



ФОНД
НАУЧНИ
ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

25 години

ВИСШЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ ПО АГРОБИЗНЕС И РАЗВИТИЕ НА РЕГИОНИТЕ
Юбилейна международна научна конференция БЪЛГАРИЯ НА РЕГИОНИТЕ

Перспективи за устойчиво регионално развитие

27-28 октомври 2017 г., Пловдив, България



25 years

UNIVERSITY OF AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Jubilee International Scientific Conference BULGARIA OF REGIONS

Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives

27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

<http://regions.uard.bg>

Evaluation of Agricultural Policies in terms of Sustainability of Viticulture in Tekirdağ

Burçin Başaran, Sema Konyali

Namık Kemal University, Agricultural Faculty, Türkiye

Abstract: Viticulture is one of the important agricultural activities in Turkish agriculture. Turkey is among the leading countries in the world with vineyard area and grape production. Grape as a fruit has various usage areas such as grape molasses, grape juice, wine etc. Also vine leaves can also have brined and consumed. However, in recent years, vineyard areas have decreased significantly. It is necessary that viticulture should be supported because it is a costly activity which requires intensive labor but provides a high added value. The viticulture businesses are generally small-scale enterprises. These businesses can continue their activity as long as they earn money. In Tekirdağ viticulture and wine making is an agricultural activity inherited from the Greeks who migrated in exchange. Wine grape production is mostly carried out by small-scale enterprises. However, there are also large businesses that produce wine with their own brand. In this study, agriculture policies were evaluated in terms of sustainability of viticulture activity in Tekirdağ.

Key words: Viticulture, sustainability, Tekirdağ, agricultural policy.

Introduction

Viticulture is an agricultural activity that has been carried out for a long time in the favorable climate zone. It is one of the plants cultivated most due to its not being selective in soil and climatic conditions, being perennial, having easy methods for propagation, and grape, which is its fruit, having a use for various purposes (Arslan, 2015, p.1).

Grape, along with its use mostly as fresh table grapes, it is also used in some regions for the productions such as molasses, hardaliye grape juice, vinegar, or thick syrup. In addition, brine is made with vine leaves, and turns into an activity that has economic significance in viticulture. An agricultural activity is not considered as sustainable unless it is economically viable.

Sustainability is a concept including environmental, social and economic aspects. This concept protects productivity in agricultural activities, minimizes the damage given to the environment while carrying out the activity, and raises the quality of life of those engaged in agricultural activities and thus ensures the continuity of production.

The support given to agricultural activities by various means such as subvention, credit, projects underlies the reduction of economic sustainability of agriculture (Apelasyon, 2017).

In this study, the supports given to viticulture in Tekirdağ in terms of sustainability and legislative works were taken into account. For this purpose, data obtained from Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock were used. Moreover, articles and reports issued in the past and congress books were also used in the scope of the study.

Viticulture in Turkey

In Turkey, which ranks fourth in the world's vineyard area, viticulture is carried out in all regions except for the high regions of East Anatolia region, and the coastline of Black Sea with its annual precipitation of over 1000 mm (Arslan, 2015, s.13).

Despite the decrease in areas of viticulture by years, with new varieties being developed, and the increase in yield and quality, there has been an increase in production.

Approximately, 55% of the grapes produced are produced as table grapes, 35% as dried grapes and 10% as wine grape. When data of grapes between 2011 and 2016 were analysed, it was found out that there was a decrease in vineyards. The decrease between 2015 and 2016 was found out to be 1.09. There was also a tendency of decrease in yield. The yield of 900 kg/da during the 2011/2012 season became 790 kg / da during the 2015/2016 season. The decline was determined as 12.57% in production, and as 12.52% in consumption between 2015 and 2016. Only import increased by 11.11% in the same period.

Table 1. Grape Production Data in Turkey (thousand tonnes)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015-2016 Change (%)
Area(1000 da)	4.725	4.622	4.687	4.670	4.619	-1,09
Yield (kg/da)	900	916	855	894	790	-11,63
Production	4.296	4.234	4.011	4.175	3.650	-12,57
Consumption	1.960	1.991	1.996	2.093	1.831	-12,52
Importation	800	800	600	900	1.000	11,11
Exportation	241	209	204	257	175	-31,90

The largest area of cultivation in Turkey is the Aegean region. The province with the largest production in this region is Manisa. Denizli and Mersin are the other great grape producing provinces (Agricultural Economic and Policy Development Institute, TEPGE, 2017). Grape foreign trade has been carried out as table grapes and raisins. Although being among the most important viticulture countries in the world, Turkey is known in the world markets with its raisins (seedless), yet table grape is only a small part of the production of foreign trade. Although importation of table grapes is low; it has been increasing over the years (Aslan, 2015, s.17).

Viticulture in Tekirdağ Province

After the War of Independence, Greek Cypriots, who went to Greece because of the exchange, left a good viticulture potential especially in Tekirdağ. Wine culture was also inherited alongside viticulture. At that time, experts from France were brought in to check and report vineyards. A total of 17 vineyards and wine houses were established in Turkey, centered in Tekirdag in 3 years while the experts were staying. In 1930, the Viniculture Research Institute was established to improve the region's vineyards. Today, this institute is still operating as Tekirdağ Viticulture Research Institute.

The vineyards in Tekirdağ have a share of 1% in the vineyards of Turkey. Within the agricultural land (3.714.330) that can be processed according to the Tekirdağ Agricultural Report (2014), the share of vineyard area is 1% (37.420 da). Fruit production is 3.7% of total gross production value in Tekirdağ and 29.08% of fruit production is grape production, which is the highest share among the other fruits. Viticulture activities are carried out in almost all the provinces. Şarköy (77.7%) and Süleymanpaşa (17.6%) are the leading provinces. Semillon, Merlot, Cinsaut, Gamay and Yapıncak among the wine grape varieties, Alphonse, Cardinal, Çavuş and İlker among the table varieties.

According to the statistics of the Turkish Statistical Institute, table grape areas in Tekirdağ decreased by 4.5% and wine grapes areas were decreased by 11% between 2007 and 2016. The total grape production varies annually by 65%-70% with wine grapes and 30%-35% with table grapes in the region.

Table 2. Grape Production Data in Tekirdağ (2007-2016)

Years	Table grape		Wine grape	
	Area (da)	Production (ton)	Area (da)	Production (ton)
2007	13.343	11.163	28.299	28.789
2008	13.443	12.040	28.519	29.849
2009	13.438	13.654	28.470	31.333
2010	13.538	13.622	28.480	27.299
2011	13.543	18.912	27.680	27.669
2012	12.696	17.660	24.730	24.719
2013	12.698	12.365	24.700	18.934
2014	12.719	8.054	24.701	15.243
2015	12.939	11.499	24.740	24.318
2016	12.739	13.384	25.195	25.176

Turkish Statical Database

Table 3. Distribution of Viticulture Enterprises According to Their Size

Size of Enterprises (Da)	Number of Enterprises		Number of Parcel	
	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
< 2	194	12,5	256	4,6
2,01-5,00	322	20,7	601	10,8
5,01-10,00	454	29,2	1256	22,7
10,00 >	586	37,6	3428	61,9
Toplam	1556	100,0	5541	100.00

Kiraci, 2006.

In Tekirdağ 33.2% of the vineyard enterprises are between 2 and 5 decares. These are small-scale enterprises. Small-scale enterprises are still in operation because the viticulture activity is based on long years of history and there are a lot of wine producers located in the region. However, high inputs costs, high labor demand and low grape price is a risk for sustainability of these enterprises.

Evaluation of Agricultural Policies in Terms of the Sustainability of Viticulture

The only law issued for the direct support and improvement of viticulture in Turkey was enacted in 14.07.1970 as Law No 1311 on “Modernization and Development of Turkish Viticulture”; however, it was abolished by Article 4 of Law No. 4684 dated 20.06.2001. Supports given to viticulture are as follows:

Grape and Vineyard Facility Supports: Supports for vineyard facilities are given in different times by Special Provincial Administrations, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation of Provinces or Directorate of Provincial Food Agriculture and Livestock in provinces.

These supports may also be in the form of provisions of saplings, wires, or poles as well as in the form of demonstrational vineyard facility. Moreover, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock also provides certified sapling support for vineyards every year with the communiqué issued annually.

General Subsidies: Subsidies such as fertilizer, diesel and soil analysis are among the subsidies used for annual grape production. The amount of subsidy for fertilizer and diesel for 2017 is 11 TL/da (GTHB, 2017).

The most important step towards viticulture is the Viticulture Regulation which entered into force in the Official Gazette on 30.12.2006. The aim of the regulation is to determine the geographical areas suitable for viticulture, the identification and planning of vineyards, and the productions obtained from grapevines and grapes, taking precautions for growing and processing high quality and healthy products, promoting to produce certified grapevines saplings and establishing modern vineyards with these saplings, creating a database by the registration of producers, processors, and traders. The Regulation also includes the establishment of a Viticulture Committee within the Ministry, which will be formed by ministry representatives, vice ministers, representatives of universities and producers' organizations for vine production and harvesting, marketing and other issues (<http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2006/12/20061230-23.htm>).

In Tekirdağ, producers benefit from the subsidies for viticulture. The Viticulture Committee was established a year ago. However, no significant work has been done yet.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Viticulture is one of the leading sub-sectors of agriculture and agriculture based industry in our country with its field, production, employment and foreign trade data. However, there is no special subsidy for viticulture. Subsidies given are the same as the ones given to other products.

Support for the sustainability of viticulture is not sufficient for small-scale businesses that make up the vast majority in our country. If economic sustainability is not achieved, reductions in production areas and also production may occur. The highest added value in grape is the production of wine. However, as a result of the policies carried out, private consumption tax, prohibition of publicity and advertisement, creating difficulties in sales, producers and establishments are stuck in difficult situations. In Tekirdağ, mostly the varieties of wine grapes are grown, and viticulture is mostly done by small businesses. There are over 40 craft wine establishments in the province. Apart from state subsidies given by the government for viticulture, the provincial administration also tries to develop viticulture through projects. Educational activities and distribution of vine saplings are carried out within the scope of the projects. However, as long as producers and businesses do not bring in an income and the policies applied for wine are not rearranged, the progress of viticulture in Tekirdağ province will become difficult. Vineyards will give place to more income generating housing zones, and plantation of olives, cherries and other fruits will become widespread.

Referanslar

1. Aslan, S., 2015, Grapes Report 2015, Ministry of Food, Agricultural and Livestock (GTHB), Agricultural Economic And Policy Development Institute (TEPGE), Tepge Edition No: 268 ISBN:978-605-9175-41-8, s.13.
2. Journal of Apelasyon, Available online: <http://www.apelasyon.com/Yazi/380-tarimda-surdurulebilirlik>, Ekim 2017.

3. Kiracı, M.A., 2006, The Present Situation Of Viticulture in The District Of Şarköy Of Tekirdağ Province And The Determination Of Organization Possibilities for Solution of The Problems of Growers, M.S. Thesis. Trakya University Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences Department of Agricultural Economics.

4. (TEPGE, 2017) Ministry of Food, Agricultural and Livestock, Agricultural Economic And Policy Development Institute (TEPGE), <http://arastirma.tarim.gov.tr/tepge/Belgeler/TARIM%20%C3%9CR%C3%9CNLER%C4%B0%20P%C4%B0YASA%20RAPORLARI%20KLAS%C3%96R%C3%9C/%C3%9Cz%C3%BCm%20Tar%C4%B1m%20%C3%9Cr%C3%BCnleri%20Piyasalar%C4%B1ndaki%20Geli%C5%9Fmeler.pdf>, E.T. Ekim 2017).

5. (GTHB, 2017). Ministry of Food, Agricultural and Livestock, Available online: <http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Tarimsal-Destekler>, E.T. Ekim 2017).

6. (GTHB, 2014). Ministry of Food, Agricultural and Livestock, Tekirdağ Agricultural Report 2014.

7. The Official Gazette, Available online: <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2006/12/20061230-23.htm>

8. Turkish Statical Institute, www.tuik.gov.tr.