

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Turkey – screening of agricultural acquis

COUNTRY: TURKEY

Non-exhaustive list of issues and questions to facilitate preparations for bilateral meetings

1. Standards (for fresh fruit and vegetables)

1.1. Implementation of standards¹

1.1.1. Current situation: which standards are applied at which marketing stage?

The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) together with the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade (UFT) is responsible for checks for conformity to marketing standards for fruit and vegetables.

However, checks for conformity to commercial quality standards applicable to fruit and vegetables are not implemented in the domestic market yet.

At export and import stages, fruit and vegetables within the scope of the 52 standards are subject to inspection.

The Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade perform the inspection of the fruit and vegetables within the scope of 52 agricultural standards prior to export and import. These inspections are performed according to the Turkish Standardization Institute (TSE) standards which are parallel to UNECE standards (see Table 1. for list of TSE standards for fruit and vegetables applied in export/import stage). The exporters/importers shall obtain Inspection Certificate from the Group of Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade.

These inspection units issue "Control Certificate(s)" only for some agricultural products to be exported/imported within the scope of the standards, which are mandatory in exports/imports.

Table 1. TSE Standards for fruit and vegetables applied in exports and imports

Products	TSE Standards
Pears	TS 184
Quinces	TS 1817
White cabbages	TS 1075
Plums	TS 792
Strawberries	TS 185
Tomatoes	TS 794
Apples	TS 100
Globe artichokes	TS 1133
Carrots	TS 1193

¹ Based on R. 2200/96 (Art. 2, 3, Annex I) and the various Commission Regulations laying down standards for fresh fruit and vegetables

Cucumbers	TS 1253
Spinach	TS 1130
Cauliflowers	TS 1074
Watermelons	TS 1132
Fresh broad-beans	TS 2123
Potatoes (Early)	TS 1223
Citrus	TS 34
Lettuce	TS 1194
Mushroom	TS 2410
Raisins	TS 3410
Sultanas	TS 3411
Hazelnut Kernels	TS 3075
Hazelnuts (Processed)	TS 1917
Hazelnuts (inshell)	TS 3074
Haricot Bean	TS 141
Mahaleb	TS 1049
Fresh Gumbo	TS 2122
Figs (Fresh)	TS 1813
Melons	TS 1073
Apricots (Fresh)	TS 791
Cherries	TS 793
Sour Cherries	TS 793
Parsley	TS 1816
Pomegranate	TS 4953
Potatoes	TS 1222
Aubergines	TS 1255
Leeks	TS 795
Courgettes	TS 1898
Rooted celery	TS 1206
Garlic	TS 1131
Table Grapes	TS 101
Peaches	TS 42
Lentil	TS 143
Peas	TS 142
Inshellentil	TS 4201

Peanuts	TS 310
Dried Figs	TS 541
Dried Apricot	TS 485
Onion	TS 796
Chestnut	TS 1072
Inshell Pistachio Nuts	TS 1279
Pistachio Kernels	TS 1280
Fresh beans	TS 797
Peas (Fresh)	TS 798
Fresh peppers	TS 1205

1.1.2. Plans for legislative and institutional development

TSE has already started to revise the relevant standards for harmonization with the related EU regulations.

There is a project on “Practical implementation of Council Regulation 1148/2001/EC and 2200/96/EC strengthening of the quality control on marketing standards for fresh fruit and vegetables and common market organization” carried out with Dutch Government under the PSO Program (PPA04/TR/9/1). The purpose of the project is to support UFT and MARA with the development and strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for checks for conformity of fresh fruit and vegetables to the marketing standards for the external and domestic market, in accordance with the requirements of Regulations No.1148/2001/EC and 2200/96/EC. Based on the experience and knowledge derived from this project, in close cooperation between MARA and UFT, institutional changes and legislative amendments will be realized for harmonization with the EC Regulations in question.

It is reasonable to assume that the adoption of acquis concerning foreign trade will be relatively easy, since a proper export and import inspection system for fruit and vegetables and administrative capacity is in place within UFT.

1.1.3. Short assessment of real implementation of standards in the market

The quality of the products to be exported is high with respect to international standards and these products are in conformity with the requirements of the related EU standards to a large extent. As regards conformity checks, the Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade perform checks for conformity to the applicable TSE standards on the fruit and vegetables which are to be exported or imported.

1.2 Checks on conformity²

In Turkey, standardization activities started in 1930s. Since then, the UFT carries out standardization controls for exports and imports of 52 kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried fruits. These goods are regarded as “traditional export products” of Turkey and the purpose of standard controls at export is to protect the positive image of Turkish products at international markets.

² Based on R. 2200/96 (Art. 7,8,9) and R. 1148/2001

Decree No: 2005/9454 on the Regime of Technical Regulations and Standardization for Foreign Trade and its supplementary legislation provides transparency in implementation and establishes a legal base for the harmonization of Turkish legislation with the Community's.

Administrative organisation³

1.2.1. Distribution of competences between various inspection bodies

After necessary arrangements are completed, MARA will be the competent authority for the conformity checks in domestic market. At the export and import stage UFT has been the competent authority for the conformity checks. The UFT Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade carry out checks for conformity to the applicable TSE standards on the fruits and vegetables, which are to be exported and imported. However, UFT does not function as a coordinating authority. According to the results of the PSO project, a coordinating authority will be determined as described in the Regulation 1148/2001/EC.

Administrative capacity of the different bodies involved: staff, training, procedures in place (documented or not?), equipment (inspectors' portable equipment, inspection posts, laboratories...)

There are 45 inspection units called "Group of Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade", within the 8 Regional Directorates (Marmara, Western Anatolia, South Anatolia, Eastern Black Sea, Western Black Sea, South Eastern Anatolia, Central Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia) under UFT, General Directorate for Standardization for Foreign Trade. 187 Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade work for UFT. Furthermore, in 5 cities, directorates of laboratories are participating in checking operations. Laboratories are fully equipped. Training of assistant inspectors continues during their first 3 years of career. After then, they have to write a thesis on a fruit or vegetable and to take a written exam to be an inspector authorized to carry out controls.

Additionally, within the context of the project mentioned above, agricultural engineers and food engineers from different departments of MARA and inspectors from UFT have been trained by Dutch experts. Staff from private sector are also involved in this training.

1.2.3. Co-ordination of activities between the different inspection bodies involved

Since inspection activities are carried out only in the export/import stages, for the time being there is no need for co-ordination of activities between different inspection bodies involved.

1.2.4. Plans for legislative and institutional development

- A prospective regulation in this area will also include necessary arrangements for conformity checks.
- UFT is making technical studies for preparing necessary legislative arrangements for the implementation of the trader database and risk analyses system at export / import stages.
- MARA will initiate inspections on the domestic market.
- Coordinating authority will be determined.
- Training of staff will continue.

Registration of traders⁴

³ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 2)

⁴ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 3)

1.2.5. Is there a database of traders of fresh fruit and vegetables? If yes, how is the updating organized? If not, what plans are there for the future?

There are different databases at MARA and UFT. All these databases contain data about traders and producers in the fruit and vegetables sector, but none of them registers traders fully. Within the activities of the PSO project, requirements of the EC Regulation No. 1148/2001 concerning the trader database and the risk analyses system embedded thereunto are envisaged to be realized, with the coordination of MARA and UFT.

The departments and data collected are shown below:

MARA-General Directorate of Protection and Control (GDPC)

Food Services:

Within the framework of production permit, following data are collected:

- Name of firm
- Address of firm
- Type of product
- Food registry number
- Sector / sub-sector the firm belongs to
- Date of production permit
- Expiry date of product

These data are available in electronic environment.

Plant Protection Services:

Import stage:

Plant health certificate is required for imports. This certificate includes following data:

- Name and address of the importer
- Origin of the product
- Special characteristics of product
- Certificate number
- Stamp of the exporting country
- Amount and value of the product imported

At the export stage Turkey issues the certificate including these data.

These data are not available in electronic environment.

MARA-General Directorate of Support and Organization (GDSO)

Supervision of fruit and vegetables producers' unions (organizations) is under the responsibility of GDSO.

There are 46 Producer Organizations (POs) related with fruit and vegetables registered.

Collected data:

- Name of the producers
- Address of the producers
- Capacity report (given by Provincial Directorates of MARA)

MARA-General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development (GDAPD)

Farmers Registry System is established under GDAPD.

Within this system following data are collected:

- Name and address of the producers
- Identity Number
- Tax number
- Area planted
- Type of product

These data are available in electronic environment. (National database)

In addition to this, following data that belong to the greenhouses are collected within the framework of **Controlled Undercover Production**.

- Name and personal information of producer
- Identity number
- Number of Undercover
- Type of Undercover
- Area of Undercover
- Type of heating
- Type of product
- Production materials
- Plant protection method
- Type of fertilizer
- Date of harvest
- Amount of product etc.

Wholesale Markets

Following data are collected in the wholesale markets. But only in major cities these data are available in electronic environment.

- Name of producer / trader / commissioner
- Title and address of trader
- Origin of product
- Type of product
- Amount of product
- Value of product

Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade (UFT)

UFT collects information on importers and exporters. These data are subject to commercial confidentiality.

- Name
- Address

- Title
- Tax number of exporter/ importer
- Type
- Amount

Organization of checks

1.2.6. Domestic market⁵: average frequency of checks, risk analysis procedures in place on domestic market (if any), quality assurance systems...

Checks for conformity to commercial quality standards applicable to fruits and vegetables are not implemented in the domestic market yet.

1.2.7. Export stage⁶: links with customs (is the export conditioned by a check or a certification?), frequency of checks...

Checking operations of exports are carried out according to the OECD Scheme and also to the Decree no. 6/7677 (7.2.1967) concerning the Implementations of the Turkish Standards.

Exporters or their representatives apply to “Inspectorates for Standardization for Foreign Trade” for the exportations of the products. Checking operations are performed according to the criteria mentioned at the by-laws and standards at warehouse or any other place available within twenty-four hours. Inspectors may take samples whose quantity are provided by the related Standard or the amount determined by the UFT from one lot not exceeding four sets. Inspected goods may be rechecked for conformity. If Inspectors deem it necessary, a mark may be put on the package of the products, which are checked. If they are compatible with the related Decree and Standard according to the assessments and in some cases the results of laboratory analysis, Control Certificate is delivered to the exporters or their representatives to be presented to the customs authorities. The number of lot and other formal labeling are included in the official documents in order to provide the connection between the certificate of control and the products. The samples are kept for not more than 45 days until the period of time determined by UFT. Otherwise, disagreement between the buyer and seller can be solved if the products are found acceptable according to the related Decree and Standard. Within 15 days from the end of this time, exporters or their representatives may take back the samples. The Control Certificate delivered after the inspection is compatible with the Control Certificate determined by the OECD Committee for Food, Agriculture and Fishery, and the Scheme for Implementation of International Standards on Fruits and Vegetables. On the other hand, technical assistance is extended to the exporters on the preparation of products according to the standards.

Control certificate is issued by UFT for the goods that are inspected, indicating that the good is in conformity with the relevant standard. Inspector arranges three copies of the control certificate. One of the copies shall be given to the exporter.

Control Certificate is white in color and printed in English, including a number of registrations, the original signature of inspector and the original stamp.

Concerning the control certificate, UFT applied to EU for recognition of its control certificate (as a third country) but the issue has not been settled yet. This is considered as an important step regarding mutual acceptance of the procedures in trading fruit and vegetables.

⁵ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 4)

⁶ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 5)

1.2.8. Import stage⁷ : links with customs (is the export conditioned by a check or a certification?), frequency of checks...

Inspectorates of Standardization for Foreign Trade check the conformity of each lot of products imported which are in the list of products in the annex of the Communiqué 2005/2.

For the products within the scope of the list mentioned above, importer or representative of the importer shall arrange the Application Form, a copy of which is attached to this communiqué and apply to the relevant Group of Inspectors of Standardization for Foreign Trade.

In case of a positive result of the assessment performed by the Group of Inspectors of Standardization for Foreign Trade or in case of importation within the scope of “Inward Processing Regime” after carrying out the necessary controls by taking into account the specifications stated in the inward processing permission certificate, a “Control Certificate” shall be granted to the importer so as to be submitted to the customs administrations. Customs administrations shall not permit the import of the products without the “Control Certificate”.

1.2.9. Possibility of approving third country inspection bodies (including EC) before accession⁸

According to the Decree on the Regime of Technical Regulations and Standardization for Foreign Trade (Article 4), approval of third country inspection bodies is possible on condition that control certificates of both parties (Turkey and the third country) are recognized mutually.

Other issues

1.2.10. Fees for checks

There is no fee charged for checks.

1.2.11. Sanctions

In case of non-conformity to related standards, Turkish law does not impose any sanctions on the exporter or importer. In this case, the fruit and vegetable party in question cannot be exported / imported.

1.2.11. Monitoring of checks⁹: central database, exchange of information, periodic reports

All the data on the checks performed by Group of Inspectors for Standardization for Foreign Trade are sent to the General Directorate for Standardization for Foreign Trade with monthly periodic reports. However, UFT does not have such a system of central electronic database in its inspection system. As mentioned above, UFT does not function as a coordinating authority and inform the EU member states with the non-conformity cases. According to the results of the PSO project, a coordinating authority will be determined, to deal with the responsibilities that are attributed to coordinating authority in the Regulation 1148/2001/EC.

1.2.12. Future plans for improving organization and efficiency

For foreign trade, an electronic trader database, through which a risk analyses system can be embedded into the export and import control system, is envisaged to be realized in 2006. Within the body of the Regional Directorate of Western Anatolia and its Inspectorates for Standardization for Foreign Trade, a step has already been taken toward this database system.

⁷ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 6)

⁸ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 7)

⁹ R. 1148/2001 (Art. 10)

Besides, MARA will establish a database comprising different data collected by different departments which will have the same elements with the UFT's. So that future coordinating authority can easily combine them.

2. Producer Organizations and Producer Groups (POs, PGs)

2.1 Organization of the market (supply side) through POs/PGs

2.1.1. Description of the current situation¹⁰

Within the framework of Law No. 5200 on Agricultural Producer Organizations, 46 POs related with fruit and vegetables have been established with 3276 members, 32 of which are for fruits and 14 of which are for vegetables.

Table 2. Number of POs

Fruits: 10	Vegetables:8
Apples:2	Undercover production: 1
Peaches:2	Mushrooms:2
Pome fruits: 1	Organic Vegetables:2
Citrus fruits:3	Potatoes:1
Grapes:3	
Berry Fruits:1	
Organic Hazelnuts:1	
Hazelnuts:2	
Fruit saplings:1	
Fruit and grapevine saplings: 1	
Stone fruits: 1	
Blackberries: 1	
Kiwi: 1	
Walnuts: 1	
Strawberries: 1	
TOTAL: 32	TOTAL: 14

Since they are newly established, there is no available data in respect of turnover and marketed production.

Regarding future plans, it is aimed that POs which are dealing with fruits and vegetables will be supported under the projects implemented by MARA.

Besides, under the “Law No. 4572 on Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Associations Thereof” (ASCAs) are sales cooperatives dealing with the marketing of fruits and vegetables. Members are not obliged to market all their production through these cooperatives.

¹⁰ Number of producer organisations/producer groups, members, turnover (absolute values and % of national production where available); types of products

Table 3. Non-exhaustive list of ASCAs according to the products

Product	Name of ASCAs
Pistachios	Güneydoğubirlik
Hazelnuts	Fiskobirlik
Figs	Tariş – İncir Birliği
Apricots	Kayısıbirlik
Grapes	Tariş – Üzüm Birliği
Juices of grapes, raisins, apricots, peaches and sourcherries	Taskobirlik

Table 4. Name, Number of Member Cooperatives and Number of Members of Some ASCAs

Name	Number of Cooperatives	Number of Members
Fiskobirlik	50	237,748
Tariş Üzüm	14	19,144
Tariş İncir	15	7,569
Güneydoğubirlik	13	16,121
Taskobirlik	9	4,413
Kayısıbirlik	5	9,130

Table 5. Rate and Value of Products Marketed by ASCAs

	Years	Rate of products marketed by ASCAs amount in Total Turkish Production (%)	Value of products marketed by ASCAs (mio €)
Unshelled Hazel-Nuts (Filberts) - Fiskobirlik	1996	23.6	205.70
	1997	13.3	192.32
	1998	41.2	635.57
	1999	30.3	346.60
	2000	19.5	172.37
	2001	20.4	179.08

	2002	8.1	54.44
	2003	1.7	12.25
	2004	4.3	43.18
Raisins Seedles - Tarış	1996	20.5	34.75
	1997	27.5	61.52
	1998	30.1	68.31
	1999	27.1	55.22
	2000	29.8	65.77
	2001	19.8	35.37
	2002	10.4	19.02
	2003	18.4	33.67
	2004	28.2	47.10
Dry Figs - Tarış	1996	5.8	2.42
	1997	7.5	3.91
	1998	7.7	5.40
	1999	21.6	14.42
	2000	11.4	6.26
	2001	5.3	3.11
	2002	6.6	5.36
	2003	11.3	6.95
	2004	11.5	6.59
Pistachio - Güneydo ğubirlik	1996	8.8	14.68
	1997	6	11.19

	1998	0.1	0.19
	1999	2.6	4.55
	2000	5.4	15.69
	2001	0.3	0.24
	2002	0.2	0.21
	2003	1.6	2.27
	2004	0.6	0.70
Grapes - Taskobirlik	1996	0.4	1.29
	1997	0.5	2.11
	1998	0.6	2.32
	1999	0.4	1.42
	2000	0.7	2.39
	2001	0.6	1.49
	2002	0.5	1.28
	2003	0.2	0.64
	2004	0.1	0.34
Dried Apricots - Kayısbirlik	1996	1.5	1.25
	1997	6.5	6.06
	1998	20.2	25.89
	1999	3.9	3.48
	2000	4.2	3.94
	2001	3.5	1.73
	2002	0.3	0.44
	2003	2.8	3.06

	2004	0.4	0.21
--	------	-----	------

There are also Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and Agricultural Development Cooperatives established under the Law. No 1163 on Cooperatives. However, these cooperatives cover agricultural activities in general terms.

2.1.2. Estimated outlook (for the next 3 years)

It is estimated that number of POs will increase within the next three years. It is also expected that their role in fruit and vegetables marketing will improve as well. MARA will provide technical assistance and training programs for them.

2.2. Implementation of Community rules

2.2.1. National legislation already existing in this field; plans for legislative and institutional development

- Law No. 5200 on Agricultural Producer Organizations
- By-law of Fundamentals and Rules of the Establishment of Agricultural Producer Unions (under the Law No. 5200)
- By-law on Inspection of Agricultural Producers and Unions Thereof (under the Law No. 5200)
- Law No. 4572 on Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions Thereof
- Law No.1163 on Cooperatives

2.2.2. Recognition criteria checklists¹¹

There is no “recognition system” in our legislation. The criteria below are valid for establishment and operation of POs under the Law No. 5200.

POs have to have;

- Minimum 16 producers,
- Minimum 10 % of total regional production (Regional = at least district level)

Their members have to have;

- Farmer identification
- Authorization for persons representing legal persons

Their members have to market their entire production concerned through the producer organization.

2.2.3. Specific national provisions¹²

¹¹ Based on R 2200/96 (Art. 11, 12) and R. 1432/2003 and R. 1943/2003: parameters include: size of PO/PG (value of marketed production, number of members), democracy (abuse of dominance), categories, PO/PG functions (incl. environment, quality), structure and activities, relationship with trade, marketing (centralised invoicing etc), 1st and 2nd level POs, obligation to supply all of the members' produce, associations of POs, trans-national POs, pre-recognition; procedures for granting, maintaining and withdrawing recognition.

2.3 Administration

2.3.1. Distribution of competences between the various bodies involved (e.g. recognition, approval of operational programs, aid payment)

Since there is no provision regarding recognition, operational programs and funds in our legislation, distribution of competences is not applicable.

2.3.2. Co-ordination of activities between the different bodies involved

2.3.3. Provisions for cross-checks/controls (check impartiality)

According to the By-law on Inspection of Agricultural Producers and Unions Thereof, POs are subject to two kinds of controls:

- Independent financial audit
- Technical controls by MARA

2.3.4. Sanctions/penalties

In case of non-conformity, authorization of establishment can be withdrawn by MARA.

2.4. Reporting requirements of POs/PGs (including collection of statistics)

Under the Law No. 5200, POs should monitor agricultural practices of farmers and keep records and report them to MARA.

3. Interbranch organizations¹³

3.1. National legislation already existing in this field (and its implementation); plans for legislative and institutional development¹⁴

There is no legislation on interbranch organizations in Turkey. Technical studies will be conducted in the accession process.

3.2. Do organizations exercising similar activities already operate in the country¹⁵?

No.

4. Withdrawals¹⁶

4.1. National legislation already existing in this field; plans for legislative and institutional development

There is no national legislation existing in this field.

4.2. Distribution of competences between the various bodies involved (e.g. control of withdrawals, aid payment)

-

¹² Regulations 1432/2003, 1433/2003 and 1943/2003 mention at several places that Member States shall/may adopt specific national provisions, procedures etc. (e.g. 1432/2003 Art. 3(2), 4(2), 5(1)).

¹³ R. 2200/96 (Art. 19 to 22)

¹⁴ As regards implementation, please provide us the names of the implementing authorities, and a general description of the system. **This remark is valid for the other chapters of the questionnaire as well.**

¹⁵ Organisations with such activities may already exist e.g. under the national 'Law on Associations', 'Law on Non-profit Organisations' or similar laws.

¹⁶ R. 2200/96 (Art. 23 to 30), R. 103/2004

4.3. Co-ordination of activities between the different bodies involved

-

4.4. Quantity of products withdrawn per year; annual amount spent on financing the withdrawals

-

4.5. Use of the products withdrawn

-

5. Trade with third countries (only rules specific for the fresh and processed fruit and vegetables sectors, if any, should be mentioned)

5.1. National legislation already existing in this field (special import procedures, export refunds – product range, refund level; how is it implemented)

Under the current Import / Export Regime, no import / export licenses are required. Import licenses are only required for the importation of fruits and vegetables under the tariff quotas resulting from bilateral agreements. In general terms, agricultural products are subject to the SPS controls by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Turkey pays export refunds for fruits and vegetables, which are shown below. For the year of 2005, the Communiqué 2005/1 and 2005/6 of the Money-Credit and Coordination Council was announced in the Official Gazette dated March 15th and December 23rd 2005.

The Money-Credit and Coordination Council is comprised of the Ministers of State responsible for Planning, the Treasury and Foreign Trade, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretary for State Planning Organization, the Undersecretary for Foreign Trade, the Undersecretary for Treasury and the Governor of the Central Bank.

The subsidies are provided to producer/exporters or exporters in the form of deduction of their debts to the public bodies (taxes, social insurance premium costs, energy costs, telecommunication costs) from their subsidy entitlement.

Table 6. Export Refunds for Fruit and Vegetables

CN Code	WTO Commitment		Current Situation	
	Final Outlay Commitment Level US\$	Final Quantity Commitment Level (tonnes)	Refund Amount	Eligible Quantity
0701 90	545,707.40	28,068.70	-	-
0702	1,726,200.90	102,807.00	-	-
0703 10 21	1,900,589.80	119,481.50	-	-
0704	-	-	-	-
0705	-	-	-	-
0706	-	-	-	-
0707	-	-	-	-
0708	-	-	-	-
0709	-	-	-	-
0710 (excluding 0710 10)	837,045.00	10,642.50	79\$/t	27%
0711	-	-	-	-
0712	465,664.90	981.30	370\$/t	20%
0713 20	7,067,319.00	290,808.10	-	-
0713 40	2,971,432.00	240,172.20	-	-
0714	-	-	-	-
0801	-	-	-	-
0802	-	-	-	-
0803	-	-	-	-

0804	-	-	-	-
0805	7,382,165.00	238,671.50	-	-
0806	-	-	-	-
0807	-	-	-	-
0808 10	3,543,956.00	58,974.50	40 \$/t	100%
0809	-	-	-	-
0810	-	-	-	-
0811	645,860.20	8,305.00	78\$/t	41%
0812	-	-	-	-
0813	-	-	-	-
0814	-	-	-	-
2001	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2002	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2003	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2004	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2005	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2006	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2007	355,620.70	5,159.10	63\$/t	35%
2008	13,915,717.60	181,816.00	68\$/t	51%
2009 (excluding 2009 90)	1,503,030.70	11,189.50	134\$/t	17%

5.2. Wholesale market price collection¹⁷

There is no entry price system in Turkey. Therefore, representative markets and prices are not determined.

However, according to the Decree Law No. 552 on Regulation of Trade of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Wholesale Markets, prices are collected in the wholesale markets by Administrations of Wholesale Markets. This Law is enforced by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

5.3. Plans for legislative and institutional development

Determination of representative markets and prices is foreseen.

6. Aid to products processed from fruit and vegetables, including citrus fruit¹⁸

6.1. National legislation already existing in this field (products covered, level of the aid, system of the aid (paid for the raw material, finished product, buying-in, storage etc.), maximum eligible quantity, to whom is the aid paid, involvement of POs, quality requirements for raw materials and finished products, similarities/differences vs. Community acquis etc.) and how it is implemented

There is no specific aid system for products of processed fruits and vegetables in Turkey.

6.2. Distribution of competences between the various bodies involved (e.g. raw material controls during delivery, controls on finished products, aid payment)

-

6.3. Co-ordination of activities between the different bodies involved

-

6.4. Plans for legislative and institutional development

¹⁷ R. 3223/94 (Art. 2)

¹⁸ R. 2201/96, R. 2202/96

7. Council Directives 2001/112/EEC, 2001/113/EEC

7.1. National legislation already existing in this field (and its implementation); plans for legislative and institutional development

The Council Directive 2001/112/EC lays down rules regarding fruit juice and similar products. In Turkey, “Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Fruit Juice and Similar Products” was published on Official Gazette No. 23367 on 09.06.1998. This communiqué was based on Council Directive 93/77/EEC which is the predecessor of Council Directive 2001/112/EC. Currently this Communiqué is being revised taking into account Council Directive 2001/112/EC.

The Council Directive 2001/113/EC lays down rules regarding fruit jams, jellies, marmalades and chestnut puree. In Turkey, “Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Jam, Jelly, Marmalade and Sweetened Chestnut Puree” was published on Official Gazette No. 24673 on 16.02.2002. This communiqué was based on Council Directive 79/693/EEC which is the predecessor of Council Directive 2001/113/EC. Currently this Communiqué is being revised taking into account Council Directive 2001/113/EC.

8. Other national measures related to the fresh and processed fruit and vegetables sector

Basic legislation on the fruit and vegetables is Decree Law No. 552 on Regulation of Trade of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Wholesale Markets which was amended by the Decree Law No. 4367. Objective of this Law is to register all fresh fruits and vegetables. Therefore, it is obligatory to pass all fresh fruit and vegetables through wholesale markets in order to be able to market them.

However, there are several exceptions;

- a) Under the condition of certification, commodities which are purchased from Producers’ Unions and to be offered to retail markets are not subject to sales in the wholesale markets.
- b) Commodities that are subject to export are not under the obligation of being sold in the wholesale markets.
- c) Commodities produced by the producers themselves can be sold directly to the consumers in the producer markets without being subject to sales in wholesales markets unless they do not exceed the amounts determined by the municipalities.
- d) Commodities purchased by these enterprises in order to be utilized in industrial production such as tomato paste, tinned food, fruit juice and concentrated fruit are not subject to wholesale markets.