TURKEY

Information supplied in respect of
DAIRY PRODUCTS
A. Production: production measures and policies

A.1. Statistical data on total volume of production

Production of milk is at present in the region of 4 million tons, of which approximately 10 per cent is consumed in liquid form and the rest is processed.

A.2. Trends in production and estimates for 1970

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A.3. Statistical data on carry-over stocks and stockpiles

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A.4. Factors which affect production

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A.5. Policies and measures of governments or other bodies likely to influence production, other than those listed under B.

The Turkish authorities are trying to increase production of both milk and dairy products in order to meet local consumption requirements and to increase per caput consumption of these products which is fairly low at the present time.

Among the objectives of the Second Plan, provision is made for substantial investments in this sector in order to increase production of milk and dairy products, to improve their quality and to ensure a better balance in domestic distribution of these products. These investments are to be carried out mainly by the private sector. It is hoped that they will also make it possible to export a certain quantity of dairy products by 1972, the target set in the Plan being at the level of US$2-5 million.

Government assistance measures also include imports of high-yield dairy cows, the promotion of industries producing fodder and cattle feed, and veterinary services under the Ministry of Agriculture.
The Turkish Government's policy with respect to dairy products can therefore be summarized as follows:

(1) Improvement of stock
(2) Improvement of grazing
(3) Production of better-quality fodder
(4) Measures against animal diseases

This policy is designed:

(a) to encourage milk production in order to increase per caput consumption;
(b) to maintain an adequate return for producers;
(c) to regulate retail trade through intervention by the State dairy enterprise; and
(d) to make high-quality dairy products available to consumers.
B. Protection and support measures and policies

B.I. Internal support measures and policies

B.I.1. Inventory of the instruments of support

There is no system of production or export subsidies; incentives to milk production are mainly through a quasi-State organization specially set up for this purpose which purchases milk at a price established in relation with the market price and then processes it into pasteurized milk and dairy products in various regions of the country, particularly the major urban centres. This organization acts only as a regulator, however, because the dairy products industry is in the hands of the private sector.

B.I.2. Levels of guaranteed prices or support prices

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B.I.3. Amount of producer subsidies

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B.I.4. Average returns to producers

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B.I.5. Method of determining returns for producers

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B.II. Measures at the frontier

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C. Consumption and internal prices

C.1. Statistical data on consumption

See A.5.

C.2. Trends in consumption and estimates for 1970

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C.3. Retail and wholesale prices in the principal domestic markets

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C.4. Factors which condition the evolution of internal consumption

See A.5.

C.5. Policies and measures affecting consumption

See A.5.
D. **International trade and prices**

D.1. **Statistical data on the volume and value of imports and exports, by source and by destination**

Turkey is a country which, in principle, is neither an importer nor an exporter of milk or dairy products, although there are certain occasional and very small exports to neighbouring countries. Turkey is therefore a self-supplying country.

D.2. **Levels of export prices prevailing in the various markets; levels of import prices**

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D.3. **Export aid measures and policies**

There is no system of export subsidies.

D.4. **Description of bilateral agreements affecting imports or exports**

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