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# GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

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## Turkey

### Oilseeds and Products

### Soybean and Soybean Meal Duties to Rise

**2005**

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**Report Highlights:**

Today the Government of Turkey announced new customs duties on a variety of feed ingredients including soybeans and soybean meal. Soybean duties will increase from zero to four percent during the period August 1 to December 31 2005. Soybean and other oilseed meal duties will increase from zero to four percent for EU countries, and from two to six percent for other countries during the period July 1 to December 31 2005. Industry sources assume rates were increased to improve crushing margins and reduce stocks of sunflower seeds held by Trakya Birlik, a quasi-state sunflower cooperative.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
Ankara [TU1]  
[TU]

Today the GOT announced a new regulation to increase customs duties for various feed items - some permanently and some until the end of the year.

Accordingly, the new regulation increased the soybean import tax from all sources, with the exception of Bosnia, from zero percent to 4 percent effective 1 August 2005 until 31 December 2005. The cotton seed import tax also increased, effective immediately and permanently, from 4 percent to 10 percent. The wheat bran import tax was raised from zero to 5 percent.

Effective 1 July 2005 to 1 December 2005, the soybean meal, cotton meal, sunflower seed meal, canola meal and linseed meal import duty from EU countries increased from zero to 4 percent, and from other countries, the duty was increased from 2 percent to 6 percent. Imports of all meals from Bosnia are still subject to zero customs duties.

According to industry sources the duty increase is intended to improve local crushing margins while helping to reduce the large sunflower seed stocks of Trakya Birlik, a quasi-state agricultural sales cooperative.

Industry sources expect the import duties to return to their original level in January of 2006. The industry is reported to be in a rush to receive shipments of soybeans and soybean meal before the effective date of the higher duties.

Although this duty increase is relatively new to soybeans and products, it is not for other crops. Seasonal tariff and non-tariff barriers are common tools used in Turkey to shore up farm-gate prices and reduce government and quasi-governmental agricultural sales cooperative unions' stocks. The result is uncertainty and high input prices for the agricultural processing sector and of course higher prices for the consumers.