

**Required Additional Information Regarding the Subject of Rural Development
During the Circumstantial Meeting of Agriculture and Rural Development Chapter**

Question 1 and 2: Analysis of the setting of rural areas (altitude, percentage of mountainous areas etc.) and percentage of rural area with land use other than forestry above certain altitude thresholds (e.g. 500 m., 750 m., 1000 m.)

The information below covers the whole land area of Turkey (both rural and urban areas) including water surfaces.

Currently, there is no specific definition of “mountainous areas” in Turkey. The distribution of the agricultural land and other land in approximate and indicative figures according to altitude and the methodology utilized are given below.

Distribution of Land According to Elevation (%)

Elevation	Agricultural Land	Other Land	Total Land
0-500 m	26	10	18
Higher than 500 m	74	90	82
Higher than 750 m	62	84	72
Higher than 1000 m	41	71	57
Higher than 1250 m	19	57	40
Higher than 1500 m	10	45	28
TOTAL	100	100	100

In the calculations, the following figures are accepted:

- Total agricultural land is 24.5 million hectares.
- Total land area of Turkey is 78.1 million hectares.
- Other land: All land use types including water surface except agricultural and forest areas.

Explaining the Method used for the Construction of the Table:

Firstly, the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for Turkey was developed by using the SRTM altitude data having the sensitivity for 90 meters. Secondly, national soil map which is in digital vector format was converted to 250 m by 250 m grid format. Land use type of each soil polygon has registered as an attribute and agricultural land was separated by using GIS techniques. Total terrestrial area of Turkey is 77,0 million hectares and total area including water surfaces is calculated as 78,1 million hectares by using 250 m by 250 m grid formatted soil map. Total agricultural land is calculated as 24.5 million hectares by using 250 m by 250 m grid formatted soil map, which may not fit the agricultural statistics registration. For the sake of utilizing digital data, 24.5 million hectares agricultural land was taken into consideration. Elevation categories were calculated by using DEM. Each elevation categories and soil map were overlaid and the agricultural land according each elevation categories was calculated. The soil map was updated in 1980s, which is partly checked against and confirmed with CORINE land use dataset. Studies on completing CORINE dataset are still in progress.

Question 3- The Percentage of the UAA under the environmental protection regime.

Not Available. As the digital dataset for the areas under environmental protection regimes are not completed, information cannot be provided.

Question 4- Detailed Information on the Producer Associations.

Agricultural producers organizations in Turkey can be classified in 3 broad categories, namely cooperatives, producer unions and agricultural chambers. The current agricultural organization in Turkey is formed under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs with the law no 1163 on Cooperatives, Law no 1581 on Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, Law No. 5200 on Agricultural Producers Unions and under Ministry of Industry and Trade with law No 4572 on Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions. General information regarding the Agricultural Producer Organizations By Main Types is presented below:

Agricultural Producer Organizations By Main Types (as of 15 Feb. 2006)

Producer Organization	Number	Number of Members	Number of Associations*	Number of Central Associations
Agricultural Development Coop.	6,796	743,547	78	4
Irrigation Coop.	2,349	276,246	11	1
Fisheries Coop.	481	24,681	12	1
Sugar Beet Producers Coop.	31	1,587,324	1	1
Agricultural Credit Coop.	1,948	1,500,000	16	1
Agricultural Sales Coop.	350	671,928	17	-
Producer Unions	133	8,566	-	-

*: Not all of the unit cooperatives are members of associations.

SOURCE: MARA

There are over 700 Agricultural Chambers with approximately 4 million producer members. Their main roles are; to provide vocational services in order to carry out the development of agricultural sector in accordance with sectoral targets and objectives, to provide the common needs of farmers, to facilitate the vocational activities and to represent the farmers.

The Law on Agricultural Producer Unions No. 5200 enacted in 2004 forms the basis for Producer Unions. These organizations are established;

- specialized in certain products or product groups, and
- on the basis of provinces or districts.

As the legal framework for these organizations are recent, the number of unions and the number of their members are rather low, but showing a strong tendency to increase. Besides, applicant agricultural cooperatives, which fulfill the requirements for a producer union, can be registered as Agricultural Producer Unions.

% of production amount for the fruit and vegetable sectors managed by the producer unions in total production of Turkey are given below:

Fruit Sector (%): 1.8 (calculated on the basis of tones)

(Covers only Agricultural Producer Unions established as referred in Law No. 5200)

Vegetable Sector (%): 0.09 (calculated on the basis of tones)

(Covers only Agricultural Producer Unions established as referred in Law No. 5200)

There is also a Milk Producer Central Union having 7 member Milk Producer Associations.

A detailed table for the activities of Producer Unions in fruit, vegetable and some other sectors was provided in the Annex-1 (Source: MARA and TURKSTAT-2004).

Agricultural Credit Cooperatives are organized with a central association, 16 associations and have approximately 1.5 million members. A brief explanation of these cooperatives was given in the Answer Sheet for the Rural Development Questionnaire Part “II.2. Support by The Central Union of The Agricultural Credit Cooperatives”.

Agricultural Cooperatives are composed of Agricultural Development Cooperatives, Irrigation Cooperatives, Fisheries Cooperatives and Sugar Beet Cooperatives. The Agricultural Development Cooperatives have activities mainly related to production and marketing including crops, livestock and husbandry. These are commonly multi-purpose organizations and generally are not specialized in a certain product or product group. Therefore, regarding their activities no accurate figures can be provided on the main agricultural sectors or on product groups.

Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Associations (ASCAs) are generally specialized in crop products processing and sales.

The Agricultural Sales Cooperatives purchases the products of their members. The unions take all the necessary measures for these products to be utilized in best circumstances. Besides, these agencies are operating on the issues of storage, standardization, first processing (processing at unions), transporting, packaging, export and sale in domestic market of the finished and semi finished products, provision of all the requirements that are in the character of the input about agricultural production activities, supporting of shareholders with credits, implementation of the insurance services for the producers.

The cooperatives can construct storage houses in order to store their products more efficiently and to get them to ready for the whole or retail sales. They can also construct their packaging facilities with the establishments having the right of the first processing and they can acquire the economic enterprises regarding the other production phases other than these. The cooperatives are to operate in line with the principles and bases identified by the union on the construction of these facilities and enterprises and their settlements as well.

The information about the production amount that is handled by ASCAs is given in the below table.

THE PURCHASE PORTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SALE COOPERATIVES AMONG THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF TURKEY IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS (2000-2005)

NAME OF ASCA	Harvest of Turkey (TON)	AMOUNT OF BUYING BY ASSOC. (TON)	Proportion of Buying by Assoc. and Harvest (%)
TARIŞ-Cotton	2369273	256 000	10.8
ÇUKOBİRLİK - Cotton	2369273	116.359	4.9
ANTBİRLİK - Cotton	2369273	27 843	1.1
TRAKYABİRLİK-Sunflower	780000	351 461	45
KARADENİZB. Sunflower	780000	42 660	5.4

FİSKOBİRLİK-Hazelnut	506000	58 450	11.5
TARIŞ- Olive Oil	132000	19 000	14.4
MARMARABİRLİK-Olive	193200	28 139	14.5
ÇUKOBİRLİK-Soy	60900	18 847	30.9
KARADENİZBİRLİK-Soybean	60900	2.383	3.9
TARIŞ-Sultana	233200	50737	21.8
TARIŞ- (Dried) Fig	51975	4825	9.3
G.DOĞUBİRLİK-Pistachio	53000	1180	2.2
KAYISIBİRLİK-Dried Apricot	52553	1.357	2.6
TASKOBİRLİK-(Wet) Grape	2260000	9317	0.4
TIFTIKBİRLİK-Mohair	171	117	70.0
KOZABİRLİK-Cocoon	103	101	98.0
GÜLBİRLİK- Rose Flower	8000	1729	21.6

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade

(Please note that, this table has been given in the main answer paper in page number 37, here it is revised)

Information about the producers under the organization of ASCAs and total producers in Turkey for the sectors is given below:

Numerical information about Unions

Name	Activity	Center	Dependent Coperative numbers	Number of members	Total producer number in Turkey
Tariş	Dried Fig	İZMİR	15	7320	29956
Tariş	Grape (seedless dried))	İZMİR	14	20002	327006
Tariş	Cotton	İZMİR	44	50677	130000
Tariş	Olive and Olive oil	İZMİR	33	26658	196361
Çukobirlik	Cotton, pistachio nut	ADANA	40	63710	130000(cotton)
Çukobirlik	Soya bean			Variable	569
Antbirlik	Cotton	ANTALYA	6	28339	130000
Fiskobirlik	hazelnut	GİRESUN	50	241.875	334881
Trakyabirlik	Sunflower	EDİRNE	48	109.391	135616
Karadenizbirlik	Sun flower,Soya Bean	SAMSUN	22	76216 (not constant for soy bean producers. Sunflower producers cultivate soy bean sometimes)	569 (soy bean) 135616 (sun flower)
Güneydoğubirlik	Grape, red pepper	GAZİANTEP	13	15785	310 (red peper) 327006(grape)
	Olive oil, pistachio Antep				
Marmarabirlik	Olive	BURSA	8	50479	196361
Kozabirlik	Silk cocoon	BURSA	5	10817	10817
Gülbirlik	Rose flower	ISPARTA	6	7919	8200
Tiftikbirlik	Mohair	ANKARA	12	18418	19000
Taskobirlik	Grape	NEVŞEHİR	9	4361	327006
Kayısibirlik	Apricot	MALATYA	5	9130	59465
Gapbirlik	Cotton	ŞANLIURFA	3	220	130000
TOTAL			333	741317	

Source : TURKSTAT(for total number of producers in Turkey) and Ministry of Industry and Trade

TURKSTAT figures are obtained from 2001 General Agricultural Survey- Agricultural Households Survey Results by considering total villages and the districts whose population under 5000 and by sampling

Question 5: Detailed information about processing and marketing

The average approximate numbers of processing capacity in some main sectors between 2000-2005 is given below.

THE NAME OF PRODUCT	THE ANNUAL CAPACITY OF TURKEY (Average of 5 years) (tons)	THE NAME OF PRODUCT	THE ANNUAL CAPACITY OF TURKEY (Average of 5 years) (tons)	THE NAME OF PRODUCT	THE ANNUAL CAPACITY OF TURKEY (Average of 5 years) (tons)
Cotton	2369273	Seedless Raisin	233200	Rose	8000
Sunflower	780000	Dried Fig	51975	Pistachio	53000
Hazelnut	506000	Olive	193200	Red Lentil	441000
Olive Oil	132000	Dried Apricot	52553		
Soybean	60900	Grape	2260000		
Mohair	171	Cocoon	103		

Source : The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)

Regarding processing and marketing of agricultural products, information was provided for the years of 1998 and 2000 in terms of number of holdings, current capacity and production according to MARA's Food Processing Survey of 2002 for the previous questionnaire on Rural Development.

Further information is available for ASCUs activities. Brief information on the activities of Agricultural Sales Cooperatives are presented below on products basis:

Hazelnut

In Turkey, only FİSKOBİRLİK is operating as a producer organization in hazelnut production. It generally sells the hazelnuts that are bought from the producers as in-shell and decomposed. The quantity of the hazelnut processed annually differs between 150.000 and 200.000 tons depending on the cyclical (seasonal) production changes.

Fig

Only TARIŞ is operating as producer union in fig production. The annual fig processing capacity of TARIŞ is 10.000 ton/year and usually all the capacity is used.

Grape

TARIŞ grape enterprises have 20,000 ton/year annual grape processing capacity. The rest of them are sold without being processed. TASKOBİRLİK processes nearly all the 90,000 ton/year which is the annual grape purchase. The real processing capacity is slightly above this level.

Cotton

TARIŞ cotton enterprises have 340,000 ton annual cotton processing capacity. The enterprises are operating with 50% capacity. (170,000 year/ton)

ÇUKOBİRLİK cotton enterprises have 372,000 ton/year annual processing capacity. These enterprises are operating with 30% capacity. (111,600 year/ton)

ANTBİRLİK cotton enterprises have 40,000 ton/year annual processing capacity. However the enterprise is idle.

Olive and Olive Oil

MARMARABİRLİK olive enterprises have 35,000 ton/year annual capacity; they are operating with full capacity.

MARMARABİRLİK olive oil enterprises have 100 ton daily capacity; they are operating with full capacity. This capacity will rise to 500 day/ton in 2006.

TARIŞ olive enterprises have 400 ton/day capacity; they are operating with full capacity.

TARIŞ olive oil enterprises have 75,000 ton/year annual capacity; they are operating with full capacity.

Sunflower

TRAKYABİRLİK sunflower enterprises have 165,000 ton/year sunflower processing annual capacity. It is not known that how much of this capacity is used.

KARADENİZBİRLİK sunflower enterprises have 90,000 ton/year processing capacity. These enterprises are operating with nearly 40% capacity.

Apricot

KAYISIBİRLİK apricot enterprises have 8,400 ton/year annual capacity. It is operating with 40 % capacity due to the problems in apricot purchasing.

Rose

GÜLBİRLİK enterprises have daily 360 ton/day capacity, and sell all the products that are bought after processing.

Please note that, these tables given below are corrections regarding the answers for the main Questionnaire

1. Table regarding the section “II.13.1. Village Roads” is to be replaced by the following table:

Type of the road	Length (000 km)	Number of Villages and dependents benefiting from services (thousand settlements)	Number of People benefit from the services (million people)
Asphalt	91	24.4	10.4
Concrete	2	1.2	0.2
Gravel	131	34.8	4.9
Graded	52	11.5	0.8
Raw	10	3.9	0.2
TOTAL	286	75.8	16.5

Source: GDRS (by the end of 2004)

2. The table in page 97 under heading g) environmentally protected areas is replaced as below;

Status of Protection	Number	1990 and before	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Special Environmental Protection Areas	14	443934	443934	443934	443934	443934	443934	443934

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
443934	443934	443934	1185334	1185334	1185334	1185334	1200247

Source : TURKSTAT