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First report for TURKEY

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1. An introduction to the rural areas of Turkey

Definition of Rural Area

In Turkey, generally, "rural areas" are accepted as areas that provide resources to agricultural production and are located out of city and county centres. The definition of the term "rural areas" changes, depending on the purposes of courses. For example, in the census of population, the term "rural" is defined as regions out of city and town centres. In household surveys, "rural" includes the places whose population is less than 20,000, and, in agricultural statistics all villages and county centres, whose population is less than 5,000, are considered as "rural areas".

In Turkey, some city and town residential areas formally considered as urban areas are, in fact, more like rural areas since their employment and economy mainly depend on agriculture, and their life styles mostly look like the rural ones. On the other hand, some residential areas formally considered as rural areas have, in fact, in the status of developed urban regions due to the industry and tourism sectors.

Rural Population Trends

According to the population census results in the year 2000, the total population of Turkey is 67.8 millions. Of this, approximately 44 million live in the city and county centres, and 23.8 million live in the residential areas with the status of villages and towns. On this basis, about 35% of the total population live in the rural areas.

The urban population grows more rapidly than the rural (village/town) population. While the average urban population growth rate was 2.68% per year in the 1990-2000 period, over the same period the average rural population growth rate was only 0.42%.

The rural population formed more than three quarters of the total population during the first couple of years after the Turkish Republic had been founded. Since then it has declined steadily and the average age of the rural population has gone up, due to technological developments/innovations in agriculture, changes in economic systems and migration from rural to urban areas. This decline in the rural population was proportional until the census in 1985, but since that time an absolute decline in rural population has become evident.

Rural Settlements

One of the important problems existing in the rural areas of Turkey is that the number of rural settlements is numerous and they are diffuse. This characteristic, of course, makes the provision of infrastructure and superstructure services for the rural population difficult, and it also complicates government investments in those regions. As of the year 2002, the total numbers of settlements are 80,890 and, out of these, 2,265 are townships, 36,527 are villages, and 42,098 are sub-villages. While in 1990 some 72% of the rural population lived in the villages with a population of 2000 or less, according to the population census in 2000 this ratio had fallen to 59%. Moreover, whereas the number of villages with a population size of 250 and less was 10,886 in 1990, this number had increased to 15,880 in 2000.

Basic Infrastructure and Social Services

There exist about 291,895 km of village roads and currently there is almost no village left without roads. As of January 1, 2004, of the total village road network, 31% are asphalt roads; 44% are gravel roads; 18% are levelled roads; 6% are raw roads; and 1% are concrete roads. It is estimated that approximately 6% of the villages have a sewer system infrastructure.

In terms of drinking water resources, it is estimated that as of the end of year 2003 some 90% of villages have healthy and sufficient supplies; 8% have healthy but insufficient supplies; and 2% do not have either healthy or sufficient supplies.

In rural areas, literacy rates for men and women are 91% and 73%, respectively. Education in rural settlements mostly focuses on the elementary level. Elementary regional boarding schools in rural areas are extensively located in Eastern, South Eastern and the Black Sea regions.

Health services in rural areas are provided by hospitals, health centres, health houses and mobile health teams in some towns. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Health, as of 2003, out of 6,000 health centres all over Turkey, approximately 60% were located in rural areas.

With the Social Insurances Act, some 923 thousand self-employed farmers have become eligible for agricultural insurance. This number is only 7-8% of the 13 million people who have BAG-KUR. All over in Turkey, approximately 250 thousand farmers are registered in the Social Insurance Association (SSK).

While the proportion of farms with a size of 5 ha or less is 64.8%, the proportion of land they cultivate is just 21.3% of the total farmed land in Turkey (Table 2). On the other hand, the proportion of farms owning 50 ha or more land is 0.7%, and the proportion of land they cultivate is 11.4% of the total farmland. Most of the cultivated land is owned by the farmers, themselves. The proportion of share cropping farms is greater than that of tenanted farms. In addition to this, many seasonal workers work in agriculture, especially during harvest seasons.

Organizations for producers and product marketing include cooperatives, chambers of agriculture, trade associations, unions, corporations, foundations and clubs. The most common organization model is stated as cooperatives, and this sector is indicated as the third sector after government and private sectors. However, these are still not sufficient in terms of both quantity and efficiency.

The total labour contribution rate in rural areas is 51.1%, and these rates for men and women are 71.2% and 31.9%, respectively. The labour contribution rate of women in rural areas is higher than for Turkey as a whole. Some 67.5% of those employed in rural areas are employed in agriculture, this rate being 87.6% for women and 56.9% for men. That is, almost all of the women in rural areas are employed in agriculture. Furthermore, 79.4% of the women who work in agriculture are family labour (i.e., they do not receive any direct payment), 18.9% of them either work for themselves or they are the employers, and just 1.7% get direct payment for their labour.

Forestry and Forest Villages

A total of 7.7 million people live in 20,726 forest villages which are located in forestry land. Limited living resources and high unemployment rates in these villages trigger migration to urban areas. The economies of forest villages are mainly dependent on agricultural income earned from very narrow and steep land with traditional technologies, income from livestock raising grazed in the grasslands in forests and pastures, and income from forest services.

Government Policies and Applications in Rural Development

The Village Act

Village Act issued in 1994 has had an important effect in rural development. With this act, villages get a juristic role and, for the first time, village communities have an autonomous status. Administrative organs elected in the villages, and village residents, have been obligated to provide infrastructure and other similar services needed for village life, and to create better living standards.

Initiatives Regarding Land and Land Registry

The Settling Act in 1934 provided land (6-15 hectares), a couple of cattle, farm utensils, seeds, a barn and hayloft for families with 2 children or more. With the Land Registry Act in the same year, lands that do not have any owners are available to be given for free to those who developed these lands. On the other hand, lands that belong to the State but are not allocated for the State were sold, with a particular portion of their tax values going to those who made these lands vineyards or gardens. Under the "Give Land to Farmers Act" in 1945, decisions regarding the distribution of more state lands have been applied.

Village Institutes

Village Institutes are intended to equip especially rural students with firstly, a teaching job and the vocational knowledge necessary and effective for villages, and then to send them back to their villages to change/improve the people out there. Key successes have been obtained by the initiation of Village Institutes as a model educational experiment in the world, especially in terms of equal opportunity in education, applied education and local leadership subjects.

Rural Development Projects (RDP)

Rural development projects aim to improve infrastructure in rural areas, to increase the incomes of people living there, to increase living standards, to improve crop and livestock production, and to induce rural population to move forward. These projects have been funded by the World Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Except for two projects, all of the projects below are completed:

Çorum Çankiri Rural Development Project (1976-1984)
Erzurum Rural Development Project (1984-1989)
Bingöl-Mus Rural Development Project (1990-1999)
Yozgat Rural Development Project (1991-2001)
Ordu-Giresun Rural Development Project (1999-2006)
Erzincan-Sivas Rural Development Project (2004-2010)

Regional Development Projects

Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP)

This project has been applied in 9 provinces in Southeast Anatolia which are approximately equal to 10% of the area and population of Turkey. This is an initiative based on the idea of integrated and sustainable human development towards a general socio-economic development, through improving soil and water resources. Under the scope of this project, a dozen micro scale research and pilot projects are being run for people who live in rural areas. Under the scope of this scheme, many research projects in the region have been carried out by international foundations such as the World Bank, the UNDP, the FAO, the WHO, the ILO and by European Union funds.

East Anatolia Project (DAP)

The East Anatolia Project covers 16 provinces located in the east Anatolia region. This project includes an important portion of the socio-economically poor provinces. While the region had an important proportion of the country's livestock and pasture-meadow resources, since the 1980s negative developments in the region have made most of the livestock production unprofitable, and have led to slower development of the region. This project firstly aims to change economic structures, to increase agricultural productivity, to improve the real economic capacity of the region and to increase per capita income.

East Blacksea Regional Development Project (DOKAP)

This project covers 7 provinces located in the east Blacksea region. With this project, the necessary actions have been determined to alleviate the problems, and related actions in the subjects under their authority and responsibility have been started, to accomplish activities stated in the project by including investments in their yearly investment programs.

Social Support Project in Rural Areas

This project is carried out with the co-operation of the Ministry of State, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and aims to provide sustainable income for residents who do not have any social security insurance, in rural areas, and to use resources more efficiently, instead of providing direct support for their basic needs. Beneficiaries of the Social Support Project in Rural Areas gain from this project by forming a cooperative together. Under this project, 2 pregnant heifers for at least 50 families, 25 sheep for 50 families, and 500 square metre green houses for 100 families have been provided.

Project to Reduce Social Risk

The Project to Reduce Social Risk (PRSR) aims to establish a social aid system that targets poor people. Under the scope of the sub-component of local initiatives, which are directly related to rural development, a range of income-generating projects, skill-gaining courses oriented for employment,

projects for social services, temporary research programmes with social benefits, and social development projects, are being supported.

Rural Development Approach in Pre-National Development Plan

In the line of “regional development” under the Pre-National Development Plan, rural development has a special importance and role in rural areas:

- To increase the range of employment fields and to support income generating activities;
- To increase the capacity to use agricultural lands more efficiently;
- To increase the quality of living standards of the population in rural areas through using modern agricultural techniques;
- To provide employment in off-farm sectors such as tourism, textile industry and skilled trade sectors; and
- By making widespread off-farm income-generating activities in disadvantaged areas, to accomplish rural development

As a result of these initiatives, it is aimed to stabilize rural to urban migration and to eliminate inter/intra regional differences. In the application of regional development, 12 priority NUTS II regions and priority subjects and precautions are determined by considering “The Research in Classification of Socio-Economic Development of Provinces and Regions” in 2003. Priorities of Regional Development are determined as follows:

- To support KOBIs and make them stronger;
- To support small scale infrastructure constructions;
- To support local initiatives;
- To form corporate capacity and make it stronger.

Rural Development and Grant Program in the Process of Adaptation to EU

In the economic programme, before the joining of Turkey in 2004, towards adaptation to EU’s agricultural and rural development policies, to adapt to the EU’s rural development policies, and to form a policy framework for rural development works, it was pointed out that a “rural development strategy and programme” would be prepared. The research study about this programme is about to be completed.

The EU commission has prepared a regulation draft about designing aid tools before the joining of a new state (KOYA), in order to form a framework for financial aids to be provided to candidate countries, before joining during the periods of 2007-2013. It is suggested that KÖYA, which replaces the current programs such as SAPARD, PHARE and ISPA, should include rural development components. The studies are still in progress to form an authorized “Rural Development Application and Payment Agency” in order to apply rural development precautions in national level.

Regions

In the classical sense there are 9 agricultural regions and 81 provinces. In addition, in the process of adaptation to EU, the State Planning Agency (DPT) has determined 13 first level, 26 second level and 81 third level NUTS regions. The 9 agricultural regions are Marmara, Aegean, Midlenorth Anatolia, Middlesouth Anatolia, Midleeast Anatolia, Souteast Anatolia, Northeast Anatolia, Blacksea, and Mediterrenian. Although there are similarities between regions in terms of climate and agricultural structure, there are nevertheless quite big differences within regions.

The first level 12 NUTS regions are similar to the 9 agricultural regions. These are TR1 Istanbul, TR2 West Marmara, TR3 Aegean, TR4 East Marmara, TR5 West Anatolia, TR6 Mediterranean, TR7 Middle Anatolia, TR8 West Black Sea, TR9 East Black Sea, TRA Northeast Anatolia, TRB Middleeast Anatolia and TRC Southeast Anatolia regions. These regions are homogenous intra-region in terms of agriculture, as well. Second level NUTS have 26 regions, formed by dividing the first level NUTS regions into smaller parts. Regions in the province levels are administrative regions.

There are important development differences between Agriculture and Level I regions, which, in this case, reflect rural areas and agricultural activities as well. For this reason, rural development policies, which will be applied to regions with low economic income, will play important roles to eliminate/alleviate the inter-regional differences. Application of these types of policies is consistent with EU policies.

Evaluation

In order to solve the problems that rural areas in Turkey face, strategic targets that will be followed in rural development can be summarized under 5 categories. These are:

- To encourage rural population to get organization via participatory approaches, and to enhance their problem solving skills;
- To provide basic necessities such as education, health, social security, drinking water and transportation;
- To provide sustainable income resources for residents of rural areas, to enhance their initiative skills and to increase their competitiveness;
- Sustainable management of natural resources, and the protection of environment and rural inheritance;
- To strengthen Private Society Organizations (PSO) which work for rural development.

2. Annotated bibliography

Axis 1: Competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors

Citation	Yavuz, F., (2004). An Analysis of the Impacts of Production Quotas and URA Provisions on Turkey's Sugar Sector, <i>Turkish Journal of Agriculture and Forestry</i> , 2004/2. (English with Turkish abstract) (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	To adapt Turkey's sugar policies for potential admission to the EU, a sugar production quota policy was implemented in 1999 in addition to existing policies, mainly including price support and input subsidies. At the same time, the tariff imposed on imported sugar was reduced by 10 % in order to comply with Uruguay Round Agreement (URA) provisions. The objective here is to analyze the impacts of these policy changes on Turkey's sugar sector using classic welfare analysis with the supply and demand parameters estimated in this study. The implementation of the production quota policy reduced domestic production by 107,000 tons but did not change domestic consumption. Thus, government spending and the producer surplus declined by 95 million and 9 million U.S. dollars, respectively, while the consumer surplus remained the same. A 10 % decrease in tariffs because of URA provisions had no impact on the sugar sector since the border price, including the tariff, is still above the domestic price. To carry out this transition easily, Turkey must lower its production costs by structural enhancement in the sector.

Citation	Yurdakul, O., et al. (1999). <i>Livestock Supply and feed Demand in Turkey: An Evaluation of Current Situation and Alternative Policy Scenarios</i> , Research Report. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This study is based nation wide survey study to estimate livestock supply and feed demand. It also do some policy analysis looking at competitiveness of animal husbandry sector in case Turkey enters EU. According to results, Turkey becomes a net importer of meat and milk products.

Axis 2: Improving the environment and countryside

Citation	Gulcubuk, B. (2004). The Impact of International Policies on Rural Poverty in Turkey, <i>6th National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> , September 16-18, 2004. Tokat. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This study is an oral presentation written in Turkish with English summary. It analysis the impact of international policies on rural poverty in Turkey by analysing the figures of different periods.

Citation	Mara, (2004). <i>Rural Development Policies</i> , VIII commission Report, II. Agriculture Council Report, 29 Kasim – 1 Aralik 2004, Ankara. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	It is written in Turkish and published by Ministry of Agriculture. Repor gives basic information about rural areas and rural policies. Lists the rural policies with respect to Adoption process to EU. In final section it gives short, middle and long term strategies of rural development in Turkey. Report concludes with general evaluation by listing strengths and weaknesses.

Citation	Simsek, E. and Gurler, Z. (1994). Migration from Rural to Urban and Rural Industry, <i>1st National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> , September 8-9, 1994. Izmir. (Turkish) (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This study is orally presented and published. The study explains the factors that affect migration from rural to urban areas, lists the problems this migration creates and suggest rural industry as a solution to migration problem.

Citation	SPO. (2005). <i>The National Rural Development Strategy, The Draft Strategy Document</i> . April, 2005. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This document is being prepared in English and not published yet. Document gives information on current rural situation and its analysis. It outlines objectives and principles of rural development strategy in Turkey. In addition, development strategies and institutional framework is given.

Citation	Yavuz, F., et al., (2004). The Attributes of Villagers And Farms Affecting Dependence on Forest Resources in Çoruh River Catchment, <i>International Soil Congress: Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Development</i> , 7-10 Haziran (June) 2004. Erzurum, Turkey. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	According to the results, attributes of villagers and farms vary a lot among districts and the villages. The factors affecting forest dependence positively are; being a district with more forest resources, the need for wood and lamber, having an outside work of farm, using woods as fuel for heating. Age of villager, education level of villager, number of fruit trees per farm, farmers who utilize extension services and the number of cattles per farm negatively affected dependence on forest resources. To decrease forest dependence would be possible by taking measures with respect to the result of regression analysis such as coal consumption subsidy, establishing energy forest, facilitiating income generating activities, providing more extension services.

Citation	Yavuz, F., et al., (2004). An Analysis of the Factors Affecting Migration Tendency from Rural Areas Northeast Anatolia Region, <i>6th National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> , September 16-18, 2004. Tokat. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	The objective of this study is to determine the factors that affect the will of migration from rural to urban in Coruh River Chachment. For this end, a survey study including 600 farmers from 30 forest villages was conducted. Using the data collected out of this

	survey, a limited dependent variable model is estimated with binomial probit estimation procedure. Age and education level of the farmers, number of family members in the household and amount of land the farmers own were found to be statistically significant. The age of farmers, the amount of farm land and having social security insurance affect migration from rural area negatively, while education level and number of family members affect positively. These results from regression analysis imply that farm size in terms of land must be increased and social security insurance needs to be spreaded among farmers.
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Citation	Yilmaz, I. (1996). An assessment of Rural Development Strategies in Turkey, 2nd <i>National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> , September 4-6, 1996. Adana. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This gives the information about why rural development projects in Turkey need to be integrated in several ways, and gives examples of several cases conducted in different areas of Turkey.

Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification

Citation	Erdonmez, C. (1994). Rural Development in Turkey, 1st <i>National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> , September 8-9, 1994. Izmir. (Turkish). (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This study is a published presentation and written in Turkish. It includes policies implemented since the foundation of Turkish Republic and focuses the importance of rural development for Turkey.

Citation	Gulcubuk, B.G., (1996). Erel, The Need of Rural Industry in Rural Developments, 2nd <i>National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> . September 4-6, 1996. Adana. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This Turkish presentation explains the importance of rural industry and gives an example that diversifies income-generating activities by manufacturing hunting rifles. The study explains how this success has come true.

Citation	Kantar, M. and Erkan, O. (1996). Socio-Economics Status of Rural Women and Their Participation in Rural Development, 2nd <i>National Agricultural Economics Congress</i> . September 4-6, 1996. Adana. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This is an oral presentation and written in Turkish. The study starts with some indicators of socio-economic status of rural women, the importance of women in rural program activities, and importance of their participation.

Citation	MARA (2003). <i>On the Path of Being a Member of European Union: Turkey's Rural Development Policy Report</i> . Ankara. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This report is written in Turkish and published by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Firstly it gives information about current condition of rural structure and rural development activities. Later, the report explains the rural areas and policies in European Union. Then, the relations between European Union and Turkey with respect to Rural policies are compared. And necessary documents attached to the report.

Citation	Yavuz, F. (2004). Agricultural Structure, Problems, Trends and Rural Investment Opportunities, <i>TRA1 NUTS II Region (Erzurum-Erzincan-Bayburt), Project Report on a Survey Study</i> . Supported by UNDP and Ataturk University. (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	This study explores agricultural structure, problems, trends and rural investment opportunities in Erzurum, Erzincan and Bayburt Provinces through a survey study with 230 key informants. The results of survey study determines important and potential agricultural activities, problems farmers faces, the perspectives of farmers and potential investment areas, local

Citation	Yavuz, F. T., et al. (2005). An Analysis of the Factors Affecting Attitudes of Farmers to Receive Extension Services in Northeast Anatolia Region, <i>17th European Seminar on Extension Education, August 30-September 3, 2005</i> . (Source: Turkey)
Annotation	The objective of this study is to determine the factors that trigger the people's incentives to receive extension services in Northeast Anatolia Region, Turkey. According to the study results, education level of farmers needs to be increased, young farmers must be encouraged to involve in farming, and farmers should be supported to increase their farm sizes in order to have more effective extension services.

3. Current availability of statistical data

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ¹
GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100) 17.36 %	GDP/capita (abs. value) US \$ 4,207	Turkey	1963	2004	Euromonitor
Rate of unemployment (% active population) 10.3 %	Unemployment (abs. number) 2.498.000	Turkey	1963	2004	www.dpt.gov.tr
Rate of female unemployment 9.4 %	Female unemployment (abs. value)	Turkey	1963	2004	www.die.gov.tr
Rate of young people (<25 y.o.) unemployment 18.7 %	Young people unemployment (abs. value)	Turkey	1963	2005	www.die.gov.tr
% of GVA in primary sector 63 %	GVA in primary sector (abs. value) Billion US \$ 155.7	Turkey	1963	2004	www.dpt.goc.tr
% employment in primary sector Services 47.74 %	Employment in primary sector (abs. number) 10.403.000	Turkey	1963		www.die.gov.tr
Importance of young people (5-14) % = 26 %		Turkey	1927	2005 estimation	www.die.gov.tr
Importance of middle people (15-54 + 54-64) % = 67.3 %		Turkey	1927	2005 estimation	www.die.gov.tr
Importance of age people (>=65) % = 6.7 %		Turkey	1927	2005 estimation	www.die.gov.tr
% employment in Secondary sector = Industry 18.30 %		Turkey	1963	2004	www.die.gov.tr
% employment in Third sector = Agriculture 33.96 %		Turkey	1963	2004	www.die.gov.tr
% of self-employed + family workers =					
% Long-term unemployment = Women: 30.9 % Men: 22.1 %		Turkey		2003	ww.die.gov.tr
Share of population covered by LAG's	Population covered by LAG's (abs. number)				
% farmers with basic and full education attained	Farmers with basic and full education attained (abs. number)				
Labour productivity in agriculture (EU-25 = 100) - total and by sector.	Labour productivity in agriculture (abs. value) - total and by sector.				
% farmers < 35 years =					
% farmers >= 55 years =					
GFCF in agriculture / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in agriculture (abs. value) Million \$ 1.187				
Share of GVA in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry (abs. value)				
GVA /employee in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry				
GFCF in food industry / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in food industry (abs. value)				
% farms < 1 ESU	number of farms < 1 ESU				

¹ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ²
Farm size (ha) average and distribution	= 6.1 ha	Turkey	1963	2001	General Agricultural Census, 2001, SIS ³
Farm size (ESU) and distribution	=				
Number of farms	= 3.1 million	Turkey (province)			General Agricultural Census, 2001, SIS
Utilized agricultural area (ha)	= 26.3 million ha	Turkey (province)	1940	2001	Agricultural Structure, SIS, 2002
Agricultural Work Unit	=				
GFCF in forestry / area of forest available for wood supply (€/ha)	GFCF in forestry (abs. value)				
GVA /employee in forestry	Gross Value Added in forestry				
Employment in forestry sector	=				
area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS)	= 15.2 million ha	Turkey (province)	1940	2001	Agricultural Structure, SIS, 2002
ownership (% area of FAWS under private ownership)	=				
average size of holding (of total forest area) by type of ownership (ha)	=				
% UAA under Natura 2000	Agriculture areas under Natura 2000 (abs. value)				
% forest area under Natura 2000	Forestry areas under Natura 2000 (abs. number)				
Trends of index of population of farmland birds	=				
% UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas	High Nature Value farmland areas (abs. number)				
% UAA of extensive agriculture	area of extensive agriculture (abs. number)				
% UAA with low grazing LU/ha	area of extensive livestock (abs. number)				
% area LFA (mountainous)	=				
% area LFA (non mountainous)	=				
% area Natura 2000	=				
gross nutrient balance: surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha	=				

² using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

³ State Institute of Statistics in Turkey

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁴
% UAA designated as nitrate vulnerable zone	=				
% irrigated area	= 22.2	Turkey	1940	2001	General Agricultural Census, 2001, SIS
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water	=				
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground water	=				
concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters	=				
% UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (abs. number)				
share of agriculture in total production of renewable energy	total production of renewable energy by agriculture (abs. number)				
share of agriculture in GHG emissions	emissions of GHG by agriculture (abs. number)				
Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion (in risk level)	=				
% UAA under organic farming	UAA under organic farming (abs. number)				
Protective forests – soil, water and other	=				
Land use (% land cover agriculture / forestry / nature)	=				
% holders with other gainful activity	holders with other gainful activity (abs. value)				
% employment in non-agricultural sector	Employment in non-agricultural sector				
Number of micro enterprises / 1000 hab	Number of micro enterprises (abs. value)				
% GVA in non-agricultural sector	GVA in non-agricultural sector				
Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc) / km ²	Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc)				
% of households having access to internet at home	households having access to internet at home (abs. value)				
DSL and cable modem coverage	DSL and cable modem coverage				
Share of GVA in services	GVA in services (abs. value)				
Net migration rate	=				

⁴ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁵
% of active population of adults participating in life long training	active population of adults participating in life long training (abs. number)				
% persons with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64)	persons (25_64) with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment				
% females with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64)	females (25_64) with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment				
% area in rural areas					
% population in rural areas 35.1 %	23.8 million	Turkey: Canbe provided in province level	1927	2000	<i>SIS, 2000 General Population Census</i>
density population in rural areas					
% GVA in rural areas					
% employment in rural areas					

⁵ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources