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Report Name: Tree Nuts Annual

Country: Ukraine

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Report Category: Tree Nuts

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Report Highlights:

Post projects Ukraine's walnut production decreasing to 95,500 metric tons (MT) for marketing year (MY) 2022/23 based on a combination of suboptimal weather conditions and some production areas in Russian occupied areas. Exports were slow for two consecutive marketing years (MY) in a row: MY2020/21 – because of quality issues and administrative barriers by Turkey; and MY2021/22 – due to constrained logistics stemming from Russia's invasion. Domestic consumption is expected to decrease for MY2021/22 and remain the same level for MY2022/23 as result of Russian invasion. Although, some of the drop in consumption might be partially compensated by the observed decrease for imported tree nuts (predominantly almonds and cashews) and expected decrease in prices for home-grown walnuts. A drop in domestic prices is expected based on large walnut stocks accumulated on the market due to reduced exports.

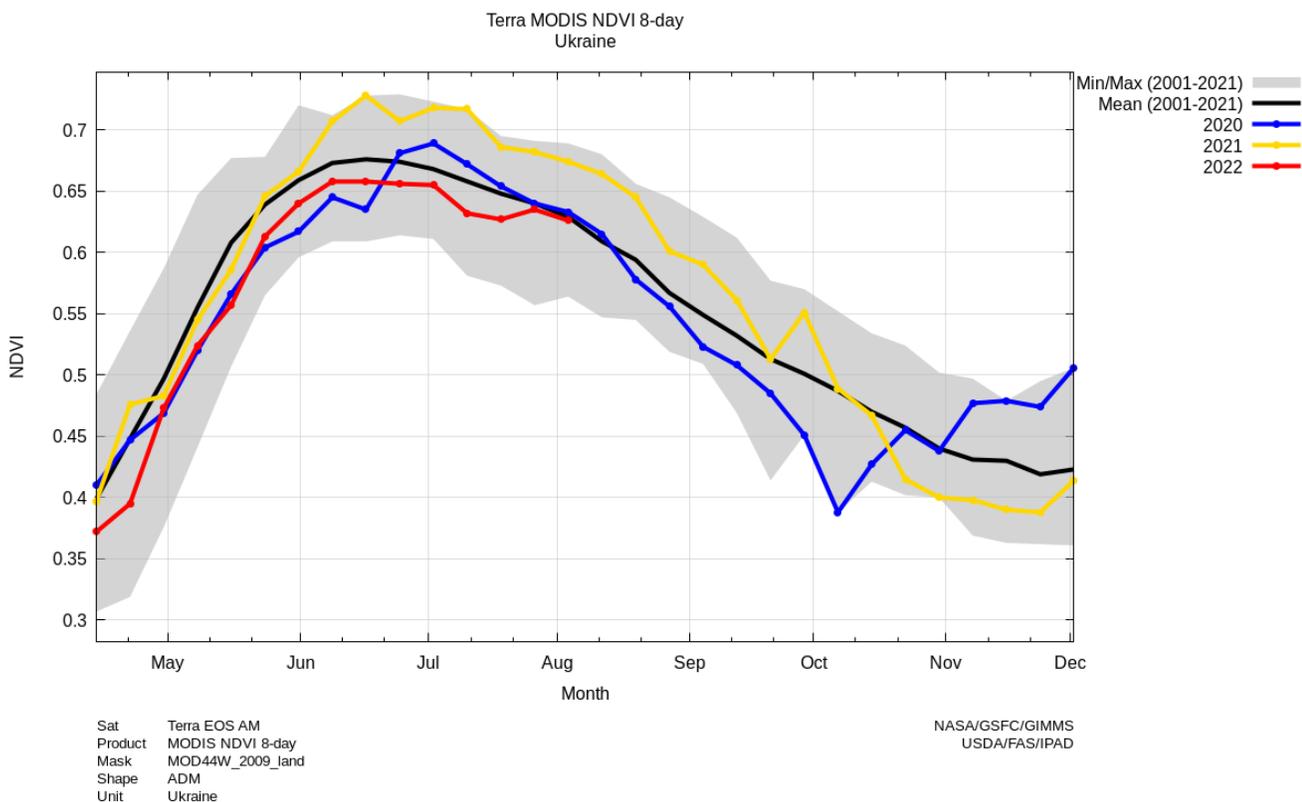
Commodities:

Walnuts, In shell Basis

Production:

Walnut production area in Ukraine is forecast at 15,700 hectares (ha) for MY2022/23, a 13 percent decrease compared to the previous year's estimated 18,100 ha. MY2022/23 production area is forecast to decrease as certain areas of the Donetsk, Zaporozhe, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and Kherson regions were occupied by Russia when it invaded Ukraine in February 2022.

