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Report Highlights:

This report describes the organizational structure of Türkiye's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, including its related service units. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the competent authority that prepares and enforces most policies and regulations related to food, agriculture, livestock, forestry, and rural development in Türkiye.

Organizational Structure of the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF)

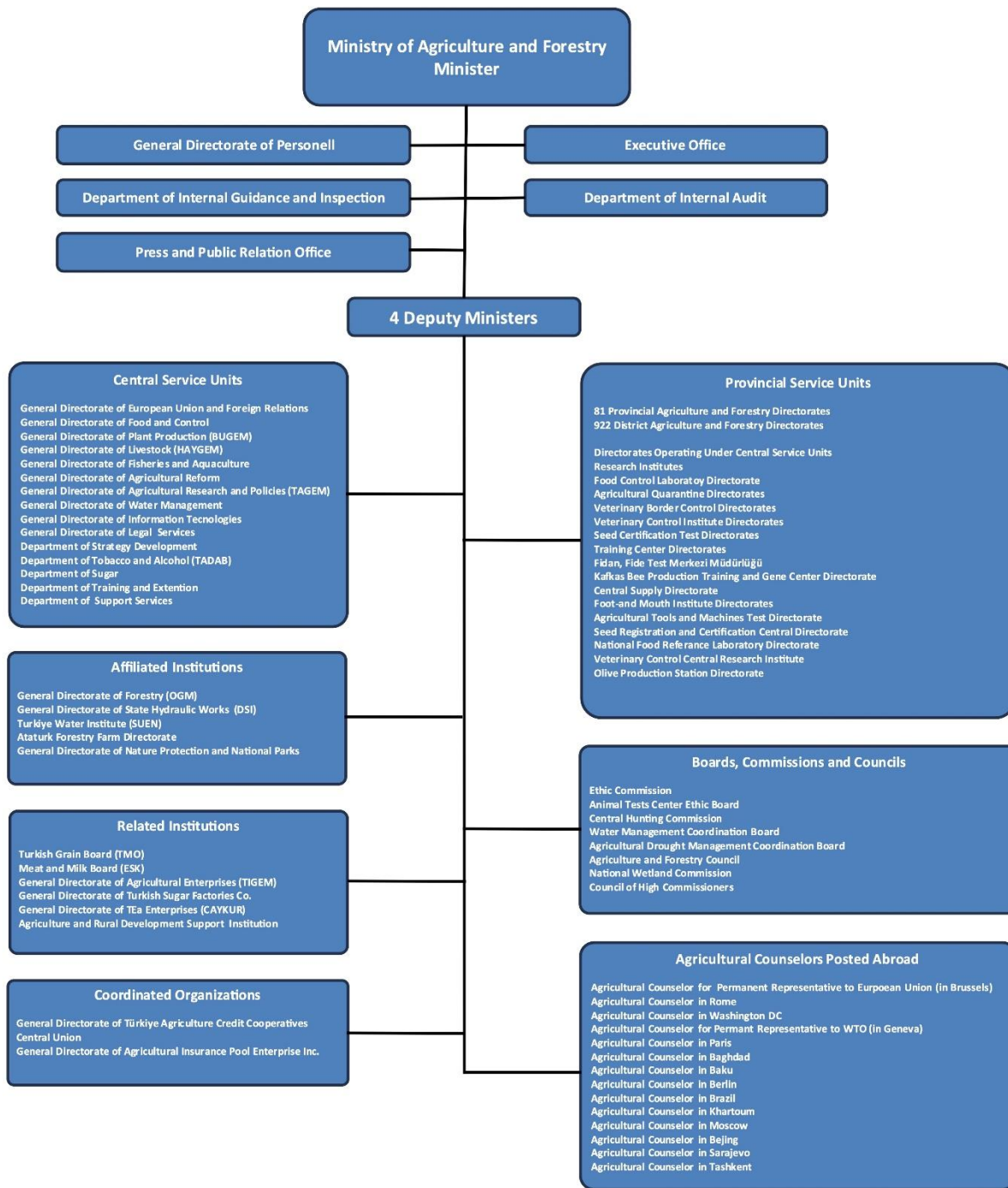


MinAF's Headquarters in Ankara

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF) is responsible for determining and implementing most policies and regulations related to: the production of plants, animals and aquaculture, plant and animal health, animal welfare, food and feed safety and security, rural development, biodiversity, agricultural support systems, regulation of agricultural markets, reclamation and afforestation of forests and forest-related pasture, protection of nature and soil, efficient use of water resources, and development of protected lands.

MinAF has been re-organized and re-named several times since it was established in 1924. In 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs was extensively re-organized by [Decree Law no. 639](#) and renamed the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MinFAL). Following the 2018 presidential elections, as part of the re-organization of Turkish Government, MinFAL was re-structured and merged with the Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs to become the [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry \(MinAF\)](#) by [Presidential Decree no. 1](#). Most recently, in 2021 the General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion and the General Directorate of Meteorology were separated from MinAF and connected to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Please see MinAF's current organizational structure below.



MinAF is the competent authority for determining policies and their enforcement related to:

- food and feed safety and veterinary and phytosanitary,
- production of food, feed, plants, animals, and aquaculture,
- policies on agriculture and animal husbandry, monitoring and supervising their implementation,
- effective management of agricultural supports,

- regulation of agricultural markets,
- rural development, organizing and creating awareness of farmers,
- protection and efficient use of soil and water resources, land consolidation,
- policies on protection, development, operation, maintenance, reclamation, afforestation of forests and reclamation of forest-related pasture,
- policies for the protection of nature,
- biodiversity,
- identification, preservation and development of protected lands,
- policies for the protection and sustainable use of water resources and coordination of national water management.

MinAF conducts these duties through central service units, which are all located in Ankara (the capital of Türkiye), provincial and district service units across the country, affiliated and related institutions, boards, commissions, councils, coordinated organizations and agricultural counselors posted abroad. MinAF has nearly 65.000 employees, of which 66 percent are technical staff and the rest are administrative.

The budget of MinAF is nearly 440 billion Turkish Lira (TL) (nearly \$12.45 billion where \$1 = 35.34 TL on December 31, 2024) for 2025, an increase of 55 percent compared to the previous year. MinAF's central, provincial, and district service units fall under MinAF's budget while the relevant and affiliated institutions have their own budgets since they are quasi-autonomous state economic enterprises.

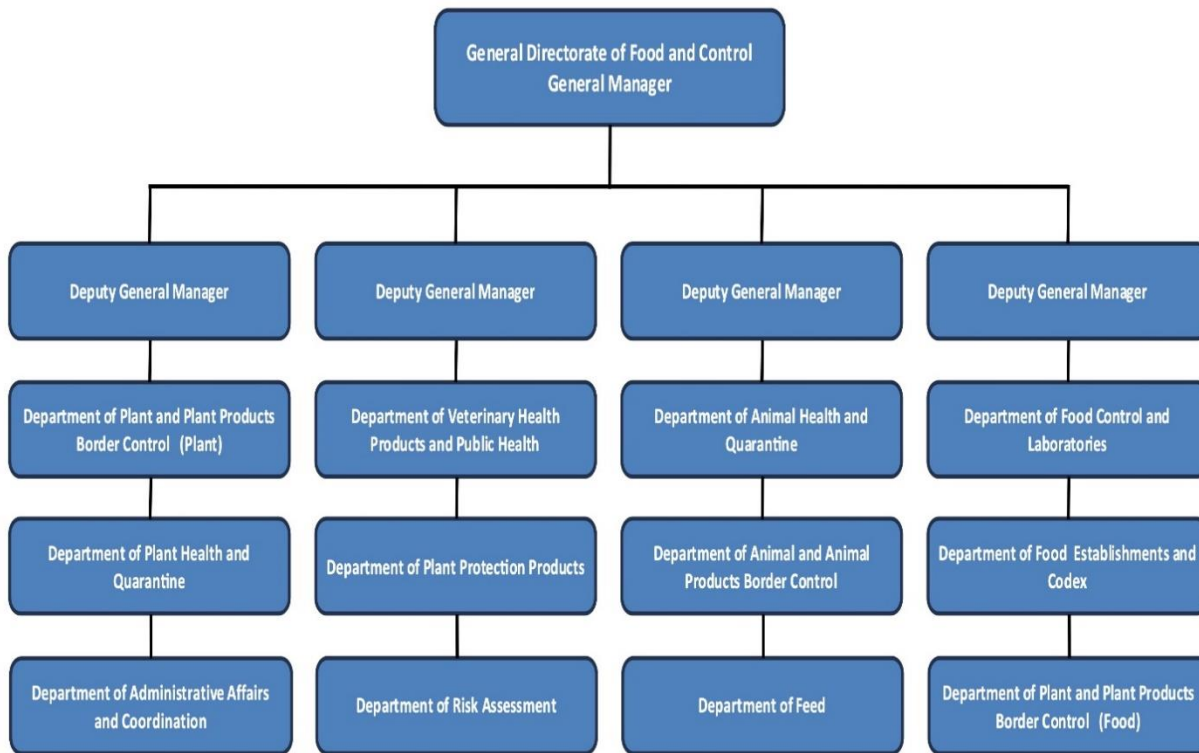
MinAF's Central Service Units

MinAF currently has 15 central service units which are all located in Ankara. These units and their main duties are below.

General Directorate of Food and Control

The [General Directorate of Food and Control](#) (GDFC) is the most significant central service unit, responsible for protecting and ensuring public health, food and feed safety, animal health and welfare, as well as plant health and consumer interests, while also taking environmental protection into consideration. GDFC's competency covers all stages of production, processing, distribution, export and import of food, materials, and articles that come in contact with food and feed, controls of residues of plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products and other residues and contaminants, control of epidemic or contagious animal diseases and harmful organisms in plants and plant products, welfare of farm and experimental animals and pet animals, animal health and plant protection products, veterinary and plant health services, and related official controls and sanctions.

Please see GDFC's organizational structure below.



The main duties of GDFC are to:

- ensure a safe food and feed supply, develop policies for this goal, and audit implementation,
- determine the traceability principles in every step of procedures about production, processing, and marketing of foods, food additives, and materials which are intended to come in contact with food,
- determine the qualifications of the establishments which produce food, food additives, and materials which are intended to come in contact with food; and their registration and approval principles; register these establishments to food registry; conduct official controls and inspections of production facilities and sales points,
- determine and announce entrance and exit customs gates of food, food additives, feed, and materials which are intended to come in contact with food, determine veterinary border inspection posts, and set their working principles,
- determine the principles of registration, sales, and inspection of feed and feed additives, and conduct their inspections,
- determine the approval principles for the establishments which produce and sale feed and feed additives; and approve them,
- establish animal identification system, and control animal movements,
- ensure animal welfare,
- determine health-related requirements on foreign trade of livestock, plants, animal and plant products, food and feed,
- combat animal diseases, conduct animal health services, and determine relevant principles,
- control and trace the processing and marketing of animal products; and determine relevant principles

- take measures to protect consumers and public health taking into consideration the safety of plants, animals, food and feed,
- determine the principles for certification of the laboratories operating in animal health and phytosanitary, food and feed; and audit them.
- determine and announce the manufacture, sale, transportation, and storage conditions of therapeutic and protective substances together with their active ingredients and auxiliary ingredients, used in animal health,
- determine the principles for agencies and organizations which provide services related to animal health, diagnosis and treatment, animal sale points, slaughterhouses and training facilities, and shelters,
- protect plant health, combat plant diseases, and pests, determine relevant principles,
- establish a plant passport system, control the movements of plant and plant product, determine the norms and specifications of the products used in plant protection, and determine approval principles, conduct approval and control procedures,
- determine risk management principles, conduct risk assessments and risk communication to ensure plant and animal health, and food and feed safety,
- determine the qualifications, working methods and principles of the personnel to be employed in protection of animal and plant health, and food and feed control,
- conduct other tasks assigned by the minister.

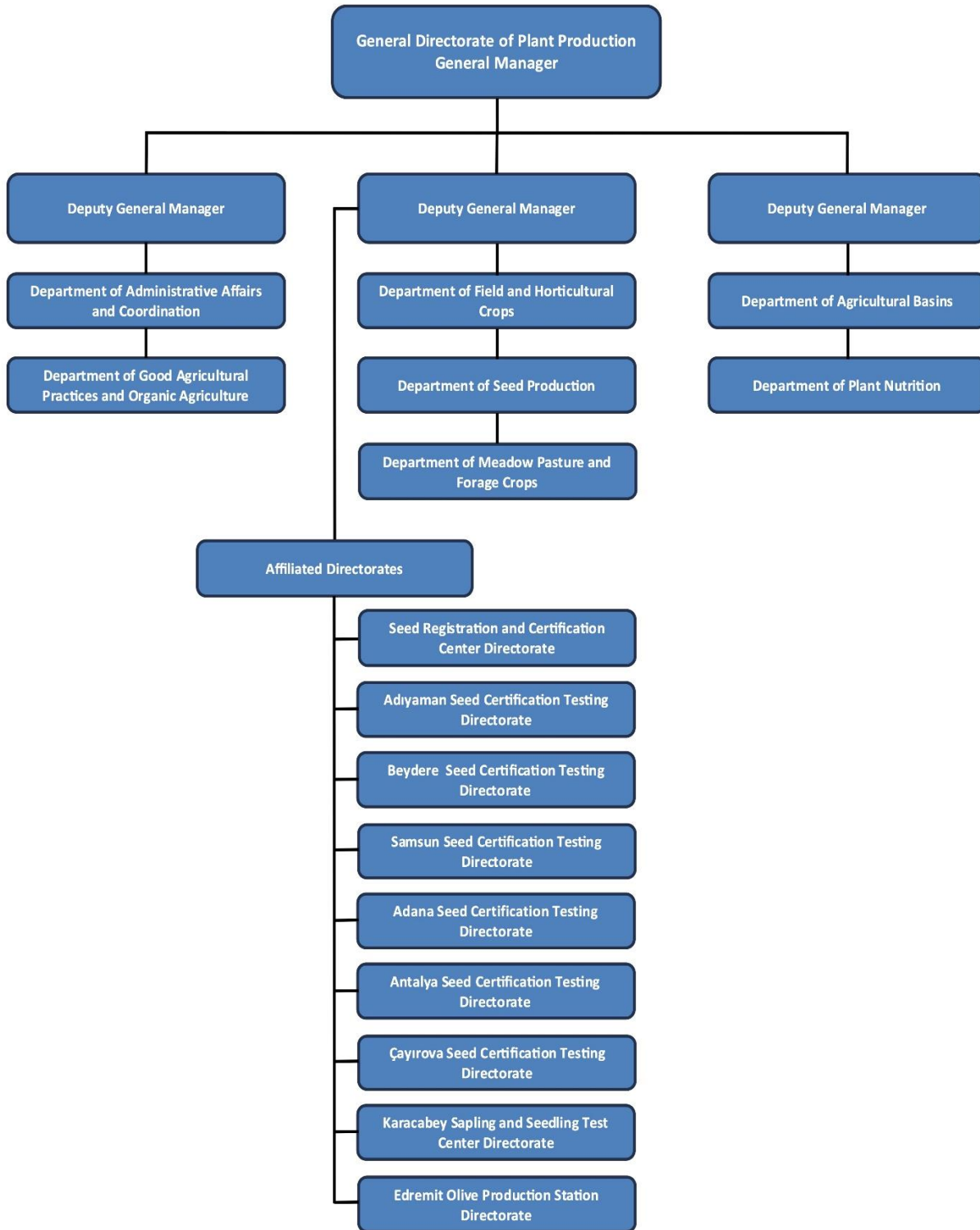
The GDFC conducts these duties via 81 provincial Agriculture and Forestry Directorates and 922 Agriculture and Forestry District Directorates, 23 Veterinary Border Control Directorates, nine Veterinary Control Institute Directorates, 14 Agricultural Quarantine Directorates, 41 Food (and Feed) Control Laboratory Directorates, 101 private food and feed control laboratories authorized by GDFC. Auditing and supervision of these directorates and laboratories is performed by GDFC officials.

GDFC is also the point of contact for international organizations such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), World Health Organization (WHO), World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and the European Medicines Agency (EMA).

General Directorate of Plant Production

The [General Directorate of Plant Production](#) (BUGEM) is the central service unit of MinAF responsible for regulating, developing, and supporting plant production. BUGEM is also responsible for designing, implementing, and managing various agricultural support and incentive programs to ensure sustainable plant production.

Please see BUGEM's organizational structure below.



The main duties of BUGEM are to:

- develop policy and strategy, prepare legislation and regulations for sustainable plant production,
- develop and promote alternative crops suitable for different basins/regions,
- encourage sustainable farming practices to improve yield and quality,

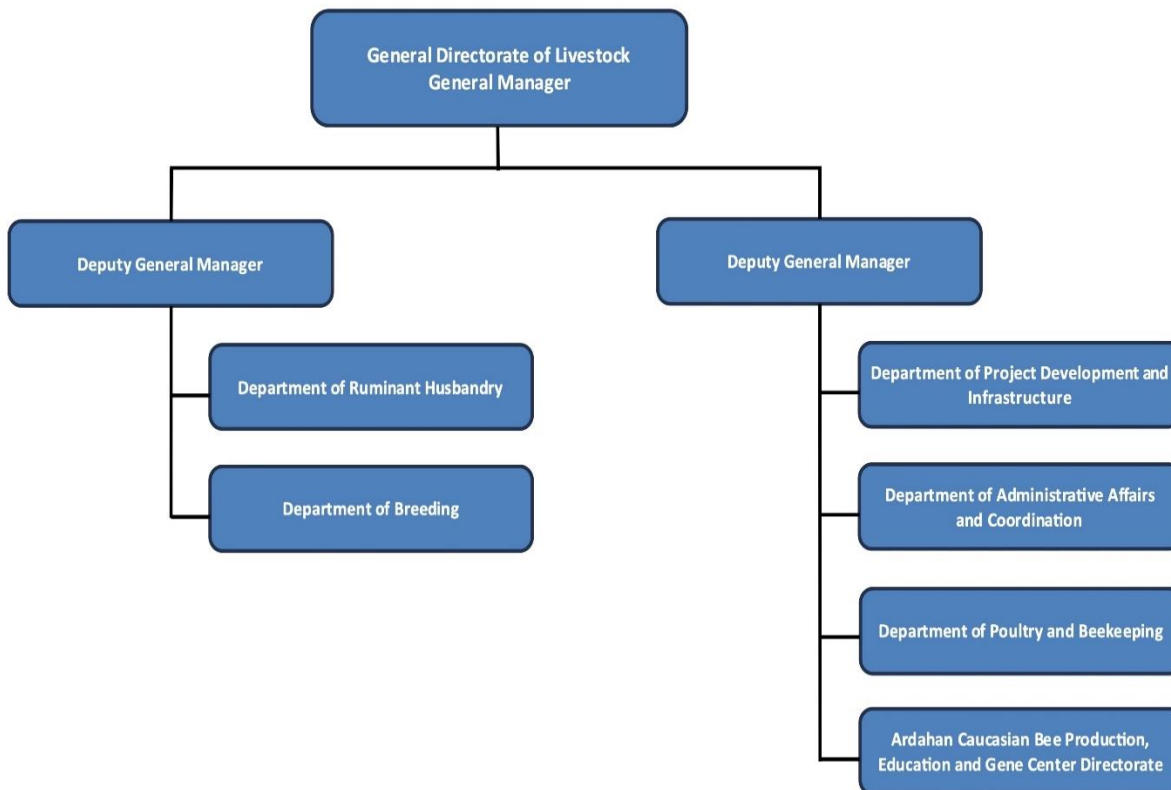
- support and increase the production of strategic crops like grains, legumes, fruits and vegetables, oilseed etc.,
- oversee seed production, certification and distribution,
- regulate and ensure the quality of seedlings, saplings and other plant materials,
- encourage and support the use of certified seeds to improve productivity,
- provide incentives and certifications for organic production and good agricultural practices
- organize training programs for farmers on modern agricultural techniques
- install information systems on plant production, and ensure they are used,
- identify, implement and support new production methods by taking ecological balance and human health into consideration and reduce pollution due to plant production process,
- conduct research programs to improve soil fertility and irrigation efficiency,
- support farmers in adopting modern irrigation techniques,
- ensure the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural land,
- improve and protect meadows, pasture lands, summer and winter pastures, take necessary measures,
- manage subsidies and support programs for farmers,
- implement projects to small-scale farmers and rural development,
- develop strategies to help farmers adapt to climate change,
- encourage drought-resistant crops and water-efficient farming techniques,
- implement disaster risk management plans for plant production,
- collaborate with universities, research institutes and international organizations.

BUGEM is the point of contact for international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), European Union (EU) Institutions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA).

General Directorate of Livestock

The [General Directorate of Livestock](#) (HAYGEM) is the central service unit of MinAF responsible for regulating, supporting, and improving the livestock sector to ensure sustainable animal production, food security, and rural development. HAYGEM is also responsible for designing, implementing, and managing livestock-related support and incentive programs, like direct financial support for cattle, sheep and goat, beekeeping, supporting dairy and meat producers through premium payments per liter of milk, incentivizing the use of high-quality breeding animals and artificial insemination, funding vaccination programs and disease control measures, and supporting pasture rehabilitation projects and fodder crop cultivation to ensure sustainable feed supply.

Please see HAYGEM's organizational structure below.



The main duties of HAYGEM are to:

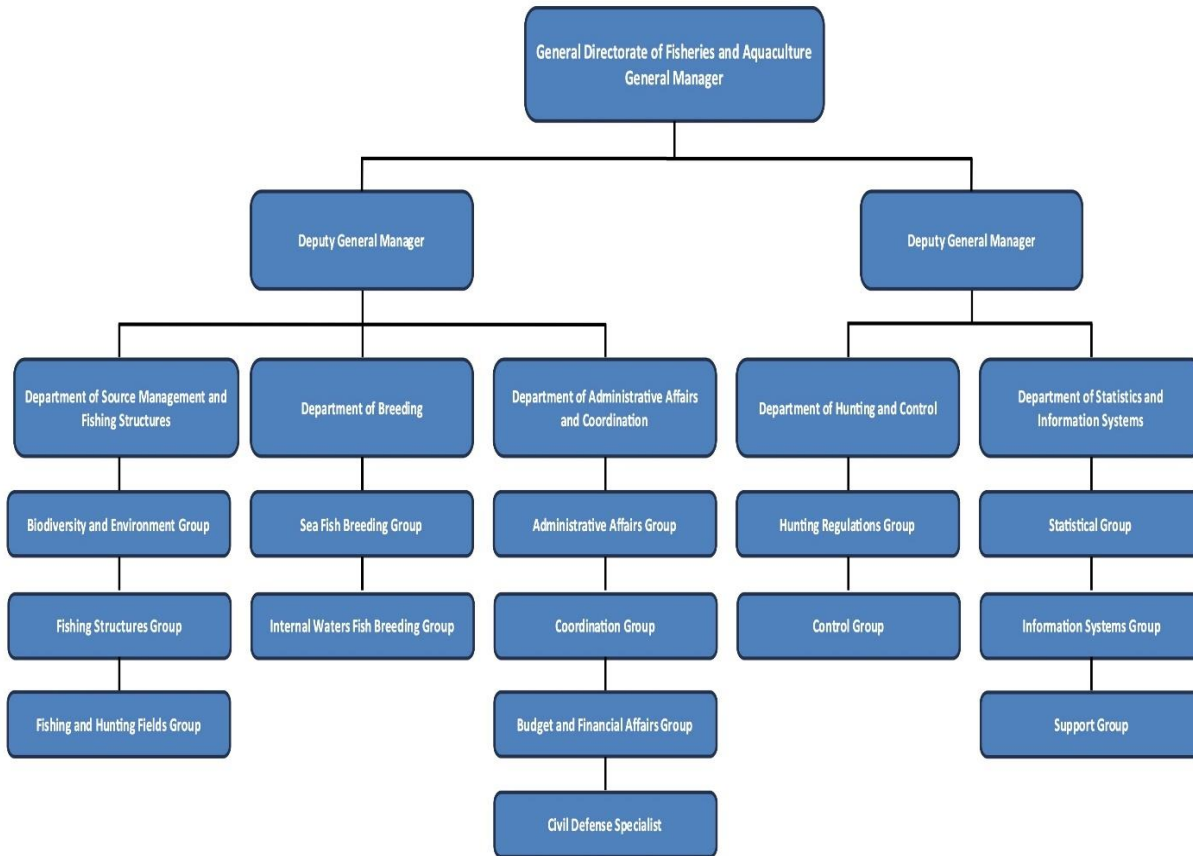
- develop policy and strategy for producing and improving the livestock sector,
- determine the qualifications and principles of animal production inputs and livestock facilities, provide their permits and approvals,
- prepare regulations related to animal production and breeding,
- support genetic improvement programs for cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and other livestock,
- regulate and inspect artificial insemination and embryo transfer technologies,
- encourage the use of high-yield and disease-resistant animal breeds,
- provide incentives for modern and sustainable animal farming practices,
- support small-scale and family-run livestock businesses,
- determine and enforce the technical criteria for import and export of breeding animal,
- install information systems for animal husbandry,
- implement projects to produce and improve the livestock sector,
- conduct activities on marketing of animal products.

HAYGEM is the main point of contact for the [International Committee for Animal Recording \(ICAR\)](#).

General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture

[General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture](#) (GDFA) is the main central service unit of MinAF responsible for developing and implementing policies to ensure sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices including setting regulations on fishing gear, catch limits, species quotas, and spatial/temporal restrictions to protect marine resources and maintain fish stocks.

Please see G DFA’s organizational structure below.



The main duties of G DFA are to:

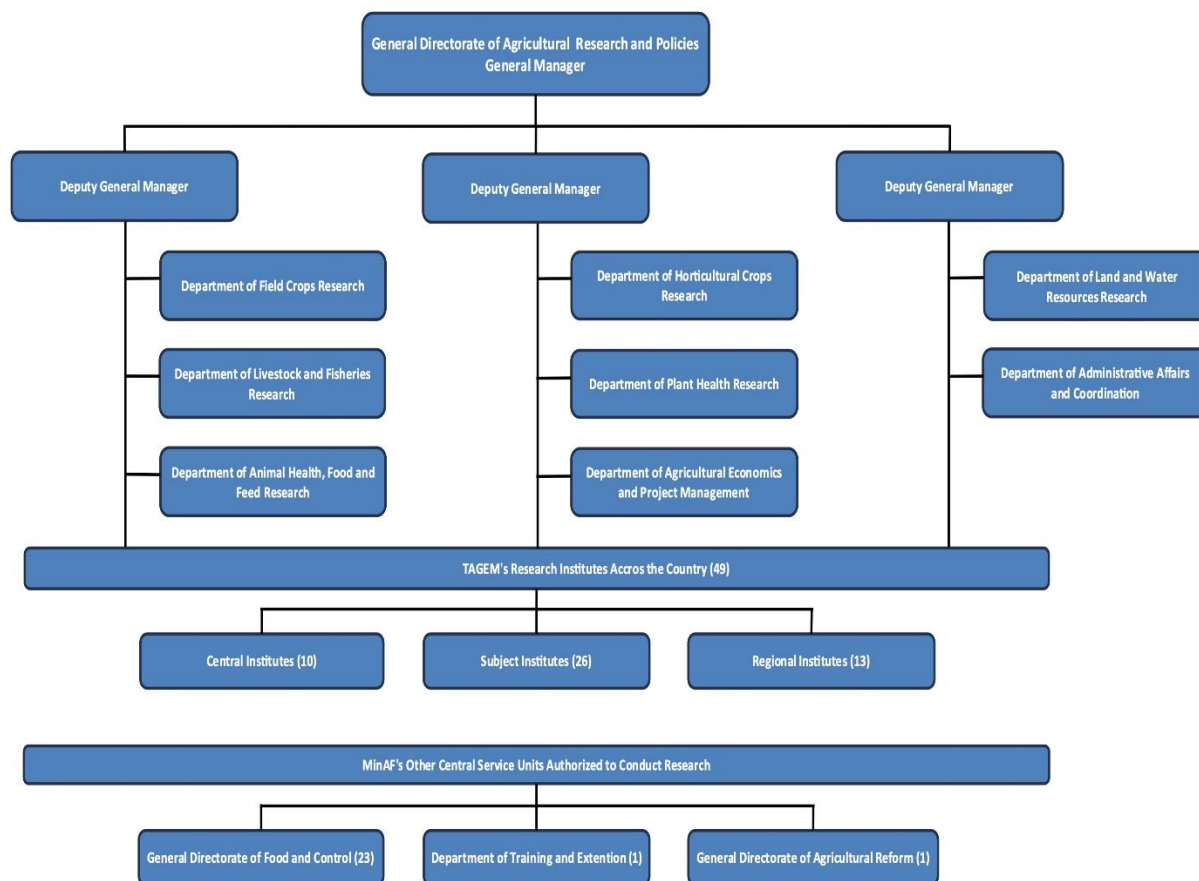
- determine the principles of sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, and hunting in seas and inland waters,
- determine the principles and procedures related to the establishment, operation, and inspection of fishing shelters and fishing infrastructure facilities,
- protect fisheries and aquaculture resources, determine protection, production, and breeding areas,
- determine the principles of fishery and aquaculture products to be imported and exported,
- conduct official controls and inspection,
- take required measures on the input supply required for fisheries, aquaculture production, and increased productivity,
- conduct studies on fishery and aquaculture production and development and research projects,
- develop an information system on fisheries, aquaculture hunting, and breeding.

General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies

[General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies](#) (TAGEM) plays a vital role in Türkiye’s agricultural sector by conducting and coordinating research, developing policies, and promoting innovation. TAGEM serves as MinAF’s in-house central research service unit, developing research

programs/projects related to agricultural issues such as high-yield, disease resistant, climate adaptive plant varieties, improving livestock breeds for higher productivity and disease resistance, enhancing soil fertility, water resource management, and irrigation techniques for better agricultural output.

Please see TAGEM's organizational structure below.



The main duties of TAGEM are to:

- determine agricultural research and development strategies and priorities in line with national development plans,
- develop and register new varieties and breeds and produce their core materials,
- protect and develop native genetic resources, ensure access to genetic resources, and share their benefits,
- conduct research related to protection and rational use of soil and water resources,
- identify the targets of research institutes of MinAF and supervise them,
- conduct research on vaccines, serum, biological and chemical substances and protective medicines used in plant and animal diseases and their active ingredients,
- conduct research on fisheries and aquaculture in seas and inland waters,
- conduct research on food and feed,
- conduct national and international R&D activities, support R&D projects.

TAGEM has 49 [research institutes](#) across the country conducting research in various agricultural subjects.

TAGEM is also secretariat of the Scientific Risk Assessment and Socio-Economic Committees, which are responsible for reviewing the application dossiers of genetically engineered products to be produced in or imported to Türkiye.

General Directorate of Agricultural Reform

[General Directorate of Agricultural Reform](#) (TRGM) is the main central service unit responsible for the modernization and sustainability of Türkiye's agricultural sector. TRGM ensures food security, economic stability, and environmental sustainability by focusing on land management, rural development, water sources, and policy implementation.

The main duties of TRGM are to:

- develop programs to create a competitive agriculture sector, improve physical potential, environment, and land, together with the life quality and economic diversity in rural areas,
- increase the level of knowledge of producers/farmers, allow cooperatives, unions, and other producer organizations to be established,
- supervise and support cooperatives, unions, chambers, producer organizations, and their affiliates,
- determine the principles of soil and irrigation water analysis laboratories, analyze land, soil, and water resources,
- carry out land acquisition operations and prevent the division of agricultural lands,
- increase efficiency in agricultural irrigation, ensure that appropriate irrigation techniques are used, protect soil resources,
- conduct services on global climate change, agricultural environment pollution, drought, desertification, other agricultural disasters and agricultural insurance,
- install and operate the farm accounting data network system,
- collect agricultural data and create statistics,
- coordinate the rural development programs carried out with the European Union and other international sources,
- conduct the duties assigned by the Law on Soil Protection and Land Use,
- conduct and coordinate studies and make proposals regarding the support to be given to the agricultural sector and rural areas.

General Directorate of Water Management

[General Directorate of Water Management](#) (SYGM) is the central service unit responsible for ensuring sustainable water management, protecting and planning water resources, and adapting to climate change challenges in Türkiye.

The main duties of SYGM are to:

- conduct studies to determine policies regarding the protection, improvement, and use of water resources,

- prepare river basin management plans, laws, regulations, and guidelines on integrated river basin management to protect and improve the ecological and chemical quality of the aquatic environment,
- follow the processes arising from international agreements and other legislation regarding the protection and management of water resources, cooperate with the relevant agencies on issues related to transboundary and border waters,
- establish a national water database,
- identify and monitor sensitive areas in terms of pollution and nitrates,
- determine the design principles, standards, and criteria of drinking water and utility water treatment facilities, identify the institutions and organizations authorized to approve the projects, provide training and certification for the staff who will operate the facilities,
- conduct studies on the effects of climate change on water resources,
- determine, evaluate, update, and monitor the implementation of measures to prevent pollution on a basin basis in cooperation with the relevant institutions and organizations,
- determine the targets, principles, and recipient environmental standards for the protection of the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater in cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations,
- conduct studies to determine strategies and policies regarding floods, prepare relevant legislation and flood management plans,
- coordinate the allocation of water resources on a sectoral basis in accordance with river basin management plans.

Department of Tobacco and Alcohol

The Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK) was established in 2002 as an independent regulatory body responsible for overseeing the tobacco, alcohol, and related markets. In 2017, TAPDK was re-organized, and its duties were transferred to [Department of Tobacco and Alcohol](#) (TADAB) operating under MinAF as a central service unit.

The main duties of TADAB are to:

- regulate and supervise the tobacco and alcohol markets by setting and enforcing rules and regulations for tobacco and alcohol production, distribution, and sales,
- ensure compliance with national and international standards,
- issue licenses for production, import, export, and distribution of tobacco and alcoholic beverages,
- monitor licensed companies to prevent illegal trade and smuggling,
- control advertising, promotion, and packaging regulations,
- oversee taxation policies and minimum price regulations for tobacco and alcoholic products, prevent unfair pricing practices and ensure market stability,
- regulate the cultivation, import, export, and sale of tobacco, as well as the manufacture of tobacco products.

Department of Sugar

[Department of Sugar](#) (SDB) is responsible for regulating and overseeing the sugar industry.

The main duties of SDB are to:

- determine, allocate, transfer, and cancel sugar production quotas,

- identify and implement policies related to sugar production, marketing, and trade policies by monitoring sugar prices and supply-demand balance,
- conduct studies on sugars used by manufacturers and exporters within the framework of the inward processing regime or similar practices,
- lead and direct R&D activities related to the sugar sector,
- conduct studies to monitor the import and use of high-intensity sweeteners,
- determine the procedures and principles regarding the supply, production, and marketing of sugar raw materials,
- conduct the work and operations related to the supply and pricing of sugar beets,
- monitor and report production, stocks, and sales.

Department of Strategy Development

The [Department of Strategy Development](#) (SGB) is responsible for shaping MinAF's policies and strategies related to agriculture and forestry issues.

The main duties of SGB are to:

- formulate long-term plans to achieve MinAF's objectives and enhance the agriculture and forestry sectors,
- craft policies that promote sustainable agricultural practices and forest conservation, and effective resource management,
- monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented strategies and programs to ensure they meet desired outcomes,
- oversee the allocation and utilization of financial resources to align with MinAF's strategic priorities.

Department of Education and Publication

The [Department of Education and Publication](#) (EYDB) is responsible for dissemination of agriculture-related information to the relevant parties.

The main duties of EYDB are to:

- organize training programs, seminars, and workshops to educate farmers and stakeholders on modern agricultural techniques and best practices,
- produce and distribute educational materials including brochures, manuals, tv programs, and digital content to disseminate knowledge about agriculture and forestry,
- work with relevant public institutions, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector to enhance educational and informational outreach.

General Directorate of Information Technologies

The [General Directorate of Information Technologies](#) (BTGM) is responsible for meeting MinAF's information technology needs and support its digital transformation. BTGM has developed and managed software such as the Livestock Support System (HDS), "Nerede Ne Ekersem Ne Kadar Destek Alirim (What/Where I plant, How Much Support Will I Get)," "Tarim Cebimde (Agriculture is in My Pocket)," and "Gıda Kamuoyu Duyurusu Sistemi (Food Public Announcement System)".

General Directorate of European Union and Foreign Relations

The [General Directorate of European Union and Foreign Relations](#) (ABDGM) serves as a liaison on agricultural issues between MinAF and the European Union, foreign countries, international organizations (including FAO and WTO), and diplomatic missions in Türkiye.

General Directorate of Legal Services

The [General Directorate of Legal Services](#) (HHGM) is responsible for the legal affairs of MinAF.

The main duties of HHGM are to:

- provide legal advice and opinions to MinAF on regulatory and administrative issues,
- prepare, review, and interpret laws, decrees, regulations, and other legal documents related to agriculture and forestry,
- represent MinAF in court cases, administrative disputes, and legal proceedings,
- review contracts, agreements, and protocols to ensure alignment with legal requirements,
- ensure the execution of court decisions and legal obligations affecting MinAF,
- cooperate with other governmental bodies and institutions on legal issues related to agriculture and forestry.

Affiliated and Related Institutions

Affiliated and related institutions are quasi-autonomous state economic enterprises which have separate budgets, but which work very closely with MinAF. In general, they implement MinAF's policies and regulations in their respective sectors.

In the early years of the Turkish Republic (after 1923), the private sector was not strong enough to sustainably produce agricultural products. As a result, the Turkish government established various institutions to support agricultural production and incentivize farming. Over time, however, the Turkish private sector has grown ever stronger, and these institutions have become akin to regulatory bodies and advisors to political decisionmakers.

Affiliated Institutions

There are currently five affiliated institutions operating under MinAF. These institutions and their main duties are given below.

General Directorate of Forestry



OGM's headquarter in Ankara

The [General Directorate of Forestry](#) (OGM) was established in 1839. OGM plays a critical role in Türkiye's environmental sustainability, balancing forest conservation with economic and social development. OGM is responsible for managing, protecting, and developing the country's forests via nearly 35,000 employees serving throughout 30 regional directorates and 12 research institute directorates across the country. OGM's budget for 2025 is nearly 45.5 billion TL. (nearly \$1.3 billion where \$1=35.34 TL on December 31, 2024).

The main duties of OGM are to:

- prevent illegal logging and unauthorized land use,
- protect forests from fires, pests, and diseases,
- prepare and enforce forest-related laws and regulations,
- plant trees to expand forested areas,
- restore degraded lands and prevent desertification,
- conduct afforestation projects to combat climate change,
- plan and regulate the use of forest resources,
- ensure sustainable timber production and biodiversity conservation,
- promote eco-friendly forestry practices,
- detect and respond to forest fires,
- establish fire prevention strategies and firebreaks,
- coordinate aerial and ground firefighting teams,
- implement soil conservation and erosion prevention projects,
- manage watersheds to protect water resources and prevent floods
- support sustainable land-use planning,
- conserve forest ecosystems and habitats for wildlife,
- conduct research on biodiversity and ecosystem health,
- educating the public on the importance of forests and environmental protection,
- support rural communities through forestry-related employment,
- promote ecotourism and recreational forest areas.

General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works



DSI Headquarter in Ankara

[General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works](#) (DSI), established in 1953, is the primary institution responsible for the development and management of Türkiye's water resources. DSI has nearly 26,000 employees serving in 26 regional directorates across the country. DSI's budget for 2025 is 196.7 billion TL. (nearly \$5.5 billion where \$1=35.34 TL on December 31, 2024).



The main duties of DSI are to:

- develop water supply projects for drinking, industrial and agricultural use,
- manage dams, reservoirs, and water distribution systems,
- construct and maintain irrigation systems to support agricultural productivity,
- implement modern irrigation techniques to improve water efficiency,
- build dams, embankments and drainage systems to prevent floods,
- conduct research and implement measures to mitigate flood risks,

- plan, construct, and operate hydroelectric power plants,
- promote renewable energy through hydropower projects,
- manage and protect water sources from pollution,
- conduct projects to restore and sustain natural water ecosystems,
- conduct studies to locate and utilize underground water resources
- monitor groundwater levels and quality,
- negotiate and manage transboundary water resources with neighboring countries,
- participate in international water management initiatives.

Türkiye Water Institute (SUEN)



[Türkiye Water Institute](#) (SUEN), established in 2011, is national think tank and research institution focusing on water management, policy and sustainability in Türkiye. SUEN serves through 28 employees and located in Istanbul. The budget of SUEN is nearly 37 million TL for 2025 (over \$1 million where \$1 = 35.34 TL on December 31, 2024).

The main duties of SUEN are to:

- to assist relevant government agencies in the formulation of national and international water policies, strategies, and action plans,
- conduct scientific and technical research on water resources, climate change, and water security,
- collaborate with international organizations and represent Türkiye in water-related discussions,
- promote sustainable water use, integrated water resource management, and conservation strategies,
- organize workshops, conferences, and training programs for policymakers, professionals, and the public,
- assess water-related projects and policies to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability,
- support research on water treatment, desalination and new technologies for efficient water use.

Ataturk Forestry Farm Directorate (AOC)



Photo Credit: Henri Benazus, July 1929, Ataturk is in the field at AOC

Ataturk Forestry Farm Directorate (AOC) was founded by the first president of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, in 1925 as a private farm in Ankara. Ataturk donated the farm to the Turkish state in 1937. Currently, AOC operates under MinAF as an affiliated institution.

The main duties of AOC are to:

- engage in farming activities such as crop cultivation, livestock breeding, and food production (dairy products like milk, ice cream, cheese, ayran, butter kefir, fruit juice, honey, tomato paste, vinegar, pickles, etc.),
- maintain forests, parks, and recreational areas to promote environmental sustainability,
- conduct studies on sustainable agriculture, organic farming, and modern farming techniques,
- generate revenue through the sale of AOC products and services.



Ataturk visits AOC

General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks

The [General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks](#) (DKMP) is responsible for nature conservation, biodiversity protection, and management of national parks and protected areas. There are 269 [nature parks](#) in Türkiye.



Salda Lake Nature Park, Burdur / Türkiye

Related Institutions

There are six related institutions operating under MinAF. These institutions and their main duties are given below.

Turkish Grain Board (TMO)



TMO's headquarter building in Ankara and its various silos

The [Turkish Grain Board \(TMO\)](#), established in 1938, is responsible for regulating and monitoring the grain market such as wheat, barley, corn, legumes and other agricultural products such as hazelnuts, dried figs, dried grapes, etc., and can be assigned new tasks by the Council of Ministers when needed. For example, in 2021 dry onions and edible potatoes that producers could not supply to the market were purchased and distributed by TMO free of charge to those in need. TMO also carries out the state's drug monopoly by selling morphine and its derivatives produced at the Alkaloids Factory in Afyon province, both domestically and abroad.

The main duties of TMO are to:

- oversee and stabilize grain markets to ensure fair pricing and supply balance,
- provide support to farmers through purchasing campaigns and offering fair prices to contribute to agricultural sustainability,
- purchase grains from domestic producers, especially during harvest, and manage storage facilities to maintain adequate reserves,
- intervene by releasing stocks or importing grains to stabilize the market.

TMO's headquarters is in Ankara, and it has approximately 190 service units across Türkiye. TMO currently has a total storage capacity of 4 million tons, of which approximately 500,000 tons are in ports. Leading the development of licensed warehousing in Turkey, TMO holds a 50 percent stake in the TMO-Union of Turkish Chambers and Commodity Exchanges (TOBB) Licensed Warehousing Joint Stock Company established in 2010. TMO participated with a 15 percent stake in the Turkish Commodity Exchange Joint Stock Company established in 2017 to contribute to the development of commodity exchanges in Turkey. Since 2016, TMO has provided a purchase guarantee for products delivered to licensed warehouses and launched a warehouse construction project with rent guarantee, which has accelerated licensed warehouse investments.

Meat and Milk Board



One of selling stores of ESK

The Meat and Fish Board was established in 1952 for developing animal husbandry and fishing in Turkey. In 2013, it was re-organized and became the [Meat and Milk Board](#) (ESK). ESK has 13 slaughterhouses, one processing facility, and 18 sales stores across the country.

The main duties of ESK are to:

- regulate the market by managing meat and dairy production and supply,
- stabilize prices to ensure a balanced market by intervening through the import of live animals (cattle) and carcass meat where needed,
- buy live animals, slaughter and process them in its slaughterhouses and meat processing facilities for sale.

General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises



Bala Tarım Farm (rented from TIGEM) in Ankara



TIGEM Enterprise in Sanliurfa

The [General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises](#) (TIGEM) was established in 1984 for advancing Türkiye's agriculture sector by ensuring the availability of quality seeds, improving livestock breeds, protect gene sources, training farmers. TIGEM has a total of 36 facilities throughout the country; 17 of them are operated directly by TIGEM and 19 are rented long-term.

The main duties of TIGEM are to:

- produce high-quality seeds to improve crop yield and ensure food security,
- engage in breeding programs to enhance livestock quality, contribute to meat and dairy industries,
- provide training programs and extension services to farmers, promote modern agricultural practices and technologies,
- conduct research to develop new agricultural methods and innovations to increase efficiency and sustainability in farming.

General Directorate of Türkiye Sugar Factories Co.



Turkseker Sugar Factory in Ankara

[General Directorate of Türkiye Sugar Factories Co.](#) (Turkseker) is responsible for managing sugar production and related agricultural activities in Türkiye. Under Turkseker, there are 14 factories operating with a total sugar production capacity of 1.24 MMT/year, and Eskisehir Alcohol factory with nearly 20 million liter alcohol/year. Turkseker also has one seed processing factory and one Sugar Research Institute.

The main duties of Turkseker are to:

- operate sugar factories across Türkiye,
- produce crystal sugar, molasses, and by-products from sugar beets,
- ensure quality control in sugar production,
- contract farmers to grow sugar beets,
- provide seeds, fertilizers and technical support,
- buy harvested sugar beets at pre-determined prices,
- regulate sugar production to meet domestic market demand,
- prevent price fluctuations and market shortages,
- coordinate with relevant government agencies on import/export policies,
- produce bioethanol for fuel blending,
- process molasses into livestock feed and alcohol.

General Directorate of Tea Enterprises



CAYKUR processing facility in Rize, Black Sea Region

The [General Directorate of Tea Enterprises](#) (ÇAYKUR), established in 1983, is the largest tea producer with 45 tea processing facilities manufacturing 133,000 tons of dried tea per year and one packaging factory. ÇAYKUR's operating base in Rize province works to develop tea agriculture, improve tea quality, and provide for domestic and international market needs, and has about 60 percent market share in Türkiye. ÇAYKUR does not run any tea plantation itself. Instead, over 200,000 independent tea producers, mainly small family operations, supply the raw materials. ÇAYKUR guarantees the tea producers a fixed purchase price. CAYKUR's products are black tea, organic tea, green tea, white tea, and various tea preparations.



Tea production field in Rize

Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution



The [Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution](#) (TKDK) was established in 2011 to manage financial support programs and projects, particularly under IPARD Program (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance in Rural Development) which is funded by the European Union and Turkish government for rural development.

Attachments:

No Attachments.