



GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 24-July-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable production prospects for 2020 wheat crop
- Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast below-average volume

Favourable production prospects for 2020 wheat crop

Harvesting of the 2020 wheat crops, planted in October and November last year, is ongoing under favourable weather conditions. Adequate and well-distributed rains in the season resulted in favourable crop conditions across the country, as shown by satellite data from late May just before the beginning of the harvest (see ASI image). The 2020 wheat output is officially forecast at 1.4 million tonnes, well below the 2019 high level, due to a 10 percent year-on-year reduction in plantings in favour of more profitable cotton cultivation. The 2020 output, however, is forecast at 6 percent above the five-year average, amid the use of high yielding seeds and favourable weather conditions in the season.

Planting of the 2020 maize crops, to be harvested from August, finalized in June under favourable weather conditions.

Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast well below-average volume

Total cereal import requirements for the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 113 000 tonnes, well below the five-year average. Wheat imports, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, are forecast at a below-average level of 80 000 tonnes, reflecting adequate domestic supplies due to the 2019 high output and the expectation of an above average production in 2020.

Turkmenistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Coarse Grains (Spring)

Maize

Wheat* (Winter)



Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Turkmenistan - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, May 2020



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Turkmenistan

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 321	1 600	1 400	-12.5
Rice (paddy)	130	130	150	15.4
Maize	46	40	43	7.5
Others	22	20	20	0.0
Total	1 519	1 790	1 613	-9.9

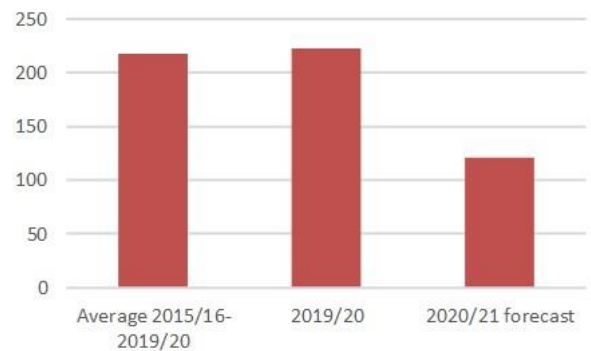
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Turkmenistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 27-April-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable crop conditions across country
- Wheat output in 2019 estimated at above-average level
- Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast below average volume

Favourable crop conditions across country

Planting of the 2020 winter wheat crops, to be harvested from June, finalized by mid-November 2019 over an area officially set at 690 000 hectares, below the previous year's level and the five-year average. The contraction in wheat plantings is reported to be in favour of more profitable cotton cultivation.

Planting of the 2020 maize crops, to be harvested from August, started in April under favourable weather conditions. According to remote sensing data, crop conditions in mid-April were favourable across the country (see ASI map).

Wheat output in 2019 estimated at above-average level

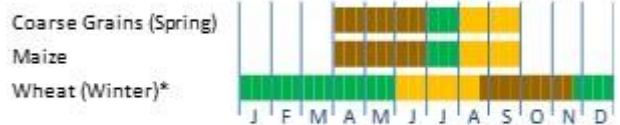
Harvesting of the 2019 cereal crops, mainly wheat, was completed last September and the 2019 aggregate cereal production is estimated at 1.8 million tonnes, about 25 percent above the five-year average. The 2019 wheat output is estimated at a bumper level of 1.6 million tonnes, 30 percent above average due to adequate and well distributed precipitations during the growing period, which boosted yields.

Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast below average volume

Total cereal import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 183 000 tonnes, well below the record high level reached in 2018/19 of 512 000 tonnes and about 10 percent below the five-year average. Wheat imports, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, are forecast at a below-average level of 150 000 tonnes, reflecting adequate domestic supplies due to the 2019 above-average production.

Turkmenistan

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Turkmenistan - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to Dekad 2, April 2020



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Turkmenistan

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 241	1 000	1 600	60.0
Rice (paddy)	130	130	130	0.0
Maize	48	40	40	0.0
Others	24	20	20	0.0
Total	1 443	1 190	1 790	50.4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

In response to the COVID-2019 pandemic, on 20 March 2020, the Government [restricted](#) entrance in the country to non-nationals, introduced social distancing measures and established body temperature control points along the main roads.

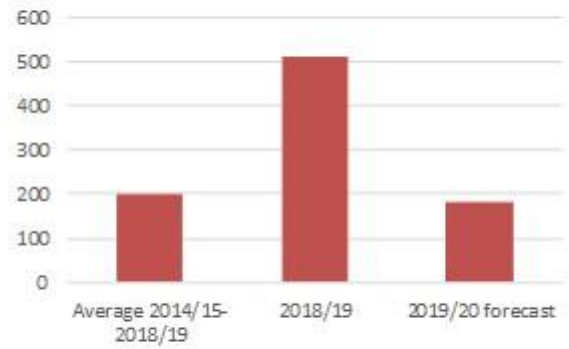
On 31 March 2020, the Government and the UN Country Office [launched](#) the Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) on COVID-19 to identify preparedness and prevention measures and mitigate the social and economic impact of the outbreak in the country. On 15 April 2020, a working group was [established](#) to discuss measures to assist vulnerable groups of the population as well as to provide financial support to small and medium-sized enterprises.

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Turkmenistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 12-September-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Wheat output in 2019 estimated at above-average level**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast below the average volume**
- **Procurement price of wheat doubled in January**

Wheat output in 2019 estimated at above-average level

Harvesting of the 2019 wheat crops was completed by mid-August under favourable weather conditions. Production of wheat is estimated at the bumper level of 1.6 million tonnes, 30 percent above average due to adequate and well-distributed precipitations during the growing period, which boosted yields. The 2019 aggregate cereal production is forecast at 1.8 million tonnes, about 24 percent above the five-year average.

Planting of the 2020 winter wheat crops is ongoing and it is expected to finalize by mid-November over an area officially set at below-average 690 000 hectares. The contraction in wheat plantings is reported to be in favour of more profitable cotton cultivation.

Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast below the average volume

Total cereal import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 183 000 tonnes, well below the record level reached in 2018/19 of 512 000 tonnes and about 10 percent below the five-year average. Wheat imports, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, are forecast at below-average 150 000 tonnes, reflecting sufficient domestic supplies due to the 2019 above-average production.

Procurement price of wheat doubled in January

Following a decision taken by the Government in early November 2018, the procurement price for the 2019 wheat crop, previously set at TMT 400 (USD 111) per tonne, was raised, in January 2019, to TMT 800 (USD 222) per tonne, with the aim of boosting domestic production and ensure remunerative prices to farmers ([see FPMA policy](#)).

Turkmenistan

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Turkmenistan

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 241	1 000	1 600	60.0
Rice (paddy)	130	130	130	0.0
Maize	48	40	40	0.0
Others	24	20	20	0.0
Total	1 443	1 190	1 790	50.4

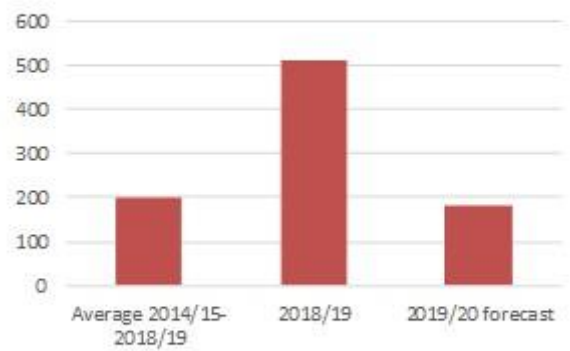
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Turkmenistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 04-February-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable conditions of 2019 wheat crops
- Wheat production in 2018 estimated at below-average level
- Cereal imports forecast to increase in 2018/19

Favourable conditions of 2019 wheat crops

Conditions of the 2019 winter wheat crops, to be harvested between June and August 2019, are reported to be favourable. Crops were planted in mid-November and rains have been generally adequate and well distributed since then.

The area planted is officially estimated at the below-average level of 760 000 hectares, slightly above last year's value.

Cereal output in 2018 estimated at below-average level

Harvesting of the 2018 crops finalized by the end September 2018 under favourable weather conditions. The 2018 aggregate cereal production is estimated at 1.1 million tonnes, about 30 percent below the five-year average and below the previous year's level. The reduction is mainly due to a well below-average wheat output, which accounts for the majority of the total cereal production and is set at 900 000 tonnes. During the growing period, below average precipitations affected yields in Mary Province and, to a lesser extent, in Lebap Province, where the majority of the crops is irrigated.

Cereal imports forecast to increase in 2018/19

Total cereal import requirements for the 2018/19 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 191 000 tonnes, well above the five-year average and the previous year's level. The increase in cereal requirements is due to higher purchases of wheat, reflecting reduced domestic supplies due to the below-average wheat output for the second consecutive year.

Procurement price of wheat doubled in January

Starting from January 2019, the procurement price of wheat has doubled. Following a decision taken by the Government in early November, the purchasing price for the 2019 wheat crop, previously set at TMT 400 (USD 111) per tonne, was raised to

Turkmenistan

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Turkmenistan

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 361	1 000	900	-10.0
Rice (paddy)	130	130	130	0.0
Maize	50	49	40	-18.4
Others	26	19	20	5.3
Total	1 567	1 198	1 090	-9.0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

TMT 800 (USD 222) per tonne, with the aim of boosting domestic production and ensure remunerative prices to farmers (see [FPMA policy](#)).

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Turkmenistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 01-October-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Wheat production in 2018 forecast at below average level**
- **Cereal imports forecast to increase in 2018/19**

Cereal output in 2018 forecast at below average level

The 2018 harvest of winter crops was finalized by the end of August, while harvesting of spring cereals is about to be finalized by the beginning of October. The aggregate cereal production is forecast at a below average level of 1.1 million tonnes, about 9 percent lower than the 2017 level. Dry weather conditions during the growing season had negatively affected yields in Mary Province and, to a lesser extent, in Lebap Province, where the majority of the crops is irrigated. Year-on-year reductions in yields led to a decline in production despite the area planted remained unchanged from the previous year.

Wheat output is set at 900 000 tonnes, well below the five-year average.

Cereal imports forecast to increase in 2018/19

Total cereal import requirements for the 2018/19 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 206 000 tonnes, about 35 percent above the previous year and well above the five-year average. The increase in cereal imports is on account of higher purchases of wheat, which are set at 160 000 tonnes this year, reflecting reduced domestic supplies due to a below-average wheat output for the second consecutive year.

Turkmenistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Coarse Grains (Spring)

Maize

Wheat (Winter)*



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Turkmenistan

Cereal Production

	2013-2017	2017	2018	change
	average		forecast	2018/2017
000 tonnes				
Wheat	1 361	1 000	900	-10.0
Rice (paddy)	130	130	130	0.0
Others	26	19	20	5.3
Total	1 567	1 198	1 090	-9.0

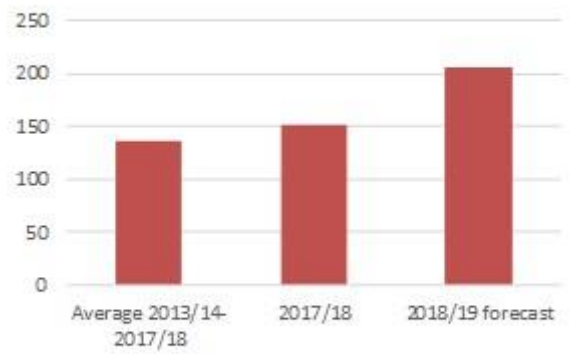
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Turkmenistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 14-June-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Wheat production in 2017 forecast close to 2016 high level
- Cereal imports forecast to increase in 2017/18

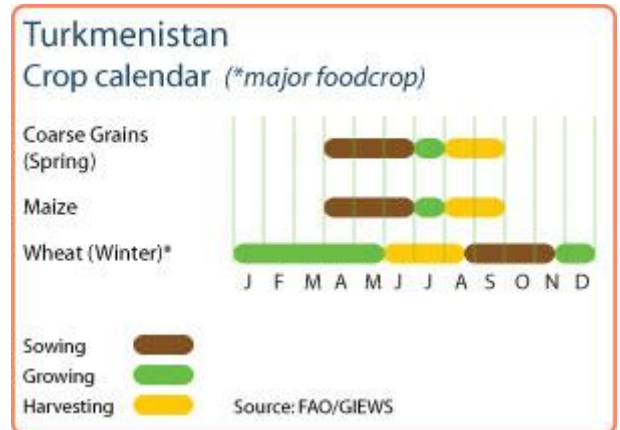
Cereal output in 2017 expected at high level of last year

The 2017 winter crops, mainly wheat, are currently being harvested. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the wheat-harvesting campaign started in the Ahal, Balkan, Lebap and Mary provinces on 7 June and in a few days it will start in the Dashoguz Province. Considering that the planting area remained at the same level of last year (760 000 hectares) and weather conditions were favourable during the growing period, the forecast for 2017 wheat output is set at 1.6 million tonnes, unchanged from last year's above-average production. At this level, the country will be able to meet the expected domestic utilization requirements for wheat (expect for high quality wheat).

Cereal imports to increase slightly in 2017/18

Total cereal imports for the 2017/18 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 126 000 tonnes, slightly above the previous year but close to five-year average. The increase in cereal imports comes from bigger purchases of rice, which are set at 45 000 tonnes this year. Imports of high-quality wheat are forecast at 80 000 tonnes (including wheat flour in wheat equivalent), unchanged from the last year's average level.

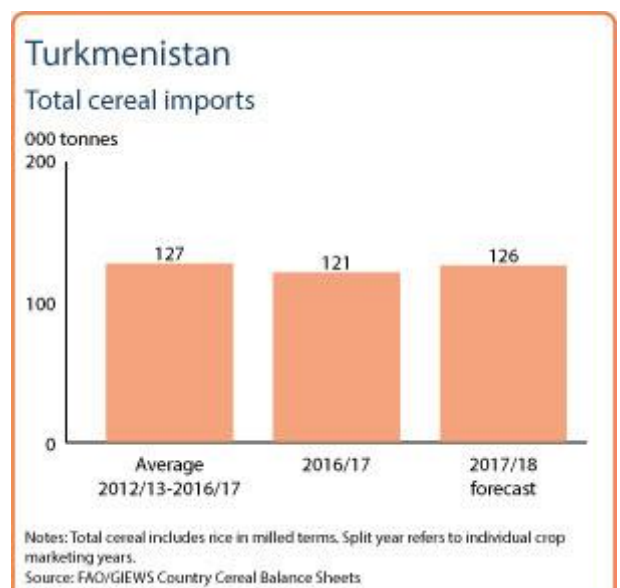
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Turkmenistan
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 401	1 600	1 600	0
Rice (paddy)	130	130	130	0
Maize	50	50	49	-2
Others	20	20	19	-5
Total	1 602	1 800	1 798	0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 26-January-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for 2017 winter wheat favourable
- Wheat production increased in 2016
- Cereal imports forecast to decline in 2016/17 reflecting high domestic production

Prospects for 2017 winter crops favourable

The 2017 winter crops, mainly wheat, are at the developing stage now. The planting area remains at the level of last year at 760 000 hectares. Despite below average precipitation at the end of 2016 in the southeast of the country, remote sensing data show a favourable development of the winter crop at the end of January. The official target for 2017 wheat output was set at 1.6 million tonnes in order to meet the expected domestic utilization requirements.

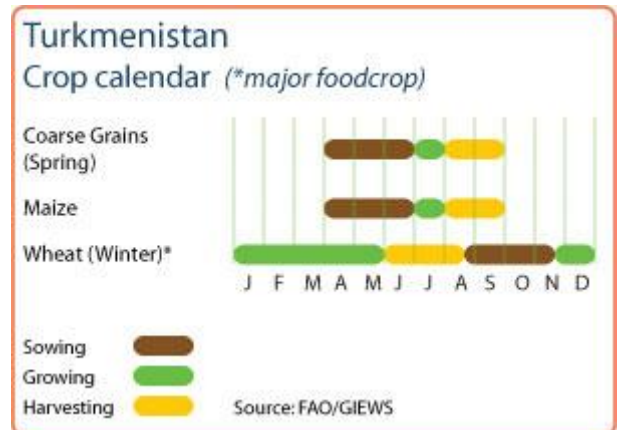
Wheat production increased sharply in 2016

Latest official information points to an overall cereal production of 1.8 million tonnes in 2016, the highest since 2013. Most of the increase comes from higher wheat production, which is estimated at 1.6 million tonnes, up 14 percent from 2015. Favourable weather conditions during the 2016 growing season resulted in increased yields, which were the main reason behind the year-on-year rise in production.

Cereal imports to decline slightly in 2016/17

Total cereal imports for the 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 121 000 tonnes, slightly below the previous year. A reduction in wheat imports, which is expected in view of ample domestic supplies, would be partially offset by increased rice imports. Imports of high-quality wheat are forecast at 80 000 tonnes (including wheat flour in wheat equivalent), down 20 000 tonnes from last year's average level.

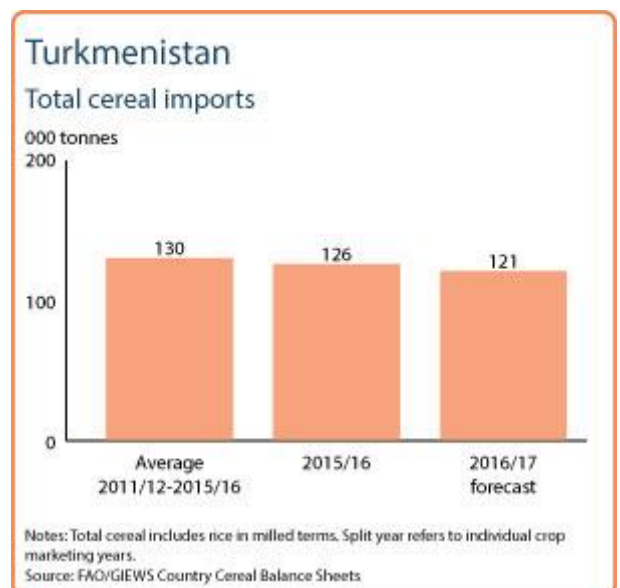
Wheat exports in 2016/17 are forecast at 100 000 tonnes. Last year, Turkmenistan exported 200 000 tonnes, the first shipment of this size since Soviet Union times.



Turkmenistan
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1,341	1,406	1,600	14
Rice (paddy)	129	130	130	0
Maize	49	51	50	-2
Others	20	21	20	-5
Total	1,540	1,608	1,800	12

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





GIEWS Country Brief Turkmenistan

Reference Date: 05-August-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

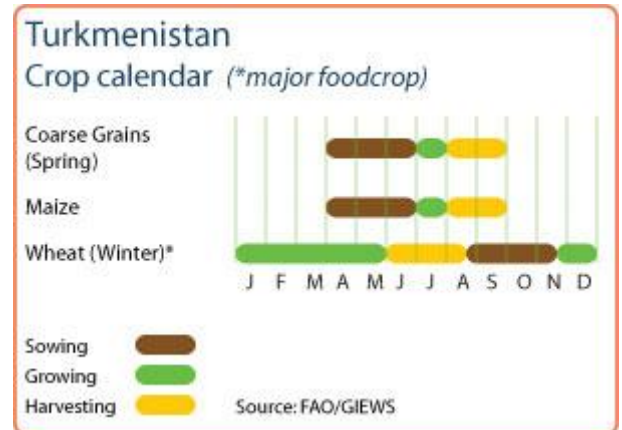
- **Wheat production has risen sharply in 2016 and should cover expected domestic requirements**
- **Cereal imports forecast to decline in 2016/17 reflecting increased domestic production**

Wheat production has risen sharply in 2016 and should cover expected domestic requirements

Latest information points to an overall cereal production of 1.8 million tonnes in 2016, the highest since 2013. Of the total, the bulk is wheat, production of which is estimated to have risen by 200 000 tonnes from 2015 to reach 1.6 million tonnes, following generally favourable weather during the growing season that led to improved yields compared to the past two years. At the estimated level, this year's wheat output meets the official target that was set for 2016 in order to meet the expected domestic utilization requirements.

Cereal imports to decline in 2016/17

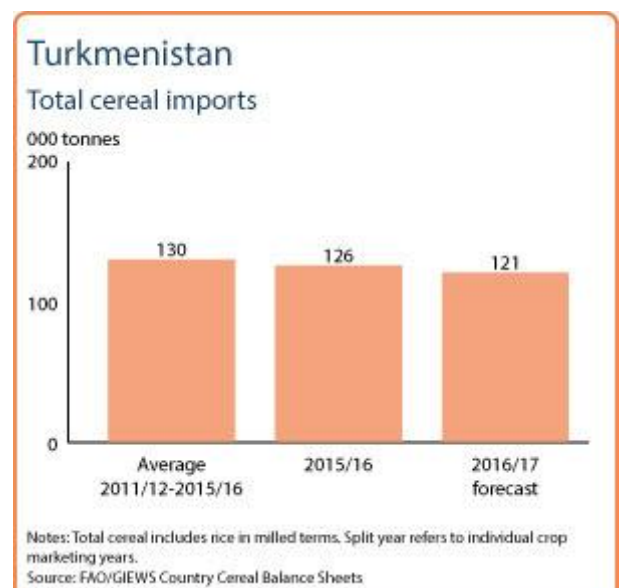
Total cereal imports for the 2016/17 marketing year are forecast at 121 million tonnes, slightly below the previous year. A reduction in wheat imports, expected in view of ample domestic supplies, would be partially offset by increased rice imports. Wheat imports are forecast at 80 000 tonnes (including wheat flour in wheat equivalent), down 20 000 million tonnes from last year's level.



Turkmenistan
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 341	1 406	1 600	14
Rice (paddy)	129	130	130	0
Maize	49	51	50	-2
Others	20	21	20	-5
Total	1 540	1 608	1 800	12

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 31-March-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for 2016 winter crops favourable
- Wheat production estimated above five-year average in 2015
- Cereal imports decline in 2015/16, while exports increase to record level

Prospects for 2016 winter crops favourable

The 2016 winter wheat is in the early vegetative development stages after winter dormancy and the outlook for the harvest is positive following generally favourable weather conditions since the beginning of the cropping season. The area planted to winter wheat last autumn for harvest in 2016 is reported to have remained unchanged from the previous year, at about 760 000 hectares. At this early stage, assuming normal weather for the remainder of the season, FAO forecasts the country's total cereal production in 2016 similar to last year's level at about 1.6 million tonnes, of which 1.4 million tonnes would be wheat.

Wheat production estimated above five-year average in 2015

The latest estimate of 2015 cereal production stands at 1.6 million tonnes, representing a growth of 14 percent from the previous year. Most of the increase is on account of an improved wheat output which is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, 200 000 tonnes up from the 2014 level.

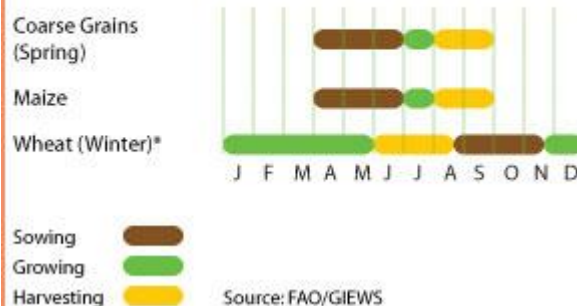
Cereal imports decline in 2015/16, while exports increase to record level

Total cereal imports for the 2015/16 marketing year are forecast at 111 million tonnes, 3 percent below last season and 17 percent below 2013/14. This reduction is mainly attributed to reduced rice purchases from the Russian Federation. Wheat imports are forecast to be unchanged from the last season at about 80 000 tonnes (including wheat flour in wheat equivalent), Kazakhstan remaining the main supplier of durum wheat.

By contrast, wheat exports are expected to reach a record level of 200 000 tonnes, reflecting a surplus supply after the good harvest.

Turkmenistan

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Turkmenistan

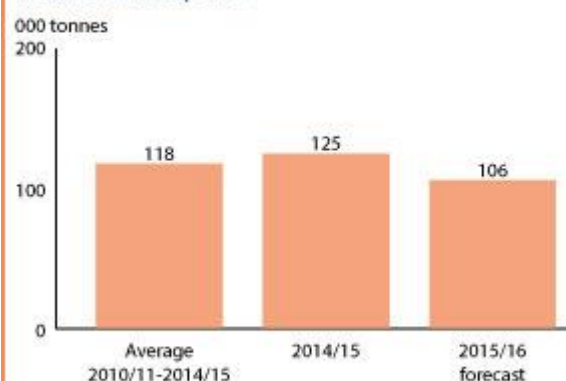
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	1 320	1 200	1 400	17
Rice (paddy)	129	130	130	0
Maize	49	50	51	2
Others	20	20	21	5
Total	1 518	1 400	1 602	14

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Turkmenistan

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 04-February-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Wheat production estimated above five-year average in 2015
- Cereal imports decline in 2015/16, while exports increase to record level

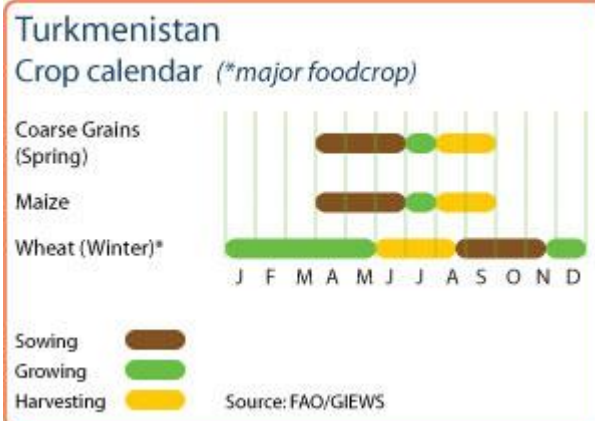
Wheat production estimated above five-year average in 2015

The latest estimate of 2015 cereal production stands at 1.6 million tonnes, representing a growth of 14 percent from the previous year. Most of the increase is on account of improved wheat output which is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, 200 000 tonnes up from the 2014 level. The winter wheat area planted last autumn for harvest in 2016 is reported to have remained unchanged from the previous year at about 760 000 hectares.

Cereal imports decline in 2015/16, while exports increase to record level

Total cereal imports for the 2015/16 marketing year are forecast at 111 million tonnes, 3 percent below last season and 17 percent below 2013/14. This reduction is mainly attributed to reduced rice purchases from the Russian Federation. Wheat imports are forecast unchanged from the last season at about 80 000 tonnes (including wheat flour in wheat equivalent), Kazakhstan remaining the main supplier of durum wheat.

