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# Turkey

## Oilseeds and Products

### Annual

### 2001

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#### Report Highlights:

**Production of oilseeds decreased about fourteen percent in MY2000 due to a drought which affected sunflower production. Turkey is going through a major economic crises, but will continue to import large amounts of oilseed and oilmeals for poultry production and for its large crushing and refining industries. Turkish exports of refine sunflowerseed oil-and margarine declined during MY1999 due to high raw material prices and competition from other producing countries.**

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

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## Executive Summary

Oilseed production in MY2000 (Sept.00- Aug.01) is estimated to be about fourteen percent less than the previous year because of a drought in sunflowerseed growing regions and competition from other crops for soybean seed and cottonseed. Significant long-term production increases will primarily depend on increases in cotton area in the Southern Anatolian (GAP project) region, which are continuing at a slow pace. Although the Government of Turkey (GOT) has maintained a high duty on sunflowerseed since 1996 to limit imports and support local producers, sunflowerseed production has only marginally expanded. With low prices for Russian and Ukrainian sunflowerseed, drawback schemes and customs irregularities, imports continue to provide strong competition to domestic production.

Since December, 2000 Turkey has been going through one of the worst economical crises in its history. Lack of credit and devaluation of the Turkish lira made imported seed and meal scarce and expensive for crushers and the poultry industry and measures to lower inflation caused local demand to decline for both oil and poultry. Also, the GOT populist policy of high support prices continues to cause local sunflower oil exporters to lose their foreign markets. Consequently, demand for imported oilseeds and products during the year are expected to be lower than last year. U.S. export sales data from show 154,000 tons of accumulated exports of soybean meal in MY2000 (Oct-March) compared to 215,000 in MY1999, and 235,000 MT accumulated and outstanding sales in MY2000 (Sept-March) compared to 150,000MT during the same period last year.

With competitive prices and GSM-102 financing, imports of US soybeans and soybean meal continue to be strong during MY1999 reaching 239,000MT and 326,000MT respectively. U.S. products also captured a larger share of the import market; reaching seventy-six percent of the soybean and sixty-six percent of soybean meal markets, surpassing the South American shares.

Turkey's year 2000 tariff schedule left most oilseed, meals and oils tariffs unchanged, perpetuating the high tariffs on crude sunflowerseed and sunflowerseed oil. These tariffs are designed to provide protection to local producers by discouraging imports of these products. Nevertheless, sunflowerseed imports still reached 426,000MT in MY1999. In late November, the GOT announced that to help the Cooperatives to draw down their highly priced seed stocks, the government would allow companies to import, duty-free, fifty percent more seed (or its oil equivalent) than the amount of seed or oil that they purchase from the Coops.

Also, in 1999 a change in regulations allowed production and distribution of blended oils which had been previously banned. The change has the potential to result in increase soybean oil imports if prices for the blended oil can be competitive.

According to its Customs Union agreement with the EU and free trade agreements with Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria Turkey is expected to import annually 18,000MT of crude sunflowerseed oil and 60,000MT of crude soybean oil, 2,000MT of refined soy oil, 10,000MT crude canola oil from the EU; 30,000MT of crude sunflowerseed oil and 9,300 MT of crude soybean oil from Romania; and 1,000MT of refined and 300 MT of crude sunflowerseed oil from Hungary; 25,000MT crude sunflowerseed oil from Bulgaria; all on a duty-free basis. Additionally Turkey will also import 15,000MT of crude sunflowerseed oil and 1,000 MT of crude corn oil from Bulgaria with a fifty percent duty reduction.

For MY2000, the GOT lowered the olive oil production bonus to US\$0.28 per kg from US\$0.40 but maintained the export subsidy at US\$200/MT for packed and branded olive oil exports.

## **Production, Oilseeds**

Total oilseed production in MY2000 (September 00 - August 01) will be 14 percent less than last year due to decline in all oilseeds (sunflowerseed, soybean, cottonseed). The decline in sunflowerseed is due to a serious drought during the season in Thrace (Turkey's major sunflowerseed growing region) and competition for land from soybean and cottonseed. Despite the considerable increase in consumption, soybean seed production remained minimal. To increase the local production of oilseeds, the GOT announced production bonuses of six cents for sunflower, and eight cents for soybean and canola. There is also a nine cents bonus on seed cotton to increase cotton and cotton seed production.

Cotton seed production continues to fluctuate, despite an expansion in acreage and production in the Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP) Region. Production in other regions decreased due to competition from other crops and quality problems. Long term prospects for increased oilseed production will depend on the effects of the new bonus system and increased cotton area in the GAP region, one of the largest irrigation projects in the world, with a 1.7 million hectare target and potential to produce about 1.0 million tons of cotton when it is completed in the year 2010. In the meantime some private companies are promoting canola production in various regions to increase oilseed production and utilize a higher percentage of the existing crushing capacity.

Quasi government Coops- Trakya Birlik (sunflowerseed), Karadeniz Birlik (sunflowerseed, soybean), Cukobirlik (cotton, soybean), Taris (cotton) and Antbirlik (cotton and cottonseed) still play an important role to support the production of oilseeds in Turkey. Trakya Birlik has 110,000 members and Karadeniz Birlik about 70,000. All the coops provide seed, fertilizer and low cost financing to its members and buy their crop with,

most of the time, politically driven high prices. Coops announced US\$270 per ton for MY2000 sunflowerseed and Trakya Birlik bought 384,000MT and Karadeniz Birlik 41,000MT, which combined for sixty-seven percent of the local crop. To help the Cooperatives to draw down their highly priced seed stocks, the GOT allowed duty-free import of fifty percent more seed or its oil equivalent than the amount of seed or oil the companies purchase from the coops. Private crushers argue that high prices paid by the coops disrupt the market and increased seed cost, causing them to lose domestic and export markets for refined oil.

## Consumption

With 180 crushing plants and a total crushing capacity of more than 4.8MMT (significant overcapacity), Turkey is a major processor and regional exporter of vegetable oils and products. Most of the available capacity is dedicated to cotton or sunflowerseed seeds. While some crushers went ahead with their expansion plans for soybean crushing plants, others are still in preliminary planning stages. The current economic situation has, for the moment, put the brakes on new facilities.

Historically, oil production has driven the industry and sun oil traditionally has been preferred. Meal production, however, has become increasingly important in recent years due to the rapid expansion of the poultry industry, and could be even more important if the livestock industry is revitalized according to government plans. The poultry industry is the major consumer of soybean products and the major protein source for consumers. With very little competition from more expensive meats, strict restrictions, and bans on meat and poultry imports, chicken production was increasing at 8-10 percent annually during the last ten years. The current economic crisis has been a major setback to this trend. Major distributors and retail actions are delaying payments to their chicken suppliers. There are some reports that consumption is down. Two large poultry producers went bankrupt and the financial health of several others is reported to be in jeopardy. The banking industry has also been hard hit by the crisis. Banks and private traders are much more reluctant to extend credit to the feed and poultry producers.

## Trade

Imported-seed dependent Turkish crushers are under pressure from both FSU countries and Turkish government policies. The availability of sunflowerseed from Ukraine and Russia was reduced after they issued export taxes on sunseed exports. The GOT also stopped issuing temporary import permits, in efforts to reduce Trakya Birlik's stocks. Russian sunflowerseed imports constituted seventy percent of imports followed by other neighboring Black Sea countries. The Government published a new standard for confectionary sunflowerseeds. Importers and users hope that this will form the basis for reduced tariffs on this product.

All the leading suppliers had attractive prices, reported at about US\$215 per ton C&F Turkey at the beginning of the season and falling to US\$155 per ton later on, to evade export and import charges. Imports from Argentina remained constrained by lower availability..

At 313,456 MT, U.S. soybeans' share of the market increased to seventy-six percent from seventy percent. Romania continued to be an important supplier, surpassing Brazil and Argentina. MY1999 imports of cottonseed are back to 131,000MT from 12,000MT in the previous year. Syria has been replaced by Greece and Australia as new sources. U.S. export sales data from show 154,000 tons of accumulated exports of soybean meal in MY2000 (Oct-March) compared to 215,000 in MY1999, and 235,000 MT accumulated and outstanding sales in MY2000 (Sept.-March) compared to 150,000MT during the same period last year.

For the longer-term, stagnating oilseed production and a continuing demand for oil (from the domestic and

export markets) as well as for meal (from the poultry and livestock industries), are expected to keep Turkey's demand for imported oilseeds strong.

### **Stocks**

Official data is not available. MY1999 year end sunflowerseed stocks are estimated at normal levels. At the end of March 2001, Trakya Birlik's sunflowerseed stock was estimated at 170,000 MT.

### **Policy**

Turkey's 2001 import regime leaves import duties on oilseeds (for crushing) unchanged at: soybean- 0 percent, cottonseed- 4 percent, and oil-bearing and confectionary sunflowerseed- 27.9 percent. Turkey maintains customs agreements with the EU and other neighboring countries and will be importing 1,000 MT of Hungarian sunflowerseed with zero duty.

### **Marketing**

ASA opened an office in Istanbul in 1998 and is continuing to promote soybean and soybean products in the region. Full fat soya utilization in poultry rations has increased dramatically in recent years, due in large part to the educational activities. During the last few years the number of "extruders" in Turkey has increased significantly and several feed mills with existing extruders are planning to increase their full fat soya production capacity to meet the growing needs of the market. Several companies are also looking to take advantage of an increased consumer interest in "healthy" foods, by promoting soybean based foods and flour. GSM-102 remains an important tool in marketing U.S. soybeans in Turkey- nearly all U.S. soybean imports are registered under the program.

### **Production, Meals**

Total meal production in MY2000 is estimated to be nine percent less than last year, reflecting lack of row material(domestic and imported sunflowerseed). Turkey also produces about 6,000MT-8,000MT of fish meal annually.

About 360 feed mills with an estimated total capacity of 11MMT operate in Turkey. Although the short-term trend is to establish smaller feed mills for self-manufactured feed, private sources expect economies of scale will become a dominant decision variable and the sector will undergo a structural change toward fewer, larger mills, over the next decade. There is a high level of competition in the local feed market, where the top ten firms control about 25 percent of the market. Unregistered production and sales (to avoid taxes and other costs) continue to be a major factor in both the feed and oil industries, making accurate estimates of the sector difficult.

### **Consumption**

During MY1999 consumption of protein meals increased about fourteen percent due to increased utilization in poultry and livestock rations but it expected to go down about six percent in MY2000.

The poultry sector, particularly the broiler, industry which grew continuously during the last ten years had been in trouble since the last September. The industry was first hit by oversupplies that resulted in a price cutting war among the producers. Later there were financial problems in industry, due to the crisis in the overall economy and banks' unwillingness to lend to the sector. This caused a few large size producers to go bankrupt, who

were in the middle of ambitious expansion projects, to go bankrupt. The industry hopes to recover but this will depend on improvements in Turkey's overall economy during MY2001.

While the poultry industry is traditionally the major consumer of soymeal, the livestock industry is the main consumer of cotton and sun meals. In recent years an increasing amount of soybean meal is used in dairy cattle and fish feed rations.

During the last a few years, consumption of red meat decreased due to health concerns (BSE and other) and high local prices. Poultry is seen as an attractive, low cost, healthy alternative to red meat. Meanwhile the Poultry Products Producers Union (BESD-BIR) and large poultry producers continue their generic and branded promotion campaigns to increase the consumption of poultry in Turkey, which is currently estimated at about ten kilograms per capita per annum. Several companies are also successfully marketing turkey meat products. The industry expects to continue to expand following the crises in MY2000 about five percent annually for the next five years. This will significantly increase demand for soymeal as well as for soybeans for full fat soya production.

Fish meal consumption is in increase due to increased number of fish farms and increased utilization in the poultry rations. Domestic annual fish meal consumption is about 46,000MT.

## **Trade**

Total meal imports in 1999 reached 727,000MT compared to 570,000MT a year earlier.

Overall demand for oil meal imports is forecast to decrease about six percent during MY2000 but should improve following the crisis in response to a growing demand for soybean meal from the poultry industry as well as from soybean meal's increased use in dairy rations. Several projects are proposed which would increase the national and private dairy herds, although high cattle prices in the U.S. and FMD and BSE in Europe have dampened potential demand. Imports of sun and cotton meals are expected to fluctuate in response to domestic production and international prices.

Attractive prices and availability of GSM-102 have caused US soybean meal exports to Turkey to increase about forty- five percent. US soymeal captured sixty-six percent of the market surpassing South American imports.

In addition to sunflowerseed and soybean meals, Turkey imported about 39,715MT of fish meal. Peru continues to be the leading supplier with eighty-one percent of the imports. According to sources, fish meal prices during the recent months went up to US\$530 per ton from US\$475 C&F Turkey a year ago. Turkey also exported about 1,204MT of fish meal. Syria was the main buyer with 1,000MT.

## **Stocks**

There is no reliable information on commercial stock levels. Stocks for sunflowerseed meal and cottonseed meal are assumed to be negligible since the cooperatives, crushers and feed millers are reported to have utilized whatever stocks that they have before the end of the season. Soybean meal stocks are estimated at about 40,000MT.

## **Policy**

Tariffs on oil meal imports remain unchanged in the year 2001 Import Regime. Under its customs union agreement, oil meals from the EU will continue to enter duty free, while meals from all other origins carry a

two percent tariff. The low duties on meals, combined with trade barriers against imports of poultry, beef and dairy will keep import demand for meals, particularly soybean meal, strong for the foreseeable future.

## **Marketing**

The American Soybean Association, continues to support activities to promote soybean meal utilization, including expanded use of 48% HiPro meal, in poultry rations, and is also focusing on increased use of soymeal in dairy and ruminant feed. ASA also supports promotional activities of the local Poultry Producers Union which carries out television advertising to promote consumption of poultry meat. Protein meal sales during the first four months of the FY01 under GSM 102 program decreased to US\$22 million from US\$35 million last year reflecting the slow down of the industry and carry overs from previous years. Three year GSM credits have proved to be an excellent tool to encourage soybean product purchases from the United States.

## **Production, Oils**

Turkey is a large processor and exporter of vegetable oils and products and, as a result, oil production traditionally has been the driving force in the sector. Total refining capacity is increasing, currently about 3MMT, of which about 2.05MMT is used to produce liquid oils and the remaining 0.95MMT is used to produce margarine (hard oils). Sun, cotton and olive oils comprise the bulk of local production, while crude sun, soy, palm and corn oils are imported and refined to augment local supply.

Olive oil production in MY2000 was an on year and production is up again to 180,000MT compared to 55,000MT of MY1999. The GOT announced 28 cents per kilogram production bonus. The bonus was reduced, to comply with IMF measures compared to two years ago when GOT announced 40 cents. But the export bonus of US\$200 per ton will continue for branded olive oil exports.

Given improved crushing margins, large idle refining capacity and export possibilities, industry observers expect the trend toward increased local oil production (excluding olive oil production which is variable) to continue.

## **Consumption**

Domestic oil consumption is estimated at about 17.9 kg per capita. Of which 10.4 kg is liquid oil, 5.4 kg is margarine, 1 kg is olive oil and 1.1 kg is butter. Sun and olive oils are the most popular domestic liquid oils followed by corn oil. Most of the sun oil produced and/or refined in Turkey is destined for domestic consumption and the remainder is exported to regional markets as refined oil in consumer-ready packs.

Domestic consumption of olive oil is expected to increase in MY2000 due to low local prices because of abundant supplies. Corn oil consumption has increased significantly in recent years and expected to provide about eight percent of the domestic oil market, due to its reputation as a premium oil, its improved price competitiveness, and comparatively higher tariffs on sunflowerseed oil. Consumption of hazelnut oil is also increasing; MY2000 consumption is expected to reach 15,000MT.

Consumption of other liquid oils is minor. Soy oil consumption as coking oil stagnated around a few thousand tons per year. Refined canola oil was introduced last year and has a small share of the retail market. Cotton, soy, palm and canola oils are normally used in margarine. The recent regulation change that allows companies to blend oils, is expected to increase utilization of these oils over the long term.

Margarine production is reported to be down to 460,000 MT in MY 1999 from its usual level of 550,000MT to

600,000 MT, due to weak exports and lowered local consumption.

## Trade

With its large refining and processing capacity, Turkey is strategically positioned to supply oil and margarine to the North African and Middle Eastern markets. While exports to some of these markets, particularly Libya and Iraq, have declined due to political problems, the potential for increasing exports of both oil and margarine continues to new markets in the Former Soviet Union. Yet, Turkish importers started to encounter strong competition of other oil producing countries in these markets. According to trade sources, along with the domestic economical problems in FSU, strong competition from Argentina caused Turkish sunflowerseed oil exports to Russia to decline to 302MT in MY1999 from 25,484 MT in 1997. Also, the GOT policy of not permitting duty-free imports of sunflowerseed oil (for refined and export purposes) and forcing local refiners to buy from high priced local coop stocks, continue to effect Turkish sunflowerseed oil exports adversely during MY1999.

