



Questions on Purchase and Conservative Matters

1- What is the duty of the Turkish Grain Board (TMO)?

Regulate the grain markets,

Manage the state monopoly put on opium and narcotic drugs,

Hold stocks for emergency condition (security),

Implement the responsibilities given by the Cabinet regarding other agricultural products and provide food aid to countries in need.

2- Which crops does TMO purchase?

TMO purchases grain crops (wheat, barley, rye, oat, triticale), maize and paddy crops. In 2012 barley, rye, oat and triticale have not been purchased.

3- Who can sell their crop to TMO?

Producers who have a Farmer Register System certificate can sell the quantity of the crop written on the Farmer Register System certificate to TMO. Companies which have Farmer Register System certificates are also considered as producers and crops are purchased from them too. Purchase from companies that do not have a Farmer Register System certificate is made at certain periods and they will have to certify with a receipt or invoice that they have purchased the crop from a producer.

4- What does crop purchase through an undertaking mean?

Crop purchases through undertaking are carried out in order to enable storage opportunity from the beginning of harvest until the intervention purchase prices are announced. Since in this form of purchase the price is not yet declared to the producer, no payment can be done. By signing the undertaking issued by TMO the producer can sell the crop to TMO at the price which will be announced, can leave for custody (consignment) or can withdraw. TMO is not always obliged to announce a price. In this case the producer can take its crop in the TMO warehouse to the free market. TMO does not charge any warehouse rent from the producer until the prices are announced for the crop that was submitted to TMO by signing an undertaking.

5- What does consignee purchase system mean?

When the producers leave their crop for custody to the stocks of TMO, a warehouse receipt is given to them and with this receipt the producer can use credit from a bank which TMO has made an agreement with.

6- What does purchase system by appointments mean?

Producers arrange an appointment on the internet and on that day they give their crop to TMO without waiting.

7- I want to sell my crop to TMO. How can I get an appointment?

In the appointment procedure; natural persons will use their identity number whereas the legal entities will use their tax numbers. Producers can arrange their appointments from the Branch Offices or Agencies of TMO or from the randevu.tmo.gov.tr internet address.

8- How long will purchase by appointments for wheat continue?

Purchase by appointments has ended on September 1st, 2012. Now purchase will continue appointments.

9- How does the new purchasing system of TMO affect the purchasing price?

An additional price of 1-3 % will be given to crops with pest damage under 2 % and for milled wheat protein rate is over 12 %.

10- What can I do to produce good quality wheat?

- A good drill must be prepared.
- Soil analysis must be performed before October.
- Planting must be done in time and the suggested quantity of seeds must be used.

- Selection of varieties must be done properly.
- Certified seeds must be used.
- Fertilizer must be used in the proper time and in sufficient quantity.
- Weed control must be done in time.
- Disease and pest control must be done in time.
- Wheat bugs and insects must be controlled effectively.
- Harvest must not be delayed.

More detailed information can be obtained from the provincial and district offices of the Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry.

11- How is the intervention purchase price determined by TMO?

When the intervention purchase price is to be determined the following matters are taken into consideration by TMO;

- Production quantity,
- Domestic and foreign developments,
- The prices of the year before,
- Product costs,
- Inflation rate,
- Sustainability of production.

12- What was the production quantity of the country in 2011?

According to The Turkish Statistical Institute; The production of wheat was 21,8 million tons, Barley 7,6 million tons, Maize 4,2 million tons, and Paddy 0,9 million tons.

13- What is the production quantity of the country in 2012?

According to the 1st estimations of TÜİK the production of wheat is estimated as 20,1 million tons, Barley 7,1 million tons, Maize 4,6 million tons, and Paddy 0,88 million tons.

14- Is there certified seed sales at TMO?

TMO does not produce or sell seeds.

15- What is the role of TMO in the grain, maize and paddy markets?

In order to regulate the markets TMO follows-up the general condition of the product markets which are included in its field of activity and when necessary in some years announces an intervention purchase price, however if it is not necessary then it regulates the market without announcing any price.

16- What is the maksimum humidity TMO accepts in maize purchase?

In facilities where there is no drying system the humidity rate of maize is accepted up to 14 % and where there are drying systems the humidity rate of maize is accepted up to 28 %.

17- When and how much was the 2012 maize purchase price announced?

The maize purchase price was announced on August 28 as 595 TL/Ton, cash and consignee purchases were started on August 29. Purchases are continuing.

18- Could you please give information on the maize purchase policy of TMO in 2012?

The first product maize harvest of 2012 was firstly started on August 9. With the beginning of harvest in order to meet the requirements of storage, purchase by undertaking was started on August 13; the intervention purchase price was announced on August 28 as 595 TL/Ton. On August 29 cash and consignee purchases were started. Payments are made to producers who submit their crop with a bank card in 10 days instead of 30 days. In maize purchases after purchases through undertaking purchases by appointments was started. Now producers can submit their crops by arranging an appointment or as in previous years without appointments, but producers who do not have a farmer register system certificate can only submit their crop by arranging an appointment. TMO takes all necessary precautions so that producers do not have any difficulty or have any problems.

19- Could you please give information on the procedures of wet corn purchases and drying devices?

When TMO purchases maize with high humidity (max 28 %) it is processed and in order to prevent risks such as toxin, heating, rotting, etc?..the maize is dried to 14 % at our offices which have dryers and put in stock. If our office does not have a dryer then at this office only maize with humidity rate at 14 % and below is purchased.

Since humidity is the most significant element that affects the TMO intervention purchase price, when its' affect on the price in the maize purchase scale is calculated the market condition and the wastage quantity lost of every 0,5 % humidity rate together with the drying fees are taken into consideration; deduction coefficients are determined according to wastage + drying fees. In recent years in regions where maize cultivation has increased dryers are not only obtained by TMO but also by provincial administration, private sector and producer associations. In our Foundation especially in regions where the 2nd product maize production has increased we have 41 different types and models of dryers which are still being used actively.

20- I want to sell my paddy to TMO. What must I do?

In 2012 Crop holders (producers, dealers and companies) of paddy can submit their crop only by arranging an appointment so first they must arrange an appointment.

21- How long will the appointment system in paddy continue?

Consignee purchase appointments will continue until December 31, 2012, and cash purchase appointments will continue until May 31, 2013.

22- Will TMO, purchase paddy from dealers and companies in 2012?

Dealers and companies will be able to sell their crop they have put to custody from May 1st, 2013 to May 31st, 2013 by certifying that they have bought it from the producer.

23- What is the maximum humidity accepted in paddy?

The highest humidity rate accepted by TMO in paddy is 15 %.

24- When will payment be made if I sell my paddy to TMO?

Payment will be made within 30 days after the crop is submitted however if the crop is submitted through a bank card then the payment will be made within 10 days.

25- What is the benefit of submitting the crop to TMO through a bank card?

If you submit your crop to TMO through a bank card then your payment will be made earlier (within 10 days).



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