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Citrus

Annual

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Report Highlights:
Turkey's citrus production continues to grow as area expands. In 2003, crop estimates vary quite a lot due to very hot and dry weather during blossoming in April. However, fresh orange production is expected to remain stable while grapefruit production should increase slightly. Lemon and tangerine production will decrease. Turkey exports approximately 25 percent of its citrus crop, primarily oranges. The EU, Former Soviet Union, and Middle Eastern countries continue to be main export markets for fresh citrus.

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

Turkish citrus crops have been a traditional export. Oranges are the leading citrus export of Turkey although lemons garner greater profits. Turkey will produce approximately 2.3 million tons of oranges, lemons, tangerines and grapefruit and will export almost a quarter of its production.

In MY 2003, citrus crop estimates have varied a great deal due to very hot and dry weather which occurred during the blossoming period in April. Moreover, strong winds in the Aegean and Western Mediterranean Region in early October caused some crop damage. Orange production will most likely remain unchanged while grapefruit production will increase slightly. Lemon and tangerine production is expected to decrease. MY 2002 production estimates for lemons, tangerines, and grapefruits were revised upward due to unpublished official data.

Although citrus ranks third in terms of total fruit production in Turkey, increased demand both for domestic consumption and the export market has encouraged growth. Grapefruit and tangerine production, in particular, are expected to increase in the near term. Given the profitability of citrus crops, Turkish farmers may shift production from other field crops into citrus. The processing sector is less important although the variety of fruit juices on the market has improved considerably over the past twenty years.

Orange exports should increase slightly in 2003 with Russia and Ukraine purchasing larger quantities. On the other hand, tangerine exports will fall due to lower supplies. Lemon will remain stable although still lower than MY 2001 when they reached over 250 TMT. Grapefruit exports are will remain stable. Turkey will continue to import small amount of citrus products to meet domestic demand.

The European Union (EU) continues to be Turkey's main export market for fresh citrus although Russia is the largest single country market for Turkish citrus exports. Most of the product sent to the FSU is second grade. Turkey imports some orange juice concentrate to supply the tourist sector and for packaging and re-export.

Turkey did not officially announce an export subsidy for fresh citrus in MY 2003. However, according to some industry sources, export subsidies in MY 2003 while lower than MY 2002 are $35/MT for lemons, $25/ MT for oranges and tangerines, and $15/MT for grapefruits. The export subsidy for orange juicein 2003 is USD 144/MT up to 27 percent of the quantity exported and maximum 20 percent of the export (FOB) value. Current import duties are 54.6 percent (it was 55.2 percent in 2002) for fresh citrus and 60.1 percent (it was 61.8 percent in 2002) for orange juice for all origins.

Production

Citrus ranks third in total fruit production in Turkey although it is a traditional crop. Citrus is the main fruit crop grown in Turkey's Mediterranean region where more than four-fifths of the Turkish citrus crop is grown. 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 although some citrus groves have been established in the Black Sea Region, especially around Rize province.

In MY 2003, production was affected by very hot and dry weather during the blossoming time in April in most parts of the citrus regions. While strong winds in the Aegean and Western Mediterranean in early October caused some damage to the crop. As a result, crop estimates vary considerably. Orange production is expected to remain unchanged from MY 2002 while grapefruit production is expected to increase slightly. On the other hand, lemon and tangerine production will decrease. Production estimates for lemons, tangerines, and grapefruits all were revised upward in MY 2002 according to unpublished official data. Tree numbers in MY 2001 and MY 2002 were also revised according to the same data.

Although Turkey has been a traditional producer of citrus, it was only in the 1980s that large-scale production began. Approximately half of all citrus is produced in large orchards. Better financial returns and higher demand have fueled this expansion. The tourism sector as well as the export market have aided this demand. The Cukurova region in the south has experienced the greatest expansion of citrus production because of its warm and humid climate. As a result, citrus production has increased at the expense of cotton. Most of the large scale orchards in this region are new and utilize the most modern technology available including drip irrigation and wind fans. These innovations have allowed citrus production in areas which are susceptible to freezing weather. Turkey is experiencing the greatest growth in citrus production for grapefruit and tangerines which are especially popular for the export market.

