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Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

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Report Highlights:

Turkiye's overall production of grain for marketing year (MY) 2024/25 is forecast to drop year-over-year due to drier-than-normal weather conditions across most of the country. Despite wheat production falling year-over-year by almost 2.0 million metric tons (MMT), Turkiye still has huge inventories of wheat that it is trying to liquidate. Imports and exports of wheat are both forecast down because of internal pricing dynamics and government limits on imports. To stabilize rising corn prices resulting from a decline in production, the government instituted a 1.0 MMT corn tariff rate quota (TRQ). Rice production is expected to be slightly better than last year, but still below long-term averages.

Wheat

Production

MY 2024/25 wheat area harvested is forecast unchanged from the USDA projection at 7.25 million hectares (ha). The wheat production forecast for this period is trimmed back slightly to 18.75 million metric tons (MMT) due to dry weather conditions during the spring growing season. Wheat production is down from last year's record by a little more than 2.0 MMT because of drier-than-normal weather conditions. Of the total MY 2024/25 wheat forecast, 4.2 MMT or roughly a quarter of overall production is durum wheat.

Consumption

The MY 2024/25 domestic wheat consumption forecast ticked up slightly higher from the USDA number to 20.0 MMT. Year-over-year consumption is up 300,000 MT because feed millers are expected to use more feed wheat because it is currently cheaper than corn. Demand for food-grade wheat, which accounts for approximately 90 of overall wheat consumption, is expected to remain steady.

Trade

In June 2024, in order to drawdown the oversupply of wheat in the market, Turkiye announced it was temporarily suspending wheat imports under the Inward Processing Regime (IPR) from June 21-October 15. Given the wide price difference between Turkish (\$320/MT) and imported wheat (\$240/MT) during the import suspension, flour and pasta exporters were reluctant to use local wheat and instead preferred to wait to resume imports again under the IPR.

With the end of the IPR suspension, the Turkish Grain Board (TMO) notified millers that for the month of October they could import 15 percent of their wheat needs in exchange for purchasing 85 percent of their wheat from TMO. According to market sources, this practice will likely continue until the end of 2024. TMO is reportedly selling its stocks below domestic wheat prices and in line with international prices at around \$235-245/MT.

Selling at a discount appears to be a departure from the government's commitment earlier this year to stop selling below cost in order to conserve government resources. However, it now appears that the government has realized that it must sell its wheat stocks at a discount if it ever hopes to melt down its massive inventories.

Additionally, to reduce the country's wheat (and barley) inventories, the Turkish government this past June authorized commercial exports of domestic milling and durum wheat (as well as barley). At the moment, because of bearish international prices, Turkish milling and durum wheat are not competitively priced for export.

Wheat Imports

As a result of the temporary import suspension and continued limits on IPR imports, MY 2024/25 wheat imports are cut by 1.0 MMT down to 6.0 MMT. Wheat imports from June-August of the current marketing year have already fallen 65 percent year-on-year to just 1.0 MMT. The leading sources for imported wheat during this three-month period (Jun-Aug) were Russia (920,000 MT) and Ukraine (16,000 MT).

Wheat Exports

The wheat export forecast for MY 2024/25 is slashed by 1.5 MMT to 7.0 MMT, because of the restrictions on imports, expected difficulties recovering lost market share, and a slowdown in Iraq's demand for Turkish flour.

Turkey's wheat flour exports from June-August totaled about 675,000 MMT, down about 400,000 MT compared to the same time last year. According to traders, export volumes from June-October are about down by about half from where they were a year ago. Some of the biggest export losses occurred in Djibouti, Yemen, Somalia and Sudan. Egyptian flour (made from Russian wheat) has reportedly filled the gap in these African markets. In addition, flour exports to Iraq – the largest buyer of Turkish flour – have also experienced a downturn, resulting from higher tariffs and new milling investments in Iraq coming online.

Stocks

MY 2024/25 ending stocks for wheat are revised slightly higher to about 3.0 MMT because of lower-than-expected exports.

Barley

Production

The MY 2024/25 barley production forecast is lowered slightly to 7.0 MMT due to dry weather conditions. Year-over-year barley production has dropped 1.0 MMT because of the drier-than-normal weather conditions, especially in the Central Anatolian plains in the middle part of the country, where production is reportedly down 40 percent compared to last year. Barley fields are generally unirrigated, and yields are directly linked to rainfall.

