Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** June 29, 2023

Report Number: UP2023-0029

Report Name: Tree Nuts Annual

Country: Ukraine

Post: Kyiv

Report Category: Tree Nuts

Prepared By: Denys Sobolev

Approved By: Laura Geller

Report Highlights:

Post forecasts Ukraine's walnut production at 106,500 metric tons for marketing year (MY) 2023/24, similar to MY2022/23. Production fell in 2022 because some production areas are currently in occupied territory at the time of the report writing. Exports are slow, plagued by quality issues, constrained logistics because of armed conflict, and growing competition in international markets. Domestic consumption of walnuts is a mixed bag. The number of refugees that left the country is pushing it down while lowering consumption of imported tree nuts due to decreased disposable incomes by the population keeping it up. Ending stocks increased for each consecutive MY while domestic prices are sliding down.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Abbreviations:

Ag Ministry – the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine
CY – Calendar Year
ha - Hectare
MY – Marketing Year
MT – Metric Ton
NDVI – Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
PSD – Production, Supply, and Distribution
SSSU - State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Commodities:
Walnuts, In shell Basis

Production:

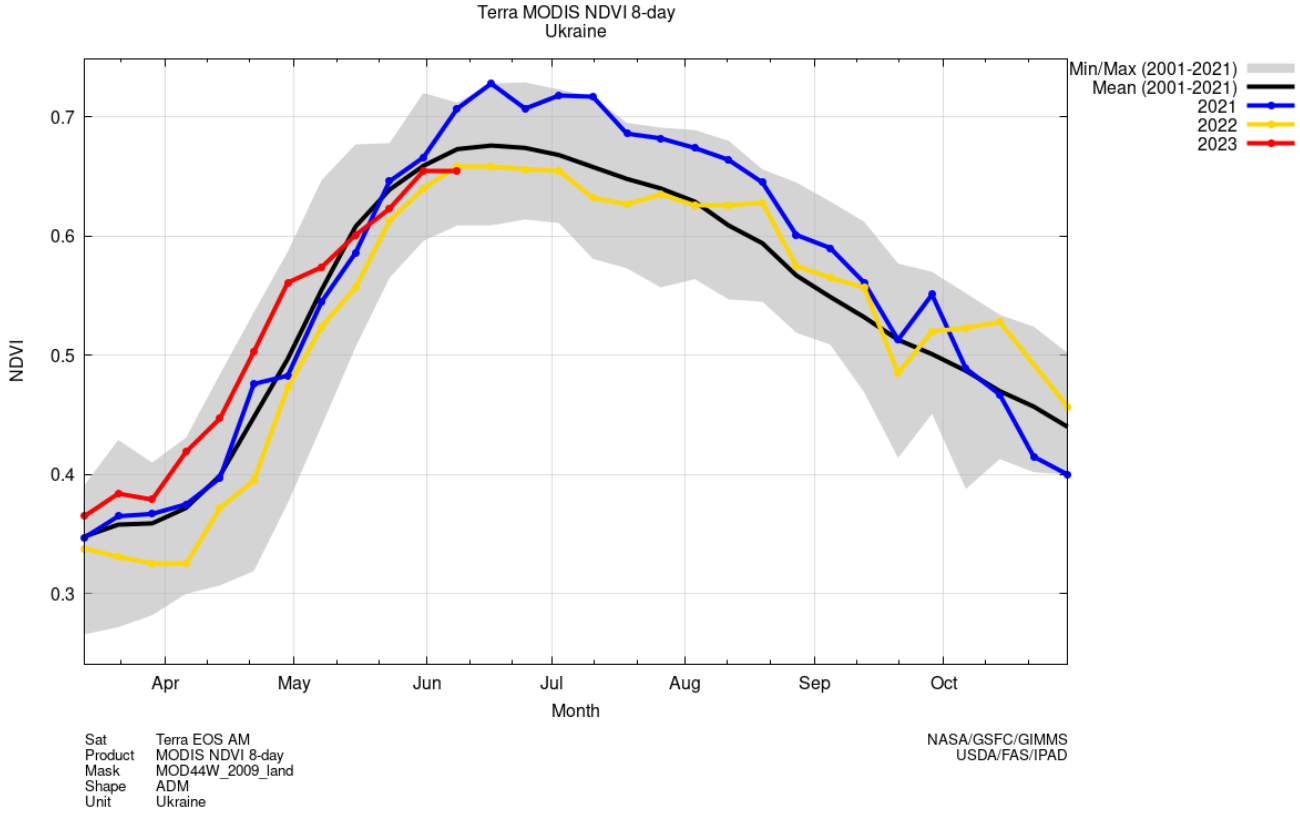
The State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU) published official walnut production numbers for CY2022. The total walnut reported area is 17,100 ha, a 5.5 percent decrease compared to the previous CY. The main reason behind the area drop was the loss of control by the Ukrainian government over certain regions of Donetsk, Zaporozhe, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, and Kherson regions, which were occupied as the result of the armed invasion by Russia, which started in late February 2022. Total walnut production is reported at 107,660 MT, a 6.7 percent decrease compared to the previous year. Post accepts these as MY2022/23 estimates.