The Turkish Citrus Producers Association (TUYED), which was established in 1999, is located in Adana. Most of their 83 members have orchards in Adana or Mersin. The association represents a very small number of growers but most of them have larger farms and are considered some of the leading producers in Turkey. TUYED assists their members primarily by providing information on new production techniques. From time to time, TUYED lobbies on citrus related policies such as support for export subsidies with little success. TUYED currently has a project to estimate citrus area, tree numbers, types and varieties of citrus produced in Turkey. The project began last year using farmers registration records from Irrigation Unions. TUYED is working with students from Cukurova University College of Agriculture to complete the project and is hoping to generate sufficient funds to complete at least the majority of the research by the end of 2004.

Oranges are the primary citrus crop in Turkey, comprising nearly one half of total production. It was followed by lemons and tangerines with 25 percent of total production. Grapefruit production is slightly more than five percent of all citrus production..

The main varieties of oranges grown in Turkey are Washington (about 50 percent and Navel primary sub variety) and Valencia (about 30 percent). Enterdonate, the main export variety of lemons, comprises about 25 percent of total lemon production. Star Ruby is the main grapefruit variety (about 60 percent) and Clementine and Fremont (they are very similar and about 60 percent combined) and Satsuma (about 35 percent) are the main varieties of tangerine. Turkish producers are looking to increase production of easy pealing tangerine varieties. Sour orange is the sole stock used for oranges, lemons, and grapefruits in all regions. Root stock, known as “three leafs,” is used for Satsuma production in Aegean Region but has not been easily adapted to the other regions.

The coastal area generally is divided into three main citrus growing regions, each specializing in a particular crop. Cukurova produces about 70 percent of Turkey’s total citrus crop, including more than 90 percent of the grapefruit, about 90 percent of the lemons and about 60 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 Mersin to the west. Mersin Province specializes in lemon production while oranges and grapefruits are mainly produced in Adana and Hatay Provinces. Adana is also the main mandarin producing province.

Antalya, the second largest citrus area, is located west of Cukurova on the Mediterranean coast between the Alanya and Finike Districts. Antalya produces about 20 percent of Turkey’s total citrus crop, mainly oranges (about 30 percent of the total orange production).

Izmir, located on the Western Aegean Coast, is a relatively minor citrus production area (about five percent of the total citrus production), and specializes in mandarin production (about 20 percent of the total mandarin production, primarily Satsuma).

Because production is spread along Turkey’s expansive coast, citrus is harvested over a relatively long period. 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 European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries. Although no official statistics are available, industry experts 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 smaller portion consumed fresh especially during the heavy tourism season. Industry 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.

Consumption

Citrus has become very popular in Turkey. Domestic demand, including the tourism sector, provides the major incentive for increased production. However, there is no government or industry estimate of the distribution ratios of domestically consumed fruit between local consumers (70 million) and tourists (more than 10 million/year) making per capita consumption difficult to estimate. Consumption increases substantially when prices decrease. Export demand also has become an increasingly important factor in expansion as well, particularly for export varieties, including Enterdonate lemons, Star Ruby grapefruits, and Satsuma tangerines.

About 35 percent of Turkey’s citrus crop is processed, graded and packed for the upscale domestic and export markets. About a dozen large packing companies (annual production is approximately 15,000 MT or more) 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 65 percent of citrus production receives minimal processing and is sold through a series of regional wholesalers and local retailers.

All citrus crop is marketed by private packers. Packers generally begin contracting in August and purchase the crop on the tree. They 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. Combined losses from harvesting and processing are estimated at about five percent. Farmgate prices also vary a lot parallel to production estimates and the quality. However, packers report the following prices for citrus on the tree are fairly representing the current prices.

TABLE 1: FARM GATE CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2003	MY 2002
Lemons	600,000	350,000 - 400,000
Grapefruits	400,000	350,000 - 400,000
Mandarins	550,000	350,000 - 400,000
Oranges	350,000 /2	250,000 - 300,000

1/ Prevailing prices for citrus on the tree in early MY 2003 in Cukurova in Turkish Lira per kilogram (USD 1.00 = TL 1,450,000 compared to USD 1.00 = TL 1,650,000 a year ago).
2/ The orange harvest has not yet started, but some traders have started buying Navel oranges on the tree.

With inflation running at about 20 percent annually in Turkey, MY 2003 tree prices for all citrus varieties, except lemons and tangerines have increased around the rate of inflation. Lemon and tangerine farmgate prices increased higher than the rate of inflation because of the uncertainty on production.

Prevailing citrus retail prices in Turkish Liras (TL) per kilogram of citrus in the open weekly markets in Ankara in late October 2003 are provided in the following Table.

TABLE 2: RETAIL CITRUS PRICES

VARIETY	MY 2003	MY 2002
Enterdonate lemons	1,500,000	1,000,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	1,250,000	750,000
Satsuma mandarins	1,500,000	750,000
Navel oranges	NA /1	NA

1/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D orange juice consumption in both MY 2001 and MY 2002 were decreased because of production and trade data.

Trade

Trade sources expect orange exports will increase slightly in MY 2003 while tangerine exports will decrease due to shorter supply and lemon and grapefruit exports will remain at about the same level as it was in MY 2002. Exports of lemons, tangerines, and grapefruits were revised upward in MY 2002 because of upward revised supplies and available official trade data for the first eight months of the marketing year. FSU countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, have become important markets for second quality citrus exports, particularly oranges. Russia and Ukraine together import about 35 percent of Turkey's total citrus exports and around 50 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 from export subsidies from the EU as well as from the GOS, and Argentina which has an advantage due to the alternate growing season. No significant exports have been realized yet in MY 2003, so reliable export prices are not available. Mediterranean Exporters Union reports exports of about 23,000 MT of lemons, 356 MT of mandarins, and 6,700 MT of grapefruits during the first half of October 2003. Average FOB export prices in MY 2003 as obtained from the Mediterranean Exporters Union were provided in Table 3 compared to MY 2002 price provided by packers.

TABLE 3: EXPORT CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2003	MY 2002
Enterdonate lemons	543	350
Star Ruby grapefruits	446	375
Satsuma mandarins	592	360
Navel oranges	NA /2	NA

1/ Early season average export prices (FOB prices in USD per MT, packed in 15-kilogram cartons).
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D trade data for MY 2001 were revised to reflect official trade statistics which are now available for the entire marketing year (October 2001-September 2002). However, trade data for MY 2002 are available only for the first eight months (October 2002 - May 2003).

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 excess agreement, the EU agreed to reduce its import duty and CVD by 20 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, Turkish exports will become more competitive in Europe.

Citrus imports are minor and mainly reflect border trade.

Turkey exports orange juice to more than 40 countries, however, most of the exports were sold to the FSU and Middle Eastern countries. Almost all Turkish exports to these markets are single strength juice. 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. Export and import Trade Matrices for MY 2001 represent data for the entire marketing year (October 2001 - September 2002) but, they represent the first eight month data (October 2002 - May 2003) for MY 2002.

According to industry sources, Turkey imports orange juice concentrate to produce juice to meet increased demand stemming from a growing tourism industry and exports. The import figures in the Trade Matrix are reported by the industry sources 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 used to provide producers and packers loans at about 50 percent of commercial interest rates. However, this situation has been changed recently and now the Agricultural Bank is providing agricultural production activities interest rates which are comparable to the commercial rates-- 44 percent annually. 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 Research Institutes 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, Satsuma mandarins, etc. Conditions in Cukurova are fairly similar to those in California, which might be a source of improved varieties, industry sources claim.

Trade Policy

The GOT subsidized citrus exports from time to time from its Support and Price Stabilization Fund, which was generated from import duties and export taxes. Even though the GOT did not officially announced, fresh citrus exports have been subsidized at smaller amounts. Export subsidies in MY 2002 were about ten percent lower than the subsidies in MY 2001 and they were USD 80 per MT for lemons, USD 65 per MT for oranges and tangerines, and USD 48 per MT for grapefruit. The payments would be up to 25 percent of the total FOB value. The industry expects the GOT will provide export subsidies for citrus exports in MY 2003 as well although the rate may not be announced. The industry expects the subsidy will be USD 35 per MT for lemons, USD 25 per MT for oranges and tangerines, and USD 15 per MT for grapefruit. These are much smaller amounts compared to those in MY 2002. The GOT may provide a tax reduction of USD 15 per MT for all fresh citrus. According to some industry representatives, the GOT only recently paid the subsidy to traders for MY 2002.

The GOT also provided a subsidy for orange juice exports in 2003 of USD 144 per MT, up to 27 percent of the quantity exported and maximum 20 percent of the export (FOB) values. Although delays in receipt of the subsidy (which was paid in Turkish Lira), the high rate of inflation, and complicated paperwork made the program difficult to use and less effective than it could be, most traders still participate.

To protect the domestic industry, as part of its 2003 Import Regime, the Turkish government announced a 54.6 percent duty (it was reduced from 55.2 percent in 2002) on all types of fresh citrus imports and a 60.1 percent duty (it was reduced from 61.8 percent in 2002) on orange juice imports from all origins.

Marketing

Marketing of fresh citrus and orange juice both in domestic and international markets is handled totally by the private sector in Turkey. The only exception is ANTBIRLIK which is currently handling a very small portion of export (mainly lemons) and whose functions are being gradually diminished.

Statistical Tables

PS&D Table for Fresh Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	11700	11800	11800	11770	0	11800
Non-Bearing Trees	900	790	900	740	0	800
TOTAL No. Of Trees	12600	12590	12700	12510	0	12600
Production	1250	1250	1250	1250	0	1250
Imports	9	39	0	30	0	30
TOTAL SUPPLY	1259	1289	1250	1280	0	1280
Exports	170	185	170	191	0	200
Fresh Dom. Consumption	964	979	955	964	0	955
Processing	125	125	125	125	0	125
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1259	1289	1250	1280	0	1280

Export Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	77772	Russia	83444
Ukraine	25698	Ukraine	28992
Romania	15665	Romania	14231
Saudi Arabia	13788	Saudi Arabia	11401
Netherlands	6009	Georgia	6845
Georgia	5392	United Kingdom	4548
United Kingdom	4957	Germany	3759
Germany	4305	Macedonia	3214
Macedonia	3781	Yugoslavia	3180
Austria	3500	Austria	3062
Total for Others	160867		162676
Others not Listed	23888		27925
Grand Total	184755		190601

Import Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Oct.02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Northern Cyprus	38646	Northern Cyprus	29488
Portugal	125	Russia	148
Germany	3	France	100
Saudi Arabia	2	Turkmenistan	22
		Azerbaijan	19
Total for Others	38776		29777
Others not Listed	22		
Grand Total	38798		29777

PS&D Table for Fresh Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	5400	5365	5450	5575	0	5700
Non-Bearing Trees	500	533	500	650	0	600
TOTAL No. Of Trees	5900	5898	5950	6225	0	6300
Production	510	510	400	525	0	500
Imports	0	0	0	5	0	10
TOTAL SUPPLY	510	510	400	530	0	510
Exports	150	259	125	170	0	170
Fresh Dom. Consumption	310	200	240	307	0	290
Processing	50	51	35	53	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	510	510	400	530	0	510

Export Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	23
Others		Others	
Russia	70733	Russia	53331
Saudi Arabia	49738	Saudi Arabia	33986
Ukraine	37811	Ukraine	26049
Romania	18824	Romania	11737
Poland	11071	Yugoslavia	4991
Macedonia	9302	Macedonia	3662
Greece	8662	Poland	3550
Serbia	6819	Hungary	2744
Bulgaria	5638	United Kingdom	2151
Hungary	5244	Bulgaria	2103
Total for Others	223842		144304
Others not Listed	34947		26149
Grand Total	258789		170476

Import Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Northern Cyprus	1495	Northern Cyprus	5433
Argentina	327		
Russia	24		
Greece	21		
Saudi Arabia	8		
Sweden	3		
Total for Others	1878		5433
Others not Listed	61		6
Grand Total	1939		5439

PS&D Table for Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	8400	8580	8500	8670	0	8800
Non-Bearing Trees	850	1040	850	985	0	1000
TOTAL No. Of Trees	9250	9620	9350	9655	0	9800
Production	580	580	450	590	0	525
Imports	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	580	580	450	591	0	525
Exports	230	238	180	250	0	225
Fresh Dom. Consumption	295	284	230	282	0	250
Processing	55	58	40	59	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	580	580	450	591	0	525

Export Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	42482	Russia	60718
Ukraine	32901	Ukraine	33919
Saudi Arabia	22955	Saudi Arabia	21620
United Kingdom	16818	United kingdom	20133
Romania	16263	Romania	17205
Austria	14190	Yugoslavia	13169
Macedonia	9930	Macedonia	10051
Serbia	8138	Austria	8248
Germany	7811	Bulgaria	6115
Bulgaria	6975	Germany	5520
Total for Others	178463		196698
Others not Listed	59310		53609
Grand Total	237773		250307

Import Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Northern Cyprus	398	Northern Cyprus	522
Bulgaria	20		
Poland	18		
Sweden	3		
Total for Others	439		522
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	439		522

PS&D Table for Fresh Grapefruits

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	900	890	925	915	0	950
Non-Bearing Trees	100	127	100	103	0	100
TOTAL No. Of Trees	1000	1017	1025	1018	0	1050
Production	135	135	120	125	0	130
Imports	0	10	0	12	0	10
TOTAL SUPPLY	135	145	120	137	0	140
Exports	90	100	80	94	0	95
Fresh Dom. Consumption	34	35	30	33	0	35
Processing	11	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	135	145	120	137	0	140

Export Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	16897	Russia	18836
Romania	13898	Romania	11358
Poland	11590	Poland	10277
Germany	6088	United Kingdom	8574
United Kingdom	6010	Netherlands	5885
Netherlands	5302	Germany	4136
Saudi Arabia	5273	Belgium	3932
Ukraine	3714	Ukraine	3862
France	3114	Saudi Arabia	3296
Bulgaria	2658	Bulgaria	2401
Total for Others	74544		72557
Others not Listed	25788		21878
Grand Total	100332		94435

Import Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Northern Cyprus	10221	Northern Cyprus	11632
Sweden	2	France	152
		Czech Republic	20
Total for Others	10223		11804
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	10223		11804

PS&D Table for Orange Juice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey				Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Deliv. To Processors	125	125	125	125	0	125
Beginning Stocks	1884	1884	1934	2325	1884	1213
Production	12500	12500	12500	12500	0	12500
Imports	2400	2681	2400	1356	0	2000
TOTAL SUPPLY	16784	17065	16834	16181	1884	15713
Exports	150	240	150	368	0	200
Domestic Consumption	14700	14500	14800	14600	0	14700
Ending Stocks	1934	2325	1884	1213	0	813
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	16784	17065	16834	16181	0	15713

Export Matrix for Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.	67	U.S.	81
Others		Others	
Azerbaijan	553	United Kingdom	943
United Kingdom	342	Germany	868
Northern Cyprus	122	Azerbaijan	342
Germany	85	Libya	149
Nigeria	78	Netherlands	64
Georgia	77	Israel	59
Turkmenistan	66	Georgia	55
Greece	47	Algeria	53
Netherlands	43	Turkmenistan	53
Libya	37	Northern Cyprus	49
Total for Others	1450		2635
Others not Listed	526		408
Grand Total	2043		3124

Import Matrix for Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2001	Oct. 02 - May 03	2002
U.S.	11	U.S.	32
Others		Others	
Brazil	982	Brazil	618
Northern Cyprus	782	Netherlands	420
Netherlands	744	Northern Cyprus	158
Germany	82	France	49
France	69	Germany	42
Macedonia	8	Belgium	37
Total for Others	2667		1324
Others not Listed	3		
Grand Total	2681		1356