During MY1999 Turkey imported 76,762MT of corn oil, of which ninety-eight percent was U.S. supplied. Crude corn oil has traditionally been imported to be refined, packaged, and re-exported. However in recent years domestic demand grown substantially due to its price competitiveness with sun oil. Turkey exported about 8,373MT of corn oil-, Israel was the main export destination with 7,345MT.

US vegetable oil(mostly corn oil) exports to Turkey under the GSM-102 program reached \$13 million during the first four months of FY2001.

The current C&F import prices for crude oils per MT are reported as: US corn oil US\$370 down from US\$540 last year, Argentine sun oil US\$415 (US\$390), palm oil US\$305 (US\$360), while soy oil is about US\$355(US\$395).

The GOT renewed last year's export subsidy of US\$200 per MT for consumer-packaged exports because of the large production. The current export price of bulk, refined olive oil is reported to be about US\$1,560 per MT FOB Turkey.

In accordance with the customs union agreement signed with the EU, and the free trade agreements signed with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, during CY2000 Turkey was committed to import 18,000 MT of sunflowerseed oil and 60,000 MT of crude and 2,000MT of refined soy oil and 10,000MT of canola oil from the EU and 30,000 MT of sunflowerseed oil and 9,300 MT of soy oil from Romania and 1,000MT of refined and 300 MT crude sunflowerseed oil from Hungarian, and 25,000MT of crude sunflower oil from Bulgaria -- all of which was duty free. Additionally Turkey will import 15,000MT of crude sunoil and 1,000MT of crude corn oil from Bulgaria with fifty percent reduced imports duty. Most of the imports are done by the private sector, under allocation given to them according to their sales record over the last three years.

During first eleven months of the CY 2000, Turkey did not import any rapeseed oil but did import about 34,059MT of EU canola oil.

## Margarine exports

Turkish margarine exports continue to decline during CY2000 to 55,450MT during the first ten months of the year compared to CY1999 total exports of 90,825MT. The decline is attributed to financial problems in importing countries and the tough competition from other producers, i.e., Malaysia in export markets.

Destination	MT
-----	-----
Syria	15,726
Algeria	6,850
Iran	6,495
Azerbaijan	3,036
Georgia	2,274
Kazakhstan	1,358
Lebanon	1,109
Bulgaria	1,007
N.Cyprus	549
Turkmenistan	452
Other	16,594
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Total	55,450

## Stocks

Unlike other countries which tend to purchase their supplies four to six months in advance, Turkish firms tend to buy only two to three months ahead due to higher risks of foreign exchange losses. For this reason, oil stocks generally are relatively low.

## Policy

Duties on imported oils provide significant protection for the Turkish crushing industry. According to the 2001 tariff schedule, all oil imports, except sun oil and olive oil, are subject to a 12% import duty. Imports of sun and olive oils are subject to higher duties, 37.2 and 33.8% respectively. For refined oils, there is 23% duty on soy and cotton oils, 21.2% on corn oil and canola oil, 33.8% on olive oil and 50% on sunoil.

## Marketing

The American Soybean Association (ASA) supports the promotional activities of local soybean oil producers to increase awareness among local consumers of the cooking qualities of soybean oil. ASA is also focusing on assistance to local refiners aimed at overcoming various technical problems in the refining process and to enhance consumer perceptions of soybean oil.

