Horticulture and Agri-food Business Development in Turkey



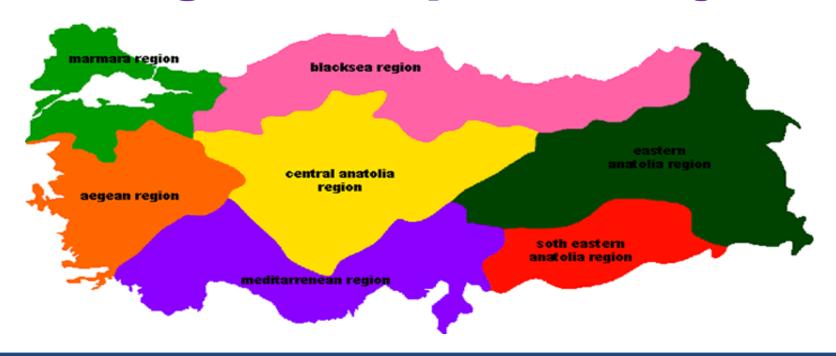


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Regional Map of Turkey



Turkey is 1600 km in length and 650 km in width

- Great climatic diversity
- Rich crop diversity
- Rich genetic resource

Population: 80 Million

Area : 780.000 km²

Number of provinces: 81

Turkish Agri-food Industry Outlook

Turkey is sufficient country in terms of food and

- 1st Largest country in Europe in terms of agricultural economy
- 2nd Largest agricultural economy among OECD countries (World Bank)
- 9th Largest country in the world in terms of agricultural economy

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (2016)

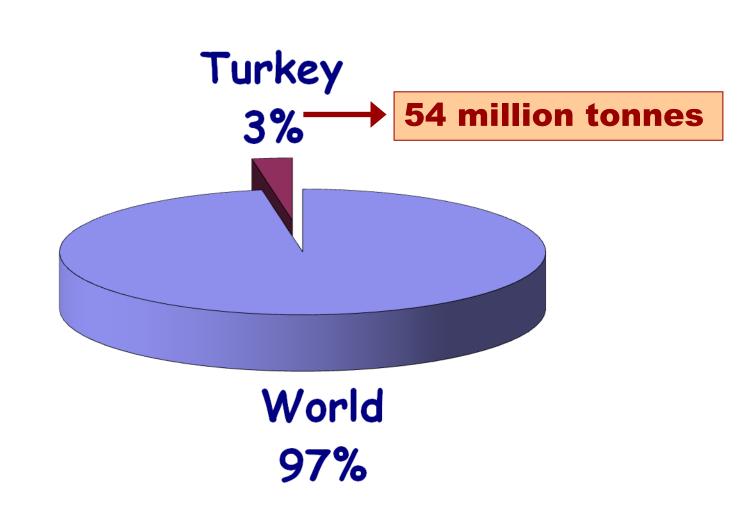
	Basic economic indicators in agricultural sector
Agricultural land	25 million ha
Number of agricultural enterprises	3,076 million
Total agricultural trade volume	62 billion USD
Arable land	5.1 million ha
Average enterprise size	6 ha
Employment in agriculture	5.3 million people
Total exportation of agricultural products	USD 16.9 billion
Total importation of agricultural products	USD 15.6 billion
Agricultural GDP	USD 53.4 billion
Source: TurkStat, Trademap and Eurostat (2016)	

 Turkey's female labour in agriculture is the 3th largest in the world.





Total fruits and vegetables production in the world



Source: FAO (2016)

PRODUCTION OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES	Turkey is we of fresh veg producer of production of trade volume
	Agriculture thanks to
OPPORTUNITIES	∙The sect • Eco produ

Turkey is world's 4th largest producer of fresh vegetables and 7th largest producer of fruits, with a yearly total production of 53 million tons and a trade volume of 2.5 billion USD.

- Agricultural sector is growing very rapidly thanks to developed regional trade
 - The sectoral advantages of Turkey are:
 - Ecological conditions, contracted production, easy marketing and export opportunities for food processing sector.
 - Rapidly increasing domestic demand and the proximity to major markets,
 - Significant investment opportunities with high-tech fruit and vegetable processing industries.

Vegetable production in Turkey

Vegetables	Production (Tonnes)
Tomato	12.150.000
Water melon	4.031.174
Potato	4.550.493
Pepper	2.554.974
Onion (dry)	2.073.549
Cucumber	1.848.273
Sweet melon	1.753.942
Eggplant	836.284
Cabbage	765.276
Carrot	642.837
Squash	616.777
Green bean	580.949
Lettuce	487.543
Leek	252.958
Cauliflower	225.151
Spinach	225.174
TOTAL	32.583.320

Fruit production in Turkey

Fruits	Production (Tonnes)
Grape	3.933.000
Apple	3.625.960
Orange	1.900.000
Mandarin	1.650.000
Olive	1.500.467
Tea	1.500.000
Lemon	1.100.000
Apricot	750.000
Peach	667.982
Sweet cherry	639.564
Pomegranate	537.847
Pear	519.451
Banana	498.888
Strawberry	440.968
TOTAL	21.994.028

Global player in plant production and exports

Turkey exports 1,690 kinds of agricultural products to more than 185 countries

IN EXPORTS

TOP EXPORTER
Hazelnut, dried raisin,
dried apricot, fig, dried fig
and chickpea

ONE OF TOP 5

EXPORTERS

tobacco, olive oil, chestnut

Pepper, olive, pistachio, orange, tomato, cucumber, peach, grape

Source: TurkStat (2016)

ONE OF TOP 10

EXPORTERS

World Fresh Apricot Production – Top Five Countries (Tons)

1	Turkey	600.000
2	Iran	230.000
3	Italy	204.500
4	France	145.978
5	Spain	128.000
	TOTAL	2.712.322



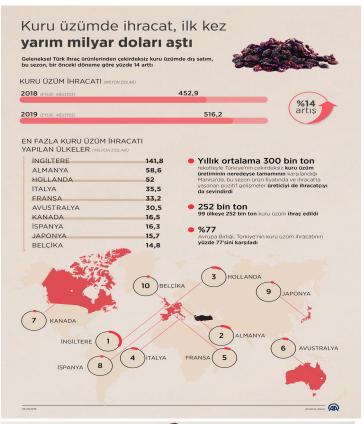




Turkey's share:

%22,1

Top Raisin Producing Countries





Rank	Country	Production (MT)
1	Turkey	353,167
2	United States	332,760
3	Iran	122,595
4	Greece	72,861
5	Chile	51,128
6	South Africa	37,049
7	Uzbekistan	32,893
8	Afghanistan	30,281
9	Australia	26,041
10	Argentina	19,543

World Dried Apricot Production By Countries (Tons)

Rank	Countries	2016	2017	Share (%) 2017
1	Turkey	103,250	145,000	68
2	Iran	15,000	15,000	7
3	Uzbekistan	9,000	10,000	5
4	China	6,000	6,000	3
5	Afghanistan	3,500	3,500	2
6	South Africa	1,500	1,500	1
7	USA	1,200	1,500	1
	Others	30,000	30,000	14
	Total	169,4	212,5	100

World Dried Fig Production By Countries (Tons)

Rank	Countries	2016	2017	Share (%)
1	Turkey	72,000	72,000	53
2	Iran	30,000	25,000	19
3	USA	9,000	8,000	6
4	Greece	7,500	7,500	6
5	Afghanistan	7,000	9,000	7
6	Spain	5,500	6,000	4
7	Italy	3,500	4,000	3
Others		5,000	3,500	3
Total		139,5	135,0	100















Antalya is the greenhouse centre of Turkey Greenhouse area (in ha/in %)

	Glasshouse	Plastichouse	Total
Turkey	6.494	23.460	29.954
	(%100)	(%100)	(%100)
Antalya	5.306	8.656	13.962
	(% 82)	(% 37)	(%47)

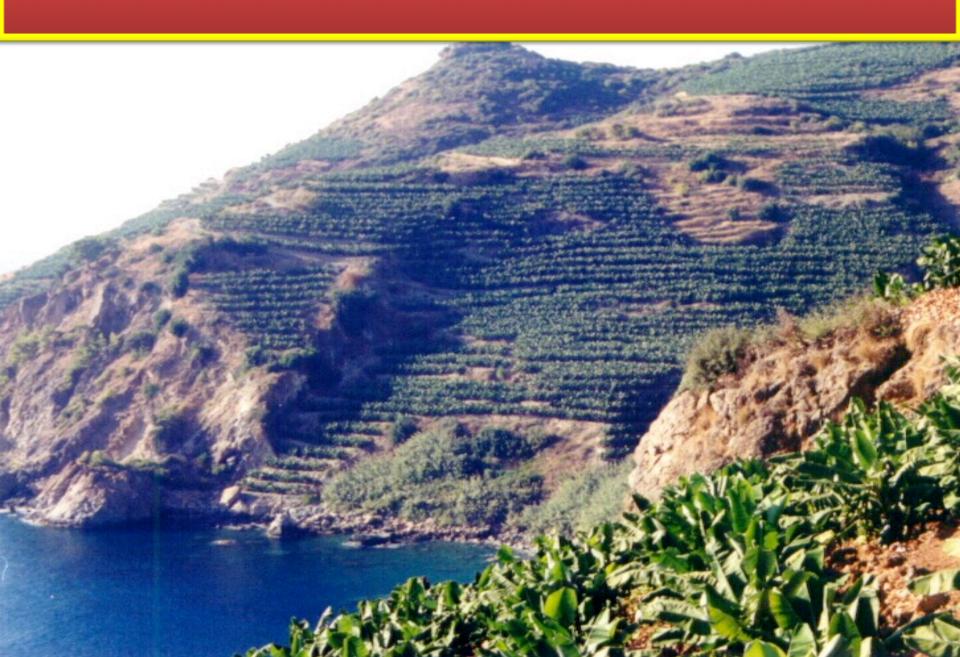


Kumluca, Antalya Main vegetable production center in Turkey

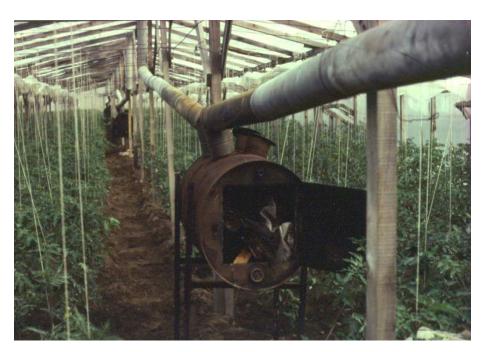
Finike, Antalya – main orange production center in Turkey



Banana production in Antalya coastal region



Heating systems in 1970's









Heating systems after 2000's









Banana production in greenhouse

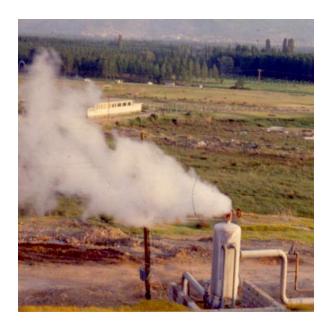












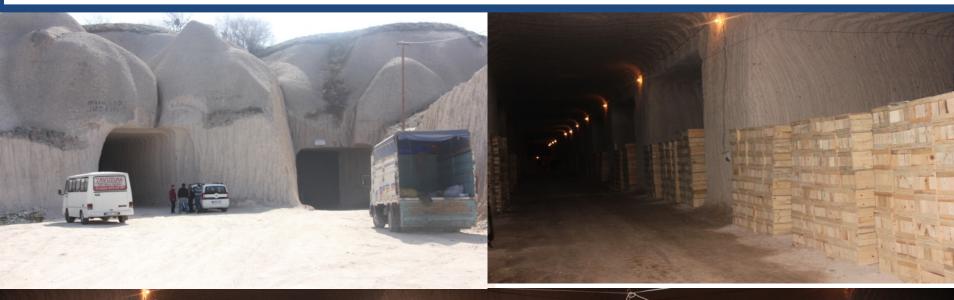
Jeotermal heated greenhouse



Turkey has 3 million tonnes of cold storage capacity and 10% of the capacity is CA storage.

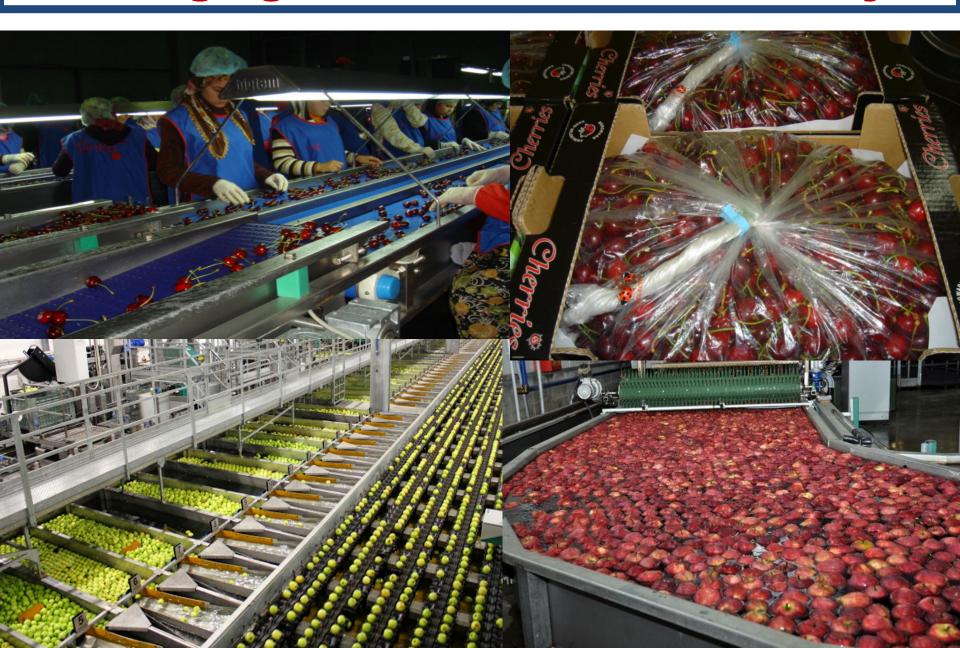


Turkey has 400.000 tonnes of underground storage capacity mainly for lemon, potato and onion storage.





Packging house facilities in Turkey



Sorting line for apples



SWOT Analysis for Agri-Food Sector of Turkey

Strenghts

- Having a traditional agricultural production culture,
- The existence and diversity of agricultural raw materials,
- Turkey's geographical position and historical identity as a strategic point of presence,
- Technically compliant with the EU of food legislation.

- Weaknesses · Branding is not enough,
 - Lack of inspection and control,
 - Inadequate share of R&D and inadequacy of infrastructure,
 - The intensity of small and medium-sized enterprises and family businesses in the sector,
 - Inefficiencies in producers' access to the market.
 - High external dependency, especially in the use of agricultural inputs.

Opportunities	High export potential in terms of location,Positive effects of tourism sector on food
	demand,
	 The fact that Turkey has a lot of traditional
	products; and potential of food products with
	geographical indication,
	 R&D, governmental support and
	encouragement for promotion and branding in
	foreign markets.

Threats

- ·High energy costs,
- Political and economic instability in Middle Eastern countries where exports are intense,
- Technical labor force needs of the sector,
- Negative effects of climate change on production and markets,
- Due to migration from rural areas to urban, especially in some regions the risk of sustainability of agricultural production,
- Increase in input cost with exchange rate fluctuations.

