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

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.

**Turkmenistan**

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average 2013/14</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19 forecast</th>
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<td>2017/18 forecast</td>
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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).

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

Cereals Imports (000 tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average 2013/14</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19 forecast</th>
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<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>175</td>
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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).
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 1,266,000 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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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.
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 1.2 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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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

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...
insecurity among low-income groups of the population.
**GIEWS Country Brief**

**Turkmenistan**

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 2019 and 2010, 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 subsidy 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.
The 2010 crop 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. Favorable 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. Favorable 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 proportion is imported.
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.