

**ENLARGEMENT – BILATERAL MEETINGS  
WINE**

**Non-exhaustive list of issues and questions to facilitate  
preparations for bilateral meetings**

**COUNTRY: TURKEY**

**A. Technicalities of wine-making**

**1. Which are the most important grape varieties (both *vitis vinifera* and hybrid varieties, indication of ratio between the two)?**

Under the “Communique No.2005/39” published in Official Gazette dated August 11, 2005 and numbered 25903, the varieties are listed as below.

**Grape Varieties for Red Wine:**

- Adakarası
- Bornova Misketi
- Boğazkere
- Cabernet Sauvignon
- Cinsault
- Horozkarası
- Kalecik Karası
- Karasakız
- Öküzgözü
- Papaz Karası
- Pinot Noir
- Sergi Karası
- Syrah
- Merlot

**Grape Varieties for White Wine:**

- Alicante Bouschet
- Dökülgen
- Hasandede
- Kabarcık
- Maccabeu
- Narince
- Chardonnay
- Rumi
- Semillon
- Sultani Çekirdeksiz
- Yapıncak

In addition to the varieties above, the varieties mentioned below are also harvested in Turkey.

**Grape Varieties for Red Wine:  
Wine:**

- Carignan
- Çal Karası
- Gamay
- Grenache

**Grape Varieties for White  
Wine:**

- Beylerce
- Clairette
- Colombard
- Emir

-Karalahana	- Riesling
-Mourvévedre	- Sungurlu
-Pinot Meunier	- Ugni Blanc
-Cabernet Franc	- Vasilaki
- Moltepulciano	- Sauvignon Blanc
-Portugieser	-Chenin
- Sangiovese	-Sylvaner
	-Akdimrit

All the grape varieties mentioned above are *vitis vinifera*.

**2. Do grape varieties need administrative authorisation before planting?**

-No, grape varieties do not need administrative authorisation before planting.

**3. Is grape growing limited to certain areas?**

-No, grape growing is not limited to certain areas.

**4. Which are the permitted oenological practices and treatments for wine?**

There does not exist any special legislation concerning oenological practices, in the form that is regulated by Council Regulation 1493/1999.

Nonetheless, certain additives which are mentioned at the Annex 4 of the concerned Regulation, are contained in the “Turkish Food Codex - Communique on Food Additives Excluding Sweeteners and Colorants” (O.G. No.25324 dated 22/12/2003), that is prepared harmoniously with the 95/2/EC Council Directive.

The issues concerning clarification are regulated with “The Regulation Indicating the Special Characteristics of the Foods and Items and Material Concerning Public Health” (O.G. No.8236 dated 18/12/1952).

Under this Regulation, sweetening with sugar and other sweeteners is not permitted. Considering grape produced in Turkey, wines do not need to be sweetened.

There are limits for SO<sub>2</sub> which are compatible with the limits regulated by EU Regulations.

There are also limits for volatile acidity.

**5. Are these practises covered by a legal act?**

The practices above mentioned are covered by;

“The Regulation Indicating the Special Characteristics of the Foods and Items and Material Concerning Public Health”

“Turkish Food Codex” and its related Communiques.

There is not any other legal act which covers the oenological practices and treatments for wine regulated by EU Regulations.

## **6. Which are the official analytical methods for wine?**

The official analytical methods are stated in the Standard No: 522 - Analysis Methods of Wines- which was published by Turkish Standards Institute (TSI) on 7<sup>th</sup> January, 1976.

Nevertheless, the analytical methods which are compatible with the EC Regulation 1990/2676 “Determining Community Methods for the Analysis of Wines” have been applied by “Tekirdağ Spirit Drinks Plant Laboratory” which is the recognised laboratory for the exports to the EU.

## **7. Which are the recognised laboratories?**

Tekirdağ Spirit Drinks Plant Laboratory is the recognised laboratory for the exports to the EU.

## **B. Classification of wines**

### **1. What are the current quality standards for wines?**

-“The Regulation Indicating the Special Characteristics of the Foods and Items and Material Concerning Public Health”

-“Turkish Standard No: 521- Wines”

### **2. What are the wine categories in your country?**

Under –“ The Regulation Indicating the Special Characteristics of the Foods and Items and Material Concerning Public Health” the wine categories are defined as below.

1. Table Wines
  - 1.1. White Wines ( Sec, Semi-sweet)
  - 1.2. Red Wines ( Sec, Semi-sweet)
  - 1.3. Rose Wines ( Sec, Semi-sweet)
2. Wine of overripe grapes
3. Liqueur Wines
4. Sparkling Wines
  - 4.1. Naturel Sparkling Wine
  - 4.2. Aerated Sparkling Wine
5. Mistelles
6. Vermouth

### **3. Is there a specific legislation for wines of higher quality or wines produced in a specified region?**

No, there is no specific legislation for wines of higher quality or wines produced in a specified region.

### **4. Is there an obligatory system for labelling, packaging and presentation of wines?**

There is no specific obligatory system for labelling, packaging and presentation of wines.

General provisions for the labelling, packaging and presentation of foods are also applied to wines. The legislations including these provisions are;

-“ By-law on Turkish Food Codex”.

- Turkish Food Codex-Communique on Labelling Procedures for FoodStuffs for General Labelling and Nutrition Facts which is harmonized with 2000/13/EC, 90/496/EC and 94/54/EC.

-Turkish Food Codex-Communique on Writing -Alc% vol- on Alcoholic Beverages Label which is harmonized with 87/250/EEC.

**5. How is the WTO TRIPS agreement as regards protection of geographical indications implemented? (specific legislation or integrated in the wine or trade mark legislation, ex officio principle, which bodies to monitor and enforce the protection?)**

In Turkey, geographical indications (GIs) are protected under the Decree Law No. 555, which entered into force in 1995. Protection under the Decree Law is based on registration, and it covers all goods in addition to wines and spirits.

GI protection under the Decree Law is in line with the Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement which provides for a stronger protection to wines and spirits. Thus, Turkey provides the same level of protection for all types of goods having a geographical indication, by taking the provisions of TRIPS Article 23 as general requirements for protection.

Responsible authority for GI protection in Turkey:

- Protection of geographical indications, as well as patents, trademarks, designs and integrated layout designs are within the competence of Turkish Patent Institute.

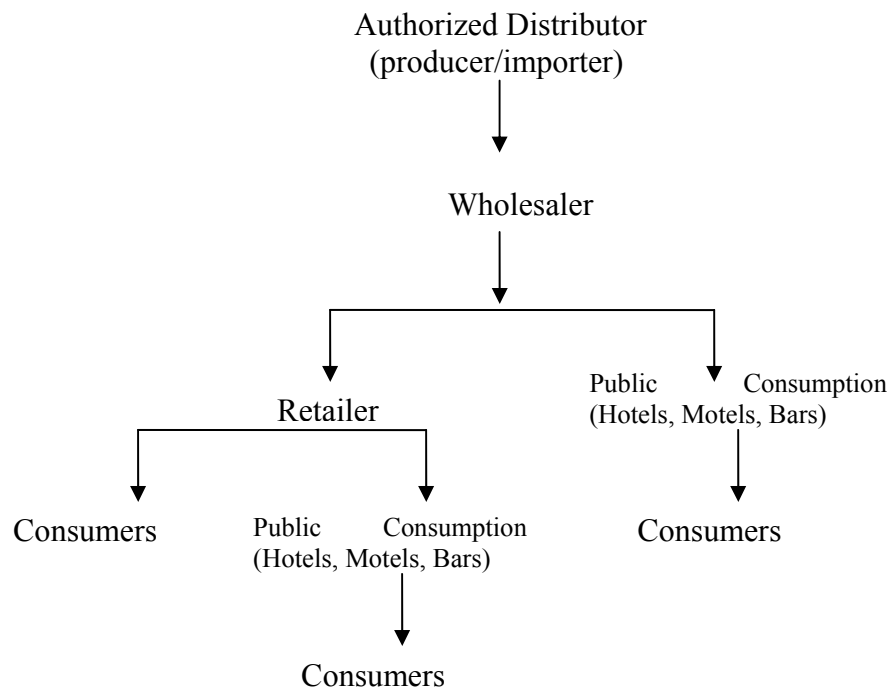
## **C. Markets**

### **1. Which are the most important distribution channels for wine?**

Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK) has issued “Distribution Competence Certificate” to all producers and importers. By this certificate, all producers and importers distribute their own products with their own channels to the suppliers and consumers.

TAPDK has also issued “Sales Certificate” to all wholesalers and retailers.

Distribution channels are shown in the following diagram.



## 2. How is the trade organised?

There is no producer organisation and/or interbranch professional organisations.

## 3. Is there any form of state trading monopoly for wine?

There is no form of state trading monopoly for wine.

## 4. Are there any specific taxes on wine?

There is excise duty on all alcoholic beverages categorized as spirit drinks, wine and beer.

## 5. Is there a price reporting system for wine?

There is no price reporting system.

## D. Trade with third countries:

### 1. Which are the export and import procedures (specific certificates of origin, sanitary certificates, analytical bulletins, licensing system etc.)?

Under the current Import/Export Regimes, no import/export licences are required for wine. Import licenses are only required for the importation of wine under the tariff quotas resulting from bilateral agreements.

Wine is subject to the SPS controls by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. (MARA)

In order to export wine;

- V I 1 certificate is issued by the recognised laboratory and confirmed by TAPDK for the products exported to the EU.
- Health Certificate is issued by MARA.
- EUR1 Movement Certificate is issued by Chambers of Commerce for the products exported to the EU.
- Checking List issued by the producers and approved by Chambers of Commerce. (Gross weight, origin of product etc.)
- Invoice
- And some optional certificates depending on the importer countries request.

In order to import wine;

- “Control Certificate” is issued by MARA. For issuing this certificate Health Certificate, Ingredient List, Proforma Invoice and Analysis Report should be submitted to MARA.
- “Certificate of Compliance for Import” is issued by TAPDK. For issuing this certificate, a copy of Control Certificate issued by MARA, technical specification of the product, a sample label that is written in Turkish, original front and back label of the product should be submitted to TAPDK.

## 2. Which are the import duties for wines?

Customs duties for wine are shown below.

Country Of Origin	Preferential Customs Duty
European Union and EFTA States	50 %
Macedonia	35 %
Romania	50 %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0 %
Israel (Kosher wines)	49.7 %
Other Countries (MFN)	70 %

## 3. Is there financial support for exports?

There is no financial support for exports of wine.

#### 4. Are there wine agreements with other countries?

There are no special wine agreements with other countries.

#### 5. Are there trade preferences?

Wine is subject to following preferential import arrangements:

<b>THE EUROPEAN UNION AND EFTA STATES</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204	Wine	UI	50%

<b>TURKEY-BULGARIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.01.1999)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204 10	Sparkling wine	500 hlt	50%
2204 21	Wine in containers holding 2 litres or less		
2204 29	Other wine		

<b>TURKEY-ISRAEL FREE TRADE AGREEMENT</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
ex 2204 21 79,80,83,84,94,98,99	Ex kosher wines	UI	29% red MFN

<b>TURKEY-ROMANIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.02.1998)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204 10	Sparkling wine	UI	50%
2204 21	Wine	UI	
2204 29	Other wine	UI	

<b>TURKEY-MACEDONIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.09.2000)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, grape must other than that of heading No 2009	UI	50% red mfn

<b>TURKEY-SYRIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Not yet in force)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified grapes; grape must other than that of heading 2009	30.000 lt	35%

<b>TURKEY-TUNISIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.07.2005)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204	Wine of fresh grapes	1.000 hl	50% red MFN

<b>TURKEY-MOROCCO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.01.2006)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, including firtified wines; grape must other than that of heading 2009	10 tonnes	4%

<b>TURKEY-CROATIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.07.2003)</b>			
<b>CN CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUOTA</b>	<b>DUTY</b>
2204	Wine of fresh grapes	3 500 hl	50% red MFN

TURKEY-BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (Entered into force on 01.07.2003)			
CN CODE	DESCRIPTION	QUOTA	DUTY
2204	Wine of fresh grapes	UI	0%

## E. Domestic support

### 1. Are any subsidies offered to wine producers, such as income support, preferential loans, aids for equipment, buildings, infrastructure, support for structural improvements etc.?

-No, there are not any subsidies offered to wine producers.

### 2. Are there indirect subsidies such as guaranteed minimum price levels?

-No, there are no indirect subsidies.

### 3. Are there any partly or wholly publicly financed mechanisms to support prices in place, such as private or public storage or distillation operations?

-No, there are no partly or wholly publicly financed mechanisms to support prices in place.

## F. Administrative and control arrangements

### 1. Which are the Institutions dealing with policy on wine?

-Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK).

-Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA).

-Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade

### 2. Which data on the wine sector are collected?

In order to monitor the firms operating in the market, the belowed data are collected by TAPDK:

- The name and addresses of the domestic and foreign wineries

- The name and addresses of the importers

- An official document approving that there is no tax due and criminal record concerning an infringement of any legislation on alcohol and alcoholic beverages.

In order to monitor the production, the belowed data are collected by TAPDK:

- Capacities of the domestic wineries



- The technical properties of the domestic wineries
- Grape varieties and quantities processed into wine and also the quantity of the wine produced.

In order to monitor the wine placed to the market, the belowed data are collected by TAPDK:

- The monthly data of the quantity of product supplied to the market by the producers and importers in terms of trademarks
- Stocks as liter for the period of three months.

All the data collected by TAPDK are based on the notification of the producers and importers.

The data, which are collected by MARA;

- Name, address and production profiles from producers
- Name, address and quantity of product from importers

### **3. How are areas under vine identified?**

There is no official identification system for areas under vine.

### **4. Does vine growing need authorisation?**

-No, vine growing does not need authorisation.

### **5. Is there a system to follow changes in vineyard areas and density of vines?**

-No, there is no system to follow changes in vineyard areas and density of vines.

### **6. Is there a system to survey the individual producers' harvests and production?**

TAPDK has established a system in which the wine producers notify the quantity of their wine production and the quantity of grape used in their production. However, this system is not enough to survey the individual producers' harvests and production properly.

### **7. Is there a system to follow the movement of wine from producers to consumers?**

TAPDK has established a system in which all importers, producers, wholesalers and retailers are registered.

In order to register the producers and importers, a "Distribution Competence Certificate" and in order to register the wholesalers and retailers, a "Sales Certificate" is issued by TAPDK.

Moreover, the monthly data collected from the producers and importers about the quantity of the products supplied to the market are used to monitor the market by verifying the stock data for the period of 3 months.

### **8. How is the application of the wine legislation controlled?**

TAPDK and MARA are the responsible bodies for the controls of the application of the legislation.

Wine is regulated under the “Law on Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages Law” numbered 4250, “Law on Establishment of Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Market Regulatory Authority” numbered 4733 and the “Decree Law on Production, Consumption and Inspection of Food” numbered 5179 and the secondary legislation that are derived from these laws.

Under the Law No.5179, the official controls of wines related to food safety are being carried out by the provinces, which are authorized by MARA. At the importation stage, Control Certificate issued by MARA is obligatory; approval for placing at the market of wine is given only if the result of the risk based analysis concerning food safety conforms with the legislation.

Under the Law No. 5179, at the working place of food product producers and wholesalers and retailers, the market surveillance and investigation of the products are carried out by MARA; control and investigations are made regularly and proportionate with the risk that the products carry, they are made in cases of complaint and suspicion.

Necessary controls are carried out by TAPDK according to related legislation.

Individuals who are to be in the position of wine production, shall get “facility establishment certificate” and “production certificate” from TAPDK. The “facility establishing certificate” and “production certificate” are given to the applicants that comply with the provisions of the legislation, and prior to the beginning of production, on-site control is carried out by TAPDK experts.

Market control is carried out by making systematic on-site controls and also through the cross-check of the data from TAPDK database with the Undersecretariat for Customs and Ministry of Finance data.

In addition, TAPDK carries out on-site investigation in cases of complaint and suspect to ensure that importers and producers operate in accordance with the relevant legislation.

## ANNEX

**Statistical Information**  
**All quantitative information should cover the years 1998 to 2004**

### 1. Economic importance of the sector:

#### 1.1. share in GDP

Data not available

#### 1.2. Number of people employed in the sector

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector the data given below can be misleading.

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002	2003	2004
Number of people employed	702	653	793	776	761	No data	No data
<b>Source: Turkish Statistics Institute</b>							
* Data for establishments with 10 or more people engaged in private sector and all establishments in public sector							

#### 1.3. Share in total employment

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector the data given below can be misleading.

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002**	2003	2004
Share in total employment in manufacturing industry (%)	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.04	No data	No data
<b>Source: Turkish Statistics Institute</b>							
* Data for establishments with 10 or more people engaged in private sector and all establishments in public sector							

### 2. Elements of balance sheet

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector the data given below can be misleading.

#### 2.1. Production of wine

Wine Production							(liter)
YEARS	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004	2005 **
2204. Wine	No data	No data	No data	No data	17,383,013	31,455,783	22,944,868

**Source: TAPDK** (Sum of the domestic goods supply to the market and exported goods, notified to TAPDK by the producers.)

\*06.06.2003-31.12.2003

\*\*01.01.2005-31.10.2005

## **2.2. Production of grape must**

Data not available.

## **2.3 Wine stocks (private and public)**

The system being established by TAPDK to collect the stock data is based on the notification of the importers and the producers. As the data are not submitted to TAPDK by the importers and the producers properly, to give a certain data of wine stocks could be misleading.

## 2.4 Imports

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector the data given below can be misleading.

### TURKEY'S IMPORTS OF WINE (WINE OF FRESH GRAPES - H.S.2204)

COUNTRY	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005/Jan-Oct	
	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR
FRANCE	72,996	222,010	112,946	390,633	62,971	211,679	42,713	40,540	19,804	67,895	30,507	51,005	177,389	328,113	200,566	487,977
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	230	517					38,763	40,503								
NETHERLANDS					16,092	29,204										
GERMANY	33,637	47,601	35	279	2,433	676	1,149	869			13,475	14,805	986	8,716		
ITALY	66,767	115,735	25,141	76,195	75,478	44,064	20,211	20,755	32,525	25,340	36,636	46,122	268,167	648,737	213,916	591,497
U.K.	476	1,380					4,545	3,211	9,675	20,977						
GREECE	892	5,150														
PORTUGAL							919	1,310								
SPAIN	1,127	2,860	2,564	1,514	510	1,622	25,016	22,202	1,454	4,284			56,063	86,150	58478	98953
BELGIUM-EMBOURG									9,162	17,599	20106	39556				
AUSTRIA	304	1,013													26,317	61,312
SWITZERLAND	179	639														
HUNGARY			3,650	7,927												
ROMANIA					8,645	6,667							30,222	75,152	3,038	6,874
BULGARIA					11,250	12,093			7,350	4,738			94,607	90,393	69,224	88,199

MOLDAVIA							79	16					42,973	58,716	115,626	135,907
GEORGIA													8,058	11,596	13,230	17,220
SOUTH AFRICAN REP.			1,342	1,456									12,600	17,561	9,450	21,143
U.S.A.	11,833	14,771	8,500	4,178	38,171	34,940			8,500	6,375	1,647	2,032	21,804	53,213	24,359	40,273
CANADA	17	12							80	226						
BRASIL					670	1,352										
CHILI	2,757	6,193							7,740	6,540	13,860	6,020	89,897	107,591	128,364	192,919
URUGUAY	140	312														
ARGENTINA	6,310	4,967							6,453	7,404			15,600	18,752	21,1379	20,276
ISRAEL	107	90							1,812	1,296						
SOUTH KOREA									93	1,698						
JAPAN	29	66														
AUSTRALIA	11,933	9,822	14,676	12,015	45	89	24,225	17,425	16,749	20,342			33,750	44,886	540	2,282
NEW ZEALAND															3,816	22,418
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209,734</b>	<b>433,138</b>	<b>168,854</b>	<b>494,197</b>	<b>216,265</b>	<b>342,386</b>	<b>160,455</b>	<b>152,199</b>	<b>121,397</b>	<b>184,714</b>	<b>116,231</b>	<b>159,540</b>	<b>852,116</b>	<b>1,549,576</b>	<b>888,303</b>	<b>1,787,250</b>

Source: Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade

## 2.5 Exports

### TURKEY'S EXPORTS OF WINE (WINE OF FRESH GRAPES - H.S.2204)

COUNTRY	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005/Jan-Oct	
	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR	LITER	DOLLAR
FRANCE	954,887	2,687,572	329,803	2,325,698	1,731,144	1,161,589	1,216,339	657,958	4,730,653	1,017,235	1,420,868	497,464	134,560	283,481	70,317	160,838
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	1,412,325	1,610,948	1,266,760	1,360,526	1,376,825	1,351,966	1,130,960	1,104,199								
NETHERLANDS	20,304	30,973	47,125	65,576	59,209	95,111	50,850	69,816	57,952	69,196	39,294	85,243	25,740	65,910	24,004	59,909
GERMANY	1,470,77	2,387,501	1,600,019	2,509,674	1,503,518	2,094,554	1,208,631	1,696,416	1,153,020	1,725,796	1,158,524	2,163,717	971,879	2,234,604	1,015,230	2,012,893
ITALY			190	151	43	42	262,009	316,280					4,032	11,222		
U.K.	25,674	29,382	124,328	136,781	254,229	365,201	293,727	461,050	291,130	426,878	304,740	559,790	396,402	757,749	311,678	571,393
IRELAND			510	1,400	124	347	250	1,258	584	1,024	772	958	1,147	1,992		
DANEMARK	34,500	40,544	35,850	34,792	67,476	39,895	27,900	18,180	18,090	16,563	46,416	83,513	26,670	52,920	33,590	57,745
GREECE	1,543	2,312	237	688	361	918			380	1,002						
PORTUGAL	1,384	2,432	19	19	18	16	24	19								
SPAIN	12	12			14	5			162	1,569			8,463	29,491		
BELGIUM									1,096,511	1,415,269	1,016,481	2,096,801	1,345,209	1,966,720	1,021,388	1,467,289
NORWAY	33,200	18,246	49,993	23,017	22,620	9,360	24,975	12,106	28,120	10,234	25,075	13,023	5,640	22,558		

SWEDEN	73,560	32,770	49,930	21,181	49,694	18,625	25,280	8,902	12	176						
FINLAND					11,672	15,593	1,590	3,617	5,090	15,305	6,228	18,703	11,383	17,734		
AUSTRIA	22,350	26,613	7,200	14,124	15,373	18,795	19,100	25,404	24,290	35,590	20,380	43,631	40,925	85,520	15,390	49,929
SWITZERLAND	7,470	14,086	22,260	32,105	11,350	17,911	18,465	28,919	29,226	54,760	22,076	53,556	29,448	82,573	23,267	45,545
MALTA							72	559								
POLAND					1.350	2.841	2.020	4.717	22.500	5.738						
CZECH REPUBLIC			19	25			30	19								
HUNGARY					45	38										
ALBANIA							1.053	2.025								
BELORUSSIA			177,268	61,760	15	16	393	2,029								
MOLDAVIA					39	32										
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	48	24	122	81	22	31										
AZERBEIJAN	30,578	28,685	10,885	14,699	7,200	14,000	11,771	26,131	11,400	20,160	18,990	45,095	42,650	108,800	8,550	21,690
KAZAKHSTAN	22,780	49,935			19,699	40,144			900	846	2,970	20,374				
TURKMENISTAN	95,371	63,135	218	165	9,155	6,212										
UZBEKISTAN															100	141
TADJICKSTAN	6,020	19,034														
KIRGHIZSTAN	9,569	7,833					2,250	1,328			630	599				
CROATIA					943	4,056										



SERBIA-MONTENEGRO			1,200	2,913													
EGYPT					542	2,224											
CENTRAL AF.REP.					10,845	18,055											
ETHYOPIA					296	1,971											
U.S.A.	70,761	95,237	96,720	107,577	147,566	161,781	32,034	67,488	176,631	245,474	74,070	263,802	136,250	287,933	97,640	229,021	
CANADA					23,522	25,289											
KUBA					1,403	2,575											
ANTÍGUA-BERMUDA							18	56									
COLOMBIA							24	24									
VENEZUELLA					24	19											
BRASIL									270	757							
ARGENTINE					9	12	794	1,886									
LEBANON					688	1,860											
SYRIA																378	2,122
IRAQ											10,238	31,980	15,354	42,527	3,859	38,849	
JORDAN					148	284	377	1,537									
U.A.E.									144	192						2,520	8,575
INDIA	155	212	25	28	10	8	6	12									

THAILAND			12	12					1,220	577	2,970	1,513	180	1,754	158	554
INDONESIA	1,135	1,273			1,647	5,177	11,460	6,032	3,040	1,242	9,380	3,796	126	1,166		
MLAYSIA									90	120	49	600				
SINGAPORE			575	1,336	3	4	162	955			90	801	135	660	1,438	4,261
P.R.CHINA					256	1,360	550	562	324	1,408	1,400	1,300				
SOUTH KOREA									1,610	1,141	1,850	1,007				
JAPAN	88,549	121,940	88,528	145,541	53,102	82,304	78,330	114,177	59,451	87,186	75,015	124,677	48,250	91,846	34,690	82,477
THAIWAN	148	281	1,840	1,381	1,500	1,007										
HONG-KONG			105	156			2,283	3,286	90	537	3,450	4,567			110	115
AUSTRALIA	2,194	1,624	708	566	25	19	700	600	1,170	960	4,620	4,290			23,293	16,451
NEW ZEALAND											6,750	16,884	10,350	15,643		
OTHER					3,363	6,871	4,729	17,323	10,035	15,893	15,120	29,132				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,807,937</b>	<b>7,817,292</b>	<b>4,334,196</b>	<b>7,380,609</b>	<b>5,867,767</b>	<b>6,132,084</b>	<b>4,833,169</b>	<b>5,230,017</b>	<b>8,283,758</b>	<b>6,117,711</b>	<b>4,795,680</b>	<b>7,302,747</b>	<b>4,062,539</b>	<b>7,861,297</b>	<b>3,554,835</b>	<b>6,890,424</b>

Source: Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade

## 2.6 Human consumption (total)

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector the data given below can be misleading.

YEARS								( liter)
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004	2005 **.	
2204. Wine	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	15,821,623	28,895,802	21,741,226	
<b>Source: Data of TAPDK</b> (Sum of the domestic goods and imported goods, supplied to the domestic market) *06.06.2003-31.12.2003 **01.01.2005-31.10.2005 (Data of TAPDK are based on the notification of the producers and importers).								

## 2.7 Industrial uses (vinegar, grape juice etc):?

Data not available.

## 3. External trade

### 3.1. Imports, broken down by main origins

See above table under 2.4.

### 3.2. Exports, broken down by main destinations

See above table under 2.5.

## 4. Wine potential

### 4.1. Area under vine, (broken down by area for quality wine and area for table wine if these categories are applied)

Not available.

### 4.2. Area under vine in production (same break down)

Not available.

### 4.3. Area under vine for commercial production

Not available.

### 4.4. Average yield per hectare (national and per wine region)

Not available.

## 5. Wine holdings

### 5.1. Number of holdings

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered holdings is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector the data given below can be misleading.

	2000	2001*	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of the wine producers	12	13	55	50	51	61
<p><b>Source: 2000-2002 data of Turkish Statistics Institute</b> (Data for establishments with 10 or more people engaged in private sector and all establishments in public sector)</p> <p>*Data of the general industrial and business establishment census.</p> <p><b>2003-2005 data of TAPDK</b></p>						

### 5.2. Size classes of holdings

Capacity	Less than 100.000 litres/year	Between 100.000- 500.000 litres/year	Between 500.000– 1.000.000 liters/year	More than 1.000.000 liters/year
Number of Firms	7	30	6	18

**Source: 2005 data of TAPDK**