By contrast, wheat exports are expected to reach a record level of 200 000 tonnes, reflecting surplus supply after the good harvest.

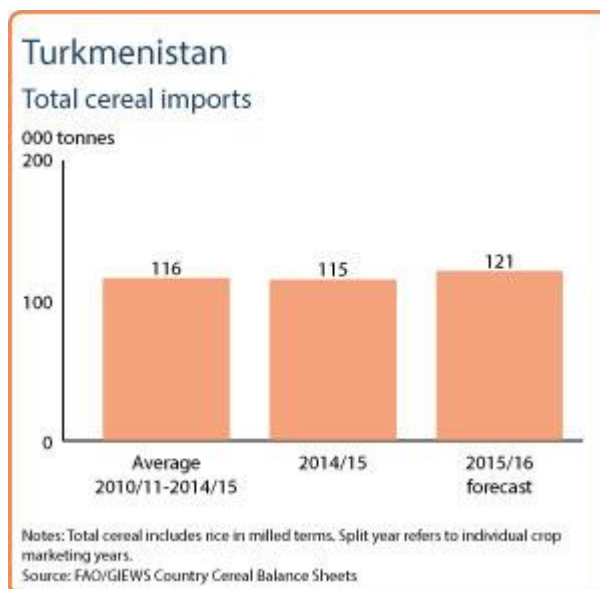


Turkmenistan

Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	1 320	1 200	1 400	17
Rice (paddy)	129	130	130	0
Maize	49	50	51	2
Others	20	20	21	5
Total	1 518	1 400	1 602	14

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 18-September-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Increased cereal production expected in 2015 due to favourable weather conditions
- Cereal imports for 2015/16 marketing year are forecast to decrease from last year's high level

Cereal production in 2015 is expected to recover from last year's reduced output

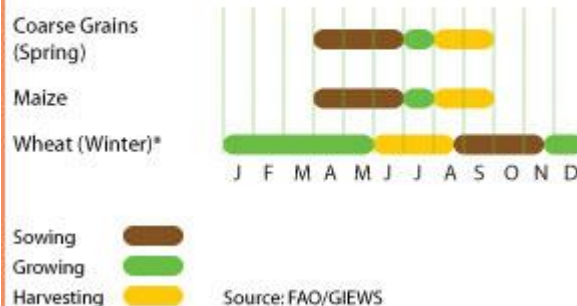
Harvesting of the 2015 winter crops, mainly wheat, is completed, while that of spring crops, maize and rice, is currently ongoing and would continue until the end of September. On average, the wheat crop accounts for about 90 percent of the total cereal production. FAO's latest forecast puts this year's wheat production at 1.4 million tonnes, 17 percent above last year's reduced output. This is mainly attributed to higher yields compared to last year's low level, following favourable weather conditions during the cropping season. Similarly, a good rice and maize production is expected. Total cereal production in 2015 is forecast at 1.6 million tonnes, 14 percent above last year's reduced level.

Cereal imports for 2015/16 marketing year are forecast to decrease from last year's high level

Total cereal imports for the 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) are forecast to decrease by 21 percent from last year's high level to 111 000 tonnes. This mainly reflects lower wheat imports, which are forecast at 80 000 tonnes, as a result of the increased 2015 harvest. The country imports mainly wheat from Kazakhstan and rice from the Russian Federation.

Turkmenistan

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Turkmenistan

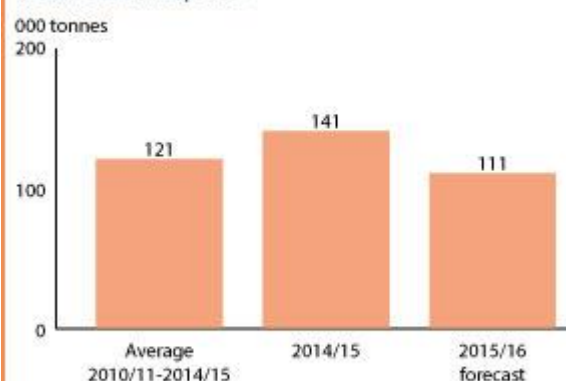
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
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Wheat	1 320	1 200	1 400	17
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Maize	49	50	51	2
Others	20	20	21	5
Total	1 518	1 400	1 602	14

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
 Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Turkmenistan

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
 Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 30-April-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Prospects for the 2015 main wheat crop favourable**
- **The 2014 cereal production down considerably**
- **Cereal imports forecast to remain above the previous five-year average**

Prospects for the 2015 winter crops favourable

The 2015 winter crops, mainly wheat, are at the developing stage. The outlook for the wheat harvest is positive following generally favourable weather conditions since the beginning of the cropping season and increase in the planted area. Minor maize and rice crops are currently being planted. FAO's forecast a recovery in cereal production from the last year's bad weather-reduced level. The 2015 wheat crop is put at 1.4 million tonnes, around the above-average level of 2013.

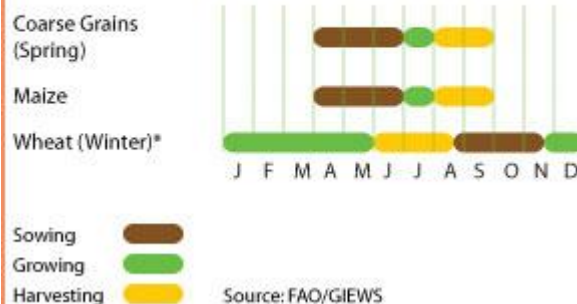
The 2014 cereal production is estimated to have decreased considerably

Harvesting of the 2014 cereal crops was completed by the end of September. On average, the wheat crop accounts for about 90 percent of the total cereal production. The 2014 wheat production is officially reported at 1.12 million tonnes, 12 percent below last year's record level. The decrease is mainly attributed to estimated lower yields, following unseasonably cold temperatures during the winter, as well as below-average rains and shortages of irrigation water particularly over the eastern parts of the country during the growing period. Total cereal production in 2014 is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, 11 percent below last year's above-average level.

Cereal imports expected to remain above the previous five-year average

Due to the production decline in 2014, cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) are projected to increase by 16 percent to 141 000 tonnes and 28 percent above the previous five-year average. The country imports mainly wheat from Kazakhstan and rice from the Russian Federation.

Turkmenistan Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)

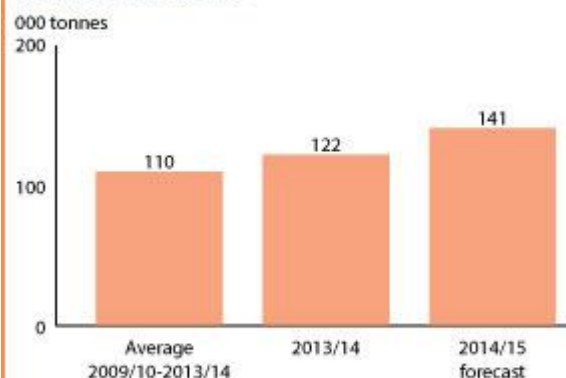


Turkmenistan Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	1,274	1,200	1,400	17
Rice (paddy)	129	130	130	0
Maize	49	50	51	2
Others	20	20	22	10
Total	1,472	1,400	1,603	14

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Turkmenistan Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 16-September-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2014 cereal production is forecast to decrease considerably
- Cereal import requirements forecast to remain above the previous five-year average
- Food insecurity remains a concern for the low-income population

The 2014 cereal production is estimated to decrease considerably

Harvesting of winter crops (mainly wheat) was completed by mid-August, while that of spring crops (mainly maize and rice) is well underway and is expected to continue until the end of September. On average, the wheat crop accounts for about 90 percent of the total cereal production. This year's wheat production is officially reported at 1.1 million tonnes, 20 percent below last year's record level and 12 percent below the five-year average. The decrease is mainly attributed to estimated lower yields, following unseasonably cold temperatures during the winter, as well as below-average rains and shortages of irrigation water particularly over the eastern parts of the country during the growing period. Total cereal production in 2014 is estimated at 1.28 million tonnes, 18 percent below last year's above-average level.

Planting of winter cereal crops, mainly wheat, started in mid-August and will continue until November. Early indications point that the area planted to wheat in 2015 is expected to remain similar to last year's level at 850 000 hectares.

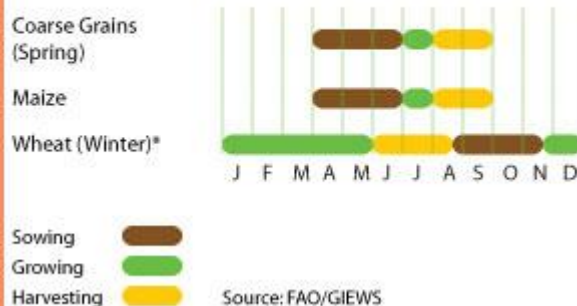
Cereal import requirements forecast to remain above the previous five-year average

Due to an anticipated production decline in 2014, cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) are estimated to increase by 23 percent to 151 000 tonnes and 37 percent above the previous five-year average. The proportion of wheat imports to food consumption has significantly decreased from 58 percent in 2008/09 to 11 percent in 2013/14. The country imports wheat mainly from Kazakhstan and rice from the Russian Federation.

Food insecurity remains a concern for the low-income population

Prices of wheat flour and bread increased for a second consecutive month in August, due to the elimination of social subsidies. The high unemployment rate, particularly in rural areas, and high prices of main staple foods have contributed to stressing food security conditions of the low-income population.

Turkmenistan Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)

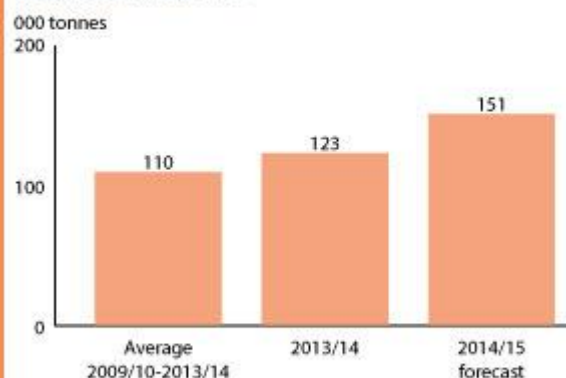


Turkmenistan Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	1 254	1 370	1 100	-20
Rice (paddy)	128	130	130	0
Maize	45	50	35	-30
Others	20	20	19	-5
Total	1 447	1 570	1 284	-18

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Turkmenistan Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 14-August-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2014 cereal production is forecast to decrease considerably, due to unfavourable weather conditions
- Cereal import requirements forecast to remain above the previous five-year average
- Food insecurity remains a concern for the low-income population

The 2014 cereal production is forecast to decrease considerably

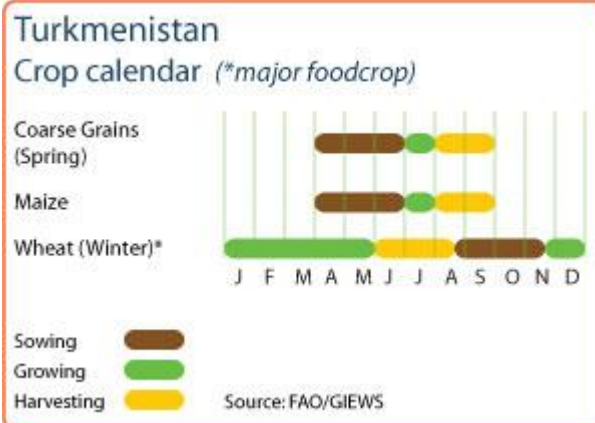
Harvesting of the 2014 winter crops, mainly wheat, is nearing completion, while that of spring crops, mainly maize and rice just started and is expected to continue until the end of September. On average, wheat crop accounts for about 90 percent of the total cereal production. This year's wheat production is officially forecast at 1.1 million tonnes, 20 percent below last year's record level and 12 percent below the five-year average. The decrease is mainly attributed to estimated lower yields, following unseasonably cold temperatures during the winter and below-average rains particularly over the eastern parts of the country during the growing period. Similarly, rice and maize outputs are expected to decrease. Total cereal production in 2014 is forecast at 1.3 million tonnes, 18 percent below last year's above-average level.

Cereal import requirements forecast to remain above the previous five-year average

Due to an anticipated production decline in 2014, cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) are estimated to increase by 12 percent to 102 000 tonnes and 16 percent above the previous five-year average. The proportion of wheat imports to food consumption has significantly decreased from 58 percent in 2008/09 to 11 percent in 2013/14. The country imports wheat mainly from Kazakhstan and rice from the Russian Federation.

Food insecurity remains a concern for the low-income population

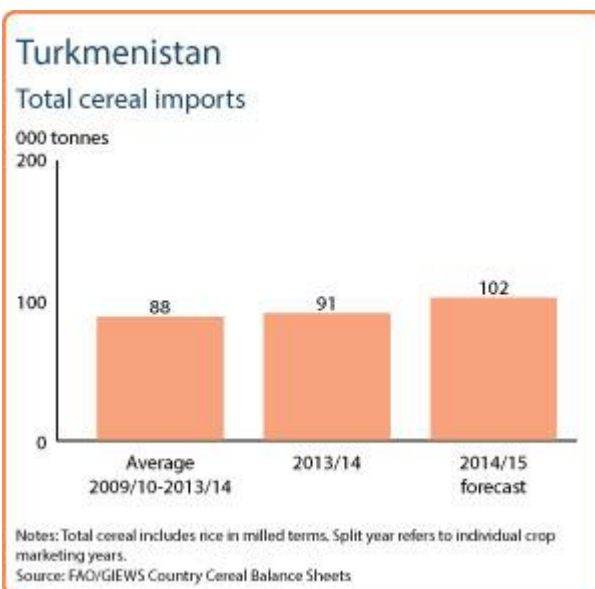
In July, prices of wheat flour and bread increased for a second consecutive month, due to the elimination of social subsidies. The high unemployment rate, particularly in rural areas, and high prices of main staple foods have contributed to stressing food security conditions of the low-income population.



Turkmenistan Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	1 254	1 370	1 100	-20
Maize	45	50	35	-30
Others	145	150	149	0
Total	1 447	1 570	1 284	-18

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 13-December-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Weather conditions in 2012 were favourable for winter crops planting
- The 2012 cereal production slightly decreased
- Cereal import requirements forecast to increase though insignificantly
- Food insecurity remains a concern for low-income population

Weather conditions in 2012 were favourable for winter crops planting

Weather conditions in 2012 were favourable for winter crops planting. The adequate level of precipitation provided needed soil moisture at the beginning of the cropping season. The winter crops are about 60 percent of the total crops. The planting area remains at the level of last year and no increase is foreseen.

The 2012 cereal production slightly decreased

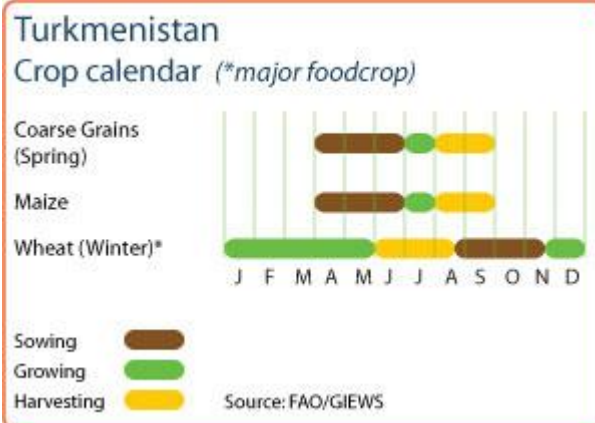
The aggregated cereal output in 2012 is slightly below last year's level due to cold winter and hot weather during the spring-summer months. The main cereal crop is wheat representing around 87 percent of the total cereal production. The state provides subsidies to farmers for agricultural inputs including fertilizers, fuel, machinery services etc. However, the growing of cereals mainly rely on irrigation which is not sufficient to cover the needs during the summer months. The country also faces the land degradation, therefore in spite of irrigation, yields are very low or around 1.5 tonnes per hectare.

Cereal import requirements forecast to increase insignificantly

Following increased harvests in 2009 and 2010, imports of cereals have significantly dropped in the past two marketing years (July/June). The country still needs to import cereals, mainly wheat, considering the poor quality of the locally produced one. For three consequent marketing years, 2008/09 to 2010/11, the import of wheat for food consumption has significantly decreased from 58 to 9 percent of the total food consumption. In 2011/12 marketing year (July-June) cereal import, mainly wheat, consisted around 9 percent of domestic needs. The bulk of cereals imports are in the form of wheat for covering production deficits and also the low quality of the locally produced wheat. The country imports wheat from Kazakhstan and rice from the Russian Federation; both of them have reduced cereal harvest in 2012 and increased export prices. Thus, the import bills of the country will increase accordingly.

Food insecurity remains a concern for low-income population

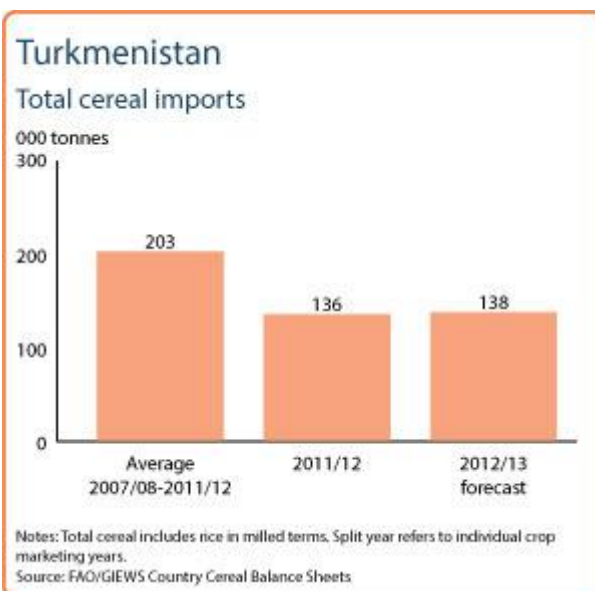
Prices of wheat flour and bread have increased in the last months in Turkmenistan, due to the elimination of social subsidies which were provided by the Government for keeping prices at a lower level especially on basic foods. High unemployment, in particular in rural areas, and surged prices on staple food push an increase of food



Turkmenistan Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1,320	1,300	1,200	-8
Rice (paddy)	123	130	130	0
Maize	37	45	50	11
Others	26	20	20	0
Total	1,506	1,495	1,400	-6

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



insecurity among low-income groups of the population.

Reference Date: 25-May-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Weather conditions are favourable for 2011 crop production
- Cereal import requirements significantly decreased in the past two years
- Food insecurity remains a concern for low-income population

Weather conditions are favourable for 2011 crop production

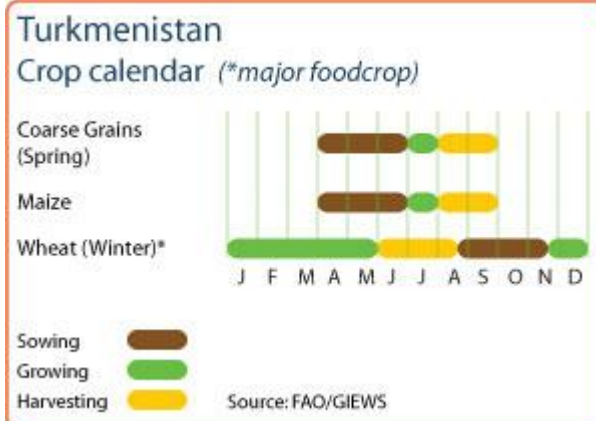
Weather conditions since the beginning of the cropping season have been generally favourable for the 2011 cereal crops. Good precipitation since March 2011 contributed to improve soil moisture for development of winter crops and planting of spring crops. Wheat production, accounting for 88 percent of total cereal production, is officially forecast at around 1.5 million tonnes, 11 percent higher than last year's level mainly reflecting expected higher yields. The supply of agricultural inputs is arranged centrally and controlled by the state authorities. Inputs are imported from USA, Belarus and Ukraine, except for fertilizers that are domestically produced.

Cereal import requirements significantly decreased in the past two years

Following increased harvests in 2010 and 2009, imports of cereals have significantly dropped in the past two marketing years (July/June). The bulk of cereals imports are in the form of wheat to cover production deficits and also due to the low quality of the wheat produced in the country. In marketing year 2010/11, cereal import requirements are estimated at 75 000 tonnes.

Food insecurity remains a concern for low-income population

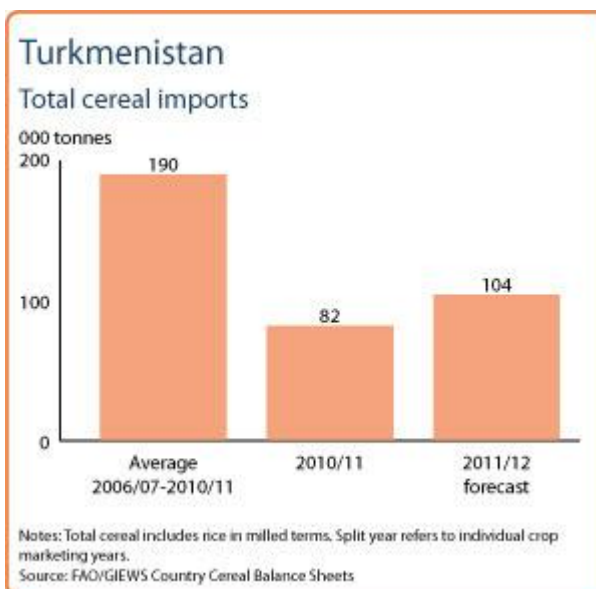
The Government regulates prices of basic foods. The country has large revenue from the export of energy resources which are used to subsidize staple food products through the distribution of a certain volume of wheat flour to all vulnerable population. However, due to high unemployment, in particular in rural areas, food insecurity persists among low-income groups of the population.



Turkmenistan Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	1 400	1 300	1 450	12
Rice (paddy)	124	128	125	-2
Maize	38	50	38	-24
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	1 594	1 498	1 639	9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 9-November-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2010 crops production increases due to favourable weather and larger plantings
- Around 25 percent of domestic needs in cereals are covered by imports, mainly of wheat
- Government measures to control and subsidize food prices continue, but vulnerable groups in rural areas remains at risk

The 2010 crops production increases due to favourable weather and larger plantings

Crop production in 2010 is forecast to rise as compared to the previous two years, but to remain below the five-year average. Favourable weather and larger plantings have resulted in an increase in cereal output by 24 percent from the previous year. The authorities of the country consistently stimulated cereals production, mainly wheat, which covers around 45-50 percent of the total planted area under all crops. The country produces a significant volume of cotton, which is mostly exported and accounts for about 30 percent of total crop output.

The increased cereals production of about 1.59 million tonnes in 2010 has been achieved by expanding the area planted by 11 percent above the five-year average, but yields per hectare have remained significantly lower compared with the five-year average.

Harvesting of the 2010 cereal crop is almost complete. Meanwhile sowing of winter cereals for harvest in 2011 is ongoing. Favourable weather conditions for winter wheat planting have been observed so far.

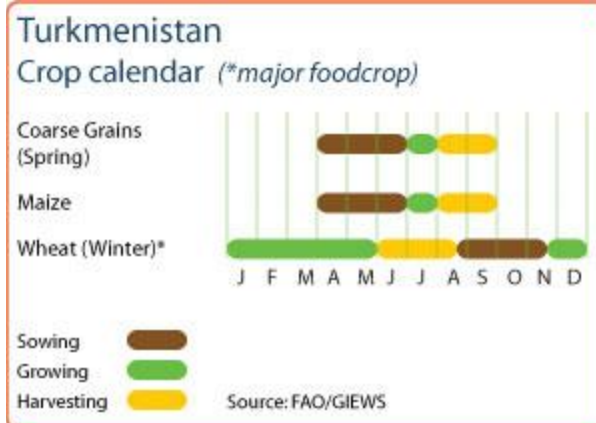
The supply of most inputs required for agriculture production is arranged centrally and controlled by the state authorities. Inputs are imported from USA, Belarus, and Ukraine, but most of the fertilizer requirement is produced inside the country. However, the country suffers from chronic water shortages and soil degradation which cause major problems for farmers and other agriculture producers.

Around 25 percent of domestic needs in cereals are covered by import, mainly of wheat

Turkmenistan is a regular importer of cereals, with domestic production covering about 75 percent of domestic needs in cereals in recent years. The bulk of cereals imports are in the form of wheat also due to the low quality of wheat produced in the country. Wheat imports will cover about 40 percent of wheat consumed as food in the 2010/11 marketing year (July-June). The country has a large revenue from the export of energy resources which are used by the Government to finance the import of needed food supplies.

Food security issues

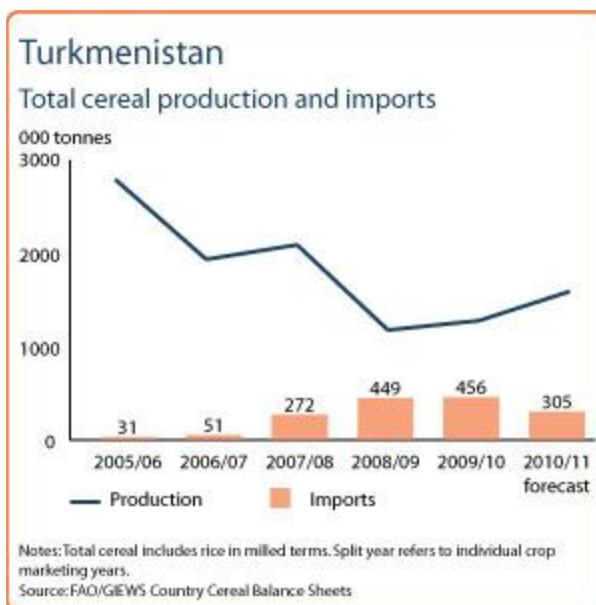
The state authorities regulate the prices on basic foods and provide food subsidies. For food security purposes the Government practices the distribution of a certain volume of wheat flour to all population. The quality of local flour and flour products is still poor and therefore a large



Turkmenistan Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 estimate	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1660	1100	1400	27
Rice (paddy)	124	128	128	0
Barley	38	20	31	55
Others	32	30	32	7
Total	1855	1278	1591	24

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



volume of foodstuff is imported for food consumption. Due to high unemployment and malnutrition in particular in rural areas, food security is at risk especially for vulnerable groups.