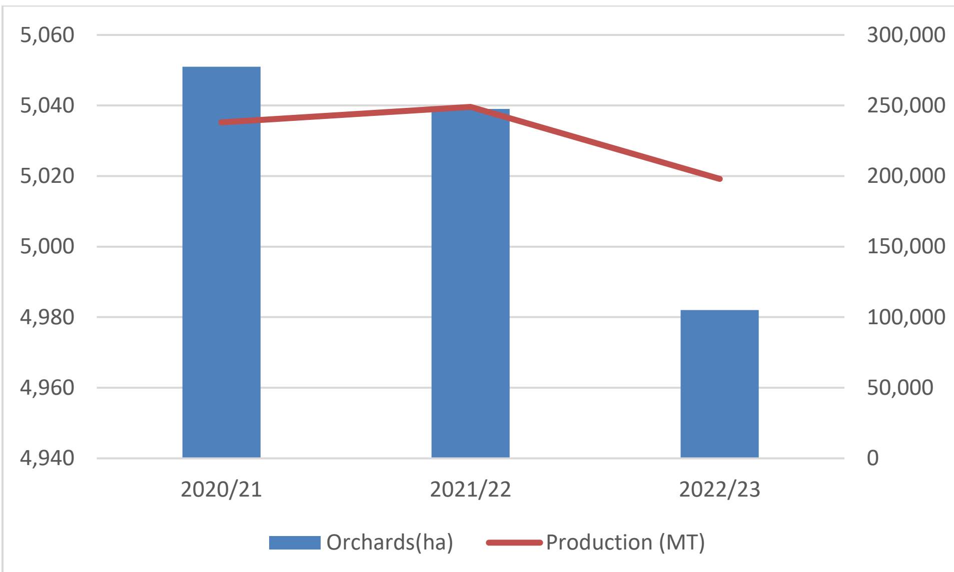
Lemons/Limes, Fresh	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2020		Sep 2021		Sep 2022	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	46935	46935	52233	52233	51000	55426
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	45000	45000	52233	52233	51000	55426
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	11139	11139	13539	13539	12000	14699
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	4391	4391	4112	4112	4500	4676
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	15530	15530	17651	17651	16500	19375
Production (1000 MT)	1100	1100	1500	1500	1200	1320
Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	5	5	3	3
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1103	1103	1505	1505	1203	1323
Exports (1000 MT)	620	620	693	693	600	600
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	433	433	762	762	553	673
For Processing (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1103	1103	1505	1505	1203	1323
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Grapefruit, Fresh

Production:

In 2022/23, grapefruit production is adjusted slightly upward to 198,000 MT, although still 20 percent lower than the previous year due to freezing temperatures in March 2022. The orchard areas have been decreasing year over year, as shown Figure 12, and the bearing tree numbers decreased in MY 2022/23. Most of the grapefruit in Turkiye are produced in *Adana* province.
In MY 2021/22, grapefruit production reached 249,000 MT, which was 5 percent more than the 238,000 MT of production in MY 2020/21.

Figure 12. Turkiye Grapefruit Production and Orchards Comparison, from MY 2020/21 - MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23



Source: TurkSTAT, 2023

Like other citrus producers, grapefruit growers are struggling with higher input costs, such as electricity, fertilizer, and fuel. With grapefruit requiring more water than other citrus fruits, grapefruit growers are also complaining about higher irrigation costs. At the same time, farm gate prices are significantly lower than retail prices. Furthermore, low farm gate prices are insufficient to cover rising input costs. Ninety percent of the total grapefruit production is exported in Turkiye.

Consumption:

In 2022/23, grapefruit consumption is expected to decrease 30 percent to 72,000 MT due to low domestic demand and low yields. Domestic demand for grapefruit is very small in Turkiye, and the fruit is mostly consumed as fresh-squeezed juice.

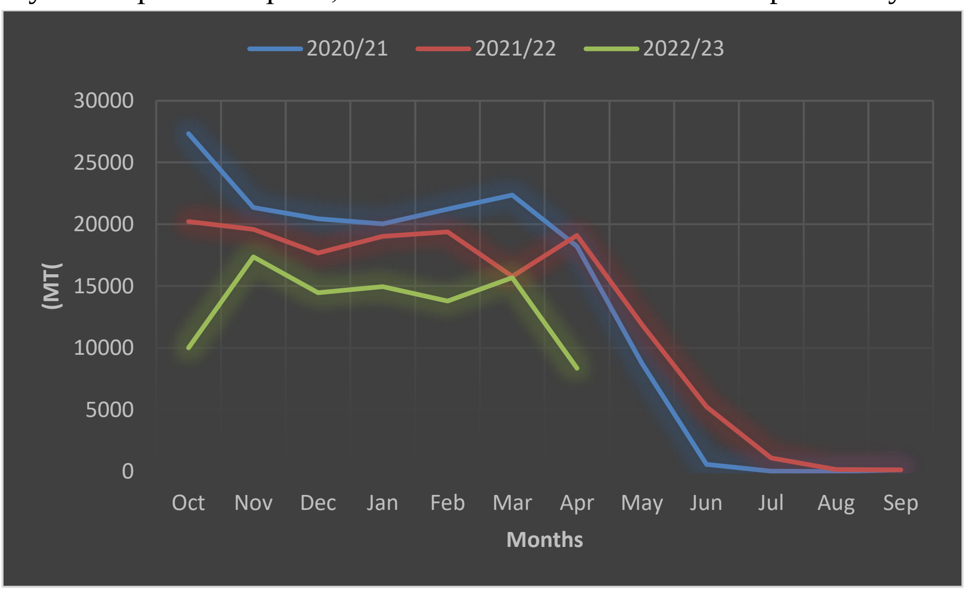
The grapefruit consumption for MY 2021/22 was 103,000 MT in response to rising domestic production and cheaper prices. Grapefruit consumption per capita in MY 2021/22 was 1 kg per person.

The grapefruit consumption number is expected to include some losses because it is difficult to account for volumes left on the tree or ground. This lost, or wasted fruit, is primarily due to challenges grapefruit growers are facing in making a profit. Farm gate prices are below production costs. On the other hand, grapefruits prices at supermarkets increased 146 percent in 2022.

Trade:

In 2022/23, grapefruit exports are expected to be 15 percent lower than MY 2021/22, at 126,000 MT, due to the lower production and export demand.

Figure 13. Turkiye's Grapefruit Exports, MY 2020/21 –MY 2022/23 Comparison by Month

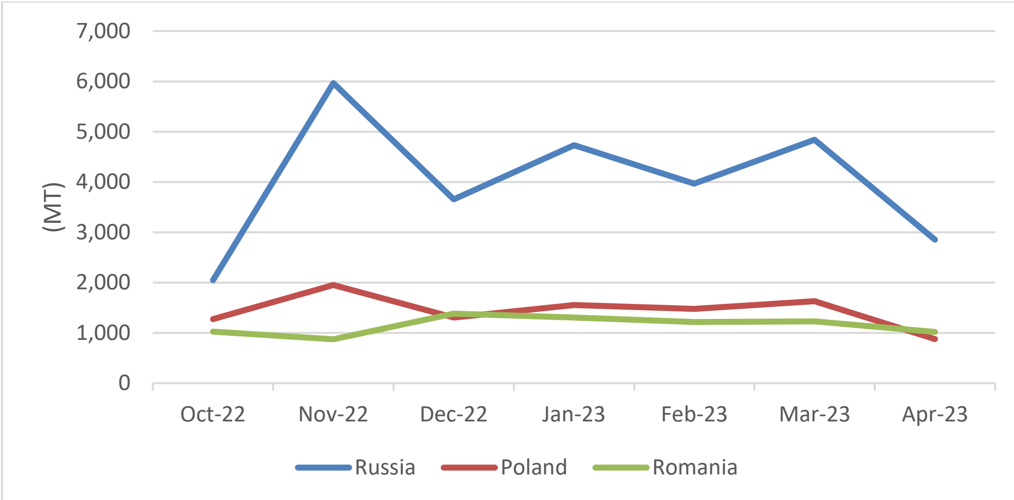


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In 2021/22, grapefruit exports were 149,355 MT and valued at $71 million. The main export destinations were Russia, Poland, and Romania. In 2020/21, Turkiye exported 160,506 MT of grapefruit valued at $90 million. As of January 2022, Turkish grapefruit exports to the EU and the UK are subject to increased testing for pesticides. The rate of testing by shipment is now 50 percent.

The most exported grapefruit variety is Star Ruby. Turkiye has a geographic advantage for exports of citrus fruit to Iraq; however, grapefruit exports to Iraq are very small due to a lack of traditional grapefruit consumption in Iraq.

Figure 14. Turkiye Grapefruit Exports in MY 2022/23, Comparison by Top Export Markets.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics:

Table 4: PSD Grapefruit, Fresh

Grapefruit, Fresh	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	5051	5051	5039	5039	4700	4982
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	4800	4800	4900	4900	4500	4700
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1184	1184	1189	1189	1000	1073
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	44	44	27	27	28	68
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	1228	1228	1216	1216	1028	1141
Production (1000 MT)	238	238	249	249	186	198
Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	4	4	1	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	239	239	253	253	187	199
Exports (1000 MT)	161	161	149	149	126	126
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	77	77	103	103	60	72
For Processing (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	239	239	253	253	187	199
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Orange Juice

Production:

In MY 2022/23, orange juice production is forecast at 10,000 MT, which is same as MY 2021/22. The Turkish fruit sector does not expect any diminished production of orange juice in response to the lower orange yields.

The number of oranges sent to processing plants remained unchanged at 110,000 MT. The Turkish fruit processing industry is still under development and is seeking government support to develop the industry to reach potential export markets which are very limited. According to fruit juice exporters, the juicing rates for orange varieties in Turkiye do not always meet the ideal industry standards. In order to achieve those standards, Turkish producers expect the GoT to support them to establish a citrus policy plan to improve the standards for juicing fruit.

The most popular fruits in Turkiye for juice production are apple, apricot, cherry, orange, and pomegranate. Five to ten percent of the total citrus production is processed in the fruit juice industry. According to the Turkish Fruit Juice Industry Association (MEYED), 7 percent of the total processed fruits is orange and 5 percent is lemon.

Total fruit juice consumption in Turkiye is estimated at 8-9 liters per year which is quite low compared to European countries.

Trade:

Exports:
Orange juice exports are forecast at 3,500 MT for MY 2022/23, almost the same as the previous season, in correlation with stable production. Turkiye exported 3,675 MT of orange juice valued at $5.7 million in MY 2021/22, mainly to Italy, the Netherlands, and Iraq, which was 16 percent higher than MY 2020/21 with 3,160 MT of exports valued at $4.7 million.

Imports:
In MY 2022/23, orange juice imports are estimated to increase to 2,500 MT due to a slight increase in demand from the domestic market. Turkiye imported 2,200 MT of orange juice in MY 2021/22 mostly from Cyprus, Israel, and Italy. Turkiye mostly imports orange juice, frozen, whether or not sweetened.

Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics:
Table 5: PSD Orange Juice

Orange Juice	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors (MT)	105000	105000	110000	110000	110000	110000
Beginning Stocks (MT)	150	150	150	150	150	150
Production (MT)	9500	9500	10000	10000	10000	10000
Imports (MT)	1213	1213	2200	2200	2500	2500
Total Supply (MT)	10863	10863	12350	12350	12650	12650
Exports (MT)	3159	3159	3675	3675	3500	3500
Domestic Consumption (MT)	7554	7554	8525	8525	9000	9000
Ending Stocks (MT)	150	150	150	150	150	150
Total Distribution (MT)	10863	10863	12350	12350	12650	12650
(MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments