

TÜRKIYE: ESTIMATES OF SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

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DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Table 1. Agricultural Support Estimates / Total Transfers contains country Total Support Estimate (TSE) and derived indicators, which cover all agricultural production, i.e. all agricultural commodities produced in the country. Definitions of basic data sets refer to the specific programmes applied in the country. For the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimate (CSE), each policy measure is classified according to implementation criteria, which include: the *transfer basis* of support (output, input, area/animal numbers/receipts/income, and non-commodity criteria); whether support is based on *current or non-current basis*; whether *production is required or not* to receive payment. Each policy measure is also assigned several “labels” indicating additional implementation criteria. "MPS commodities", which vary across countries, are those for which the market price support is explicitly calculated in Tables 4.1 – 4.17.

Table 2. Breakdown of PSE by Commodity and Other Transfers provides a breakdown of the total PSE into four categories reflecting the flexibility given to farmers regarding which commodity to produce within the various policy measures. These categories are: Single Commodity Transfers (SCT); Group Commodity Transfers (GCT); All Commodity Transfers (ACT); and Other Transfers to Producers (OTP). All data sets in Table 2 come from Tables 1 and 3.1 – 3.17 where definitions are included.

Tables 3.1 – 3.17 Producer Single Commodity Transfers contain producer SCT by commodity, which are calculated for TÜRKIYE for the following commodities: Wheat, Barley, Maize, Sunflower, Refined sugar, Milk, Beef and veal, Poultry meat, Sheep meat, Egg, Apples, Grapes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Cotton and Tobacco provided that the value of production of that commodity exceeds 1% of the total value of production. In addition, SCT for “other commodities” is also calculated (Table 3.17), which covers transfers *to single commodities other than MPS commodities*. All data sets in the calculation of producer SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1-4.17 where definitions are included.

Tables 4.1 – 4.17 contain **Market Price Support (MPS)** and **Consumer Single Commodity Transfers** (consumer SCT) by commodity, calculated for the same set of commodities as **Tables 3.1 to 3.17**. Definitions are provided only for basic data sets from which all the other data sets in this table are derived.

Definitions of the indicators, criteria for classification of policy transfers included in support estimation, and methods of calculation are contained in [the PSE Manual](#) (*OECD's Producer Support Estimate and Related indicators of Agricultural Support: Concepts, Calculations, Interpretation and Use*).

Abbreviations:

ACSU: Agricultural Sales Cooperative Union
ARIP: Agricultural Reform Implementation Project
MoD: Ministry of Development
ÇATAK: Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Protection Programme
CKS: Farmer Registration System
DSI: General Directorate of the State Hydraulic works
ESK: General Directory of Meat and Milk Board
EYYDB: Department of Training, Extension and Publications
GDRS: General Directorate for Rural Services
MFAL: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
NFRS: National Farmer Registration System
RUSF: Resource Utilisation Support Fund
SEE: State Economic Enterprise
SPSF: Support and Price Stabilisation Fund
TAPDK: Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority (former TEKEL)
TARSİM: State-supported agricultural insurance
TCZB: Turkish Bank of Agriculture or the "Agricultural Bank"(ZA)
TEKEL: General Directorate for Tobacco and Tobacco products (now TAPDK)
TIGEM: General Directorate for Agriculture Enterprises
TKK: Agricultural Credit and Co-operatives
TMO: Turkish Grain Board
TRY: Turkish Lira
TSFAS: Turkish Sugar Factories
TUBITAK: The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye
ZB: Agricultural Bank

TABLE 1: TÜRKIYE: TOTAL SUPPORT ESTIMATE

Definitions:

I. Total value of production (at farm gate): Total agricultural production valued at farm gate prices, i.e. value (at farm gate) of all agricultural commodities produced in the country [1].

I.1. Of which share of MPS commodities (%): Share of commodities for which MPS is explicitly calculated (in Tables 4.1-4-11) in the total value of agricultural production.

II. Total value of consumption (at farm gate): Consumption of all commodities domestically produced valued at farm gate prices, and estimated by increasing the value of consumption (at farm gate) of the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of agricultural production [(II.1) / (I.1) x100].

II.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the value of consumption (at farm gate prices) of the MPS commodities as indicated in Tables 4.1-4.11.

III.1 Producer Support Estimate (PSE): Associated with total agricultural production, i.e. for all commodities domestically produced [Sum of A to G; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit or explicit tax on producers].

A. Support based on commodity output

A.1. Market Price Support: On quantities domestically produced (excluding for on-farm feed use -- Excess Feed Cost) of all agricultural commodities, estimated by increasing the MPS for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of agricultural production by commodity group [for each commodity group: $(\Sigma \text{MPS for MPS commodities}) / (\Sigma \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$; the total MPS is then calculated as the sum of MPS by commodity group]. For Türkiye, the commodity groups considered are: group 1 (wheat, barley, maize, sunflower, sugar, apples, grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, cotton and tobacco), group 2 (milk, beef and veal, poultry meat, sheep meat and eggs).

A.2. Payments based on output

Premium payment

Period of implementation: 1987-Present

The deficiency payments (“premium payments”) are designed to cover the difference between the target price and market price of the product. The target price is calculated based on production and marketing costs.

Cotton premium: Per tonne payments to cotton (using certified seeds) producers. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are not current commodity production or payment limits. Payment rates are fixed and paid by per kg. Payments are included in SCT for cotton.

Milk incentive premium: Paid to farmers per litre of milk delivered to dairies to encourage the delivery of milk to certified dairies. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are not current commodity production or payment limits. Payment rates are fixed. This policy is also presented in the commodity SCT table and the transfers are included in the *milk* SCT.

Beef: Meat incentive premium : Stock breeding cattle: Given to male cattles and buffalos which are registered under Animal Registration System (TURKVET), domestic born and at least 12 months old. 200 TRY (66 USD) is given per slaughtered head to minimum 1 to maximum 300 animals. Payments are not subject to input constraints. Payment rate is fixed. No payments since 2016. Payments are included in SCT for beef.

Sheep meat: Meat incentive premium: No deficiency payments are paid since 1997. Payments are included in SCT for refined sheep meat.

Poultry: Meat incentive premium: No deficiency payments are paid since 1995. Payments are included in SCT for poultry.

Tea leaf premium: Payments (per kg) paid to tea producers whose fields are licensed. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are no current commodity production and payment limits. Payment rates are fixed. Payments are included in SCT for other commodities.

Soybean premiums: Per tonne payments to soybean (5% more if under contract production) producers. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are not current commodity production or payment limits. Payment rates are fixed and paid by per kg. Payments are included in SCT for other commodities.

Sunflower, rapeseed, maize, wheat, barley, rye, oats, paddy, olive oil, mohair and silkworm premium: Per tonne payment to producers. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are not current commodity production limits. Payment rates are fixed. Payments are included in SCT for sunflower, SCT for other commodities, SCT for maize, SCT for wheat, SCT for barley.

Apiculture premium: Per bee hive payments to producers of apiculture. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are no current commodity production and payment limits. Payment rates are fixed. Payments are included in SCT for other commodities.

Tobacco premium: Per tonne payment to tobacco producers introduced in 1994 with the implementation of a production quota. The payment applied to the difference between the last three years average quantity of tobacco sold (to TEKEL and tobacco traders) and the production quota. Payments were not subject to input constraints, but there were current commodity production and payment limits. Payment rates were fixed. Tobacco premium payments are abolished in 2001. Payments are included in SCT for tobacco.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO except for beef and tobacco; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; Payments are included in Cotton, Milk, Beef and veal, Sheet meat, Poultry meat, Sunflower, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Tobbaco and “Other Crops” SCT.

B. Payments based on input use

B.1. Payments based on variable input use

Concessional loans

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Difference between commercial rates and rates applied to farmers multiplied by outstanding loans for the purchase of variable inputs, and including interest rates rebates. Value of interest rebates on loans to farmers includes the following programmes: 1) Obtaining an enterprise; Financing natural/legal entity whom obtains an already established enterprise (orchard, vineyard, farm, barn, greenhouse, sheep fold, poultry house) on plant production, animal production and aquaculture, 2) Land purchasing; Financing of arable lands in order to earn agricultural lands for production and increase the scale of farms and make them profitable, 3) Harvest and Marketing; Financing the need of cash during harvesting and marketing period of producers, 4) Instalment Loans for Support; Financing needs without tying them to harvest period or season. Longer and elastic payment options, 5) Transportation Vehicle; Financing transportation vehicles for agricultural inputs, products, animals, equipment and machinery, etc., 6) In Return for Turkish Grain Board Warehouse Receipt; Short-term financing for producers who sell their products to Turkish Grain Board and obtained a receipt, 7) In Return for Electronic Product Receipt; Financing for the producers who delivered its product to licensed warehouses., 8) Licensed Warehouse Investments; Financing for building licensed warehouse compatible with the products which are supported in the basin according to “Agricultural Basins Production and Support Model”., 9) Contracted Production; Financing the operational or investment costs and expenses of contracted producers., 10) Young Farmers; Financing the eligible “young farmers” who complies with the council of ministers’ decision numbered 2016/8540, 11) Good Agricultural Practices; Financing good agricultural practices in terms of investment and working capital loans, 12) Organic Agriculture; Financing organic agricultural goods producers or producing inputs for organic agriculture, collecting, processing, packing, marketing organic agricultural products., 13) IPARD Programme; Financing investments under IPARD Programme of EU. The most utilised type of credit products are instalment loans for support, good agriculture practices and land purchasing.

For 2020, concessional loans were provided to small farmers and food enterprises as part of the policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodity Transfer (ACT)

Feed subsidy

Period of implementation: 1986-2003

Payment to livestock producers per kilo of industrial feed purchased, paid by TCZB from 1985 to 1988. Since 1989, payments are made to industrial feed producers to compensate for a rebate of 20% on prices paid by farmers. There are no certain policies for feed subsidy but government can decide to pay after the occasions of effective earthquakes; in example, 1995 Afyon-Dinar province earthquake, 2003 Bingol province earthquake.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commodities (GCT7)

Fertiliser subsidy

Period of implementation: 1986-2001

Value of fertilisers provided free-of-charge and in kind to sugar beet growers. Payment to farmers per kilo of fertiliser purchased for crops other than sugar beet: corresponding to a 50% rebate on the purchase value of fertilisers paid by TCZB, funded by SPSF. Since 1998, payments are made to fertiliser producers,

importers and distributors, compensating for a 20% rebate on the purchase price to farmers. Payments are determined according to fertiliser type (up to 40% of the fertiliser expenditure).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop Group Commodities (GCT1)

Hybrid seed subsidy

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Per kg seed (certificated seed of feed crops) payments to seed producers. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are not current commodity production and payment limits. Payment rates are fixed, but shows difference according to the type.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop Group Commodities (GCT1)

Pasture improvement

Period of implementation: 1991-2006

Public expenditure on sowing and fertilisation work of meadows and pastureland in 1991 and 1992 in the framework of pastureland reclamation project. No payments are made since 2006.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Ruminant Group Commodities (GCT8)

Pesticide subsidy (Treasury and sugar)

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Value of pesticides provided to sugar beet growers.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop Group Commodities (GCT1)

Seed loans

Period of implementation: 1987-2004

Value of interest free seed loans to farmers. Payments are being made under certified seed and seedling usage support since 2005.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop Group Commodities (GCT1)

Sugar beet return (estimated=rspsc):

Period of implementation: 1989-Present

Total value of sugar beet pulp returned by TSFAS free of charge to beet producers and used as feed.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Refined sugar SCT

Electricity subsidy (irrigation)

Period of implementation: 1987-2004

Price rebate on electricity used for irrigation. Covers all farmers who use agricultural irrigation without unpaid debts.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodity Transfer (ACT)

Water subsidy (irrigation)

Period of implementation: 1986-2007

Budgetary expenditure by DSI on operation and maintenance costs of irrigation structures net of farmers' fees.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodity Transfer (ACT)

B.2. Payments based on fixed capital formation

Capital grants

Period of implementation: 1987-1995

Budgetary expenditures on grants paid through the RUSF for livestock housing. No grants were given from 1996 onwards.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commodities (GCT7)

Livestock improvement

Period of implementation: 1991-Present

Budgetary expenditure to support the purchase by farmers of imported breeding stock to improve livestock. General Directorate of Livestock (MFAL) provides the data.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Ruminants Group Commodities (GCT8)

Livestock development project – Apiculture

Period of implementation: 2000-Present

Budgetary expenditure to support the purchase by farmers of bee hives (per number) and bumblebee (per colony). General Directorate of Livestock provides the data

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Other Commodities SCT

Livestock replacement

Period of implementation: 1997-2009

Budgetary expenditure to support the purchase by farmers of imported breeding stock to replace animals injured following natural disasters.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Ruminants Group Commodities (GCT8)

On Farm development work

Period of implementation: 1987-2005

Budgetary expenditure on development of work such as field levelling, drainage, soil improvement, soil protection and land consolidation. GDRS was abolished in 2004 and its functions were transferred to Special Provincial Administrations. General Directorate of Agricultural Reform is also conducting land consolidation works under MFAL. Data is provided by DSI.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Wheat, Sugar and Cotton Group Commodities (GCT11)

Disaster payments -- Crops

Period of implementation: 2003-Present

According to the law number 2090, farmers who suffered from natural disasters which are out of the context of 5363 number Agricultural Insurance Law (TARSIM) can benefit from these payments unreciprocated. No payments have been made under this heading since 2015.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop Group Commodities (GCT1)

Interest concessions

Period of implementation: 2008-Present

Difference between commercial rates and rates applied to farmers multiplied by outstanding loans for investments in the below mentioned areas, and including interest rates rebates. Agricultural enterprises and farmers who invest in the following areas are entitled to benefit interest concessions: Good agriculture practises; Organic farming; Production of organic inputs; Production of certificated seed and nursery; Agricultural Research and Development; Breeding dairy cattle; Livestock production; Aquaculture production; Stock farming; Irrigation; Agricultural mechanization (except tractor and harvester); Greenhouse horticulture; Bulb production for export purposes; Production of medical crops; Livestock production in Specialized Industrial Zones based on agriculture; Milking unit and milk cooling tanks; and Dung hole. Payments are not subject to production limits and input constraints, and rates are fixed.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

B.3. Payments based on on-farm services

Artificial insemination

Period of implementation: 2008-Present

This is a payment for artificial insemination service. The amount of payment is fixed but the amount will be more for the farmers whose farms are located in “Development Priority Regions”. General Directorate of Livestock (MFAL) provides the data.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

Sugar: machinery services

Period of implementation: 1987-2000

Budgetary expenditure covering cost to TSFAS of machinery used for sugar beet cultivation. No payment made after 2000.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Refined sugar SCT

Veterinary pest and disease control

Period of implementation: 1989-Present

Budgetary expenditure on measures to control animal disease. General Directorate for Protection and Control (MFAL) is the responsible authority for these issues.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commdity (GCT7)

Farm Accounting Data Network (FADN)

Period of implementation: 2011-Present

FADN is an online system where the farmers put their accounting data on statement of income and activities and allows making statistical evaluations. Farmers enrol to this system on voluntary basis and receive a support payment from the government for once only. The payment rate for 2016 was 425 TRY (140 USD) per farm..

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodity Transfer (ACT)

C. Payments based on current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required

Sugar, potatoes and tobacco compensation payments

Period of implementation: 1994-Present

Payments to compensate producers for the reduction of price support. They are based on current area and prices (i.e. current area x 1000 kg x current price x 0.7). Payments are not subject to input constraints and for sugar there are current commodity production/payment limits. For potato production, the compensation payments are made because of potato wart disease. Payment rates are variable.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES except for potatoes; Variable payment rates: YES except for potatoes; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Refined sugar, Potatoes and Tobacco SCTs.

Tea pruning payments

Period of implementation: 1996-Present

Payments, based on the average yield, to compensate for 70% of each grower's average harvest loss over the previous two years due to trimming (pruning) of tea fields. Ministerial decree regarding this was published in the official gazette dated 23/08/2004. Payments are not subject to input constraints and there are no current commodity production/payment limits. The harvest loss is calculated as maximum 15 000 kg per hectare.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Other Commodities SCT.

Crops and livestock Agri. Insurance payments

Period of implementation: 2006-Present

The scheme, which was implemented in 2006, is open to all producers and covers hailstorm and frost for aquaculture, greenhouse and animal life, including poultry. The government reimburses 50% of the premium costs. Starting from 2021, coverage includes heat damage to oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons and grapes, rain damage to cotton during the harvest period, bird damage to sunflower and several new crops.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop and Livestock Group Commodities (GCT1 and GCT7)

Transition payments

Period of implementation: 2001-2011

A one-off payment to farmers granted under the Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (ARIP) to cover the costs to divert production from crops overproduced (namely hazelnut and tobacco) to other commodities.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Hazelnuts and Tobacco Group Commodity (GCT11)

Genetic resources payment

Period of implementation: 2007-2008

Per animal payment to farmer for the purpose of in situ protection of cattle and sheep or goat breeds. Farmers who have joined to the program initiated by MFAL for this aim are eligible to receive this payment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commodity (GCT7)

Cattle breed registration payment

Period of implementation: 2007-Present

Per animal payment to farmers for registration and follow up of their cattle breeds. Farmers who are member of a cattle breeders union are eligible to receive this payment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commodity (GCT7)

Feed crops premium

Period of implementation: 2007-Present

Per hectare payments to producers of feed crops (clover, trefoil, annual crops, crops for silage and maize for silage). For perennial feed crops payments are made for the first year of cultivation.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops Group Commodity (GCT1)

Diesel payment

Period of implementation: 2003-Present. Reformed in 2022

Per hectare payment to cover 35% of the country average of farmers' consumption of fuel (80 litre per hectare) to farmers who are eligible for Direct Income Support (DIS) payments.

As of 2022, diesel and fertilizer supports are delivered via a card issued by the Ziraat bank, which may only be used for the purchase of diesel and fertilizer. This replaces a cash-based system for this per-hectare payment. Interest-reduced agricultural credits through Ziraat Bank and the Agricultural Credit Cooperative were also modified. Farmers can get zero-interest credit from Ziraat Bank for traditional (widespread) crop production up to TRY 200 000 (USD 12 077), but they must use any borrowing above TRY 100 000 (USD 6 038) only to purchase diesel or fertiliser.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops Group Commodity (GCT1)

Fertiliser payment

Period of implementation: 2007-Present. Reformed in 2022.

Per hectare payment to farmers who are eligible for Direct Income Support (DIS) payments. In 2016, the diesel payment and fertiliser payment are combined and given as 110 TL (USD 36.4) per hectare. As of 2016, soil analysis support, which was used as a precondition for diesel and fertiliser support, was cancelled, but it is planned to be given again with a different model in 2017.

As of 2022, diesel and fertilizer supports are delivered via a card issued by the Ziraat bank, which may only be used for the purchase of diesel and fertilizer. This replaces a cash-based system for this per-hectare payment. Interest-reduced agricultural credits through Ziraat Bank and the Agricultural Credit Cooperative were also modified. Farmers can get zero-interest credit from Ziraat Bank for traditional (widespread) crop production up to TRY 200 000 (USD 12 077), but they must use any borrowing above TRY 100 000 (USD 6 038) only to purchase diesel or fertiliser.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops Group Commodity (GCT1)

Land conservation

Period of implementation: 2006-Present

Per hectare payments, provided under the "Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Utilisation" (CATAK) sub-component of the amended ARIP, to protect environmentally fragile areas by setting aside agricultural areas formerly planted to crops in excess production or subject to severe erosion and replacing harmful agricultural farm practices with more environmentally friendly such as contour tillage, reduced flow irrigation, organic agriculture, production of fodder and adoption of pasture rehabilitation measures. It is implemented in 51 provinces.: Farmers in these areas receives payments under 3 different categories for 3

years: 1st category: Agricultural practices requiring minimum soil processing; 300 TRY/ha (99 USD/ha); 2nd category: Conserving soil and water and preventing erosion; 600 TRY/ha (198 USD/ha); 3rd category: Environmental friendly agricultural practices and cultural applications; 135 TRY/ha (44.6 USD/ha).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodity Transfer (ACT)

Organic agriculture and good farming practices support

Period of implementation: 2009-Present

On 26 February 2009, with the official gazette numbered 27153, “Organic agriculture and Good Farming Practices Support Payment Notice” had been published. Afterwards, with several other notices, the support payment had been designed. All farmers must be registered to CKS and farming land and production should comply with the regulations. Support is divided into categories and given by per area.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops Group Commodity (GCT1)

Certified seed usage support

Period of implementation: 2005-Present

Within the framework of sustainability principle, following the priorities of quality, technology usage and environmental protection in plant production, when the certified seed usage is not sufficient enough for some species, support is given to farmers who use domestically produced certified seeds. Payments are given by per area of production. Support is given according to the seed used, such as, wheat, barley, oat, rye, paddy, pulses, sesame, canola, potato, soybeans, etc.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Arable Crops Group Commodity (GCT2)

Certified seedling usage support:

Period of implementation: 2005-Present

Within the framework of sustainability principle, following the priorities of quality, technology usage and environmental protection in plant production, when the certified seed usage is not sufficient enough for some species, support is given to farmers who use domestically produced certified seeds. Payments are given by per area of production. Support is given according to the seed used, such as, wheat, barley, oat, rye, paddy, pulses, sesame, canola, potato, soybeans, etc.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payment eligibility: Area

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Fruits and Vegetables Group Commodity (GCT6)

Area based yield loss support

Period of implementation: 2022-Present

Producers affected by natural disasters are eligible for additional support and grants through state-supported agricultural insurance. Revenue-protection insurance covers 70% of insured farm revenue against yield losses and price variations.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Area based additional input support

Period of implementation: 2022-Present

Payments oriented towards farming practices such as using certified seeds or cultivating fodder crops. Farmers can receive area payments for using certified saplings, organic farming, using good agricultural practices and for the rehabilitation of olive groves.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Hazelnut Producers Area Based Income Support

Period of implementation: 2010-Present

A per-hectare payment for hazelnut plantations.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

E. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/ receipts/income – production not required

Direct Income Support (DIS)

Period of implementation: 2001-2011

A uniform national annual payment granted under the ARIP to all farmers to cover the short-term losses associated with the removal of administrative prices and input based payments. Started in 2001, DIS was granted at a flat rate payment per hectare to all farmers (about EUR 92/ha), unlinked to the production of any specific crop, with a ceiling of 50 hectares per farm. All land users (owners, tenants and share-croppers) were eligible to apply for DIS, as long as they could demonstrate that their land was legally cultivated and was registered in the land registry, or that they could provide a document from the village head that they were legal users of the land. Farmers who were eligible for DIS payments were also eligible for per hectare payment (to a maximum of 50 ha) to cover 35% of the country average of farmers' consumption of fuel (80 litre per hectare) -- "Diesel payment". Farmers also received an area based payment for fertilisers. In 2009, the DIS was abolished due to its implementation problem.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Grubbing-up hazelnut payment

Period of implementation: 2003

One-off payment granted under ARIP to farmers to help cover transitional cost for uprooting existing hazelnut trees and facilitate the transition to alternative crops such as oilseed, feed crops and maize.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

III.2 Percentage PSE [$100 \times (\text{III.1}) / ((\text{I}) + (\text{Sum of A2 to G}))$]

III.3 Producer NPC: For all agricultural commodities the producer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the producer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 4. For each commodity Producer NPC = [domestic price received by producers (at the farm gate) + unit payments based on output] / border price (also at the farm gate).

III.4 Producer NAC [$1 / (100 - (\text{III.2})) \times 100$]

IV. General Services Support Estimate (GSSE): total budgetary expenditure to support general services provided to agriculture [Sum of H to M].

H. Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System

H.1. Agricultural Knowledge Generation

Agricultural research

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

The amount of R&D expenditure covers agricultural R&D projects which are conducted by 49 Public Research Institutes under TAGEM (General Directorate of Agricultural Research), TUBITAK and public universities. Data is provided by MFAL but also can be found on Turkstat.gov.tr - Statistics by Theme - Research and Development Activities Survey – Statistical Tables – R&D Statistics - Government expenditure on R&D by socio-economic objectives and type of costs. The number should include current costs + capital costs according to the PSE manual pp. 87 (Treatment of policy administration costs).

H.2. Agricultural Knowledge Transfer

H2.a. education

Agricultural Universities

Period of implementation: 1988-2005

Budgetary expenditure on professional schools on agriculture. Since 2006, no data has been provided by MFAL.

H2.b. extension services

Extension

Period of implementation: 1988-Present

Department of Training, Extension And Publications (EYYDB) is the responsible authority for conducting agricultural extension activities. In the past some research projects financed by foreign loans were implemented. The pilot project titled “1000 volunteers for 1000 villages” has been implemented successfully for three years period. For the project 1000 villages have been selected and 1000 agricultural engineers or veterinarians have been assigned to those villages. This project has been terminated on 31 December 2006. As of 01 January 2007, the project titled “Development of Agricultural Extension” was initiated. 2500 villages have been determined for the implementation of the project and 2500 agricultural, aquaculture engineer and veterinarians have been assigned to those villages. The costs of the project are covered by the National Budget.

I. Inspection and Control

I.1. Agricultural product safety and inspection

I.2. Pest and disease inspection and control

Inspection of agricultural products

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Budgetary expenditures by MFAL, and TSFAS on inspection and control services.[No data available on other government and foreign expenditure, such as expenditure on imports inspection by the General Directorate for Protection and Control, and food inspection services: benefiting from an EC grant starting 1998 for improving existing laboratories, increasing the capacity of existing staff and establishing a computer network or the inspection of agricultural products for exports paid by the Under secretariat for Foreign trade under the Ministry of Economy.]

I.3. Input control

J. Development and maintenance of Infrastructure

J.1. Hydrological Infrastructure

Infrastructure

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

DSI’s budgetary expenditure on hydrological infrastructure is mainly on irrigation. This item includes irrigation expenditure under the program of regional development projects.

J.2. Storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure

Infrastructure

Period of implementation: 1986-2007

Budgetary expenditure on interest rate concessions on loans for agricultural villages development co-operatives provided by TCZB; for the improvement of infrastructures provided by TSFAS, TEKEL and

ÇAYKUR; and for the construction, maintenance and repair of road, water and electricity mains and sewage facilities. No amount has been reported by MFAL since 2008.

J.3. Institutional infrastructure

K. Marketing and promotion

K.1. Collective schemes for processing and marketing

K.2. Promotion of agricultural products

Promotion of agricultural products

Period of implementation: 1986-2007

Budgetary expenditure for covering losses of government agencies (TMO, TSFAS, TEKEL) associated with market intervention procedures plus debt write-off of loans of those agencies.

Duty loss (TMO, TSFAS, TEKEL, ASCUs, ESK); Debt write-off (TMO, TSFAS, TEKEL, ÇAYKUR); Equity injections from Treasury to TMO, TSFAS, TEKEL, ÇAYKUR; Transfer to ASCUs from support and price stabilisation fund; ASC/ASCU restructuring under the Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (ARIP, 2001-04)..

M. Miscellaneous

V.1 Consumer Support Estimate (CSE): Associated with agricultural production, i.e. for the quantities of commodities domestically produced, excluding the quantities used on-farm as feed -- excess feed cost. [Sum of N to Q; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit tax on consumers].

N. Transfers to producers from consumers (TPC): Associated with market price support on all domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production by commodity group [for each commodity group: $(\sum \text{TPC for MPS commodities}) / (\sum \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$; the total TPC is then calculated as the sum of TPC by commodity group. For the list of commodity groups, see Section A.1. Market Price Support within this Table 1].

N.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the values of transfers from consumers to producers associated with market price support for the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.16.

O. Other transfers from consumers (OTC): Transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production by commodity group [for each commodity group: $(\sum \text{OTC for MPS commodities}) / (\sum \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$; the total OTC is then calculated as the sum of OTC by commodity group. For the list of commodity groups, see Section A.1. Market Price Support within this Table 1].

O.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.16.

P. Transfers to consumers from taxpayers

P.1. Commodity specific transfers to consumers: Sum of commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers (farm gate level) from Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.17, including:

Agricultural Products Board (APB): Budget expenditures covering losses incurred by the APB while buying and selling grapes and maple syrup.

Price Pooling Program (PPP) (under the Agricultural Marketing Programs Act): Government expenditures on payments to certain co-operatives (including tree fruit) offering price guarantees to farmers (Formerly known as the Agricultural Product Co-operative Marketing Act (APCMA)).

Pool deficit: Federal government expenditures on guarantees offered to deficits in Canadian Wheat Board Pool Accounts resulting from market returns lower than initial payments to producers. Data available by commodity.

P.2. Non-commodity specific transfers to consumers: Sum of non-commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers, including:

First level processing: Classified as a part of GSSE until 2013. Sum of grants to enterprise at first level of processing.

Q. Excess Feed Cost: Associated with market price support on quantities of domestically produced crops and used on-farm as feed as calculated (Sum of *Excess Feed Cost* in the MPS Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4).

V.2 Percentage CSE $[100 \times (V.1) / ((II) + (P))]$

V.3 Consumer NPC: For all agricultural commodities the consumer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the consumer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 2. For each commodity consumer NPC = domestic price paid by consumers (at the farm gate)/ border price (also at the farm gate).

V.4 Consumer NAC $[(1 / (100 - (V.2))) \times 100]$

VI. Total Support Estimate $[(III.1) + (IV) + (P)]$ and $[(R) + (S) - (T)]$

R. Transfers from consumers $[(N) + (O)]$

S. Transfers from taxpayers $[(III.1) - (N) + (IV) + (P)]$

T. Budget revenues $[(O)]$

TABLE 2. TÜRKIYE: BREAKDOWN OF PSE BY COMMODITY SPECIFICITY AND OTHER TRANSFERS

All data sets in Table 2 to come from Tables 1 and 3.1 to 3.17 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT)

The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm level, arising from policy measures directly linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the payment. This includes policies where payments are specified on a per-commodity basis [Sum of SCTs for individual commodities from Tables 3.1-3.17].

Percentage producer SCT:

The commodity SCT expressed as a share of gross farm receipts for the specific commodities (including support in the denominator). This indicator can be expressed for the total SCT (Table 2), or for a specific commodity (Table 3.1 to 3.17).

$$\%SCT = 100 * SCT / (\text{Value of production}_{COM} + A.2_{COM} + B_{COM} + C_{COM} + D_{COM})$$

Share in Total PSE (%):

$$SCT_{SHARE} = 100 * SCT / PSE$$

II. Group commodity transfers (GCT):

The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures whose payments are made on the basis that one or more of a designated list of commodities is produced. That is, a producer may produce from a set of allowable commodities and receive a transfer that does not vary with respect to this decision [GCT = B_{GROUP} + C_{GROUP} + D_{GROUP}].

Share in Total PSE (%):

$$GCT_{SHARE} = 100 * GCT / PSE$$

Transfers to specific groups of commodities:

The GCT indicator is calculated for Australia for the following groups of commodities: All crops, fruits and vegetables, all livestock, and ruminants.

III. All commodity transfers (ACT):

The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that place no restrictions on the commodity produced but require the recipient to produce some commodity of their choice [ACT = C_{ALL} + B_{ALL} + D_{ALL}].

Share in Total PSE (%):

$$ACT_{SHARE} = 100 * ACT / PSE$$

IV. Other Transfers to Producers (OTP):

The annual monetary value of gross transfers made under policies that do not fall in the above three cases (SCT, GCT, ACT). That is, payments that do not require any commodity production at all. [OTP = E + F + G]

Share in Total PSE (%):

$$OTP_{SHARE} = 100 * OTP / PSE$$

V. Total PSE:

$$PSE = A + B + C + D + E + F + G = SCT + GCT + ACT + OTP$$

Percentage PSE:

$$\%PSE = 100 * PSE / (\text{Total Value of Production at farm gate} + A + B + C + D + E + F + G)$$

TABLE 3. TÜRKIYE: PRODUCER SINGLE COMMODITY TRANSFERS (BY COMMODITY)

Tables 3.1 to 3.17, provide information on Producer Single Commodity Transfers (PSCT) for the following commodities: Wheat, Barley, Maize, Sunflower, Sugar, Milk, Beef and veal, Poultry meat, Sheep meat, Eggs, Apples, Grapes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Cotton, Tobacco and “other commodities”. All data sets in the calculation SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1 – 4.17 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Level of production: Data from respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.17(Market Price Support tables)

II. Value of production (at farm gate): Data for respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.17 (Market Price Support tables)

III. Producer Single Commodity Transfers: Sum of transfers to respective single commodity in categories A, B, C and D.

A. Support based on commodity output

A1. Market Price Support [Data for respective commodity from Table 4]

A2. Payments based on output

Payments based on output (A.2) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1]

B. Payments based on input use, single commodity [B.1_{COM} + B.2_{COM} + B.3_{COM}]

B1. Based on variable input use

Payments based on variable input use (B.1_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B2. Based on Fixed capital formation

Payments based on fixed capital formation (B.2_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B3. Based on on-farm services

Payments based on on-farm services (B.3_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

C. Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on current A/An/R/I (C_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

D. Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required (D_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

IV. Percentage producer SCT : %SCT = 100*(III) / ((II) + (A.2) + (B_{COM}) + (C_{COM}) + (D_{COM}))

TABLE 4. TÜRKIYE: MARKET PRICE SUPPORT AND CONSUMER SINGLE COMMODITY TRANSFERS

Tables 4.1 to 4.17, contain calculation of the Market Price Support (MPS) and Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT) for the following commodities: Wheat, Barley, Maize, Sunflower, Refined sugar, Milk, Beef and veal, Poultry meat, Sheep meat, Egg, Apples, Grapes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Cotton, Tobacco and “other commodities”. The data sets used in calculation of the MPS and consumer SCT by commodity are described below. Values for “other commodities” are derived using information on total Market Price Support and Value of Production, and individual commodity data.

Definitions:

1. Wheat

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average purchase price of TMO, all grades

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Weighted average c.i.f. price of Turkish wheat imports (15% to hard wheat and 85% to soft wheat, for bread), adjusted for handling and marketing used for the European Union.

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics and EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Imports: Turkish Foreign Trade statistics [1]. The Conversion factors used to calculate the wheat equivalent for foreign sales of the commodities are as follows:

Flour: $\times 100/70$; Pasta: $\times 100/84$; Cakes & biscuits: $\times 100/77$

Stocks: The figures derived by subtracting total demand from total supply.

Feed: The figure used was double the amount of wheat used by the feed industry.

Seeds: It was estimated that 200 kg of seed are sown per hectare.

Exports: Turkish Foreign Trade statistics [1]. The conversion factors used in external purchases were used in the calculation of the wheat equivalents for the foreign sales of the commodity

Source: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

2. Barley

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average purchase price of TMO, all grades

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

European Union's barley export price (f.o.b. French ports), adjusted for handling and marketing margin used for the European Union.

Sources: EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Source: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

3. Maize

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average purchase price of TMO, all grades

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

European Union's average import price of USA Yellow corn Nr 3 (c.i.f. Rotterdam), adjusted by a handling and marketing margin, using the same margin used for the European Union.

Sources: EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Source: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

4. Sunflower

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

TSKB (ASCUs) average purchase prices

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

European Union's import price for sunflower seeds, c.i.f.

Sources: EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Seed equivalents for traded products are estimated by dividing the volume of sunflower oil by 0.40.

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

5. Sugar

I. Level of production

Volumes of sugar produced from sugar beet and processed by the TSFAS

Source: TSFAS

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

TSFAS average purchase prices for sugar beet

Source: TSFAS

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Paris Stock Exchange white sugar price, minus handling and marketing margin based on the ratio of the TSFAS's wholesale price for granulated sugar to its average purchase price for sugar beet.

Sources: TSFAS and EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

6. Milk

I. Level of production

Total production of cow's milk, calendar year

Source: TURKSTAT – Livestock Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/livestock statistics/ statistical tables and dynamic search – choose the appropriate subject from livestock, red meat, poultry, milk)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average TSEK purchase prices for raw milk

Source: MFAL

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Border prices of butter and SMP converted into a milk equivalent border price using technical coefficients minus a processing margin, calendar year. The border prices of butter and of SMP are the unit c.i.f. import values [1]. The processing margin is calculated as a simple average of the processing margins for the four main exporting countries: Australia, EU, New Zealand and the United States.

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

7. Beef and veal

I. Level of production

Total production of meat, carcass weight, calendar year

Source: TURKSTAT – Livestock Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/livestock statistics/ statistical tables and dynamic search – choose the appropriate subject from livestock, red meat, poultry, milk)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average purchase prices of the ESK

Source: TURKSTAT - Prices of Animal Product (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/Prices of Animal Product and Production Values)

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Mixed

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit export value in extra-EU trade of meat of bovine animal, fresh and chilled (code 0111, SITC, Rev. 3), in carcass weight equivalent, calendar year.

Sources: EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

The meat equivalent of non-breeding live cattle imports/exports is estimated by using a yield conversion factor of 55 per cent and adding the resulting number to the meat export/import figures.

Source: MFAL

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

8. Poultry meat

I. Level of production

Total production of meat, carcass weight, calendar year

Source: TURKSTAT – Livestock Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/livestock statistics/ statistical tables and dynamic search – choose the appropriate subject from livestock, red meat, poultry, milk)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average purchase prices of the ESK

Source: TURKSTAT - Prices of Animal Product (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/Prices of Animal Product and Production Values)

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

European Union's f.o.b. unit export price of poultry meat

Sources: EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

The meat equivalent of live, non-breeding chicken imports/exports is estimated by applying a yield conversion factor of 75 per cent and adding the resulting number to the meat import/export figures.

Source: MFAL

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

9. Sheep meat

I. Level of production

Total production of meat, carcass weight, calendar year

Source: TURKSTAT – Livestock Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/livestock statistics/ statistical tables and dynamic search – choose the appropriate subject from livestock, red meat, poultry, milk)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average purchase prices of the ESK

Source: TURKSTAT - Prices of Animal Product (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/Prices of Animal Product and Production Values)

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Mixed

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Average Turkish sheep meat export price; adjusted for handling and marketing margin, obtained by the ratio between ESK's average sheep meat purchase prices and its sheep meat sales prices

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Traded volumes include the sheep meat equivalent of non-breeding livestock. Each kilogramme of live animal is assumed to yield 550 grammes of meat on a carcass-weight equivalent basis.

Source: MFAL

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

10. Eggs

I. Level of production

Edible eggs produced by commercial farms plus edible eggs obtained from small, rural farms (0.055 kg per egg)

Source:MFAL

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average prices used in the SIS Wholesale Price Index

Source: MFAL

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

European Union's unit export value of poultry eggs in the shell, fresh or preserved, excluding eggs for hatching; adjusted for handling and marketing margin estimated by comparing the SIS's "Consumer Price Index" for eggs with the average of its "Wholesale Price Index" and index of "Prices Paid to Farmers" for eggs.

Sources: EU PSE database

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

11. Apples

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

SIS unit value of production

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit value of Turkish exports

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Volumes of imports and exports are calculated by adding the following shares of imports/exports of the apple derived products: (juice / 0.70) + (concentrated / 0.50) + (puree / 0.20) + (dried / 0.25) + (canned / 0.80).

Sources: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

12. Grapes

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

SIS unit value of production

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit value of Turkish exports

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Volumes of imports and exports are calculated by adding the following shares of imports/exports of the grapes derived products: (raising / 0.25) + (wine / 0.60) + (juice / 0.80) + (concentrated / 0.50).

Sources: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

13. Tomatoes

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

SIS unit value of production

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M)

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit value of Turkish exports

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Volumes of imports and exports are calculated by adding the following shares of imports/exports of the tomatoes derived products: (juice / 0.50) + (paste / 0.25) + (dried / 0.10) + (canned / 0.80) + (frozen / 0.70) + (ketchup / .040)

Sources: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

14. Potatoes

I. Level of production

Volume of Production

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

SIS unit value of production

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit value of Turkish exports

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Volumes of imports and exports are calculated by adding the following shares of imports/exports of the potatoes derived products: (flour / 0.15) + (starch / 0.15) + (dried / 0.25) + (canned / 0.70) + (frozen / 0.70).

Sources: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

15. Cotton

I. Level of production

Volume of production (lint)

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

TSKB (ASCUs) average purchase prices

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M))

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit value of Turkish exports

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Volumes of imports and exports are calculated by adding the following shares of imports/exports of the cotton derived products: (lint cotton x 1.00) + (cotton thread x 0.85) + (cotton cloth x 0.95 x 0.85) + (velvet x 0.66 x 0.95 x 0.85) + (fiber's knitted x 0.75 x 0.95 x 0.85) + (fiber's textile x 0.5 x 0.95 x 0.85) + (home textile 0.05 x 0.95 x 0.85)

Sources: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

16. Tobacco

I. Level of production

Volume of production (leaves)

Source: TURKSTAT - Crop Production Statistics Database (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables and dynamic search/crop production statistics)

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

TEKEL average purchase price

Source: TURKSTAT – Agricultural Price Statistics (statistics by theme/agriculture/agricultural prices and economic accounts/statistical tables and dynamic search/agricultural price statistics (M)

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)(II)]*

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Unit value of Turkish exports

Sources: TURKSTAT – Foreign Trade Statistics

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Production + imports - exports [- feed – seed + change in stocks]

Volumes of imports and exports are calculated by adding the following shares of imports/exports of the tobacco derived products: 1 cigarette = 1 gr. of tobacco and 1 cigar = 35 gr. of tobacco

Sources: TURKSTAT - Crop Products Balance Sheet (statistics by theme/agriculture/crop production statistics/statistical tables/crop products balance sheets – choose the appropriate product group such as cereals, vegetables or fruits)

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)(VIII)]*

Level of consumption times consumption price