The MY2023/24 production number forecast is based on the following production area assumptions by Post:

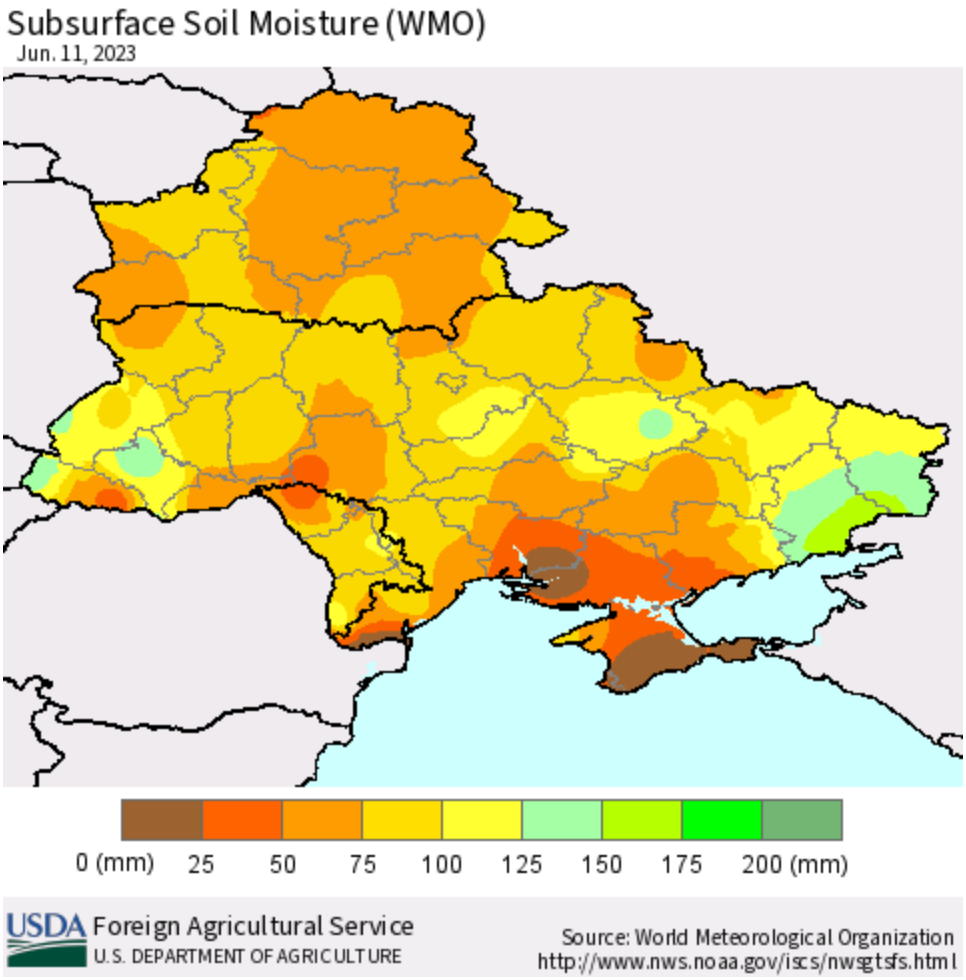
- A slight decrease in production areas in the household sector as some trees are retiring out of production, and usually, households are reluctant to replace these with new ones.
- There will be no increase in production areas by enterprises. Establishing new tree plantations is a long-term investment that seems especially risky during the active phase of armed conflict.

The resulting MY2023/24 production area forecast is 16,900 hectares, a one-percent decrease compared to the previous MY.

Below is a graph that depicts the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), a standardized measure of healthy vegetation. High NDVI values indicate healthier vegetation. Low NDVI values indicate low or no vegetation. Based on the year-to-year comparison of NDVI for Ukraine, presented below, FAS Kyiv would like to note that MY2023/24 growing conditions since June 2023 went below the long-term average (black line on the graph below) and started to resemble those observed in MY2022/23.



The available information about subsurface soil moisture (see the relevant picture below) does not suggest improving growth conditions in the short term.



Based on NDVI's similarities with MY2022/23, Post forecasts MY2023/24 walnut production at 106,470 MT, similar to MY2022/23, with the potential to revise it downwards should the situation with soil moisture continue to deteriorate.

Most walnuts harvested in Ukraine are produced by individuals or small private family farms, harvesting trees on their land or near their farms. This category of producers is not typically concerned with applying fertilizers and agrochemicals and uses manual labor for harvesting and shelling walnuts. Harvested walnuts are typically sold to intermediaries, who assemble batches designated for export.

The production area farmed in such an extensive manner has decreased in the last several years. For CY2015, over 95 percent of the Ukrainian total walnut production area was on small, private, family farms. These farms represented 73 percent of the total Ukrainian walnut production area for CY2022. Post predicts this downward trend in walnut production on family farms will continue in the medium to long term as aging trees are losing their productivity and being chopped down. However, it should be

noted that family farms still enjoy a dominant position in production volumes as they hold an absolute majority of the bearing tree area compared to industrial growers – 81 percent for CY2022.

Since 2009, Ukrainian farmers have begun developing walnut orchards for commercial purposes. The average size of these commercial orchards ranges from 20 to 50 ha. Some regions, especially Central and Southern Ukraine, require irrigation to secure expected yields. At the same time, orchards in the northern part of Ukraine may experience lower yields because of the cooler climate. That is why around 30 percent of all commercial walnut gardens are located in the Vinnytsia region (Central Ukraine), according to SSSU data for CY2022.

The growth in commercial production farms in pre-war years could be attributed to continued state financial support for orchard and berry producers (please refer to the Policy Section for more details) and the opening of the agricultural land market in Ukraine (see Policy Section). Industry reports note that farmers invested in developing high-yield commercial orchards of multiple walnut varieties, installing irrigation systems, and applying fertilizers. 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 generally harvested from the end of September through the end of October.

According to SSSU's data, commercial growers did not plant new walnut orchards for CY2022, which indicates that professional growers are reluctant to get involved in long-term investments during the active phase of armed conflict with Russia. It should be noted that the initial investment required to establish an orchard range from $1,200 to $1,800 per ha. According to Post's estimates (see PSD table at the end of the report), stocks are peaking because of export issues (see Exports Section). The wide availability of the product (including low-cost and low-quality generated by the households) is the main factor pushing down domestic walnut prices (see Walnut Export Prices Graph in Trade section). Subsequently, low prices are triggering a drop in profit margins of commercial growers, thus discouraging them from getting on board with the new investments.

Tighter competition (both from domestic households and foreign competitors) forces existing commercial producers to become more efficient. According to a recent media report (in Ukrainian), one of the industrial growers, farming 91 hectares of trees, has purchased a tree shaker and harvester to speed up harvesting and be less dependent on the hired workforce. Specialization is one of the signs that Ukrainian walnut farmers have started perceiving it as their primary business.

According to industry experts, the main body of existing industrial walnut orchards was planted 8-12 years ago with seedlings that would reach their full potential after ten years since they were planted. New walnut orchards can be expected to reach their full potential from four to five years after initial planting. FAS Kyiv notes that improvements in plant genetics may make walnut production more appealing for new companies considering entry into this business.

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) lists approximately 39 different

walnut varieties in CY2023, allowing commercial growers to pick and choose commercially sustainable varieties in their area.

Most of Ukraine's household 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 reportedly pay greater attention to production technologies (beyond irrigation) to increase growing efficiencies. For example, these growers are researching 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 the quality and consistency of the product batches. Walnut production in Ukraine is still mainly a labor-intensive business, with most walnuts harvested by hand or rudimentary nut-picking devices in family farms used by the previous generation of growers. According to industry sources, family farms are known for their product's unstable quality, pushing 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. It happened because they relied on the opinions of suppliers of walnut seedlings, who were promising unrealistically high prices for in-shell walnuts to benefit their sales. Commercial growers ended up directly 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. According to industry experts, the average conversion rate between shelled to in-shell walnuts in Ukraine ranges between 33-38 percent. This ratio is expected to improve in the future with the 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.

The latest trend is that farmers started applying for long-term banking credits to establish vertically integrated production clusters, including 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 seven years issued by the state-owned UkrExim Bank (in Ukrainian) in CY2021. Post is not aware of any similar investments for CY2022.

Another part of the business for commercial growers is walnut wood, used for local furniture manufacture. Additionally, some wood is exported. Commercial walnut growers plant other trees during orchard development to harvest wood after a few years.

Other products related to value-added walnut production are treated leaves for medicinal use and walnut (green/young nut) preserves. In recent years, Ukrainian consumers' demand for walnut oil has increased,

primarily from EU importers. There is also some domestic demand for walnut oil as a critical ingredient in the premium segment of natural cosmetic products.

Consumption:

According to UNHCR's data, 6.3 million Ukrainians (15 percent of the pre-war population) have fled the country at the time of the report writing. At this stage, estimated casualties among military (exact number is unknown to Post) and civilians (8,895 civilians killed as of May 2023, as reported by the UN) are not yet significantly impacting domestic walnut consumption. Post estimates that for CY2023 and CY2024, the number of Ukrainian refugees abroad would start to decrease (over 13 percent of the pre-war population) as people will return to their home country. This assumption is valid under the scenario of the absence of further escalation of military action and man-made catastrophic events on the territory of Ukraine, such as the destruction of the Kakhovka dam on June 6, 2022.

Post uses MY2020/21 as a benchmark for approximation of total walnut consumption (both for domestic walnuts and imported tree nut varieties) for subsequent MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 based on the number of refugees that left Ukraine in CY2021 and CY2022 respectively. Domestic walnut consumption is estimated by Post as total tree nut consumption (both domestic and imported), estimated less volume of imported tree nuts. Domestic and imported tree nuts are assumed as interchangeable in terms of consumption patterns for this report.

Based on the abovementioned assumptions, Post estimates domestic walnut consumption as follows: 33,200 MT for MY2021/22, 33,900 MT for MY2022/23, and 37,100 MT for MY2023/24.

Post Note: the increase of domestic walnut consumption for MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 compared to MY2020/21 may be counterintuitive, considering the significant number of Ukrainians staying out of the country. It is fueled by a reduction in tree nut imports to Ukraine (see Trade Section) for MY2022/23, opening more room for consumption of the domestic ones. Post forecasts this trend stretching into MY2023/24.

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 the 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 the demand for packaged nuts is greater). Ukrainian consumers occasionally purchase almonds and other imported tree nuts. Still, the locally grown walnuts and hazelnuts are the 'go-to' nuts they prefer for day-to-day food choices.

Another market segment of walnut buyers in Ukraine is the confectionery industry. Producers of chocolates, sweets, desserts, bakery products, and snacks are the most reliable users of walnuts in the local market. For high-end food products, processors often import walnuts from the EU (see Trade Section).

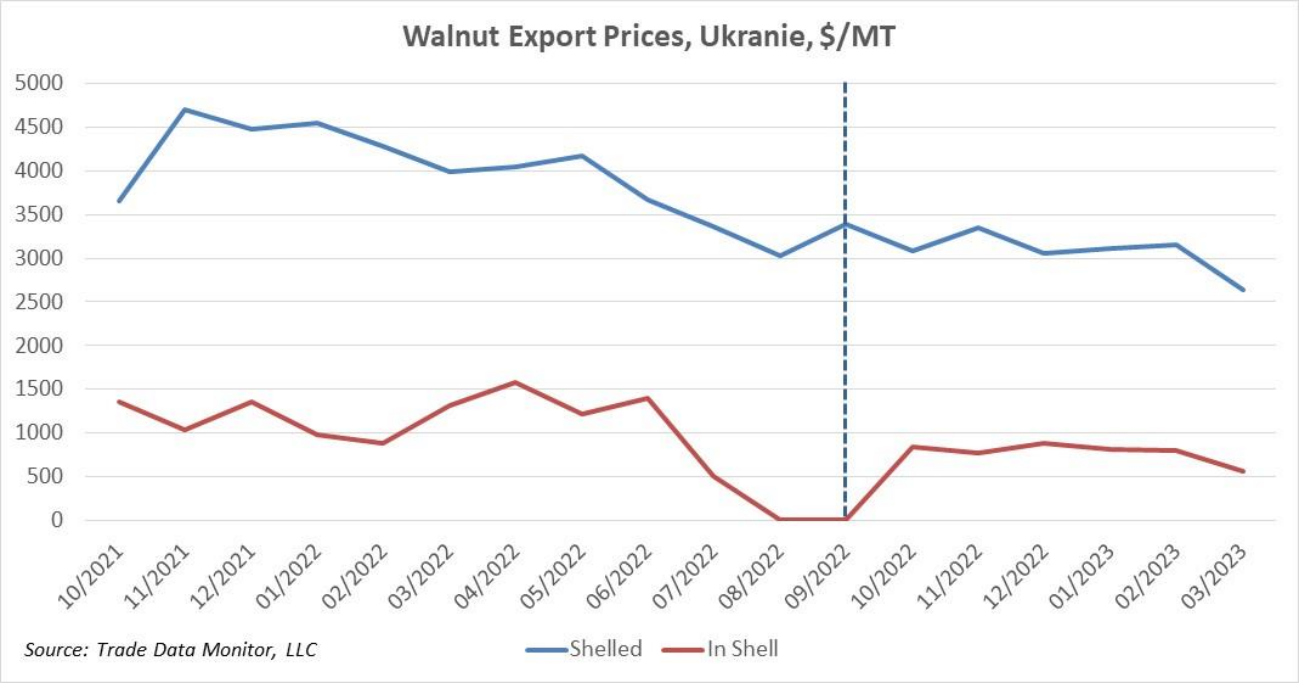
Trade:

According to industry sources, the gradual decline in walnut exports from Ukraine was due to the quality of Ukrainian products. A large share of walnut exports is based on small batches from myriad domestic households (see Production section). Under these circumstances, exporters buying from households cannot guarantee the stable quality of a batch. This assumption was confirmed by a recent official notification by the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (in Ukrainian) about a batch of walnuts that tested positive for aflatoxins in walnut kernels exported from Ukraine via Romania to Germany.

Inferior quality became the primary issue for Ukrainian exporters as the competition grew steeper in the international markets. Growth of walnut production in China for MY2022/23 (see GAIN Report CH2022-0105) hiked up its total exports (both for shelled and in-shell walnuts) by almost 18 percent from September 2022 till March 2023. Subsequently, Chinese exporters have increased their presence in the EU, Central Asia, and the Middle East, also significant markets for Ukrainian walnut exporters. According to Ukrainian industry sources, Chinese walnuts are more competitive as they offer consistent quality produced in industrial orchards.

Walnut exports are forecast at around 80,000 MT for MY2023/24, a 66-percent increase compared to MY2022/23 estimate (48,200 MT). It is valid under the assumption that Ukrainian exporters struggling to sell off their accumulated stocks will continue to decrease their prices.

MY2022/23 export prices (as well as domestic ones) continue sliding down due to the large unsold stocks of walnuts accumulated both during MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 (see Walnut Export Prices Graph below). Post expects the same downward trend for MY2023/24 as Ukraine will be attempting to wiggle into the low-cost segment of the global market.



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, mainly to European markets. Despite the improvements in agricultural logistics compared to the situation described in our previous GAIN Report UP2022-0060, Ukrainian exporters are still facing logistics bottlenecks on the border crossings between Ukraine and the EU. The situation has been incredibly challenging for truck shipments. At the time of the report writing, priority access through the border was given to perishable commodities (e.g., dairy products, meat, fish, etc.) while others should be waiting for their turn. Delayed shipments make contract execution harder, allowing foreign competitors the upper hand.

The vast majority of Ukrainian walnuts are exported shelled. Ukraine exported over 15,000 MT of walnuts from September 2022 through March 2023, a 21-percent decrease against the same months of the preceding year. Over 55 percent of this volume (over 8,300 MT) was supplied to the European Union, a 41-percent decrease to the same months of the preceding year. On the contrary, it was a two-fold increase in exports to two other traditional markets: Turkey and Azerbaijan, each of them bought around 2,000 MT.

In-shell exports of walnuts were almost 5,000 MT from September 2022 through March 2023, a 6-percent decrease against the same months of the preceding year. The main markets were Turkey, with 2,000 MT of imports (no changes), followed by Azerbaijan, with 1,600 MT (a 4.3-fold increase).

As it was mentioned in Production Section, a majority of Ukrainian exporters still have not been able to form large exportable batches of 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 USA, China, and Chile, resulting in a loss of market share.

Ukraine usually does not import substantial walnuts due to the large-scale domestic production that exceeds domestic consumption. A notable exception is imports of high-quality walnuts used in snacks and confectionery. This volume fluctuates around 40-50 MT for MY2020/21 and MY2021/22. Judging from the available trade data (see Trade Statistics at the end of the report). MY2022/23 will likely follow suit.

Imported tree nuts have become a part of everyday diets alongside domestic walnuts in Ukraine. These product categories could be considered interchangeable for this report. Thus, Post monitors their imports to better estimate domestic walnut consumption parameters (see Consumption section). Consumption and imports of these tree nuts are mainly associated with middle-income consumers inside the country.

Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, disposable consumer incomes across the country have begun to slide down. As a result, imports of walnuts experienced a 32-percent drop from September 2022 to March 2023 compared to the same period of the previous year (see Select Imports of Nuts in Ukraine Table). This number is very closely correlated with a 29-percent drop in national GDP for CY2022 against CY2021, as reported by SSSU. Post expects this downward trend to stretch well into MY2023/24 under a likely scenario of prolonged military conflict.

Select Imports of Tree Nuts to Ukraine

HS Code	Description	Unit						% Change Sep 22-March 23 to Sep 21-March 22
			MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)	MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)	MY 2021/22 (Sep 21-Aug 22)	Sep 21-March 22	Sep 22-March 23	
200819	nuts (other than peanuts (ground-nuts)), and other seeds, including mixtures, prepared or preserved, nesoi	T	4,860	7,688	5,323	3,866	2,641	-31.69
		1000 USD	32,707	50,812	39,681	28,604	18,896	-33.94
080211	almonds, fresh or dried, in shell	T	2,052	3,474	2,149	1,483	1,337	-9.84
		1000 USD	12,233	17,791	11,978	8,326	7,045	-15.39
080132	cashew nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	T	1,644	2,312	1,574	1,238	712	-42.49
		1000 USD	11,680	14,969	10,627	8,258	5,047	-38.88
080111	coconuts, dessicated	T	2,084	2,172	1,503	1,020	1,268	24.31
		1000 USD	2,907	3,369	2,696	1,655	2,630	58.93
080222	hazelnuts or filberts (corylus spp.) fresh or dried, shelled	T	1,255	1,427	858	722	545	-24.52
		1000 USD	7,215	8,242	5,021	4,280	2,874	-32.85
080212	almonds, fresh or dried, shelled	T	785	1,266	662	457	804	75.93
		1000 USD	5,417	7,201	3,842	2,646	4,346	64.22
080119	coconuts, other than dessicated	T	1,149	932	531	420	351	-16.43
		1000 USD	1,233	1,003	609	494	411	-16.93
080251	pistachios, in shell, fresh or dried	T	79	178	69	21	79	276.19
		1000 USD	559	1,094	568	152	677	345.80
080232	walnuts, fresh or dried, shelled	T	11	46	53	32	25	-21.88
		1001 USD	98	264	300	184	100	-45.74
080122	brazil nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	T	105	120	42	35	2	-94.29
		1002 USD	637	590	259	192	22	-88.43

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Yes

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 products. As commercial walnut production develops in Ukraine, growers understand that official national data must be available in the marketplace.

Given the drop in walnut exports for three consecutive MYs in a row starting from MY2019/20 and going into the first half of MY2022/23, Ukrainian exporters working with households amassed large quantities of walnuts. Considering the current rate of exports for MY2022/23, Post estimates ending stocks will reach a whooping 59,000 MT by the end of MY2022/23. For MY2023/24, Post forecasts ending stocks to depreciate to 37,000 MT under the assumptions mentioned in the Trade Section.

Policy:

Due to the military situation in the country, the Government of Ukraine canceled all classic support programs for Ukrainian agriculture, including compensation payments to walnut growers (see previous GAIN Report UP2022-0060 for more details about this program).

Instead, the Government of Ukraine introduced grants for horticulture, berry growing, and viticulture (in Ukrainian). The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #738 (in Ukrainian) sets the target for establishing 2,790 ha of new tree nut orchards (including, but not exclusively for, walnuts) for both CY2022 and CY2023 by offering maximum compensation amounting to 250,000 hryvnias (US$6,700) per ha.

On April 30, 2020, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted Land Law 2178-10 (in Ukrainian), paving the way for the buying and selling agricultural lands in Ukraine, although with some limitations at the initial stage. The Land Market has been functional since July 1, 2021, solely for private individuals. The ownership is limited to 100 ha per person. Legal entities 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 secure land ownership legitimately could further boost the interest of Ukrainian farmers in developing orchards, including walnut ones.

Production, Supply, and Distribution Data Statistics:

Walnuts, Inshell Basis	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2021		Sep 2022		Sep 2023	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	0	18100	0	17100	0	16900
Area Harvested (HA)	0	18100	0	17100	0	16900
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	3390	0	3260	0	3300
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	905	0	785	0	695
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	0	4295	0	4045	0	3995
Beginning Stocks (MT)	11168	11168	36118	33436	0	59093
Production (MT)	115400	115400	95500	107660	0	106470
Imports (MT)	50	124	25	97	0	90
Total Supply (MT)	126618	126692	131643	141193	0	165653
Exports (MT)	60500	60056	95000	48200	0	80000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	30000	33200	30000	33900	0	37100
Ending Stocks (MT)	36118	33436	6643	59093	0	48553
Total Distribution (MT)	126618	126692	131643	141193	0	165653
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Post Note: export and import numbers in PSD table in presented in-shell and calculated by multiplying shelled walnut exports or imports (HS Code 080232) by 2.34 and adding in-shell walnut exports or imports (HS Code 080231).

Trade Statistics

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

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		MY 2021/22 (Sep 21-Aug 22)		Sep 21-March 22		Sep 22-March 23		% Change Sep 22-March 23 to Sep 21-March 22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
_World	**20,916**	**100.0**	**8,868**	**100.0**	**5,866**	**100.0**	**5,246**	**100.0**	**4,960**	**100.0**	**94.5**
EU 27 Brexit	483	2.3	329	3.7	750	12.8	621	11.8	353	7.1	56.8
Turkey	14,815	70.8	4,808	54.2	2,245	38.3	1,974	37.6	1,946	39.2	98.6
Iraq	2,272	10.9	1,055	11.9	1,222	20.8	1,222	23.3	760	15.3	62.2
Moldova	91	0.4	82	0.9	797	13.6	597	11.4	111	2.2	18.6
Azerbaijan	2,028	9.7	1,436	16.2	367	6.3	367	7.0	1,597	32.2	435.1
Romania	122	0.6	76	0.9	327	5.6	283	5.4	69	1.4	24.4
Albania	205	1.0	114	1.3	157	2.7	157	3.0	44	0.9	28.0
Italy	128	0.6	120	1.4	135	2.3	135	2.6	0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0	0.0	0	0.0	94	1.6	10	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	153	0.7	26	0.3	91	1.6	91	1.7	44	0.9	48.4
Spain	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	1.3	78	1.5	0	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	0.9	31	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.7	43	0.8	0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	76	0.4	106	1.2	34	0.6	34	0.6	70	1.4	205.9
Lebanon	0	0.0	88	1.0	33	0.6	33	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	12	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.4	24	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
Iran	23	0.1	0	0.0	23	0.4	23	0.4	0	0.0	0.0
United Arab Emirates	238	1.1	0	0.0	23	0.4	23	0.4	19	0.4	82.6
Other	752	3.6	957	10.8	123	2.1	122	2.3	301	6.1	246.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

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

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		MY 2021/22 (Sep 21-Aug 22)		Sep 21-March 22		Sep 22-March 23		% Change Sep 22-March 23 to Sep 21-March 22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
_World	**0**	**∞**	**0**	**∞**	**0**	**∞**	**0**	**∞**	**0**	**∞**	**∞**
Chile	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	∞
Iraq	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	∞
United States	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	0	∞	∞

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

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

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		MY 2021/22 (Sep 21-Aug 22)		Sep 21-March 22		Sep 22-March 23		% Change Sep 22-March 23 to Sep 21-March 22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
_World	**35,900**	**100.0**	**26,018**	**100.0**	**23,158**	**100.0**	**19,107**	**100.0**	**15,031**	**100.0**	**78.7**
EU 27 Brexit	18,072	50.3	17,106	65.7	16,384	70.7	13,938	72.9	8,332	55.4	59.8
France	3,856	10.7	3,111	12.0	3,264	14.1	2,816	14.7	1,470	9.8	52.2
Greece	2,316	6.5	1,705	6.6	2,116	9.1	1,934	10.1	1,332	8.9	68.9
Romania	939	2.6	1,539	5.9	1,680	7.3	1,243	6.5	1,356	9.0	109.1
Turkey	8,556	23.8	1,988	7.6	1,610	7.0	1,007	5.3	2,004	13.3	199.0
Azerbaijan	1,968	5.5	1,734	6.7	1,378	6.0	1,086	5.7	2,144	14.3	197.4
Netherlands	1,719	4.8	1,848	7.1	1,377	5.9	1,181	6.2	345	2.3	29.2
Czech Republic	715	2.0	942	3.6	1,272	5.5	1,022	5.3	462	3.1	45.2
Poland	325	0.9	1,290	5.0	1,088	4.7	935	4.9	718	4.8	76.8
Germany	1,607	4.5	1,662	6.4	1,001	4.3	863	4.5	420	2.8	48.7
Austria	1,505	4.2	1,232	4.7	957	4.1	830	4.3	581	3.9	70.0
Hungary	702	2.0	1,023	3.9	907	3.9	776	4.1	403	2.7	51.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	468	1.3	650	2.5	820	3.5	639	3.3	546	3.6	85.4
Italy	892	2.5	554	2.1	659	2.8	513	2.7	144	1.0	28.1
Croatia	608	1.7	359	1.4	601	2.6	586	3.1	442	2.9	75.4
Georgia	515	1.4	108	0.4	466	2.0	259	1.4	630	4.2	243.2
Bulgaria	1,529	4.3	463	1.8	450	1.9	388	2.0	311	2.1	80.2
Slovenia	476	1.3	387	1.5	389	1.7	323	1.7	147	1.0	45.5
Moldova	169	**0.5**	362	**1.4**	303	**1.3**	225	**1.2**	289	**1.9**	128.4
North Macedonia	250	**0.7**	162	**0.6**	292	**1.3**	246	**1.3**	74	**0.5**	30.1
Lebanon	777	**2.2**	296	**1.1**	268	**1.2**	211	**1.1**	149	**1.0**	70.6
Belarus	846	**2.4**	922	**3.5**	226	**1.0**	226	**1.2**	0	**0.0**	0.0
Iraq	1,479	**4.1**	725	**2.8**	221	**1.0**	200	**1.0**	191	**1.3**	95.5
Montenegro	235	**0.7**	167	**0.6**	217	**0.9**	189	**1.0**	289	**1.9**	152.9
Albania	117	**0.3**	116	**0.4**	181	**0.8**	181	**0.9**	71	**0.5**	39.2
Slovakia	201	**0.6**	265	**1.0**	172	**0.7**	152	**0.8**	122	**0.8**	80.3
Kazakhstan	760	**2.1**	749	**2.9**	155	**0.7**	155	**0.8**	21	**0.1**	13.5
Armenia	186	**0.5**	87	**0.3**	149	**0.6**	110	**0.6**	126	**0.8**	114.5
Belgium	156	**0.4**	51	**0.2**	148	**0.6**	95	**0.5**	60	**0.4**	63.2
United Kingdom	360	**1.0**	640	**2.5**	140	**0.6**	140	**0.7**	40	**0.3**	28.6
Serbia	164	**0.5**	152	**0.6**	137	**0.6**	85	**0.4**	51	**0.3**	60.0
Lithuania	301	**0.8**	512	**2.0**	131	**0.6**	131	**0.7**	20	**0.1**	15.3
Other	1,203	3.4	218	0.8	381	1.6	361	1.9	75	0.5	20.8

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

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

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Sep 19-Aug 20)		MY 2020/21 (Sep 20-Aug 21)		MY 2021/22 (Sep 21-Aug 22)		Sep 21-March 22		Sep 22-March 23		% Change Sep 22-March 23 to Sep 21-March 22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
_World	**11**	**100.0**	**46**	**100.0**	**53**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**25**	**100.0**	**78.1**
EU 27 Brexit	7	63.6	42	91.3	47	88.7	27	84.4	24	96.0	88.9
Hungary	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	79.2	22	68.8	3	12.0	13.6
Czech Republic	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.7	3	9.4	0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	2	18.2	2	4.3	3	5.7	3	9.4	0	0.0	0.0
Chile	1	9.1	2	4.3	2	3.8	1	3.1	1	4.0	100.0
United States	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	1.9	1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
Spain	0	0.0	20	43.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
United Kingdom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
France	0	0.0	20	43.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
China	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
Belgium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	84.0	∞
Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞
Netherlands	6	54.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	∞

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments