**Agricultural Pricing & Export Trends – Turkey vs. India Report (2013–2024)**

**1. Introduction**

**This report compares agricultural price dynamics and export trends in Turkey and India from 2013 to 2024. It focuses on how domestic pricing, global trade, and policy choices have shaped the agricultural sectors in both countries.**

**2. Data Summary**

**Turkey**

* **Price Data: Monthly agricultural price indices (2016–2023) for wheat, cereals, forestry, and crops.**
* **Exports: Country-level annual export data (2013–2024); major partners include Germany, USA, UK, Iraq.**

**India**

* **Price Data: Daily modal prices in USD/ton for key commodities like wheat, maize, and onions.**
* **Exports: Commodity-level data (e.g., rice, wheat, onions, spices); sourced from FAOSTAT and trade records.**

**3. Export Trends & Key Insights**

**🟩 Turkey**

* **Export Growth: Total exports grew from ~$161B (2013) to ~$262B (2024), a 62% increase.**
* **Top Trade Partners: Germany, USA, UK, and Iraq show consistent demand.**
* **Post-2021 Surge: Exports spiked significantly after 2020, aided by global recovery and stronger trade terms.**
* **Olive Oil Exports: Notable increase in 2023 — aligned with sharp price hikes, signaling strong foreign demand.**
* **Impact on Prices: Rising exports (especially in olive oil and cereals) have contributed to domestic inflation.**

**🟦 India**

* **Export Composition: Major commodities include rice, wheat, spices, and onions. India is a global leader in rice and spice exports.**
* **Onion Volatility: Frequent export bans due to domestic price surges (e.g., 2019) cause sharp fluctuations in trade.**
* **Stable Commodities: Wheat and maize exports have remained relatively steady, reflecting balanced supply.**
* **Policy-Driven: Government uses exports as a tool to control inflation and ensure domestic food security.**

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| **4. Comparative Insights** |
| | **Aspect** | **Turkey** | **India** | | --- | --- | --- | | **Export Timeline** | **2013–2024, detailed by country** | **Commodity-focused, less consistent time granularity** | | **Export Trend** | **Consistent growth, especially post-2020** | **Volatile; export bans affect consistency** | | **Policy Role** | **Minimal restrictions; market-driven exports** | **High intervention during price surges** | | **Price-Export Link** | **Rising prices often follow export growth** | **Prices dictate whether exports are allowed** | | **Trade Stability** | **Strong bilateral trade (Germany, USA)** | **Unstable, especially for sensitive crops (onion)** | | **Key Products** | **Olive oil, cereals, industrial-agri mix** | **Rice, wheat, onions, spices** | |

**5. Conclusions**

* **Turkey shows strategic export growth and price responsiveness to global demand — but this may elevate domestic food prices.**
* **India focuses on protecting domestic affordability, using policy tools like export bans — ensuring internal stability at the cost of export momentum.**
* **Both countries face trade-offs between export revenue and domestic affordability.**

**6. Recommendations**

* **India: Develop export-friendly policies that allow flexibility during inflation without full bans — e.g., export quotas or minimum buffer stock.**
* **Turkey: Monitor export-driven inflation in staple crops and invest in value-added agriculture (e.g., packaged olive oil, organic grains).**
* **Future Work: Link export data with production levels to assess whether trade growth is sustainable or depleting domestic reserves.**