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0

Area Harvested	540	540	540	540	0	550
Beginning Stocks	30	30	30	26	20	10
Production	800	800	575	575	0	650
MY Imports	520	426	565	450	0	450
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	8	20	20	0	20
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1350	1256	1170	1051	20	1110
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	1270	1220	1100	1035	0	1095
Food Use Dom. Consump.	10	5	10	3	0	3
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	40	5	40	3	0	2
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1320	1230	1150	1041	0	1100
Ending Stocks	30	26	20	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1350	1256	1170	1051	0	1110
Calendar Year Imports	0	483	0	440	0	400
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	2	0	5	0	5
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	2470	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	299948		
Bulgaria	42629		
Ukraine	33387		
Romania	19180		
Moldavia	13690		
Argentina	2732		
Germany	2569		
Italy	2532		
France	2076		
Georgia	1940		
Total for Others	420683		0
Others not Listed	2743		
Grand Total	425896		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	20	28	15	18	0	20
Beginning Stocks	45	30	45	40	40	40
Production	50	60	35	40	0	55
MY Imports	315	313	330	330	0	340
MY Imp. from U.S.	240	240	250	280	0	280
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	410	403	410	410	40	435
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	80	70	80	70	0	80
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	285	293	290	300	0	320
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	365	363	370	370	0	400
Ending Stocks	45	40	40	40	0	35
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	410	403	410	410	0	435
Calendar Year Imports	0	353	0	340	0	350
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	258	0	250	0	240
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	239842	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Romania	31950		
Argentina	27649		
Brazil	14000		
Total for Others	73599		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	313441		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/1999		9/2000		9/2001
Area Planted (COTTON)	730	719	725	670	0	700
Area Harvested(COTTON)	719	719	670	670	0	700
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	5	5	5	5	5	5
Production	1150	1260	1175	1200	0	1300
MY Imports	88	131	90	100	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1243	1396	1270	1305	5	1405
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	1165	1321	1195	1230	0	1330
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	73	70	70	70	0	70
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1238	1391	1265	1300	0	1400
Ending Stocks	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1243	1396	1270	1305	0	1405
Calendar Year Imports	0	120	0	100	0	100
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Greece	78360		
Australia	33650		
Benin	19020		
Total for Others	131030		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	131030		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowers eed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Crush	1270	1220	1100	1035	0	1095
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.387402	0.381148	0.384545	0.386473	ERR	0.379909
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	492	465	423	400	0	416
MY Imports	175	230	180	300	0	310
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	667	695	603	700	0	726
MY Exports	5	2	5	5	0	5
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	662	693	598	695	0	721
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	662	693	598	695	0	721
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	667	695	603	700	0	726
Calendar Year Imports	0	133	0	200	0	250
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	2	0	3	0	5
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	81603		
Russia	70840		
Bulgaria	40248		
Romania	33609		
Byelorussia	2473		
Syria	780		
Total for Others	229553		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	229553		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.	1200	U.S.	
Others		Others	
N.Cyprus	1050		
Bulgaria	2		
Total for Others	1052		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2252		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/1999		9/2000		9/2001
Crush	80	70	80	70	0	80
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	ERR	0.8
Beginning Stocks	0	40	0	40	0	40
Production	64	56	64	56	0	64
MY Imports	490	492	510	420	0	500
MY Imp. from U.S.	310	326	350	300	0	330
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	554	588	574	516	0	604
MY Exports	0	5	0	6	0	4
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	554	543	574	470	0	560
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	554	543	574	470	0	560
Ending Stocks	0	40	0	40	0	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	554	588	574	516	0	604
Calendar Year Imports	0	520	0	500	0	520
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	325	0	300	0	320
Calendar Year Exports	0	5	0	5	0	5
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	326263	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Brazil	100183		
Argentina	65002		
Netherlands	412		
England	100		
Total for Others	165697		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	491960		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
N.Cyprus	4881		
Total for Others	4881		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	4881		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Meal, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Crush	1165	1321	1195	1230	0	1330
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.460086	0.460257	0.460251	0.46748	ERR	0.46015
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	536	608	550	575	0	612
MY Imports	10	5	10	10	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	546	613	560	585	0	622
MY Exports	7	5	10	10	0	10
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	539	608	550	575	0	612
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	539	608	550	575	0	612