Consumption

Barley consumption in MY 2024/25 is forecast at 7.9 MMT, down almost 450,000 MT due to a reduction in domestic barley production and a drop in imports. About 7.0 MMT of feed barley, nearly all of which is domestic, is projected to account for the bulk of overall barley consumption.

Trade

Barley Imports

The MY 2024/25 barley import forecast is revised to 150,000 MT, lower than the USDA figure but roughly in line with last year's import volumes. This downward revision assumes weaker import demand resulting from the huge beginning stocks to start the year. During the first half of the marketing year (Jun-Aug), barley imports fell year-over-year by 12 percent to 57,000 MT. The top suppliers were Russia (34,000 MT) and Ukraine (22,000 MT).

Barley Exports

MY 2024/25 barley exports are forecasted at 250,000 MT, up 100,000 MT from the USDA official projection. The revision is based on the government's decision earlier this year to allow exports of barley to address the oversupply situation. During the first three months of marketing year (Jun-Aug), barley exports reached 69,000 MT, whereas exports from the same time last year were almost nothing. Nearly all barley exports went to Iraq.

Stocks

MY 2024/25 ending stocks for barley are forecast to remain unchanged from the USDA projection at 687,000 MT.

Corn

Production

MY 2024/25 corn production is revised lower to 7.0 MMT, which is 300,000 MT lower than the USDA projection and 1.4 MMT lower than last year. This forecasted reduction is due to dry weather conditions across most of the corn growing regions. In addition, sources are saying that the second corn crop in the southeastern part of the country will be smaller-than-expected. With the second crop harvest expected to finish in December, it's too early to judge if overall production will drop any further. For now, though, this uncertainty has sparked higher prices for domestic corn.

Consumption

The corn consumption forecast for MY 2024/25 is revised marginally higher from the USDA projection to 8.7 MMT. Year-over-year consumption is down by 300,000 MT due to a slowdown in feed corn demand resulting from increased supplies of competitively priced feed wheat.

Trade

Corn Imports

The MY 2024/25 corn import forecast is revised to 2.1 MMT, up 300,000 MT from the USDA official number. In October 2024, in order to stabilize domestic corn prices, the Turkish government [announced](#) a tariff rate quota (TRQ) with an in-quota duty of 5 percent for 1.0 MMT of imported corn and an out-

of-quota duty of 130 percent. The TRQ is effective from October 11th through the end of 2024. Prior to the enactment of this quota, corn was imported at 130 percent tariff.

Corn Exports

The MY 2024/25 corn export forecast remain unchanged from the USDA projection at 600,000 MT. Based on past export trends, this forecasted amount is expected to primarily consist of transshipments going to neighboring countries. This projection also assumes steady demand for continued transshipments.

Stocks

MY 2024/25 ending stocks for corn forecast remains almost unchanged from the USDA projection at 723,000 MT. MY 2023/24 ending corn stocks is revised to 923,000 MT, due to higher-than-expected imports.

Rice

Production

The MY 2024/25 (Sep-Aug) forecast for rice production and area harvested slightly increased from the USDA projections to 545,000 MT (milled) and 97,000 ha, respectively. Although production increased year-to-year, yields remain below the long-term average.

As expected, yields from this year's harvest varied from region to region, largely depending on weather and access to water. Average yields are expected in the Thrace region in the northwest part of the country. Despite limited rainfall in Thrace, the rice crop reportedly did not suffer since there was access to irrigation. In some parts of Canakkale on the west coast of Turkiye, farmers were again able to plant rice this marketing year after the government prohibited planting the previous year due to concerns about water shortages.

Consumption

The MY 2024/25 rice consumption forecast is revised higher to 810,000 MT, which matches the previous year. This forecast assumes stable household and restaurant demand.

In early September 2024, TMO announced the MY 2024/25 paddy rice [procurement price](#) at 25,000TL/MT (\$730/MT) for Osmancik rice and 31,000 TL/MT (\$906/MT) for Baldo rice. At the same time, according to market contact, private buyers may be reluctant to purchase domestic rice since they can possibly make more money investing it elsewhere due to the high interest rates in Turkiye. With private buyers possibly on the sidelines, TMO may end up buying more rice than they would have otherwise under normal economic conditions.

Trade

Rice Imports

Turkiye's rice imports in MY 2024/25 are trimmed slightly back to 400,000 MT (milled equivalent) but remains up year-over-year due to steady domestic demand and transshipment business.

Rice imports in MY 2023/24 reached 350,000 MT (milled equivalent), of which an estimated 300,000 MT or 85 percent were transshipments. The leading rice suppliers were China (150,000 MT), India (50,000 MT) and Vietnam (33,000 MT).

Rice Exports

For MY 2024/25, rice exports are forecast to remain unchanged at 250,000 MT (milled equivalent), assuming continued transshipment demand. Most rice exports are transshipments to neighboring countries.

The MY 2023/24 rice export estimate remains the same at 300,000 MT and reflects the latest trade data. Main destinations were Syria (79,000 MT), Libya (33,000 MT) and Ukraine (27,000 MT).

Stocks

Rice ending stocks in MY 2024/25 are revised to 117,000 MT, down year-over-year as the private sector continues to drawdown inventories in parallel with the long run average.

Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat Market Year Begins Turkey	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jun 2022		Jun 2023		Jun 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6800	6800	7200	7200	7250	7250
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2337	2337	4584	4584	5203	5303
Production (1000 MT)	17250	17250	21000	21000	19000	18750
MY Imports (1000 MT)	12072	12072	9369	9369	7000	6000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	12500	12500	8940	8940	7000	6000
Total Supply (1000 MT)	31659	31659	34953	34953	31203	30053
MY Exports (1000 MT)	6875	6875	9950	9950	8500	7000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	6953	6954	9998	9998	8500	7000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1500	1500	1000	1000	1000	1300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	18700	18700	18800	18700	18900	18700
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	20200	20200	19800	19700	19900	20000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4584	4584	5203	5303	2803	3053
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	31659	31659	34953	34953	31203	30053
Yield (MT/HA)	2.5368	2.5368	2.9167	2.9167	2.6207	2.5862

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Barley Market Year Begins Turkey	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jun 2022		Jun 2023		Jun 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3800	3800	3700	3700	3750	3750
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	306	306	922	922	1687	1687
Production (1000 MT)	7400	7400	8000	8000	7100	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2141	2141	142	142	400	150
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1967	1967	150	150	400	150
Total Supply (1000 MT)	9847	9847	9064	9064	9187	8837
MY Exports (1000 MT)	225	225	77	77	150	250
TY Exports (1000 MT)	121	121	150	150	150	250
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	7800	7800	6400	6400	7450	7000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	900	900	900	900	900	900
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8700	8700	7300	7300	8350	7900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	922	922	1687	1687	687	687
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	9847	9847	9064	9064	9187	8837
Yield (MT/HA)	1.9474	1.9474	2.1622	2.1622	1.8933	1.8667

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Corn Market Year Begins Turkey	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Sep 2022		Sep 2023		Sep 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	530	530	650	650	560	560
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	776	776	841	841	620	923
Production (1000 MT)	6800	6800	8400	8400	7300	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2658	2658	3229	3232	1800	2100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2388	2658	3300	3300	1700	1900
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10234	10234	12470	12473	9720	10023
MY Exports (1000 MT)	793	793	2500	2500	600	600
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1160	1160	2100	2100	750	750
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	7500	7500	8250	7850	7300	7500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1100	1100	1100	1200	1100	1200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8600	8600	9350	9050	8400	8700
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	841	841	620	923	720	723
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10234	10234	12470	12473	9720	10023
Yield (MT/HA)	12.8302	12.8302	12.9231	12.9231	13.0357	12.5

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Turkey	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Sep 2022		Sep 2023		Sep 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	99	99	94	94	95	97
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	82	82	205	417	60	202
Milled Production (1000 MT)	600	600	545	545	544	575
Rough Production (1000 MT)	896	896	813	813	812	858
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6700	6700	6700	6700	6700	6700
MY Imports (1000 MT)	536	777	350	350	450	400
TY Imports (1000 MT)	491	491	375	375	450	400
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1218	1459	1100	1312	1054	1177
MY Exports (1000 MT)	233	233	300	300	250	250
TY Exports (1000 MT)	258	258	300	300	250	250
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	780	810	740	810	740	810
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	205	417	60	202	64	117
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1218	1460	1100	1312	1054	1177
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	9.0505	9.0505	8.6489	8.6489	8.5474	8.8454

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments