

SCREENING WITH TURKEY

NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF ISSUES AND QUESTIONS TO FACILITATE PREPARATIONS FOR BILATERAL MEETINGS **ON GENERAL PROVISIONS, THE SINGLE PAYMENT SCHEME, COUPLED AID SCHEMES AND THE INTEGRATED ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM (IACS)**

This questionnaire covers the general provisions which are applicable for all direct aid and the specific conditions for decoupled income support, coupled aid schemes and the IACS.

1. General Provisions (Title II of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003)

1.1 Cross compliance

1.1.1 Are your direct payments conditioned on the respect of management requirements established by your legislation in the areas of public, animal and plant health, environment, animal welfare? If yes, what are the conditions the farmers have to respect?

Although there is no precondition for direct payments, the **By-law on Good Agricultural Practices** was published in 2004. The By-law was put into effect with a view to agricultural productions not causing harm to environment, human and animal health, conserving natural resources, and providing monitoring and sustainability in agriculture as well as food security.

1.1.2 Does the beneficiary also have to comply with standards similar to the EU of “good agricultural and environmental conditions” in particular established for land which is no longer used for production? What are the standards in the areas of soil erosion, soil organic matter, soil structure and minimum level of maintenance of the land?

There are no requirements similar to good agricultural and environmental conditions established for land which is no longer used for production.

Currently under agricultural production lands, farmers whose land is in the fallow system and benefiting from DIS payments are expected to comply with standards related to minimum land management, crop rotation and arable stubble management requirements in respect of their lands.

A set-aside policy aimed at prohibition of cultivation of certain lands for environmental purposes has been initiated. For that purpose, **the By-law on Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Protection Programme (ÇATAK)** was published in 2005. The By-law is intended to maintain soil and water quality, to ensure sustainability of natural resources, to prevent erosion, and to minimize adverse effects of agricultural activities. The provisions of the By-law also provide for compensation payment to producers engaged in farming activities in order to restore ecological equilibrium in vulnerable areas threatened by degradation and pollution

and ensuring their sustainability. Payments to be effected under the By-law are classified into three groups:

CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3
Conditions for the producers who stop production	Conditions for the producers who continue production or change	Conditions for the producers who continue production or change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prevention of erosion (dyking, organic or inorganic curtaining, application of ideal plowing technique and/or leaving uncultivated for conservation purposes) – Rehabilitation of land – Drainage – Collection of stones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Application of appropriate irrigation techniques. – Controlled use of chemicals, fertilizer, and hormones – Use of organic, green, barn fertilizer, compost, etc. – Organic and good farming practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creation of permanent vegetation. – Creation and/or improvement of meadows-pasturage. – Prevention of overgrazing. – Cultivation of fodder plants.

Actions to be taken in respect of soil erosion; organic substances in soil, soil composition, and the minimum level of land are set forth in:

- the Law No. 5403 on Soil Conservation and Land Used,
- the By-law on Soil Conservation and Land Cultivation published in 2005.

Procedures and methods for preventing soil degradation, providing soil improvement, land management planning are stated within the framework of this Law. Furthermore, agricultural land, absolute agricultural land, planted agricultural land, crop lands, greenhouses agricultural land, irrigated and dry lands are defined in the Law.

Soil improvement activities in the degraded lands are applied under the project basis which was funded either from internal or external sources such as Anatolian Watershed Projects or Eastern Anatolia Watershed Projects.

1.1.3 What are the consequences for the beneficiary in the case of non compliance with the standards under 1.1.2 and 1.1.3? Is there a reduction of aid or exclusion of aid? Please specify the conditions? (see annex for details)

If the farmers do not comply with the standards for minimum land management, crop rotation conditions and arable stubble management, they won't benefit from DIS payments.

1.1.4 What are your standards the farmer has to respect in order to maintain the level of permanent pasture?

Meadows and pasture in Turkey are divided into two categories depending on public or private ownership.

There is no standard applicable to meadows subject to private ownership, which farmers are required to comply with in order to ensure their sustainability without any degradation.

There are, however, certain conditions in respect of publicly owned meadows, wintering areas, and pastures which can be used by farmers and others. Such users are required to comply with the following conditions set in the **By-law on Pasture**, which was published in 2005.

a) Arrangement plan: It is necessary to comply with an implementation plan providing the sequence of maintenance, rehabilitation, grazing, conditioning, seeding, provision of additional fodder and similar works aimed at ensuring optimum use of pastures, mountain pastures, and wintering areas as well as meadows and pastures owned by the public.

b) Grazing plan: It is necessary to comply with an implementation plan laying down such details as grazing season, grazing capacity, grazing system, type and quantity of livestock to be grazed, and date of commencement and termination of grazing period in connection with well-planned grazing on pastures, mountain pastures, wintering areas and meadows and pastures owned by the public.

c) Rehabilitation: Various physical and technical actions such as construction of structures aimed at facilitating grazing and conserving soil and water sources together with other techniques, including irrigation, application of fertilizers and weed killers, seeding and similar biological techniques must be taken in order to increase fodder efficiency and quality on pastures, mountain pastures, wintering areas and meadows and pastures owned by the public.

d) Prevention of overgrazing: The number of livestock to be grazed on a pasture, mountain pasture or wintering place must be limited to the quantity specified in the related Committee's decision on allocation of such places. If the number of farm animals in a village or municipality is higher than that quantity, fodder needed for such excess animals must be provided by their owners. In addition, the MARA will ensure involvement of farmers in projects for promotion of growth of fodder plants in order to encourage production of fodder.

1.2 Farm advisory system

1.2.1 Do you run a Farm advisory system, which aims at advising farmers on land and farm management and which covers your management requirements as well as your standards in the area of soil erosion, soil organic matter, soil structure and the minimum level of maintenance of the land? If yes, what are the standards covered by your Farm advisory system?

In Turkey, extension services which offer advises to farmers on land and farm management as well as standards in the area of soil erosion, soil organic matter, soil structure and the minimum level of maintenance of the

land, are provided by public and private sector. But only public extension services have legislative basis.

Agricultural extension services provided by public sector for the farmers in rural areas are free of charge and serve all the farmers dealing with agricultural activity.

On the other hand, within the scope of the Leader Farmer Project, farmers established Farmer Advisory Associations and employed agricultural advisers through associations. These advisers provided agricultural extension services. At the moment there are 11 Farmer Advisory Associations active in different locations.

Besides, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and other Producer Organizations have provided extension services to their members depending on their establishment legislations.

1.2.2 What are the operators which run the system? Are they recognised by your authorities?

Extension services are provided by public sector and cover all the farmers in rural areas.

1.2.3 What are the conditions for the participation of farmers (mandatory/optional)?

There aren't any specific conditions for farmers benefiting from public extension services but farmers are encouraged to benefit.

2 SINGLE PAYMENT SYSTEM (TITLE II AND IV A OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1782/2003)

2.1 General principles

2.1.1 Do you grant Income Support to farmers which do not oblige the farmer to produce agricultural products on his holding?

If no, refer to the questionnaire “Direct aid for coupled sectors” which comprises questions concerning aid to producers with the obligation to produce agricultural products (e.g. aid for arable land granted on the condition that arable crops are cultivated).

DIS Scheme does not oblige farmers for production. Agricultural land either needs to be tilled (cultivated to produce crops) or otherwise sustained for agricultural use. Both categories of land are eligible for DIS coverage regardless of the fact that the land itself may or may not be in actual production. The Communiqué on **Direct Income Support** was published annually.

The DIS system was modified in 2005 in line with the Agricultural Strategy Paper (ASP) which was adopted by the **High Planning Council on November 20, 2004**, and a supplementary DIS package was launched

in addition to the basic DIS system. Basic DIS payments are made to the users of land either cultivated or otherwise sustained for agricultural use. On the other hand, additional DIS payments are granted to the farmers who undertake soil analysis, practice organic farming or certified seed on their land.

No crop was entitled to a different type of payment or excluded from the scope of the DIS system in the context of those modifications. DIS continues to be paid in respect of eligible land without making any distinction between crops.

In its current form DIS payments are independent from crop type and quantity of agricultural production.

Nonetheless;

- **Diesel fuel supports**, which are stipulated in the Communiqué No: **2005/38** published in 2005; and
- **Chemical fertilizer supports**, which are paid in accordance with the provisions of the Communiqué No. **2005/42** published in **2005**, were paid to eligible recipients.

Diesel fuel and chemical fertilizer supports were paid on per hectare basis for the lands registered in NFRS. Unlike DIS payments, those supports were paid in varying amounts based on the classified crop areas. In order to receive a diesel fuel or chemical fertilizer support, a farmer must cultivate his land or treat it in order to be sustained for agricultural use even if it is not actually used in production.

2.2 Eligibility conditions

2.2.1 What are the eligibility conditions for the beneficiary?

Eligibility conditions are arranged in accordance with the annually published legislations.

- Payments are directed to farmers, who were registered with the NFRS in the period of agricultural activity.
- In order for farmers to receive DIS payments, they must update their details in the NFRS and renew their applications. If there has been any change in respect of the title to the related land, this new situation will be taken into consideration in such updates.
- Farmers received DIS payments based on the area of farmlands registered in the NFRS, which they have cultivated during the year, on condition that the maximum area eligible for payment should be limited up to 50 hectares (including).
- DIS payments are paid to farmers only if the total area of the farmland is larger than 0.1 hectare.

2.2.2 On which basis is the aid granted? (e.g. area payment, payment per holding)

- DIS payments are paid on per hectare basis depending on the area of the farmland cultivated.
- Diesel and chemical fertilizer supports are paid on per hectare basis depending on the size of the farmland by taking account of classified crops produced.

2.2.3 If the area is granted per ha of eligible area, what kind of area is eligible and what areas are excluded (arable land, grassland, pasture, permanent crops, forestry areas and set aside land)?

- DIS, diesel fuel and chemical fertilizer supports are paid in respect of cultivated farmland registered with the NFRS.
- None of the payments are made in respect of lands where no crop was grown or another agricultural activity was carried out during the cultivation period; pasture and meadows owned by state but utilized by villages, which are not registered with a land registration office in the name of a person; forest lands; and lands which are covered by the ÇATAK program and not registered with the NFRS.

2.2.4 How is the amount of aid per unit calculated? If it is an area payment, is there any differentiation of the aid regarding arable land, grassland, permanent pasture?

The amount of DIS per unit to be paid for each decare of land is calculated by taking account of budgetary restrictions. Calculation of the amount of DIS per unit is based on the amount of budgetary funds allocated for that purpose, the number of farmers registered with the NFRS and the quantity of land. No distinction is made between cultivable farmland, grazing land and permanent pasture in terms of the amount of subsidy.

2.2.5 Does the farmer have to keep the land for a certain period in order to keep it eligible?

In order to be eligible for DIS payments a farmer is required to carry out agricultural activity or sustain agricultural land in good condition during minimum one cultivation season, which usually covers a period ranging from 8 to 10 months although it can vary from region to region.

2.2.6 Are there any conditions for the land use such as exclusion of the usage of the land for fruit and vegetable production? Please specify.

All lands classified as farmland were included in the scope of the DIS scheme in 2005 without making any distinction between different types of crops. There is no restriction such as exclusion of a farmland because it is used for growing vegetables or fruits. No additional DIS payment will be

paid in respect of areas included in the scope of the ÇATAK By-law and only compensation payments will be made under this program.

2.3 Establishment of transferable rights for payments

2.3.1 Do you run a system of payment rights which are transferable between beneficiaries? Please specify the rules for the establishment and the transfer.

DIS payments are based on the NFRS. Therefore, farmers are required to comply with the provisions laid down in the By-law on NFRS published in 2005. Payment rights under the DIS system can be transferred and payment rights assigned in accordance with the provisions of the By-law on the NFRS are recorded. Payment rights are assigned by using any of the four methods listed below:

1. A Legal Agreement
2. Conveyance by inheritance
3. Lease/sharecropping agreement
4. Sales Contract

Since those transactions are based on parcels, the assignor and the assignee of the payment rights can be identified through the NFRS.

New applications are also included in the system because registration of all eligible lands in the NFRS has not been completed yet and their owners are also entitled to receive DIS payments. Thus, farmers filing their first application also acquire new payment rights.

2.3.2 Do you have different types of rights in your system? Do they have different values?

There is not any different type of rights depending if the farmer is owner or renter of the land. In order to maintain holding size, when the land is cultivated by more than one farmer, depending on the legal agreement between shareholders, payments rights can be collected on one shareholder.

A supplementary DIS package was initiated in 2005 as part of the DIS system. In that context, farmers, who undertake soil analysis, practice organic farming or use certified seed on their land can receive additional DIS payments. Farmers, who deal with organic farming or undertake soil analyses, fall within the scope of the Communiqué 2005/21 while those who use certified seeds are covered by the Communiqué 2005/20 in terms of additional DIS. Thus, farmers, who employ those farming techniques, become entitled to receive DIS payments in different amounts.

Farmers who have made **contracts for organic farming** will benefit from additional DIS payments in respect of their lands registered with the Organic Farming Database System. However, the area of their lands registered with the Organic Farming Database System will not be larger

than their lands eligible for DIS payments, which are registered with the NFRS.

Farmers **who undertake soil analyses** are required to complete a form specifying the parcels covered by such soil analyses as well as their areas. The form will be certified by the authorized laboratory or agency performing the soil analysis. Payments for each soil analysis conducted will be limited to lands with a maximum area up to 60 decares.

Farmers **who use certified seed** will submit a form providing a list of the parcels where those seeds were cultivated after the certificate and invoice details are certified by the supplier of certified seed. Lot numbers of certificates and lot sizes are shown in the NFRS. Thus, sales invoices correspond to lot sizes specified in certificates.

2.4 Budget

2.4.1 What is the total budget for the aid scheme which is not linked to production?

The amount of actual payments may vary depending on availability of budgetary funds every year. The total amount of payments under DIS budgetary item was € 1,000.08 million in 2005.

The total amount of diesel fuel supports, which is also based on area of farmland, paid in 2005 was € 243.75 million as compared with chemical fertilizer subsidies amounting to € 162.50 million.

Total agricultural support budget was allocated depending on different proportion which was determined with ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented as Annex 1 of this document.

2.4.2 Is there a regional allocation of the budget (regional ceilings)?

There is no regional breakdown of the budget. Budgetary funds are not allocated based on regional ceilings.

3 OTHER AID SCHEMES (TITLE IV OF COUNCIL REGULATION 1782/2003)

3.1 Specific Quality Premium for Durum Wheat (Chapter 1)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing durum wheat falling within CN code 1001 10 00:

No special quality premium is paid for durum wheat.

But, there are two types of supports for wheat in addition to DIS payments. One of them is realized by Turkish Grain Board (TMO) with announcement of annual purchase prices together with other cereals. For this reason, this type of support is accepted as common market organization and detailed description will be given in the cereals questionnaire.

The other one is applied under Cereals Premium Payment Schemes as an income support. This scheme is explained in Arable Crops Area Payment section 3.9.

3.2 Protein Crop Premium (Chapter 2)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing protein crops covered by Article 76 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:

There aren't any special premium payments for protein crops (peas, field beans and sweet lupins) which are mentioned at the Article 76.

But within the scope of DIS applications for encouraging the utilization of certified seeds of above mentioned crops, additional DIS is paid to the farmers.

3.3 Crop Specific Payment for Rice (Chapter 3)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing rice falling within CN code 1006 10:

There are two types of support for rice in addition to DIS payments. One of them is realized by TMO with announcement of annual purchase prices together with other cereals. For this reason, this type of support is accepted as common market organization and detailed description will be given in the rice questionnaire.

The other one is instigated under Cereals Premium Payments as an income support. This support was initiated in 2005 for the first time and to be explained in this part of the questionnaire.

If yes, describe the aid:

– Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid

It is provided as part of a cereals premium payment scheme. The support scheme was carried out in accordance with the Decree No: 2005/8872 related to Cereals Premium Payments Scheme to producers, which was published in 2005.

– When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)

It was implemented in 2005 for the first time. There is no plan to continue its implementation for next year at the moment.

– Is there any quantitative limits of the aid (individual/regional level, base area/budgetary limitation)

There is no budgetary or regional limit. Data in the NFRS are considered to control total premium payment. The size of the land accepted as a basis for premium payments should not be larger than the size of the applicant's land registered with the NFRS.

– What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?

No payment is made for the exceeded amounts.

– Who are the beneficiaries (producers, operators, other)?

Producers benefit from the payments.

– Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes)

Payments are made on 1.7 € Cent per kilogram upon presentation of sales documents.

– **Total budget per aid**

Rice premiums are paid from the budgetary item allocated for cereals premium payments. The total amount actually paid from this budget item in 2005 including other cereal payments was € 125.03 million.

Total agricultural support budget was allocated depending on different proportion which was determined with ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented as an Annex 1 of this document.

– **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid (for example, aid is granted if crop is maintained until at least the beginning of the flowering period under normal growth conditions).**

Natural persons whose personal, crop and land related data are registered in the NFRS can benefit from the cereals premium payment scheme.

3.4 Area Payment for Nuts (Chapter 4)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing nuts listed in Article 83(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:

There is no support scheme in addition to DIS scheme with respect to almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pistachios, and carob listed in Article 83 of the Regulation No. 1782/2003.

3.5 Aid for Energy Crops (Chapter 5)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing crops for the production of energy products defined in 88 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:

There is no support schemes paid regarding the energy products except for DIS payments defined in Directive 2003/30/EC of 08.05.2003, which refers to Article 88 of the Regulation No. 1782/2003. Support schemes in respect of some crops, including soya, maize, and canola are paid as premium payment provided for oil seed crops rather than a support scheme for energy crops. Related explanations are given in section "Arable Crops Area Payment" in section 3.9.

3.6 Aid for Potato Starch (Chapter 6)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers producing potatoes intended for the manufacture of potato starch:

There is no such support scheme.

3.7 Dairy Premium and Additional Payment (Chapter 7)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers producing milk:

Farmers producing raw milk are supported with both income support and structural support.

If yes, describe the aid:

– **Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid.**

Milk producing farmers are supported with both income support and structural support in accordance with the applicable provisions of the **Communiqué No: 2005/13 on Livestock Support Schemes** which was published in 2005. This legislation was put into effect to implement the Decree No. 2005/8503.

Income Support: In order to improve the livestock sector and increase livestock production as well as to meet high quality milk requirements of industry, farmers, who sell the milk of large ruminants (cow, buffalo) and small ruminants (sheep, goat) to licensed milk processing plants, are supported on per liter basis.

The income support is paid on per liter basis at different levels to achieve improvement and structural transformation of this sector, including encouraging establishment of milk producer unions and keeping records about production.

Structural Support: A structural support is paid to the producers, who establish milking and refrigeration systems in order to enhance quality of milk. The subsidy is intended to fund a part of the cost of such facilities.

– **When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)**

Income Support: Documents related to payments are drawn up on a monthly basis.

Structural Support: It is a one-time payment depending on the type of investment undertaken by an enterprise.

– **Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (for example, milk quota or budgetary ceiling)?**

Income Support: There is no production quota or a budgetary ceiling.

Structural Support: 40 % of the invoiced cost of milking units and refrigerating tanks up to € 47,930.00 is paid to respective producers.

– **What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?**

Income Support: No action is taken.

Structural Support: No amount is paid in respect of the portion exceeding the limit set for structural support.

– **Who are the beneficiaries (producers, processors, other)**

Income Support: It is paid to natural or legal persons who produce raw milk.

Structural Support: Beneficiaries include holdings (owned by natural or legal persons), which are registered with the pedigree and pre-pedigree.

– **Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes)**

Income Support: Milk support is paid in the following amounts on per liter basis:

Milk Supports	Amount of Income Support (€ Cent/liter)	Income Support for Structural Improvement (€ Cent/liter)
The members of cattle breeders' unions (DSYBs) in regions free of diseases	1.80	2.70
The members of agricultural development cooperatives and others in areas free of diseases	1.80	1.80
The members of agricultural development cooperatives, who are also registered with a DSYB and receive services from an agricultural adviser under a contract	1.80	2.10
The members of agricultural development cooperatives, who receive services from an agricultural adviser under a contract	1.80	1.50
The members of DSYBs	3.60	-
The members of agricultural development cooperatives and milk producers' unions	1.80	0.60
Other producers not included any of the categories above.	1.80	-
Producers of small ruminants milk	1.80	-

Structural Support: 40 % of the invoiced cost of milking units and refrigerating tanks up to € 47,930.00 is paid to respective producers.

– **Total budget per aid**

Allocation for income and structural supports to milk producers is in the budget item of "Livestock Supports Schemes". The total amount paid under this budget item together with other type of livestock subsidies was realized as € 128.38 million by the end of 2005. This amount comprises not only subsidies paid to milk producers but also other livestock subsidies.

The breakdown of agricultural support budget is done on the basis of levels defined in ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

– **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid (for example, only to farmers having an individual reference quantities available at the farm, specific milk quality).**

Income Support: Producers delivering milk to milk processing plants licensed by the MARA are eligible to benefit from this support.

In order to be eligible for milk production support, farmers must;

- have a double-wall tank;

- sell milk they produce to milk processing facilities with a pasteurization or UHT system;
- operate in facilities which are free of diseases,
- be registered with the pedigree and pre-pedigree,
- be registered with an agricultural cooperative, or
- own small ruminant husbandry farms

Farmers are required to fulfill at least one of those requirements.

Structural Support: Any producer entitled to receive support payments must have minimum 10 cows registered with the pedigree and pre-pedigree.

Milking units purchased must be brand new and comply with Turkish Standards, and test reports must confirm with their existing production capacities.

3.8 Seed Aid (Chapter 9)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers producing basic seeds or officially certified seeds of one or more of the species listed in Annex XI of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and in the case of varieties of *Cannabis sativa* L. those listed in Annex II. of Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004:

Yes, there is a support scheme for the farmers producing certified seeds of some of the species listed in Annex XI of Council Regulation (EC) 1782/2003. These species are;

CN Code	Description	
Ex 1209 21 00	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. (ecotypes)	Alfalfa
Ex 1209 21 00	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. (varieties)	Alfalfa
Ex 1209 20 80	<i>Onobriches viciifolia</i> Scop.	Sainfoin
Ex 1209 29 10	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Vetch
Ex 1209 29 10	<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth	Hungarian Vetch

Furthermore, in addition to above mentioned species, seed-producing companies growing certified seeds of sorghum, sudan grass, animal beet, grass pea, and fodder turnip are also eligible to receive supports.

If yes, describe the aid:

– Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid

Supports are provided in the form of structural support in accordance with the **Communique No: 2005/13 on Livestock Support Schemes** in 2005. Within the scope of this support scheme, seed producers of fodder crops, including alfalfa, sainfoin, vetch, Hungarian vetch, sorghum, sudan grass, animal beet, grass pea, and fodder turnip with certificates have received supports covering 25% of their project costs.

Operating costs to be supported including soil preparation, sowing, application of fertilizers, irrigation, harvesting, seed preparation (manipulation), and the rent to be paid for the field.

- **When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)**

Payments are made on annual basis.

- **Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (for example, production quota, budgetary ceiling)?**

There is no limit in the form of production quota or a budgetary ceiling.

- **What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?**

No action is taken as there is no limit.

- **Who are the beneficiaries (farmer, seed establishment or breeder)?**

Seed production support of certified fodder crops are paid to private seed producers meeting the criteria established by MARA.

- **Amount of aid per unit (ha or kg)**

Supports cover 25% of the project cost.

- **Total budget per aid**

Allocation for certified seed production support is in the budget item of "Livestock Supports Schemes". The total amount paid under this budget item together with other type of livestock subsidies was realized as € 128.38 million by the end of 2005. This amount comprises not only subsidies paid to milk producers but also other livestock subsidies.

The breakdown of agricultural support budget is done on the basis of levels defined in ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

- **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid (for example, area is accepted for certification for which the aid for seeds is claimed, seed should be marketed for sowing, aid is granted only for seed harvested in the territory of the Member State).**

An organization (legal persons) may be treated as a seed producer if:

- seed production is defined among its line of business published in the Companies Registration Gazette;
- it holds a certificate of seed grower, which is issued by a provincial office, based on the type of seed;
- it produces at least one variety of the type it intends to grow and issue verification document for such variety;
- it submits production and program details about the seeds it plans to grow.

3.9 Arable Crops Area Payment (Chapter 10)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing arable crops listed in Annex IX of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:

There is no area payment for arable crops. But farmers producing some of the arable crops listed in Annex IX of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 benefit from premium payments as an income support.

If yes, describe the aid:

– Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid.

Premium payments are made in respect of the crops, which are marked on the following table and listed in Annex IX of the Regulation No. 1782/2003. However this payment scheme is implemented as a premium support rather than area payment.

Crops	Income Support
Cereals	
Durum wheat	√
Other wheats	√
Rye	√
Barley	√
Maize	√
Sorghum with large seeds	X
Oats	X
Millet	X
Sweet maize	X
Oil seeds	
Soya bean	√
Canola (Rape) seed	√
Sunflower seed	√
Crops containing protein	
Pea, Field bean, Sweet broadbean	X
Other	
Flax, Hemp, Male hemp	X

This income support is paid in accordance with the By-laws shown in the following table:

Crop Group	By-law
GROUP I: Durum wheat, Other wheat, Rye, Barley	Decree No. 2005/8872 on Cereals Premium Payments to producers published in 2005.
GROUP II: Soybean, Canola, Sunflower, Maize.	Communique No. 2004/36 on Premium Payments which was published in 2004.

Support payment for crops in Group I and Group II is paid on per kilogram basis on condition of producing that crop and presenting sales document.

– When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)

Group I: It was paid for the crops in this group in 2005. There is no plan to continue these payments in the near future.

Group II: It is paid once a year for the previous year crop when the crop is sold.

– **Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (base areas, budgetary limitation)?**

There is no such quantitative limit based on area. On the other hand, the size of the land accepted as a basis for premium payments should not be larger than the size of the applicant's land registered with the NFRS.

– **What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?**

No payment is made for the exceeding limits.

– **Who are the beneficiaries (producers, operators, other)?**

Group I: Payments are made to the farmers (natural or legal persons excluding public institutions), whose identification, crop, and land information are registered in the NFRS and produce the crops listed in Group I.

Group II: Payments are made to the farmers (natural persons), whose personal, crop, and land information are registered in the NFRS. Farmers also submit the sales documents and should verify their production on their fields. It will also be paid to legal persons other than public institutions in respect of crops harvested in 2005.

– **Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes).**

The amount of support made on per kilogram basis for the crops listed in Group I, which were produced in 2005, are presented in the following table:

2005 Crop	Amount of Premium (€ Cent/kg)
Durum wheat	1.8
Other wheat	1.8
Rye	1.2
Barley	1.2

The amount of supports made on per kilogram basis for the crops listed in Group II, which were produced in 2004, are presented on the following table:

2004 Crop		Amount of Premium (€ Cent/kg)
Sunflower		8.08
Soybean	Certified seeds	10.06
	Uncertified seeds	8.38

Canola		7.70
Maize		1.49

The amount of support paid for soybean is different for certified and uncertified seeds.

– **Total budget per aid.**

There is no special budgetary allocation for the crops in Group I. These payments are made from the budgetary item allocated for cereals premium payments. The total amount actually paid from this budget item in 2005 including other cereal payments was € 125.03 million.

There is no budgetary allocation for the crops in Group II. These payments are made from the budgetary item allocated for "Agricultural Crop Supports (premium payments)". The total amount of support by the end of 2005 was € 376.30 million, which is not only for supports paid to producers of soya, canola, sunflower, and maize in Group II but also those paid to producers of olive oil and raw cotton.

The breakdown of agricultural support budget is done on the basis of levels defined in ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

– **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid (for example, specific sowing date, and use of specific seeds, certified seeds or specific varieties).**

There are no specific eligibility criteria.

Is there a specific payment to grass silage? If yes, describe it using the above list of questions.

No there is not.

Is there a specific aid for flax and hemp grown for fibre? If yes describe it using the above list of questions.

No there is not.

If there is an aid for hemp grown for fibre, describe in detail the specific eligibility conditions. For example, in relation to the obligation to have:

No there is not.

3.10 Crop Specific Payment for Cotton (Chapter 10a)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers growing cotton falling within CN code 5201 00:

Farmers who have produced raw cotton benefit from premium payments. This payment is made as an income support.

If yes, describe the aid:

– **Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid.**

Income supports are paid under the Communiqué No. 2004/36 on Premium Payments, which was published in 2004. Support payments for raw cotton are paid on per kilogram basis on condition of producing that crop and presenting sales document.

– **When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)**

It is paid once a year for the previous year crop when the crop is sold.

– **Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (national/regional base area, budgetary limitation)?**

The size of the land accepted as a basis for premium payments should not be larger than the size of the applicant's land registered with the NFRS.

– **What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?**

No payment is made for the exceeding limits.

– **Who are the beneficiaries (farmers, approved inter-branch organisations, other)?**

Payments are made to the farmers (natural persons), whose personal, crop, and land information are registered in the NFRS. Farmers also submit the sales documents and should verify their production on their fields. It will also be paid to legal persons other than public institutions in respect of crops harvested in 2005.

– **Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes)**

The amount of support is made on per kilogram basis for the raw cotton which is produced in 2004. The amount of support paid for raw cotton differs for certified and uncertified seeds.

2004 Crop		Amount of Premium (€ Cent /kg)
Cotton	Certified seed	13.70
	Uncertified seed	11.38

– **Total budget per aid.**

There is no budgetary allocation for raw cotton. These payments are made from the budgetary item allocated for "Agricultural Crop Supports (premium payments)". The total amount of support by the end of 2005 was € 376.30 million, which is not only for supports paid to producers of raw cotton but also those paid to producers of soya, canola, sunflower, maize and olive oil.

The breakdown of agricultural support budget is done on the basis of levels defined in ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

– **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid (for example, aid is granted if grown in specific areas, use of authorised varieties, the crop is maintained until at least the boll opening under normal growing conditions).**

There are no specific eligibility criteria.

3.11 Aid for Olive Groves (Chapter 10b)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers as a contribution to the maintenance of olive groves:

There is no subsidy for olive groves in Turkey. But farmers who have produced olive oil benefit from premium payments. This payment is made as income support.

If yes, describe the aid:

– Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid

Income supports are paid under the Communiqué No. 2004/36 on Premium Payments, which was published in 2004. Support payments for olive oil are paid on per kilogram basis on condition of producing that crop and presenting sales document.

– When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)

It is paid once a year for the previous year crop when the crop is sold.

– Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (individual/regional level, base area/budgetary limitation)?

The size of the land accepted as a basis for premium payments should not be larger than the size of the applicant's land registered with the NFRS.

– What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?

No payment is made for the exceeding limits.

– Is there any registration of olive groves? If yes, describe it.

There is no specific registration system for olive groves. But olive production areas and the farmers are recorded in the NFRS, which includes the number of farmers producing olive and the area of their fields.

– Who are the beneficiaries (producers, processors, other)?

It is paid to olive oil producers (natural persons), whose personal, crop, and land details are registered in the NFRS. Farmers also submit the sales documents and should verify their production on their fields. It will also be paid to legal persons other than public institutions in respect of crops harvested in 2005.

– Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes)

The amount of support is made on per kilogram basis. 2004 figures are as follows.

2004 Product	Amount of Premium (€ Cent/kg)
Olive oil	14.97

– **Total budget per aid?**

There is no budgetary allocation for raw cotton. These payments are made from the budgetary item allocated for "Agricultural Crop Supports (premium payments)". The total amount of support by the end of 2005 was € 376.30 million, which is not only for supports paid to producers of raw cotton but also those paid to producers of soya, canola, sunflower, maize and olive oil.

The breakdown of agricultural support budget is done on the basis of levels defined in ASP. A descriptive note on budgetary issues is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

– **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid.**

There are no specific eligibility criteria.

3.12 Tobacco Aid (Chapter 10c)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers producing raw tobacco falling within CN code 2401:

There is no support scheme for raw tobacco.

3.13 Hops Area Aid (Chapter 10d)

Are there any subsidies paid to farmers producing hops falling within CN code 1210:

There is no support scheme for farmers producing hops.

3.14 Sheep and Goat Premiums (Chapter 11)

Are there any subsidies paid to sheep and goat farmers:

There is no specific support scheme for sheep and goat farmers. However, under the Livestock Support Scheme which is described in section 3.17, there are support programs that cover sheep and goats. These programs are designed for improving animal health status and encouraging animal identification and registration as well as protection of animal gene sources.

3.15 Beef and Veal Payment (Chapter 12)

Are there any subsidies paid to beef farmers:

There is no support scheme for beef farmers at the moment.

3.16 Grain Legumes Aid (Chapter 13)

Are there any subsidies to the production of grain legumes listed in Article 141 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:

There is no support scheme for grain legumes listed in Article 141 such as lentils, chickpeas and vetches (*Vicia sativa* and *Vicia ervilla*) except for DIS payments. On the other hand, within the scope of DIS scheme additional DIS payments are made for lentils and chickpeas for encouraging use of certified seeds.

3.17 Others

Are there any other aid schemes that are not covered by Section 3.1 to 3.16? If, yes please describe it.

Explanations will be provided in respect of three support schemes under the title "Other Support Schemes".

These are;

1. Payments for tea producers
2. Mohair (Angora Wool) Supports
3. Other Livestock Support Schemes.

TEA PAYMENTS

– Type (Income/price support/structural) of the aid

Payments are made for tea producers as an income support and structural support.

Income Support: Payments are made per kilogram basis for tea producers whose fields are licensed under the **Decree No. 2004/8302** published in 2004.

Structural Support: It is paid on per kilogram basis depending on average yield per decare in order to compensate for loss of income suffered by producers due to tea fields subjected to trimming with the objective of increasing the quality of tea and rehabilitating tea fields under the **Decree No. 2004/7758** published in 2004.

– When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)

Income support and structural support are paid once a year.

– Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (budgetary limits or base area)?

There is no budgetary or base area limitation.

– What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?

Not applicable.

– Who are the beneficiaries?

Producers who have registered tea gardens can receive these kinds of support.

– Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes)

Income Support: Support payment is € Cent 3.89 per kilogram in 2005.

Structural Support: Loss of income resulting from the trimming of 1/7 of the licensed tea fields within the boundaries of tea cultivation areas is paid to producers for seven years. It is paid on per kilogram basis on average yield per decares.

– **Total budget per aid**

A total amount of € 62.81 million was paid in 2005 from the budgetary items of services related to tea subsidies.

– **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid.**

Farmers producing tea on licensed tea fields and holding tea producer certificates are eligible to receive income and structural supports.

In addition, they are required to comply with the trimming for 7 years in order to receive structural support.

MOHAIR (ANGORA WOOL) SUPPORTS

A support scheme is made on the Mohair (Angora wool) producers as an income support payment.

Describe the aid:

– **Type (income/price support/structural) of the aid.**

It is being implemented in the framework of **Decree No: 2005/8534 which was published in 2005**. Direct supports payments for mohair (Angora wool) producers are paid on per kilogram basis on condition of producing mohair and the mohair being purchased by Union of Angora Wool Producers Cooperatives (TİFTİKBİRLİK) or TİFTİK Cooperatives as well as submitting sales documents to Agricultural Bank.

The aims of the support scheme are,

- to sustain mohair (Angora wool) producers' income level
- to increase mohair (Angora wool) production in Turkey
- to elaborate mohair (Angora wool) breeding which displays a decreasing trend.

– **When such aid is granted and how frequently (quarterly, yearly etc)**

It is paid once a year.

– **Is there any quantitative limit of the aid (national/regional base area, budgetary limitation)?**

There is no quantitative limit.

– **What happens if such quantitative limits are exceeded?**

Not applicable

- **Who are the beneficiaries (farmers, approved inter-branch organisations, other)?**

Beneficiaries are the mohair (Angora wool) producers. Most of them are the members of cooperatives in charge of mohair (Angora wool). But becoming a member of cooperative is not a condition for receiving direct payments. However the producers must sell their product to these cooperatives and TİFTİKBİRLİK.

- **Amount of aid per unit (ha or tonnes)**

The amount of income support made to the mohair producers on per kilogram basis depending on the quality of mohair. Payments are completed in the same year for 2005 years products.

Mohair Quality	Income Support Payment (€ Cent/kg)
Kid Mohair	4.80
Thin Mohair	4.49
Good Mohair (Base)	4.37
Quene Mohair	3.35
Yağlı-Light Mohair	2.10
Subordinate Mohair	2.76

- **Total budget per aid.**

These payments are made from the Price Support and Stabilization Fund. These payments are not determined at the beginning of the year. At the end of 2005, total payments to the mohair producers' are € 0.78 million.

- **Specific eligibility conditions of granting the aid (for example, aid is granted if grown in specific areas, use of authorised varieties, the crop is maintained until at least the boll opening under normal growing conditions).**

There are no specific eligibility criteria.

OTHER LIVESTOCK SUPPORT PAYMENTS

Subsidies for animal husbandry are paid in accordance with the applicable provisions of the **Communique No. 2005/13 on Livestock Support Payments** which was published in **2005** and put into effect with a view to implement the **Decree No. 2005/8503**. Livestock Supports Payments are also analyzed in detail in the State Aids Questionnaire so in this section these supports are explained briefly.

Subsidies related to animal husbandry are classified in 6 categories:

1. Animal husbandry improvement supports
2. Fodder crops supports
3. Apiculture supports
4. Supports for animal health and encouraging registration
5. Supports for protection of animal genetic resources.
6. Dairy premium and milking units supports

Item 6 is detaily explained in the section 3.7 under dairy premium payments.

1. Animal husbandry improvement supports

Subsidies paid for animals with breeding certificates

Type	Unit Amount (€/head)
With pedigree (blue certificate)	300
With pure race certificate (white certificate)	150

Subsidies paid for calves conceived by artificial insemination

Type	Unit Amount (€/head)
Registered with the pedigree	48
Registered with the pre-pedigree	24

Subsidies for artificial insemination

Type	Unit Amount (€/head)
Priority development regions +	21
Registered with the pedigree	
Other provinces	15

2. Fodder crops supports

Supports for cultivation of fodder products

Investment and operating costs of projects covering perennial crops such as clover, sainfoin excluding transportation and pesticides (including tools and equipment)	40%
Investment and operating costs of projects covering annual crops such as vetchling, silage maize, and sorghum excluding transportation and pesticides (including tools and equipment)	30%

3. Apiculture supports

Type	Unit Amount
Queen bee kept for breeding purposes	8.99

– Members of union (€/queen bee)	
Queen bee kept for breeding purposes Other (€/queen bee)	4.49
Premium for filtered honey – Member of union (€ Cent/kg)	23.97
Premium for filtered honey – Other (€ Cent/kg)	17.97
Subsidies for pollen collecting bees (Bombus) (€/colony)	11.98

4. Supports for animal health and encouraging registration

Supports for farms free of diseases

Premium per animal	29.96 €
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Elimination of diseases.

Type of Support	€ Cent/Head
Vaccination for foot and mouth disease for cattle at village level (if the program realization is more than 80%)	44.94
Vaccination for foot and mouth disease for small ruminants at village level (if the program realization is more than 80%)	29.96
Vaccination for foot and mouth disease for cattle (if the program realization is less than 80%)	29.96
Vaccination for foot and mouth disease for small ruminants (if the program realization is less than 80%)	14.98
Cattle Brucellosis (S-19 young)	59.92
Sheep Brucellosis (Rev-1 young)	29.96
Sheep and goat plague (PPR), sheep and goat smallpox and anthrax	14.98

Livestock Registration System

Registration, earring	1.20 €/head
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5. Supports for protection of animal genetic resources

Supports for animal genetic resources

Type	Unit Amount
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	(€/head)
Cattle	149.79
Small ruminant	17.97

4. INTEGRATED ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM (IACS)

Activities started in 2004 to establish IACS in Turkey according to EU perspective.

A Project on Preparation for the Implementation of EU Common Agricultural Policy (TR 0402.08) has been prepared within the frame of EU – Turkey Pre-accession Financial Cooperation Programme.

The Project consists of two sub-projects, including the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Rural Development.

In IACS Project, technical assistance will be taken in order to determine most appropriate legislation and methodology for the implementation of the IACS in Turkey. (detailed information is provided in Annex 2)

4.1. Do you have a control system in place?

If so, describe it, including responsibilities, tools and data used, timing, etc.

Turkey has some information systems with several features similar to ones in IACS.

The existing administration and control systems in Turkey could be classified into two main categories, namely plant production and animal production. Plant Production comprises individual systems such as the Controlled Greenhouse System, Organic Farming Information System, and the Farmer Registration System, which includes names of farmers as well as data about their lands and production. The animal production category consists of the Animal Registration System and the Pedigree Information System.

The existing control systems function in accordance with the following procedures:

A- The National Farmer Registration System (NFRS) is based on declarations made by farmers. Information which they declare are controlled by using the methods listed below.

1. Submission of documents (land possession document, farmer certificate)
2. Approval of the Village Headman
3. Spot checks by using sampling method in cadastral areas
4. Area determination works in uncadastral lands
5. Posting actions: Posting lists in villages and District Directorates of Agriculture.
6. Preliminary checks
7. Evaluation of complaints

Identity details of the applicants are subject to cross check by using the Central Population Management System (MERNIS) while land registration are cross-checked with Land Registry documents in Land Registry Offices.

B- Spot checks are carried out by Provincial / District Directorates at the premises of agricultural holdings in order to check implementation of the Animal Registration System. These checks cover minimum 5% of the holdings located within the boundaries of the areas controlled by those Provincial / District Directorates annually. The

minimum check ratio specified above is increased if the checks demonstrate that there is not satisfactory compliance.

C- The staff of the Cattle Breeders' Association check 5% of the declarations made by animal breeders on a monthly basis under the Pedigree System developed in accordance with the related instructions and correspondence issued on various dates and the "Instruction of Pedigree of Breeding Dairy Cattle " published in 2000, and Animal Breeding Law No. 4631 and "The By-law of Pedigree and Prepedigree of Animals".

D-Checks under the Controlled Greenhouse System are carried out by Provincial Directorates.

E- Checks conducted by the Control and Certification Bodies under a control plan in the Organic Farming Information System are monitored in the system.

Systems mentioned above will be harmonized, through the outcomes of the EU Project covering IACS.

4.2 Which of the schemes you mentioned under point 2 and 3 of this questionnaire are covered by your control system?

If some the aid schemes are not covered, please explain the reason for the exclusion

The Single Payment System defined in Chapter 2 is similar to the supports paid in the form of DIS payments in Turkey and it also comes under the scope of this control. In addition, some of the direct payments listed in Chapter 3 (premium payments) are included in this control system while supports related to animal husbandry are excluded.

The NFRS covers all support programs related to plant production. The support programs based on size of lands, which target plant production, and some other support programs covered by this control system are listed below:

- Direct Income Support
 - Basic DIS
 - Additional DIS for farmers who have had their soil analyzed
 - Additional DIS for farmers using organic farming techniques
 - Additional DIS for farmers using certified seed
- Premium payments (raw cotton, soya, sunflower for production of oil, canola, olive oil, maize)
- Premiums paid for cereals (wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice)
- Diesel and fertilizer support based on size of land
- Support for fodder plants
- Turkish Grain Board's (TMO) purchase of cereals

In terms of the Animal Registration System: Premiums paid in respect of animals cannot be monitored through the existing database. Premium payments related to farm animals will, however, be monitored through the new database developed under the Veterinary Information System Project, which is one of the sub-components of the Project for Supporting Turkey's Alignment with the European Union's Acquis Communautaire on Veterinary Services (Code TR0203.05). This new database will be launched in June 2006. Also the integration with the NFRS will be ensured.

4.3 Do you have a sanction mechanism in place?

If so, Describe it including sanction levels, etc.

There are some sanction mechanisms.

A) NFRS

Required penal and other legal transactions are performed about those who are found, during both preliminary checks and other checks, to have caused unjustified DIS payment and those who issue and use fake or false documents in order to benefit from DIS payment. Furthermore, the farmers who are in such situations and the agricultural lands they own are excluded from DIS payments for a period of 5 years with a decision of the arbitration committee.

B) Animal Registration System:

a) Restriction of Animal Movements

The bovine animals which have not been identified according to the provisions of the regulations or which are not accompanied with their passports are not allowed to go out of the holding, and Certificate of Origin and Veterinary Health Report are not issued for such animals.

b) Restriction of Animal Movements in the Holding

If one or more bovine animals have not been tagged, registered in the data base and are not accompanied with a passport, restrictions are applied to all bovine animal movements from or to such holding.

C) Organic Farming Information System

Some penal and legal transactions regarding false documents and fake declarations of farmers are implemented through this system.

4.4. Do you have a working land register (LPIS)?

If so, describe it, including source data, type of reference parcel, containing what data (such as : total utilised agricultural area; non-permanent crops, (arable crop land); permanent pasture land (grazing meadow); permanent crops (fruit trees, etc); forest, other type of ineligible land), etc

Does it cover the entire national territory?

Who owns the data / is responsible for managing them?

Turkey has nation wide cadastral registry. NFRS uses cadastral data while records in units, where cadastral works have not been completed, are derived from survey reports drawn up by Area Determination Committees. In units where cadastral services have been completed, plot and parcel numbers in the land registry are used. Parcel numbers allocated by the committees are used in units, which do not have cadastral plans. It covers whole territory of Turkey.

The NFRS allows access to information, including lands, crops, ownership status, irrigation status, yield, use of certified seed, organic farming, soil analysis by farmers, villages, districts, provinces and regions based on cadastral parcels. The NFRS is used for making different inquiries for different purposes and crop patterns are obtained for each province.

Cadastral parcels;

General Directorate of Land Registration and Cadastre is the public authority which is responsible for mapping.

Cadastral parcels have unique numbers throughout the country, including province, district or village, plot and parcel numbers. Those numbers are also used in the land registry. This common unique code is used for combining land registry details and cadastral data.

There are approximately 55 million title deeds and 40 million cadastral parcels registered throughout Turkey. There are around 400,000 cadastral maps, with different scales and infrastructure. Almost 15 % of them are in digital form.

Digital cadastral works based on a national surface network have been carried out in Turkey since 1990. Turkish National Fundamental GPS Network (TUTGA) is a statutory infrastructure and standard, which is required to be used as a basis for all GIS applications and development of all maps.

In addition, there are a total of 5,554 maps at a scale of 1/25000, which are primary maps, in raster format. Those maps are also being vectorized. There is a digital elevation model (with an accuracy of 5 m.) at a scale of 1/25000. In addition, there are 79,000 standard topographical basic maps at a scale of 1/5000.

According to Turkish Statistics Institute's (TURKSTAT) records, there is a total of 23.8 million hectares of cultivable land in Turkey. The NFRS contains records of 17 million hectares of cultivable land composed of 20.6 million parcels. (As described in Annex 3)

The NFRS is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs through its central and provincial units. Around 8,000 staff in 81 provinces and 803 districts are responsible for determining lands under the NFRS, receiving applications, and entering data.

The most appropriate model will be selected as a result of a pilot project to be carried out and technical assistance to be received under EU-funded project, which will be launched in April 2006, in respect of the Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) based on maps i.e. land registration documents or cartographic references supported by a geographical information system and an electronic map with a high level of accuracy, which is a component of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) defined in the Council Regulation No.1782/2003.

4.5 Do you have working computerised databases?

If so, describe them, how are they established, who is managing them, what data are they containing, applicants, holdings, applications, Identification and Registration of animals (I&R) and give numbers.

Data Bases related to agriculture:

A- NFRS

Activities for building an NFRS started in 2001. In the applications for 2001 and 2002, only the farmer and land information on DIS (Direct Income Support) payments were included, while from 2003 onwards, new types of information (crop information, irrigation status, number of organized farmers etc.) have been added to NFRS every year, which made it possible to obtain crop pattern by provinces.

Existing NFRS provides information on land, crop, ownership status, irrigation and cadastral status etc. at the level of farmers, villages, districts, provinces and regions, enables different inquiries and displays crop pattern by provinces and small-scale maps related therewith. Furthermore, NFRS is updated every year thanks to the policy of using the NFRS data in support payments. It is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

As of January 2006, approximately 2.75 million farmers, 17 million ha area, 20.6 million land parcels have been registered in the NFRS. The NFRS contains information on 205 crops identified by Provincial/District Directorates. These crops have been coded according to the EU statistical classification. The registrations in the NFRS are obtained as the first and the second crops. Information on shareholders of lands has also been added to the data base. In the NFRS data base, entries are made on the basis of the Turkish Republic ID numbers. Furthermore, Turkish Republic ID numbers and other personal information are checked thanks to the cooperation with the Directorate General of Population and Citizenship Affairs of the Ministry of Interior. Consequently, it is possible to determine whether the user of the land is the land owner, renter/share cropper or not.

The NFRS allows cross-checks to be made by using the Turkish Republic ID numbers and prevents irregular leases and applications from different provinces. Payment summaries are formed on support programmes thanks, again, to NFRS. Final payment summaries are transferred on-line to the Ziraat Bank where the payments are made.

B-ANIMAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

In 2001, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs established a computerized national data base within body of the Directorate General of Protection and Control in order to identify and register the bovine animals in Turkey.

The Provincial Directorates of the Ministry have been identified as the entities directly responsible for identifying and registering the said animals and have been provided with computer equipment, e-mail addresses and internet connections required to enter into the national data base the information on the animals identified and registered.

Identification and Registration of Farms

The owner of the farm applies to the Provincial and District Directorate he reports to by completing the “Holding Identification and Registration Application Form” which is

provided in the By-law on Identification, Registration and Monitoring of Bovine Animals.

The holdings whose applications are suitable are visited and checked by responsible staff and a farm number which begins with the country code TR and which consists of maximum 12 digits is assigned to the holding and it is entered into the data base. The “Holding Registration Certificate” containing the Holding number obtained from the data base is delivered to the breeder.

The following information about the holding is contained in the data base:

For each holding:

- An identification number consisting of up to 12 figures, excluding the country code; and
- The name, address and national identity number of the breeder who owns or is legally responsible for the holding, the type of holding, and its telephone and fax numbers, if any.

Identification and Registration of Animals

For calves born in identified and registered holdings, the breeders fill out the calf notification form whose model is given in the By-law on the Identification, Registration and Monitoring of Cattle and apply to the relevant Province or District Directorate. The calves tagged are registered in the database by the staff on duty, and their passports received from the database are delivered to the breeder. The individual identification number assigned to each animal is a number starting with the country code TR and consisting of up to 12 digits.

For each identified and registered animal of the cattle type, the database contains the following information:

- Individual identification number;
- Date of birth;
- Gender;
- Race;
- Individual identification number of the mother or, in the case of imports from countries other than Member States of the European Union, the individual identification number issued and connected with the origin identification number;
- Identification number of the holding where the animal was born;
- Identification numbers of the holdings where the animal is located and the dates of change of holding;
- Date and place of death or mandatory slaughtering in the holding; and
- In the case of slaughtering in a slaughterhouse, the name, address and licence number of the slaughterhouse and the date of slaughtering.

The information above is kept in the database for a period of three years following the date of death or slaughtering of the cattle. The number of animal husbandry holdings registered in the system is 2,339,153.

C- PEDIGREE SYSTEM FOR CATTLE IN TURKEY

The Pedigree System is conducted under Animal Breeding Law no 4631 , the “Directive of Pedigree and Prepedigree of Animals” issued under that law, the “Instruction of Pedigree of Breeding Dairy Cattle” issued in 2000, and specific directives and correspondences issued at various times.

The Pedigree System was introduced under Turkish-German (GTZ) and Turkish-Italian (ANAFI) projects, and the legislation was begun to be issued in 2000. In the legislative work, the rules of European countries, the EU legislation and the ICAR (Internal Committee for Animal Recording) have been taken into account.

With approval of the Minister’s Office, the Cattle Breeders’ Central Association was delegated the authority to conduct the herdbook system in Turkey. At present, the Cattle Pedigree Activities are conducted by the Cattle Breeders’ Central Association under the Ministry’s control and support.

The pedigree system is conducted with a computer program which operates through the Internet. The software of the program has been designed by the staff of the Central Association with advice from MARA.

The pedigree system includes the following activities: (Detailed information is provided in Annex 4)

- a. Identification
- b. Milk Yield Measurement
- c. Herd Records
- d. Classification
- e. Certification
- f. Program
- g. Herd Management Consultancy
- h. Breeder Value Estimation

The pedigree activities are conducted by 41,047 holdings in 57 provinces where there are Provincial Associations that are members to Turkey Cattle Breeders’ Central Association and currently 921,784 cattles are registered in the system.

D- CONTROLLED GREENHOUSE SYSTEM

Controlled Greenhouse Database has been prepared in order to develop the controlled production system in the phases of planning, developing, and marketing as well as forwarding the quality production to the consumer within the food security chain.

Registrations are made for producers having a total of 500 m² or more greenhouse area (separated parts or single part) Registrations are provided by the Provincial and District Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Producers are obliged to fill in and sign the certificate of origin and submit it to the receiving individual, institution, agency or the company after having the certificate being endorsed by the provincial/district directorate;

The individual, institution, agency or the company that purchases the product as wholesale should;

- a. take the certificate of origin of every crop purchased,
- b. submit this certificate of origin on the checks made during transportation of the crop.

With the controlled greenhouse database, the following are determined;

1. Greenhouse type (Glass, Plastic or High Tunnel)
2. Greenhouse area (hectar)
3. Which product is planted (Tomato, Cucumber, Pepper (green, hot), Green Pepper, Eggplant, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Melon, Beans, Peas, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Spinach, Purslane, Parsley, Dill, Rocket, Cress, Radish, Cabbage, Garlic, Strawberry, Banana, etc.
4. Type of production material (seed, seedling)
5. Heating type (Heated, Not heated)
6. Irrigation type (Dripping, Running)
7. Production Period(spring, autumn, single crop),
8. The name and quantity of pesticide used
9. Name and quantity of plant growing regulator used
10. Name and quantity of the fertilizer used
11. Production Quantity (tons)

At present the numbers of producers are 32,976 and the number of greenhouse is 75,711. Greenhouse area is 17,784 ha.

E- ORGANIC FARMING INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs aims to ensure following, controlling and monitoring, accessing information in fast, easy and reliable way by the strategy, policy and support formulated for the organic farming activities through Organic Farming Information System. A network is envisaged among the Control and Certification Bodies, MARA and Provincial Directorates for organic production in the first phase of the organic farming database. Data entry between the Control and Certification Bodies and the Ministry is now operational for the agencies as of 21.03.2005.

The information on the Control and Certification Bodies under the Organic Farming Information System include staff information, IDs of producers (official ID registrations) and ID number, land registrations, crop types on the lands, predicted and realized quantities, information on the processing companies, production figures of producer groups related to these firms, certificates for the products and the control plans of the Control and Certification Bodies, together with the controls performed. Data such as the number of producers, production type and quantity, area, export, processed goods in the transitional period and in organic farming will also be seen from the database.

The database is compatible with NFRS.

At present the number of farmers in the system is 2,291, documented land area is 126,724 ha, and the area in use for organic farming is 12,724 ha.

Annex 1: DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON BUDGET-RELATED QUESTIONS

It is examined that the total budget of each support scheme is inquired in the questionnaire particularly in section 3. To provide clear explanation on about budgetary issues, descriptive information is prepared for easy assessment.

First of all, some of the budgetary items are not correspond to the support programs specified in the questionnaire. However, crops under the support programs are supported in line with the budgetary items referred in the above mentioned table. Thus, actual amounts shown in the related item of the budget for 2005 were taken into consideration in responding to the questions about the budget.

Actual Budgetary Spending Related to Direct Support Payments in 2005 (€ million)

Support Items	Actual Spending
Direct Income Support (per hectare basis)	1,000.08
Diesel Subsidy (per hectare basis)	243.75
Subsidy for Artificial Fertilizer (per hectare basis)	162.50
Subsidies for Agricultural Products (Premium Subsidy)	376.30
Premiums for Cereals	125.03
Services for Supporting Animal Husbandry	128.38
Services Related to Tea Supports	62.81
Total	2,098.88

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs 2005.

Within this scope, our agricultural support budget strategy is specified in the Agricultural Strategy Paper for the period 2006-2010. Our target is to allocate 1% of GNP to agricultural support schemes. The embattled breakdown of total agricultural support budget in terms of support schemes for the year 2006-2010 is presented in the table below.

Support Schemes	Share (%)
Direct Income Support Scheme	45
Agricultural Crop Supports (Premium Support)	13
Livestock Support Schemes	12
Farmer Transition Program	5
Rural Development Grants	10
Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Protection Program (ÇATAK)	5
Crop Insurance Program	5
Other supports	5
Total	100

Source: Agriculture Strategy Paper, 2004

Note: € rates considering in the questionnaire are 2001= € 1.092, 2002= € 1.428, 2003= € 1.687, 2004= € 1.767, 2005= € 1.669

Annex 2: SOME IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF IACS PROJECT

The project regarding "Development of the IACS System and Establishment of the Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS)" is aimed at lending support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for establishment of the main components of the IACS; enhancing the capabilities of the beneficiaries in respect of legal and institutional aspects of the IACS and the Land Parcel Identification System - LPIS in line with EU legislation and practices; initiating preparatory work designed to develop a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System over the medium term; and establishing the components of a system compatible with the EU in order to carry out rational agricultural planning and to provide supports.

Results expected from this project are:

- Preparatory work completed for the establishment of IACS and LPIS on nationwide scale through implementation of the pilot projects, towards decision on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS, and testing performance of the system.
- Investment requirements identified for the establishment of efficient Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and its integration with the operational Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS).
- Animal Identification and Registration System and connection with the IACS identified.
- Institutional structure managing the IACS and staff and training requirements identified.
- Necessary legislative framework with a phased approach established for IACS implementation.

Annex 3: SOME DETAILS FOR THE QUESTION 4.4 “DO YOU HAVE A LAND REGISTER (LIPS) IN PLACE?”

Statistical data related to agricultural lands in our country are published by Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT).

In that context, the Turkish Statistics Institute (TURKSTAT) keeps statistical data compiled annually by the Provincial and County Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs throughout Turkey as well as statistical data derived from the General Agricultural Census conducted in every 10 years (the last survey was conducted in 2001). Annual data jointly compiled with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs are published after they are assessed by the related Crop Estimate Committee. 2004 data related to lands are summarized on the following table.

	2004 Area (hectare) provisional
Non-permanent crops (arable crop area)	23,868,000
Permanent crops –orchards (horticulture)	1,558,000
Permanent crops- Vineyard (includes all varieties)	520,000
Permanent crops - olive groves	644,000
Forest area	21,188,746

Total utilized agricultural area can be calculated by using the following formula = Arable crop area + Permanent Crops (orchards) + Permanent Crops (Vineyard) + Permanent Crops (Olive groves) + cultivable lands but not in use+ permanent meadows + pasture (range) land

According to the outcome of the 2001 General Agricultural Census - Village General Survey:

Cultivable lands but not in use: 1,944,339.9 hectares

Permanent meadow: 1,449,312.8 hectares

Pasture (range) land : 13,167,374.5 hectares.

According to those figures:

The total utilized agricultural area in 2004 is 43,151,027 hectares.

The Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) does not publish statistical data based on parcels. Work is under way to complete a national cadastral system and digitalization of those data. The Land Registry and Cadastre Information System (TAKBİS) is aimed at computerization of land registry and cadastral records in order to carry out all activities by using computers and thus to ensure efficient monitoring and control of both private and public immovable property.

Village + District Cadastral Data (per unit)			Village + District Cadastral Data (based on area) (km2)		
Total number of villages + districts	47,854		Total area (Estimated) :	417,000	
Total number of villages+districts completed:	36,760	76.82 %	Completed area :	305,409	73.24%
The number of ongoing villages + districts	4,032	8.42 %	Remaining Area :	111,591	26.76%
The number of remaining villages + districts:	7,062	14.76 %			

Projects are being devised with a view to complete cadastral works throughout the country within three years. Traditional cadastral methods have been abandoned and works, which are based on TUTGA and developed in digital format compatible with IT systems, have been launched.

Around 15% of the cadastral system is now in digital format. It will reach to 40% when it is completed. Projects are being developed with a view to updating the remaining part and digitalizing for its subsequent transfer to Land Registry and Cadastre Information System (TAKBİS).

Turkish National Fundamental GPS Network (TUTGA) drawn up by the Land Registration and Cadastral Services Directorate General will be used as the basic underlying component within the Land Parcel Identification System. In case of absence of cadastre, information provided by arbitration councils is used. Regarding the coverage of national territory, there is a Turkish National Fundamental GPS Network (TUTGA), which will provide a good basis for transferring agricultural parcels to computerized GIS. Any data collected or map produced based on TUTGA has a global meaning and is globally identified and valid”.

And also, a project titled “Determination and Improvement of Problematic Agricultural Land (STATIP)” is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Due to the project, by classification of country’s agricultural lands according to the standards and country wide or local importance, usage of agricultural lands according to purpose and supervision has been aimed.

While these work, agricultural lands with their specification were determined on village base. Data obtained from the project may be used in formation of land parcel identification system in a great extend, especially in block formation it can be a key tool. By using 1/25000 scale original topographic maps land data obtained as a result of works carried out by basing on village boundaries, shell facilitate formation of reference land records as envisaged by IACS and obtaining parcel data.

There is a new Law, No. 5403 on Soil Conservation and Land Use, which enacted in June 2005, covers the procedures and principles concerning the determination and classification of land and soil resources according to a scientific basis preparation of land use plan, definition of agricultural land etc. This Act helps to establish good agricultural and environmental conditions in particularly soil erosion, soil organic matter, soil structure and minimum level of maintenance of the land.

Annex 4: SOME DETAILS FOR THE QUESTION “4.5. DO YOU HAVE WORKING COMPUTERISED DATABASES?”

The pedigree system includes the following activities:

A. Identification: This involves the identification of cattle with an eartag and is implemented as laid down in the Directive on Ruminants. At the same time, names are given to cattle as specified in the Pedigree Directive.

Country Code (TR) in the first two digits, the province code (traffic plate number code) in the next two digits, and the animal's identification number in up to 10 digits.

B. Milk Yield Measurement: At present, only the quantity of milk is determined, and the breeder measures the daily milk yield once a month (method A4) for such determination. Based on these measurements of milk, lactation is calculated using the Trapeze Method. The calculation is made for the entire period of lactation and adjusted for 305 days. Breeder's declarations are checked by the staff of the Association, at the rate of 5 percent a month.

C. Herd Records: Records of calving, insemination and exit from the herd are kept.

D. Classification: Trained classification experts evaluate the cattle in terms of their outward appearance features, in accordance with international rules.

E. Certification: When required, a certificate including cattle information and evaluations in the system is issued and delivered to the breeder against a fee. This certificate (Breeding Certificate), which is similar to the certificates in EU countries, is approved by the Ministry. The certificate is issued not for every animal but only for animals with sufficient information on them.

F. Program: The Ministry and the Central Association jointly implement the Country Breeding Program under the pedigree system. Semen Control Project is underway under this scope.

G. Herd Management Consultancy:

H. Breeder Value Estimation: Genetic breeder value estimations are made through Blup Animal Model. Two professors from two universities provide consultancy for this work.