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	546	613	560	585	0	622
Calendar Year Imports	0	5	0	8	0	10
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	5	0	8	0	10
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowers eed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/1999		9/2000		9/2001
Crush	1270	1220	1100	1035	0	1095
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.42126	0.42623	0.42	0.425121	ERR	0.420091
Beginning Stocks	60	60	60	60	40	40
Production	535	520	462	440	0	460
MY Imports	160	104	190	90	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	15	0	0	10	0	10
MY Imp. from the EC	10	5	10	5	0	5
TOTAL SUPPLY	755	684	712	590	40	600
MY Exports	100	62	110	50	0	55
MY Exp. to the EC	0	7	0	5	0	5
Industrial Dom. Consum	15	15	15	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Consump.	560	527	532	480	0	485
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	20	20	15	10	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	595	562	562	500	0	505
Ending Stocks	60	60	40	40	0	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	755	684	712	590	0	600
Calendar Year Imports	0	131	0	110	0	100
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	11	0	15	0	12
Calendar Year Exports	0	73	0	50	0	60
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	35448		
Ukraine	21653		
Russia	20374		
Romania	14390		
France	4952		
Bulgaria	3332		
Switzerland	1997		
Antalya Free Trade Zone	1542		
Baltic Countries	194		
Mersin Free Trade Zone	115		
Total for Others	103997		0
Others not Listed	5		
Grand Total	104002		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.	94	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Syria	20002		
Greece	7113		
Baltic Countries	4343		
Georgia	3459		
Israel	3310		
Lebanon	3059		
Iran	2825		
N. Cyprus	2320		
Egypt	2030		
U.A.E.	1782		
Total for Others	50243		0
Others not Listed	11907		
Grand Total	62244		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/1999		9/2000		9/2001
Crush	80	70	80	70	0	80
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.2	0.185714	0.2	0.185714	ERR	0.1875
Beginning Stocks	0	7	0	5	0	8
Production	16	13	16	13	0	15
MY Imports	140	139	150	130	0	140
MY Imp. from U.S.	15	14	20	15	0	20
MY Imp. from the EC	0	105	0	100	0	110
TOTAL SUPPLY	156	159	166	148	0	163
MY Exports	5	7	5	8	0	9
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	20	19	20	17	0	17
Food Use Dom. Consump.	131	95	141	85	0	95
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	33	0	30	0	34
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	151	147	161	132	0	146
Ending Stocks	0	5	0	8	0	8
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	156	159	166	148	0	163
Calendar Year Imports	0	141	0	160	0	150
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	8	0	12	0	15
Calendar Year Exports	0	2	0	8	0	9
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	13888	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Spain	66588		
Italy	11170		
Argentina	8533		
France	7709		
Belgium	6974		
Germany	5492		
England	5425		
Romania	4975		
Greece	3051		
Switzerland	2993		
Total for Others	122910		0
Others not Listed	2541		
Grand Total	139339		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ethiopia	3378		
Boltic Countries	2677		
Iran	182		
N.Cyprus	170		
Syria	125		
Lebanoan	67		
Georgia	30		
Uzbekistan	26		
Israel	19		
Germany	7		
Total for Others	6681		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	6681		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Crush	1165	1321	1195	1230	0	1330
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.159657	0.160484	0.159833	0.162602	ERR	0.16015
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	186	212	191	200	0	213
MY Imports	10	17	12	25	0	25
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	196	229	203	225	0	238
MY Exports	10	5	10	5	0	5
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	19	24	20	25	0	28
Food Use Dom. Consump.	167	200	173	195	0	205
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	186	224	193	220	0	233
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	196	229	203	225	0	238
Calendar Year Imports	20	6	0	20	0	15
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	4	0	9	0	8
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	350	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Syria	12034		
Azerbaijan	4082		
Greece	997		
Total for Others	17113		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	17463		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed		
Time period	MY1999	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.	2214	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland	1500		
Canada	1285		
Germany	80		
Israel	70		
Macedonia	19		
Serbia	6		
N.Cyprus	2		
Total for Others	2962		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	5176		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Olive				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		11/1999		11/2000		11/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	85000	85000	0	86000	0	87000
Beginning Stocks	30	24	5	4	36	14
Production	54	55	201	180	0	70
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	84	79	206	184	36	84
MY Exports	20	16	70	90	0	20
MY Exp. to the EC	15	4	35	35	0	10
Industrial Dom. Consum	8	4	10	5	0	5
Food Use Dom. Consump.	51	55	90	75	0	55
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	59	59	100	80	0	60
Ending Stocks	5	4	36	14	0	4
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	84	79	206	184	0	84
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	31	98	0	13	0	80
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	12	0	6	0	10

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Olive		
Time period	MY2000	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.	5252	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Spain	2654		
Argentina	1489		
Russia	1157		
Italy	1083		
Seychel Islands	263		
Israel	247		
Canada	246		
South Korea	157		
Germany	135		
Australia	85		
Total for Others	7516		0
Others not Listed	3799		
Grand Total	16567		0