Below is a graph that depicts the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), a standardized measure of healthy vegetation. High NDVI values indicate healthier vegetation and higher yields. Low NDVI values indicate low yields or no vegetation. Based on the year-to-year comparison of NDVI for Ukraine, presented below, FAS Kyiv has concluded that growing conditions between May and August 2022 were below average and somewhat similar to the ones observed for MY2020/21.



Based on the abovementioned yield assumptions, Post forecasts the MY2022/23 volume of walnut production at 95,500 MT, a 17 percent decrease compared to the MY2021/22 estimate.

Ukrainian farmers produced 115,400 MT of walnuts for calendar year (CY) 2021, according to data by the State Statistical Service of Ukraine (SSSU). Post accepts this as the production number for MY2021/22.

The majority of all walnuts harvested in Ukraine are produced by individuals or small private family farms, harvesting trees on their land or in the vicinity of their farms. This category of producers is not typically concerned with the application of fertilizers and agrochemicals and uses manual labor for the harvesting and shelling of walnuts. Harvested walnuts are typically sold to intermediaries, who assemble batches designated for export. The production area farmed in this manner has decreased in the last several years. In 2015, over 95 percent of the Ukrainian total walnut production area was on small, private, family farms. By 2021, these farms represented around 74 percent of total Ukrainian walnut production area. Post predicts this downward trend in walnut production on family farms will continue in the medium to long-term due as ageing trees are losing their productivity and being chopped down. However, it should be noted that family farms still enjoy a dominant position in terms of production volumes as they hold an absolute majority of the bearing trees compared to industrial growers – almost 94 percent in 2021.

Since 2009, Ukrainian farmers have been developing walnut orchards for commercial purposes. The average size of these commercial orchards ranges from 20 ha to 50 ha. Some regions, especially in central and southern Ukraine, require irrigation to secure expected yields, while orchards in the northern part of Ukraine may experience lower yields because of the cooler climate.

The current growth in commercial production farms can be attributed to continued state financial support for orchard and berry producers (please refer to the Policy Section for more details) and the opening up of the agricultural land market in Ukraine (see next paragraph). Industry reports confirm this growth trend in commercial farms for walnut production. The reports note that farmers are investing in the development of high-yield commercial orchards consisting of multiple walnut varieties, are installing irrigation systems, and are applying fertilizers.

According to SSSU's data, commercial growers planted around 753 ha of the new walnut orchards for CY2021. In southern Ukraine, seedlings could be planted in autumn, but in northern Ukraine, it is still advisable to plant in spring to avoid winter frost damage for newly planted trees. Walnuts are normally harvested from the end of September through the end of October. The initial investment required to establish an orchard ranges from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per ha.

According to SSSU, the production area of commercially grown walnut trees was 4,600 ha for CY2021, a 12-percent decrease from the previous year. Given the limited number of companies involved in walnut production in Ukraine, this might have happened due to two reasons. First, one or two producers may have gone out of business or changed their ownership, which resulted in a discontinued submission of statistical data to SSSU on their production areas as well as production volumes. Second, some of the producers may have decided to refresh their existing orchards. According to the industry experts, the main body of existing industrial walnut orchards were planted 8-12 years ago, with seedlings that would reach the full potential only after 10 years from planting. New walnut orchards can be expected to become fully productive four to five years after initial planting. FAS Kyiv notes that improvements of

plant genetics may make walnut production more appealing for new companies that are currently considering entry into this business.

Land Ownership

On April 30, 2020, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Land Law 2178-10 ([in Ukrainian](#)), paving the way for the buying and selling of agricultural lands in Ukraine, although with some limitations at the initial stage. The Land Market became functional on July 1, 2021, but only for private individuals. The maximum ownership is limited at 100 ha per person. Legal entities, such as companies, will be allowed to purchase land in 2024 and the ownership limit for legal entities is set at 10,000 hectares. FAS Kyiv expects that the ability to legitimately secure land ownership could further boost the interest of Ukrainian farmers in the development of orchards, including walnuts.

On the flip side, an explosive growth of walnut production brings competition: according to industry sources, profit margins continue to slide down. In addition, a reduction in exports (see Trade section for more details) are forcing industrial producers to branch out into processing and packing. According to recent media report ([in Ukrainian](#)), one of the industrial growers, which is farming 91 hectares of trees, has purchased tree shaker and harvester in order to speed up harvesting and be less dependent of hired workforce. This one of the signs that Ukrainian walnut farmers start perceiving it as their primary business.

Farm Management

Producers prefer Ukrainian origin seedlings. However, due to increased demand and the inability of local seedling producers to meet the higher demand, some new seed varieties are imported from neighboring countries, like Moldova and Belarus, which feature similar growing conditions. Some growers are experimenting with imported seedling varieties to gain a competitive advantage in yield and quality. The Ukrainian State Registry of Plant Varieties ([in Ukrainian](#)) currently lists approximately 38 different varieties of walnuts in 2022, allowing commercial growers to pick and choose varieties that are commercially sustainable in their area.

Most of Ukraine's individual walnut producers do not treat trees for diseases. However, with more commercial walnut production coming online and taking over poorly managed and aging orchards, these newly established commercial producers are reportedly paying greater attention to production technologies (beyond irrigation) to increase growing efficiencies. For example, these growers are conducting research into ideal growing areas, investing in nurseries to improve genetic stock, and applying fertilizers and pesticides to their orchards.

Sorting is predominantly done manually to ensure quality and consistency of the product batches. Walnut production in Ukraine is still mostly a labor-intensive business, with the majority of walnuts harvested by hand or rudimentary nut picking devices in family farms used by the previous generation of growers. According to the industry sources, family farms are known for the unstable quality of their product, which pushes them into the low-level segment among foreign buyers.

According to industry reports, commercial walnut production yields have increased as well as the quality of their product. The majority of farmers did not initially consider installing shelling equipment at the stage when they were establishing their orchards. This was because they were relying on the

opinions of suppliers of walnut seedlings, who were promising unrealistically high prices for in-shell walnuts to benefit their own sales. This ended up with commercial growers competing with family farms, which naturally had lower production costs, and thus could sustain lower asking prices in the in-shell walnut market.

Recognizing the price spread between shelled and in-shell walnuts (see Walnut Export Prices Graph in Trade section), the most advanced walnut producers started purchasing a wide range of equipment allowing them to shell and pack their product to avoid competition at the crowded, low-end in-shell market. The latest trend is that farmers started applying for long-term banking credits to establish vertically integrated production clusters that include an orchard, a processing facility with a packaging unit, and a certified quality control lab. For example, a walnut producer received a \$15 million credit payable within 7 years issued by the state-owned UkrExim Bank ([in Ukrainian](#)) in 2021.

Another part of the business for commercial growers is walnut wood, which is used for local furniture manufacture. Additionally, some wood is exported. In order to harvest wood, commercial walnut growers plant additional trees during orchard development, which are chopped down for lumber after a few years.

Other products related to walnut value-added production are treated leaves for medicinal use and walnut (green/young nut) preserves. In recent years, Ukrainian consumers' demand for walnut oil is increasing, primarily from EU importers. There is also some domestic demand for walnut oil as a key ingredient in the premium segment of natural cosmetic products.

Consumption:

Post estimates walnut consumption at around 30,000 MT both for MY2022/23 and MY2021/22, both of these estimates are nine percent lower than the MY2019/20 estimate, which could be considered as pre-conflict baseline for walnut consumption in Ukraine.

The reduction of consumption numbers both for MY2022/23 and MY2021/22 is based on the following factors:

- physical drop in numbers of Ukrainian consumers due to refugee stream out of the country, casualties of war, etc.
- walnuts are not a staple food in Ukraine; thus, their consumption levels closely mirror the fluctuations of disposable incomes in Ukraine. The [“War in the Region” Report by the World Bank](#) suggests that Ukraine's GDP will shrink by 45 percent in 2022 and upper middle-income poverty rate would grow to around 20 percent for 2022 (compared to 1.8 percent in 2021) and stay at over 18 percent for 2023.

The two factors that could counterbalance drop in consumption, include:

- large ending stocks of unsold walnuts both for MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 (see relevant section below) driving down domestic prices. Another factor is that some of walnuts stocked domestically might be inferior quality and cannot meet the demands of foreign buyers (see Trade

section). Under these circumstances walnut farmers and exporters might be willing to discount in order to sell some of their stocks on the domestic market;

- a drop of imports for expensive tree nuts from abroad (see Trade section) will be partially substituted by domestic walnuts, especially taking into account the price argument mentioned above.

Ukrainians consume walnuts in their everyday diets. It is a common ingredient in dessert-type dishes and in local cuisine. Walnuts are often consumed raw as well as slightly roasted. Walnut oil has become a niche product. Cold-pressed oil is highly valued for its nutritional value. Industrial walnut oil production is on the rise in Ukraine in recent years.

Walnuts are often sold in bulk in farmers' markets in Ukraine (both shelled and in-shell). Local food stores prefer to carry pre-packaged walnuts. However, in this case, the price of walnuts is only slightly lower than that of almonds or cashews, often considered by Ukrainian consumers as premium-quality nuts. Despite this similarity in price for packaged walnuts, consumers continue to view walnuts as lower-priced. Many Ukrainians have walnut trees in their backyards that provide sufficient annual supplies for a family. Thus, local consumers are not keen on purchasing packaged walnuts (relative to other tree nuts, where demand for packaged nuts is greater). Ukrainian consumers do purchase almonds and other imported tree nuts on occasion, but the locally grown walnuts and hazelnuts are the 'go to' nuts they prefer when it comes to day-to-day food choices.

Another market segment of walnut buyers in Ukraine is the confectionary industry. Producers of chocolates, sweets, desserts, bakery products, and snacks are the most reliable users of walnuts in the local market.

Trade:

Walnut exports are forecast at 95,000 MT for MY2022/23, a 57-percent increase compared to the MY2021/22 estimate (around 60,400 MT). It is valid under the assumption that logistics improve, as well as Ukrainian exporters will be willing to accept a lower price to decrease their stocks.

Ukraine's walnut exports are usually concentrated from October through May. In May, walnuts from the southern hemisphere become available on the world market, thus curbing demand and sales of Ukrainian products, particularly to European markets.

In MY2021/22 Ukrainian walnut exporters suffered logistical issues, predominantly because of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The lockdown of Ukrainian marine ports immediately triggered long line-ups of trucks and trains on Ukraine's Eastern borders as all agricultural commodities (predominantly grains and oilseeds) were needed to be transshipped solely across the EU's border. At the time of the report writing the Ukraine-controlled Black Sea ports were back in business via an agreement between Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Nations. The ability to move out bulk commodities through the ports will remove strain from rail and truck logistics, leaving more bandwidth for moving other agricultural commodities, including walnuts.

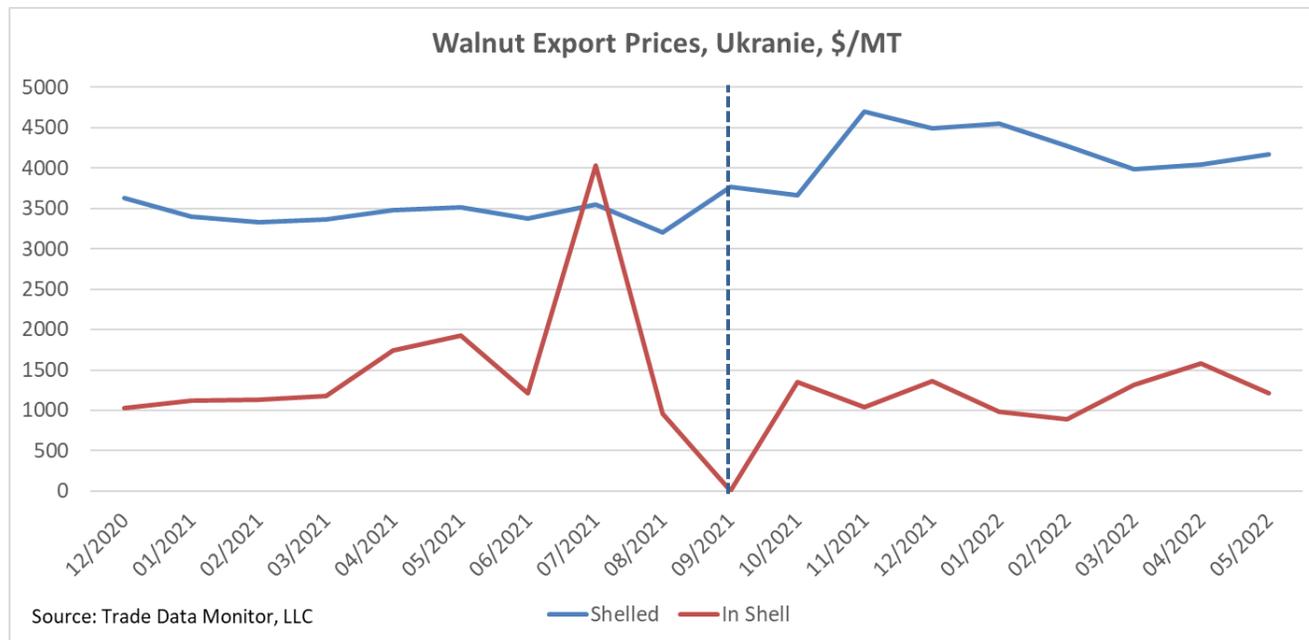
The vast majority of Ukrainian walnuts are exported shelled. Ukraine exported over 21,500 MT of shelled walnuts from September 2021 through May 2022, an eight percent decrease from the same months of the preceding year. Out of this volume, 15,300 MT was

supplied to the European Union, similar to the same months of the preceding year. There was a drop of exports to Turkey to 1,400 MT, (a 23-percent decrease), Azerbaijan to 1,200 MT, (a 23-percent decrease), and Belarus to 226 MT (a 75-percent decrease).

In-shell exports of walnuts totaled 5,700 MT from September 2021 through May 2022, a 34-percent decrease from the same months of the preceding year. The main markets were Turkey with 2,200 MT (a 55-percent decrease) and Iraq with 1,200 MT (a 16-percent increase).

It should be noted that MY2020/21 was a disastrous year for Ukrainian exporters. Exports dropped both for shelled walnuts (a 27-percent decrease from the previous MY) and in-shell (a 58-percent decrease). Trade data suggests a 78-percent drop for shelled and 68 percent – for in-shell exports to Turkey for MY2020/21 compared to the previous MY.

The drop in export to Turkey was the result of several factors that prevented Ukraine from efficiently competing both price- and quality-wise for Turkish market. First, Turkey, being the second-largest importer of Ukrainian walnuts, raised its import tariff for walnuts as well as minimum walnut prices (in-shell walnut - 3,500 USD/MT and shelled walnut 6,500 USD/MT) for tax purposes – see [GAIN Report TU2021-0003](#) for more details. These minimum prices, as well above the average export prices by Ukraine, made Ukrainian exports Turkey less competitive.



Secondly, according to the industry sources, CY 2020 walnut harvest was of a lower quality due to a lack of moisture in the ground. This coincided with a sluggish demand caused by COVID-19 pandemic making walnut importers pickier in terms quality.

Thirdly, Ukrainian exporters still have not been able to form large exportable batches with a consistent quality. Traditionally, Ukraine exports shelled walnuts in halves, while the global market currently demands smaller walnut fractions. This demand is actively met by Ukraine's competitors, including the United States, China, and Chile resulting a loss of the market share.

According to industry experts, the average conversion rate between shelled to in-shell walnuts in Ukraine ranges between 33-38 percent. It is expected that this ratio will improve in the future with greater development of commercial production. Conversion rates for the recently established walnut orchards average around 55 percent. However, the share of these plantations is still relatively small, so the impact on the national average is minimal.

Ukraine usually does not import any substantial volumes of walnuts due to the strong domestic production that exceeds domestic consumption. MY2020/21 was atypical with 46 MT of shelled walnuts imported from France and Spain. This volume could be attributed to demand from high-end restaurants and specialty confectionary producers that were forced to look for imports due to the low quality of domestic product. The same situation was observed for MY2021/22 (September 2021 through May 2022) as Ukraine has already imported 51 MT of shelled walnuts, predominantly from Hungary. Based on the deteriorating economic situation due to the war, as well as large ending stocks, FAS Kyiv forecasts a minimum level of imports at 25 MT for MY2022/23.

Pre-war growth of incomes for domestic consumers brought domestic walnut production in ever-increasing competition with imported tree nuts. Almost all imported tree nuts were on the upward growth trajectory (see table, Select Imports of Nuts in Ukraine, for more details) for the third year in the row. The only exception is for coconuts, where imports fell for MY2021/22.

Available trade data from September 2021 through May 2022 demonstrated a drop for imported tree nuts from 30 to 50 percent depending on tree nut variety. FAS Kyiv estimates a drop in imported tree nuts for all of MY2021/22, as the war with Russia will inevitably lead to a drop in consumers' incomes. Post expects this downward trend to stretch well into MY2022/23 under a scenario of a prolonged military conflict.

Select Imports of Tree Nuts in Ukraine

HS Code	Description	Unit						% Change Sep 21-May22 to Sep 20-May 21
			MY 2018/19 (Sep 18-Aug 19)	MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)	MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)	Sep 20-May 21	Sep 21-May22	
200819	nuts (other than peanuts (ground-nuts)), and other seeds, including mixtures, prepared or preserved, nesoi	T	3,660	4,860	7,688	6,099	4,353	-28.63
		1000 USD	24,819	32,707	50,812	38,582	32,361	-16.12
080211	almonds, fresh or dried, in shell	T	1,794	2,052	3,474	2,507	1,603	-36.06
		1000 USD	10,870	12,233	17,791	12,755	8,918	-30.08
080132	cashew nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	T	1,090	1,644	2,312	1,785	1,385	-22.41
		1000 USD	7,975	11,680	14,969	11,658	9,263	-20.54
080111	coconuts, dessicated	T	1,642	2,084	2,172	1,898	1,156	-39.09
		1000 USD	2,362	2,907	3,369	2,893	1,964	-32.11
080222	hazelnuts or filberts (corylus spp.) fresh or dried, shelled	T	1,064	1,255	1,427	1,133	738	-34.86
		1000 USD	5,679	7,215	8,242	6,470	4,364	-32.54
080212	almonds, fresh or dried, shelled	T	778	785	1,266	1,021	484	-52.60
		1000 USD	5,012	5,417	7,201	5,924	2,801	-52.71
080119	coconuts, other than dessicated	T	1,107	1,149	932	691	435	-37.05
		1000 USD	1,152	1,233	1,003	778	511	-34.36
080251	pistachios, in shell, fresh or dried	T	91	79	178	145	36	-75.17
		1000 USD	617	559	1,094	856	282	-67.06

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks:

Walnut stocks are difficult to calculate because large quantities are still produced by private family farms that do not report stocks. Unless these products are exported, there is no statistical trace of stocks, or production for that matter. As commercial walnut production develops in Ukraine, growers understand that official national data must be made available in the marketplace.

Given the drop in walnut exports for MY2020/21, as well as lower-than-expected rate of exports for MY2021/22 (see Trade section for more details), FAS Kyiv estimates ending stocks at 36,300 MT for MY2021/22. Post forecasts ending stocks to decrease to 6,800 MT (an 81-percent decrease compared to MY2021/22 estimate) under the assumptions mentioned in both Trade and Consumption sections. FAS Kyiv notes that it is not an uncommon situation for Ukrainian producers/exporters to accumulate large walnut stocks (see the relevant section of [GAIN Report UPI821](#) for more details).

Policy:

Based on Post's research, Ukraine does not have dedicated regulations in place that govern walnut production. In the State Budget for 2022 ([in Ukrainian](#)), the Government of Ukraine allocated 4.4 billion UAH (approximately \$120 million based on the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine) for state financial support of agricultural producers. Post notes that this amount is being split between various industries, including animal producers and processors of agricultural production; financial support to individual farms; partial compensation for the cost of machinery of Ukrainian origin; support to orchards, berry farms, and grape farms; and compensation of interest rate on commercial credits.

The Government of Ukraine maintains Resolution #587 ([in Ukrainian](#)) that includes guidelines for compensation payments to walnut growers (alongside other categories of horticultural, berry, and grapes producers). It is intended to support farmers only through compensation of part of their production costs,

including purchases of planting stocks, irrigation, infrastructure, agricultural machinery, processing and storage equipment. None of these subsidies support export promotion efforts.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

MY2021/22 Post's estimate for beginning stocks is 90 percent higher than USDA's official data, based on arguments discussed in the Consumption section above.

MY2021/22 Post's production estimate is 13 percent lower than USDA's official data, based on SSSU's production estimates discussed in the Production section above.

MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 Post's import estimates are 2.2-fold and two-fold higher, respectively, than USDA's official data based on available trade data included in Trade Statistics section.

MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 Post's export estimates are seven percent and 44 percent lower, respectively, than USDA's official data based on available trade data included in Trade Statistics section.

MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 Post's ending stocks estimates are 90 percent and 37-fold higher, respectively, than USDA's official data based on arguments included in Consumption section above.

For the purpose of this report, PS&D tables are calculated on the basis of in-shell weight by multiplying the weight of shelled walnuts (HS Code: 080232) by 2.34.

It should be noted that, the number of trees included in the PSD is an estimate calculated by FAS Kyiv based on production area as reported by SSSU and multiplied by Post-estimated tree density approximation for both industrial orchards and household trees.

USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Walnuts, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Sep 2020		Sep 2021		Sep 2022	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	0	18700	0	18100	0	15657
Area Harvested (HA)	0	18700	0	18100	0	15657
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	3300	0	3390	0	2932
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	1115	0	905	0	783
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	0	4415	0	4295	0	3715
Beginning Stocks (MT)	540	540	5910	11218	0	36282
Production (MT)	113320	113320	132745	115400	0	95505
Imports (MT)	50	108	25	50	0	25
Total Supply (MT)	113910	113968	138680	126668	0	131812
Exports (MT)	75000	69750	107700	60386	0	95000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	33000	33000	30000	30000	0	30000
Ending Stocks (MT)	5910	11218	980	36282	0	6812
Total Distribution (MT)	113910	113968	138680	126668	0	131812
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Trade Statistics

Walnut (In Shell) Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS Code 080231)

Origin	MY 2018/19 (Sep 18-Aug 19)		MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		% Change MY 2020/21 to MY 2019/20
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	18,814	100.0	20,916	100.0	8,868	100.0	-57.6
Turkey	12,032	64.0	14,815	70.8	4,808	54.2	-67.6
Azerbaijan	1,602	8.5	2,028	9.7	1,436	16.2	-29.2
Iraq	3,213	17.1	2,272	10.9	1,055	11.9	-53.6
Uzbekistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	330	3.7	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	2.2	0.0
Italy	53	0.3	128	0.6	120	1.4	-6.3
Albania	216	1.2	205	1.0	114	1.3	-44.2
Bulgaria	70	0.4	76	0.4	106	1.2	39.5
Algeria	44	0.2	144	0.7	100	1.1	-30.6
Lebanon	126	0.7	0	0.0	88	1.0	0.0
Moldova	10	0.1	91	0.4	82	0.9	-9.9
Romania	30	0.2	122	0.6	76	0.9	-37.5
Jordan	0	0.0	0	0.0	74	0.8	0.0
Turkmenistan	30	0.2	0	0.0	67	0.8	0.0
North Macedonia	77	0.4	140	0.7	44	0.5	-68.7
Serbia	150	0.8	153	0.7	26	0.3	-83.2
Tunisia	11	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.3	0.0
Pakistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.3	0.0
Nepal	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.3	0.0
Libya	33	0.2	0	0.0	22	0.2	0.0
Kazakhstan	0	0.0	87	0.4	12	0.1	-86.5
Belarus	18	0.1	15	0.1	12	0.1	-23.3
Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1	0.0
Sweden	0	0.0	8	0.0	10	0.1	29.8
Poland	20	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	9,900.0
Czech Republic	0	0.0	22	0.1	1	0.0	-95.5
Other	1,079	0.1	609	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Walnut (In Shell) Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 080231)

Origin	Subtotal Sep 2020-May 2021	Subtotal MY 2020/21	Sep 21	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	Subtotal Sep 2021-May 2022	% Share Sep 2021-May 2022 to Sep 2020-May 2021
World	8,586	8,586	0	625	2,460	1,298	338	309	216	192	260	5,698	66.4
Turkey	4,637	4,808	0	218	1,070	495	128	0	63	63	128	2,165	45.0
Iraq	1,055	1,055	0	231	630	155	0	206	0	0	0	1,222	115.8
Azerbaijan	1,436	1,436	0	97	76	129	56	9	0	0	0	367	25.6
Moldova	62	82	0	0	173	89	135	89	113	87	90	776	946.3
Romania	54	76	0	0	171	112	0	0	0	0	0	283	372.4
Uzbekistan	330	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Albania	115	115	0	26	59	66	0	6	0	0	0	157	136.5
Italy	85	120	0	0	72	63	0	0	0	0	0	135	112.5
Kyrgyzstan	197	197	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	11.2
Bulgaria	84	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34	32.1
Lebanon	78	88	0	10	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	37.5
Serbia	26	26	0	14	22	55	0	0	0	0	0	91	350.0
Algeria	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	42	42	94	∞
Spain	0	0	0	0	40	38	0	0	0	0	0	78	∞
Jordan	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Turkmenistan	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	44	44	0	0	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	22	50.0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	43	∞
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	∞
Nepal	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	7	0	0	24	∞
Pakistan	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sweden	10	10	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	140.0
Tunisia	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	∞
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	∞
Libya	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Belarus	12	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	83.3
Croatia	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	∞
Greece	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	∞
Kazakhstan	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Slovakia	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	∞
Poland	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20.0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	∞
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Walnut (In Shell) Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 080231)

Origin	MY 2018/19 (Sep 18-Aug 19)		MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		% Change MY 2020/21 to MY 2019/20
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
_World	121	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Chile	120	98.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
United States	1	1.1	0	100.0	0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Walnut (Shelled) Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS Code 080232)

Origin	MY 2018/19 (Sep 18-Aug 19)		MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		% Change MY 2020/21 to MY 2019/20
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	37,317	100.0	35,900	100.0	26,018	100.0	-27.5
EU 27 Brexit	15,459	41.4	18,072	50.3	17,106	65.7	-5.4
France	3,631	9.7	3,856	10.7	3,111	12.0	-19.3
Turkey	9,994	26.8	8,556	23.8	1,988	7.6	-76.8
Netherlands	918	2.5	1,719	4.8	1,848	7.1	7.5
Azerbaijan	2,300	6.2	1,968	5.5	1,734	6.7	-11.9
Greece	2,471	6.6	2,316	6.5	1,705	6.6	-26.4
Germany	1,114	3.0	1,607	4.5	1,662	6.4	3.4
Romania	1,051	2.8	939	2.6	1,539	5.9	63.9
Poland	79	0.2	325	0.9	1,290	5.0	296.9
Austria	1,096	2.9	1,505	4.2	1,232	4.7	-18.1
Hungary	426	1.1	702	2.0	1,023	3.9	45.8
Czech Republic	436	1.2	715	2.0	942	3.6	31.8
Belarus	917	2.5	846	2.4	922	3.5	8.9
Kazakhstan	124	0.3	760	2.1	749	2.9	-1.5
Iraq	2,413	6.5	1,479	4.1	725	2.8	-51.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	669	1.8	468	1.3	650	2.5	39.0
United Kingdom	78	0.2	360	1.0	640	2.5	77.8
Italy	868	2.3	892	2.5	554	2.1	-37.9
Lithuania	330	0.9	301	0.8	512	2.0	70.0
Bulgaria	1,216	3.3	1,529	4.3	463	1.8	-69.7
Slovenia	559	1.5	476	1.3	387	1.5	-18.7
Moldova	304	0.8	169	0.5	362	1.4	114.0
Croatia	656	1.8	608	1.7	359	1.4	-41.0
Lebanon	1,031	2.8	777	2.2	296	1.1	-61.9
Slovakia	181	0.5	201	0.6	265	1.0	31.4
Montenegro	316	0.9	235	0.7	167	0.6	-28.9
North Macedonia	377	1.0	250	0.7	162	0.6	-35.4
Serbia	181	0.5	164	0.5	152	0.6	-7.1
Albania	74	0.2	117	0.3	116	0.5	-1.0
Georgia	1,311	3.5	515	1.4	108	0.4	-79.1
Armenia	209	0.6	186	0.5	87	0.3	-53.0
Belgium	185	0.5	156	0.4	51	0.2	-67.1
Latvia	0	0.0	20	0.1	50	0.2	150.0
Spain	186	0.5	95	0.3	40	0.2	-57.9
Sweden	0	0.0	12	0.0	30	0.1	149.8
Cyprus	12	0.0	35	0.1	30	0.1	-14.3
Kyrgyzstan	21	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	-2.5
Saudi Arabia	169	0.5	111	0.3	16	0.1	-85.7
Other	1,414	0.04	910	0.03	32	0.00	-96.48

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Walnut (Shelled) Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 080232)

Origin	Subtotal Sep 2020-May 2021	Subtotal MY 2020/21	Sep 21	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	Subtotal Sep 2021-May 2022	% Share Sep 2021- May 2022 to Sep 2020-May 2021
World	23,354	26,018	238	1,227	4,815	4,750	2,320	3,064	2,693	1,513	881	21,501	92.1
EU 27 Brexit	15,228	17,105	201	740	3,811	3,588	1,712	1,981	1,905	801	551	15,290	100.4
France	2,702	3,111	0	40	393	824	499	600	460	175	133	3,124	115.6
Greece	1,675	1,706	0	132	898	436	40	303	125	60	20	2,014	120.2
Turkey	1,840	1,989	22	46	140	65	121	218	395	284	120	1,411	76.7
Netherlands	1,491	1,848	6	52	224	348	247	229	75	58	20	1,259	84.4
Romania	1,478	1,541	5	47	330	232	77	161	392	164	113	1,521	102.9
Azerbaijan	1,540	1,733	0	191	142	133	197	319	106	61	41	1,190	77.3
Germany	1,473	1,661	71	40	242	176	167	87	80	0	41	904	61.4
Poland	1,220	1,291	0	89	270	206	106	154	111	46	40	1,022	83.8
Czech Republic	755	943	65	91	295	220	64	132	155	97	61	1,180	156.3
Austria	972	1,233	46	28	179	192	200	147	37	41	0	870	89.5
Hungary	916	1,023	0	107	209	201	91	21	148	47	21	845	92.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	590	650	0	40	123	237	49	83	106	124	22	784	132.9
Belarus	902	920	5	33	67	48	29	44	0	0	0	226	25.1
Italy	475	555	0	40	120	182	101	51	20	12	52	578	121.7
Croatia	348	357	0	18	192	335	1	7	32	5	0	590	169.5
Iraq	680	725	0	20	54	71	22	33	0	0	0	200	29.4
Kazakhstan	748	748	0	27	42	41	22	24	0	0	0	156	20.9
Bulgaria	443	465	0	22	137	42	86	47	55	42	0	431	97.3
United Kingdom	540	640	0	20	20	50	10	20	20	0	0	140	25.9
Slovenia	349	387	7	10	62	144	22	3	75	33	30	386	110.6
Moldova	321	361	0	21	81	41	42	41	0	41	37	304	94.7
Lithuania	512	513	0	0	80	20	10	0	20	0	0	130	25.4
Lebanon	267	297	0	34	44	66	22	44	0	57	0	267	100.0
Georgia	85	107	0	0	22	148	24	24	42	83	51	394	463.5
North Macedonia	100	162	0	33	77	62	0	21	53	0	41	287	287.0
Slovakia	232	264	1	24	66	0	0	20	41	0	0	152	65.5
Montenegro	146	167	0	21	82	42	0	44	0	11	17	217	148.6
Albania	107	116	0	1	66	61	21	11	21	0	0	181	169.2
Serbia	122	152	10	0	0	30	0	21	25	31	0	117	95.9
Armenia	77	87	0	0	24	23	19	43	0	20	0	129	167.5
Belgium	51	51	0	0	35	20	0	0	40	20	0	115	225.5
Other	195	215	0	0	101	55	32	112	60	0	20	380	194.9

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Walnut (Shelled) Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS Code 080232)

Origin	MY 2018/19 (Sep 18-Aug 19)		MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		% Change MY 2020/21 to MY 2019/20
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	2.0	100.0	11.0	100.0	46.0	100.0	330.2
Spain	0.0	5.8	0.0	4.7	20.0	44.1	3,969.9
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	43.5	0.0
Chile	1.0	51.2	1.0	10.1	2.0	4.6	98.5
Uzbekistan	1.0	34.6	2.0	20.3	2.0	3.7	-20.7
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.2	2,588.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
Belgium	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	6.0	59.9	0.0	0.0	-100.0
United Kingdom	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States	0.0	6.6	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.8	-24.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Walnut (Shelled) Imports to Ukraine by Month and Origin, MT (HS Code 080232)

Origin	Subtotal Sep 2020- May 2021	Subtotal MY 2020/21	Sep 21	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	Subtotal Sep 2021-May 2022	% Share Sep 2021- May 2022 to Sep 2020-May 2021
World	44	46	0	1	0	1	25	4	0	0	20	51	∞
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	20	42	∞
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	∞
Romania	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Spain	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
United States	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	∞
Uzbekistan	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	300.0
Chile	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	∞
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	∞
France	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments