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# Turkey - EU Sugar Markets

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**Abstract-:- 23 % of world sugar production is obtained from beet. Turkey is the fifth biggest world beetsugar producer. In Europe, it is in 4th place. Turkey's share in world production of sugarbeet is 6.6 %, according to data for 2020.**

**In 2019, 18 million tons of sugarbeet were obtained from 310,100 ha. area. This amount corresponds to 6.5 % of the world prooduction. Sugar beet yield in Turkey is 58.3 tonnes/hectare. Although this amount is behind the EU countries, it is around the World average .**

**Since the early years of the Republic, the sugar industry has been a sector that pioneered Turkish agriculture and made significant contributions to its development. The Sugar Authority, which was established by Law No. 4634, was closed in 2017 and its powers were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The authority to determine quotas under the law was given to the Council of Ministers in 2018.**

**TÜRKŞEKER was included in the scope of privatization in 2008, within this framework, the tender process was initiated for the privatization of 14 sugar factories in 2018. Turkey Sugar Factories Inc. which produces sugar from beet has 30 % share in this sector and continues its activities with 15 Sugar Factories .**

**There is a reform process in the European Union since 2006. The quota system was terminated in 2017. Following these reforms is vital for the sector and for Turkish agriculture and industry.**

***Keywords:-*** *Turkey, The EU, Sugar Market.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sugar, a strategic product, is produced in the world in 2020/21, with a total of 169 million tons, 35.9 million tons of which is beet and 133.1 million tons from cane. Sugar is the industry branch that is the driving force of development, especially in developing countries. Turkey is the fifth in the World and fourth in European Union in the production of sugar from beet with about 3.0 million ton per year [1]. It is not yet predicted how the developments within the scope of sugar reform, which started in 2006 in the EU and gained a new dimension in 2017, will affect the sector although there are some early results.

Republic of Turkey's first industrial action is constructing of Sugar Factory. Before the Republic stage, some studies to set up sugar mills undertakings have stayed in, Turkey Sugar Industry of the Republic was born as a work literally. This industry branch, which takes its raw material from agriculture, has contributed greatly to the agriculture and economy of the country. The agriculture of the regions within the sugar beet cultivation zone has developed rapidly, and the income, labor force and social life of the beet farmer have seen great stages compared to other farmers. In Turkey, sugar beet yield level reaches the level of advanced European countries [2].

At the last stage of the privatization process, the tender process for the privatization of 14 sugar factories was initiated by the Prime Ministry Privatization Administration on 20.02.2018. In this context, except Kastamonu Sugar Factory; negotiations of Afyon, Alpullu, Bor, Burdur, Çorum, Elbistan, Erzincan, Erzurum, Ilgın, Kırşehir, Muş, Turhal and Yozgat Sugar Factories were completed and the sales were approved by the decisions of the Privatization High Board. Turkşeker has 15 foctories and nearly 1/3 of the production belongs to Türkseker [3].

The EU has adopted a reform package to guarantee the sustainability of the sugar sector in the long term, to increase its competitive power and market orientation and to increase its negotiation power with the WTO. Reform proposals are grouped under four main headings; Quota and price regulations, compensatory measures, restructuring. Within the scope of the reform, the white sugar reference price was gradually reduced by 36 % and the minimum price of beet by 40 % in 4 years. As part of the restructuring program, Bulgaria, Ireland, Latvia, Portugal and Slovenia withdrew from beet sugar production, France, Netherlands, England, Greece, Romania and Finland from isoglucose production. In this context, while they were a net exporter, they became a net importer.

The sugar quota, which directly affects the market in the EU, was abolished as of 30 September 2017. The end of the system is expected to significantly simplify existing policy management and ease the administrative burden for operators, growers and traders. With the removal of sugar production quotas, a favorable environment was created and an above average yield was obtained. In the EU, production increased in 2017/18 and 2018/19. This is reflected in exports as well. But, in the 2019/20 and 2020/2021, EU became a net importer again. According to the sugar balances of 2020/21 period in the EU, the sugar production is 14 million 48

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thousand tons, and it decreased nearly 9.3 % compared to the previous season [4].

The ongoing negotiations for free trade and global economy practices, which the World Trade Organization has been trying to implement since 2001, could not be terminated due to conflicts of interest of countries.

In countries that produce sugar from beet, there are customs walls in order to prevent the import of cheap cane sugar, on the other hand, these countries become exporters with high support; It makes it difficult for the countries where sugar cane production is made, the majority of which consists of underdeveloped and developing countries, to exist in world trade. This situation creates a situation contrary to the WTO's trade liberalization goals.

These trends, can be considered as opportunity for the countries which can make necessary structural transformations, threat for the countries which doesn't have capacity of structural transformation or not able to make structural transformations in time.

## II. SUGAR MARKET IN EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union is the leader in sugar beet production in the world. It has a 50 % share in world production. However, only 20 % of world sugar production is obtained from sugar beet. The remaining 80 % is obtained from sugar cane. Most of the EU's sugar beets are grown in the northern half of Europe, where the climate is more suitable for growing beets. The most competitive production areas are in northern France, Germany, England and Poland. The EU also has an important refining industry that processes imported raw sugar cane [5].

To support European growers and processors, the sugar industry was originally subject to production quotas and minimum prices. However, as part of the process of making European agriculture more market-oriented, the quota system expired on 30 September 2017.

Once the quota is decided to end, a number of reforms have been made in the EU sugar sector, supported by the Common Agricultural Policy, to make the market more effectively functioning and ready for changes for new challenges and opportunities. With no restrictions on how much they can produce, EU producers can now make the most of potential growth opportunities [6]. Either in EU or outside, they can increase their capacities to reduce the production costs. Various measures can be used to continue to support in case the EU sugar sector faces unexpected fluctuations in the market;

Sugar is part of the common market organisation (CMO), which has several functions including providing a safety net to agricultural markets, cooperation through producer organisation and inter-branch organisations, and laying down minimum quality requirements [7].

Beet farmers can get income support in the form of direct payments that are largely decoupled [8]. EU countries have also the possibility to grant voluntary coupled support to specific sectors in difficulty – including sugar beet and sugar cane production. Eleven EU countries have decided to grant voluntary coupled support for sugar beet producers.
EU sugar market policy focuses on two main areas: market measures and trade measures. The EU can support the sugar sector with specific market measures, in particular private storage aid, measures against market disturbance and measures to solve specific problems.

Private storage aid is granted when taking into account average recorded Union market prices, the reference thresholds and production costs. The European Commission may grant this aid in the case of a particularly difficult market situation or economic development having a significant negative impact on the margins of the sector in order to keep a certain volume of sugar out of the market during a certain period. The CMO rules foresee additional support measures in case of severe market disturbances due to sharp increase or decrease in prices, amongst others.

As a major importer of cane sugar, the EU grants duty-free access to the EU market to developing countries under the "Everything but arms" agreement [9], and economic partnership agreements with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries [10].

On 25 June, 2021, negotiators of the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission, agreed on the reform for the common agricultural policy (CAP). This provisional political agreement paves the way for formally approving the necessary legislation by the European Parliament and the Council in the autumn of 2021.

The new CAP, which starts in 2023, aims to foster a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector that can support the livelihoods of farmers and provide healthy and sustainable food for society, as well as vibrant rural areas.

Agriculture and rural areas are central to the European Green Deal, and the new CAP will be a key tool in reaching the ambitions of the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies.

The new CAP will be a modernised policy, with a strong emphasis on results and performance. The policy will focus on nine specific objectives, linked to common EU goals for social, environmental, and economic sustainability in agriculture and rural areas.

## III. SUGAR MARKET IN TURKEY

The following statements are included in the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan Sugar Industry Specialization Commission Report;

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Policies to be Followed in the Short and Long Term

• Production Policy: In the short term, a production policy based on the principle of meeting domestic demand with domestic production, structured under the framework of a supply sensitive to market and customer signals, and attained a stable growth rate, should be adopted. In the long run: Considering the international structures that may develop, a production policy should be considered in line with the interests of the country, compliant with global criteria and responding to foreign market demands as well as domestic demand. In line with the national export strategy; To take advantage of the opportunities of the world economy, to eliminate its threats and to get more shares from international trade, new dimensions should be brought to the production policy in order to move towards dynamic markets with high purchasing power, young population.

• Investment Policy: In addition to reaching the economic scale in the industry by structuring the industrially competitive enterprises from labor-intensive technology to capital-intensive technology based on automation and modernization, improving facilities suitable for rehabilitation in terms of space, scale and input supply, and liquidation of social function weighted and non-competitive facilities. The policy of raising the technological level should be implemented. In addition, it should be adopted as a policy to transfer the technological know-how of the sector to foreign countries by establishing factories abroad.

• Trade Policy: In order to ensure the preference of domestic production, the sector should be protected against external threats with flexible measures, and commitments that will allow direct or indirect access to foreign markets within the framework of opportunities to be created.

• Employment Policy: Employing personnel with the number and quality required by the job, providing them with a peaceful and safe working environment and providing the necessary training to make the most of their work. Thus, the number of productive personnel will be increased and the share of qualified personnel in the total personnel will be increased.

• Policies to be Followed for the Structuring of the Sector: After the new sugar regime, which was arranged according to the conditions of the day, goes into effect, privatization practices in the sector should be started. It; It will prevent the waste of resources and time in gaining competitive power to the sector in a global sense and will allow the sector to be structured rapidly.

The envisaged regulations and measures are expected to increase the added value. Within the framework of productivity increase and free competition conditions, the "profit" is expected to increase. Although there is a slight decrease in the wages paid with the transition to capital-intensive technology, this difference will approach to its previous level in a short time in parallel with the growth of the sector. Although there is a slight decrease in the wages paid with the transition to capital-intensive technology, this difference will approach to its previous level in a short time in parallel with the growth of the sector. Considering that 0.014 people are employed per one ton şugar production in 1998, it can be calculated that 712 additional jobs will be created annually throughout the sector in line with the demand increase rate. Sustainability of the sugar industry is possible by maintaining its competitive power in the domestic and foreign markets. Sustaining the social function of the sector in the near future, where globalization will gain more importance, may cause trouble for the sector. During this period, sector should continue economic activities in productive regions while reducing social functions [11].

It is seen that the targets in this report have been achieved to a great extent and that the predictions are correct.

The Sugar Authority and the Sugar Board were abolished with the Statutory Decree numbered 696 published in the Official Gazette on December 24, 2017, and all officials of this Agency were transferred to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock ( MFAL-new name Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)) determine the sugar quota and annnounces in January.

Turkey produces sugar from sugar beet in many areas of production, but the vast majority comes from the Central Anatolia regions located near the town of Ankara, Konya, Eskişehir, Afyon, Tokat and Yozgat. It is sown in a 4-year rotation with sugar beet, corn, wheat, barley, potatoes and sunflower. Factories start processing sugar beets in early October and are terminated in January, a period called the campaign period. Farmers plants beets around april and harvest on september-october. However, these periods vary slightly depending on the climatic conditions of the region. Sugar beet yield has been increasing steadily in the last decade due to the adoption of modern agricultural techniques and the use of quality seeds. Currently the average yield is about 60 metric tons per hectare. Sugar beet farmers historically selling to the privatized factory, may prefer to diversify a portion of their land next year with some other products due to future uncertainties [12].

The sugar beet production system is as follows:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forest announces sugar production quotas for the Market Year and allocates them to existing sugar producers.

- Sugar producers make contracts with the farmers close to their factories with the sugar production quotas assigned to them.

- Beet farmers plant beets in April and harvest in September/October. At the beginning of the harvest period, the Sugar Board announces a basic supply price (for a 16 polar ratio) and factories pay farmers a base price according to the polar ratio of their beets (the amount of sugar obtained from beets ).

- At the end of the production period, factories sells Turkey 'A' quota sugar with the price declared by Sugar Board,

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any excess amount are exported to exporting firms under name: 'C' quota or sold in the international market price.

These quotas determine the amount of beet sugar and starch -based sweeteners and are described in three categories. "A" quota is set in a marketing year how much sugar companies will be able to sell in Turkey. The 'B' quota is an extra amount generated as a guarantee share and kept as a reserve. The "B" quota volume is calculated as a percentage of the "A" quota (usually 4 % ). The "B" quota is reserved only for beet sugar, not starch -based sugar, according to sugar law. The 'C' quota applies only to excess sugar produced above an 'A' quota amount that can be exported and sold by factories at world prices.

Sugar Factories Inc. (TÜRKŞEKER) is a state-owned enterprise with 15 sugar factory and Turkey's largest sugar producer. There are four alcohol / bioethanol plants for research purposes, an agricultural machine facility, a seed processing facility and a Sugar Institute under "TÜRKŞEKER". In addition to State-owned "Türkşeker" factories, there are six privately owned beet sugar producer in Turkey.

Some of the Türkşeker factories, was opened in the early years of the Republic of Turkey, in order to promote social welfare and employment in certain regions of the country. Because sugar production is labor-intensive, they have been established to support the rural population in the east and in regions where the government hopes to reduce migration to urban centers. Because of then, some of the Türkşeker factories do not operate every year. These are the factories in Kars, Ağrı, Çarşamba, Alpullu and Susurluk. Beets produced in these regions are transported to other productive factories in the years when production is low [13].

The marketing year begins after harvest and lasts until the next autumn (ie, between 1 September and 31 August of the following year ). Usually 4-5 month production starting around September and ending at January, marketing of sugar lasts 12 months. State-owned Turkşeker, private producers, wholesalers and retailers carry out sugar marketing. Sweets and confectionery sector in Turkey is developing in a stable manner. Production of chocolate and cocoa products has increased significantly compared to traditional Turkish products such as Turkish delight and halva. Exporters of these products can use 'C' sugar at world prices, but fines are imposed if their products are sold in the domestic market.

In Turkey, 135 % import tax will be charged for sugar. Sugar imported for use in the domestic market is limited to special sugar not produced domestically (medical, laboratory use, etc.).

Turkey applies a sugar production policy that meets the domestic consumption. With this policy, our sugar factories are operated with a capacity utilization rate of 75 %. Sugar factories should run at full capacity, excess of internal consumption should be exported. In a dry year, sugar production decreases by 20 %. When sugar production is planned as much as internal consumption, a sugar deficit arises in a dry year. During the years Turkey import sugar, world sugar stock market prices increase [14]. Especially after climate change, this subject is getting more importance.

## IV. TURKEY AND THE EU SUGAR MARKET EVALUATION

Turkey is a candidate for membership of the European Union. The vision is based smart interconnected, sustainable and inclusive growth approach have implications in terms of the application by Turkey's embrace and concrete projects appeared to be a holistic perspective [15]. Turkey should refer to phases of EU sugar policy and concentrate on reconstruction work needed in industry [16].

CAP, in two dimensions, is important for Turkey. First, the vast farmland, irrigation of the facility having and labor use fully the potential that exists in Turkey, putting an end to dependence on foreign sources and have a say in the world should be an example, to switch to an agricultural exporter. Turkey's agricultural sector is experiencing problems similar to problems experienced in the past year in the EU. In this respect, if Turkey can implement the reforms EU is implemented, will resolve the existing troubles. But it is also a fact that Turkey, in near future, can not provide the financial resources EU provide for agricultural faciliities, However, some structural policies can be developed by taking the CAP as a model [17].

Compensating for the negative developments that the sugar sector may encounter or minimizing the effects necessitates the issue to be addressed from a regional and rural perspective. The profitability of Türkşeker and its affiliated factories should be increased by closing factories in regions that operate at high costs and low efficiency, have low production capacity and where sugar beet production is not an indispensable product for the farmer. It is possible within the framework of the WTO to support factories, which are less likely to be closed because they can be operated under more favorable conditions, primarily in terms of agricultural infrastructure, training, agricultural struggle, technical assistance in marketing, research and development activities and production conditions that will not harm the environment. Thus, it will be possible to increase the quality and efficiency.

In some regions of the EU, it is seen that there are also inefficient businesses. These can survive with the unfavorable location of the region, having a quota in the past, and national support for social reasons. As it is understood from here, it will be possible to support inefficient enterprises in some underdeveloped regions for social purposes after EU membership. In this respect, it is necessary to identify the enterprises that will need to be specially supported in this way, and the rest should be developed in a way that they can compete with the EU [18].

There is a certain degree of liberalization in sugar trade in the coming years due to various regional agreements and integrations in force in the world. Within the scope of the

WTO round, a wider liberalization of sugar policies should be expected over time. However, it is a fact that this is not an easily and quickly accessible target [19]. As a matter of fact, the EU's removing of quotas is an important step in this direction.

The main issue that needs to be resolved in privatization practices is to prevent the misuse of factories by including the measures to continue production in the factory sales contracts. In recent privatizations, a 5-year requirement has been set, but there is no guarantee that it will not be closed after 5 years. Workers who are out of employment can be trained and directed to find jobs in other sectors, and programs and temporary unemployment insurance can be brought to the agenda. In regions and factories that will continue production, it may be considered to develop services that increase productivity and quality through public-private sector coordination [20].

The stability of the sugar sector, where the public will withdraw from production activities gradually, can be achieved by realizing "futures markets" through sugar specialized exchanges and the introduction of a direct payment method based on a "difference payment" or "compensatory" payment system as long as the conditions are met. This is the general trend in today's world agricultural policies. The system, which will leave agricultural production and change to the direction of the market mechanism by providing a certain socio-economic prosperity to the producer, will also reduce the public financing burden in ensuring price stability through futures markets.

The nature of the EU's regional policy which in the coming years we aim to become a full member is of crucial importance for Turkey. Turkey should simultaneously implement regional policies which provides additional compensatory imbalances that could result from new sugar policy [21].

While the privatization works are continuing, it will be the best way for the beet producers, who have been intertwined since their establishment, to own these factories through Beet Growers Cooperatives, of which they are partners. As a matter of fact, there were factories that passed under the management of the Union in the privatization stages and these have achieved successful results. Considering that 100% of sugar production based on sugar beet belongs to producer organizations in the USA, which is one of the countries with the most widespread market economy, it will be understood that this demand is appropriate and realistic [22].

It is stated that the closure of privatized sugar factories may cause a decrease in beet sugar production as well as the risk for producers [16] .

Now, instead of profit from production, quality, product variety and added value are aimed for profit in the world. Introducing towards branding through company marriage, market expansion through advertising, creation of large distribution and marketing networks, and orientation towards various sectoral activities through external development stands out. In this context, Turkish Sugar Industry should make innovations in three main areas before full membership to the EU and during the harmonization process with the Customs Union. These; can be listed as agriculture, technology, production and trade [23].

EU’s cultivated area by sugarbeet is 1,678,000 ha, production is 21,316,841 t. yield is 12.7 t/ha. in 2017/18 marketting year. In 2018/19 area is 1,623,000 ha. production is 17,630,612 t. yield is 10.9 (EU 28). In 2019/20, production area 1,459,000 ha. (EU), 89,000 ha. (UK), total 1,548,000.ha., production is 16,264,584 t. (EU), 1,191,444 t. (UK), total 17,456,028 t., yield is 11.1 t./ha. (EU), 13.4 t./ha. (UK), total 11.3 t./ha. 2020/2021 forecast is, production are is 1,403,000 ha. (EU), 92,000 ha. (UK), total 1,495,000 ha. production is 14,499,519 t.(EU), 900,000 t. (UK), total 15,399,519 t., yield is 10.3 t./ha. (EU), 11.6 t./ha. (UK), total 10.3 t./ha.(Eurostat, 2021).

EU (27)’s imports from World is estimated to be 1,045,000 t. export to the World is 640,000 t. (2020/21). Imports from the UK is 39,000 t., export to the UK is 156,000 t. (2020/21). In 2019/20, EU’s export to the World was 1,080.000 t. imports from the World was 1,570,000 t. (EU, 2021).

Turkey’s sugarbeet cultivared area in 2019 was 310.100 ha., this amount in 2020 is 336,348 ha. Production in 2019 was 18,000,000 t., in 2020 is 2,825 t. Yield in 2019 was 58.3 t./ha, in 2020 is 69.0 t./ha. Turkey’s share in World beet sugar production is 6.6 %. Turkey is the 23rd. at sugarbeet World yield.

Turkey’s total beet sugar A quotas in 2020/21 is 2,632,500 t B quatos is 131,630 t.. SBS A quatos is 67,500 t. Total country sugar quatos is 2,831.630 t. Export in 2019/20 was 56 t. (C sugar). In 2020/21 export is expected to be 274 t. (C sugar) [2].

Turkey’s share in World sugar production is 1.77 %. Turkey is the 12rd. order at the World. Share in the EU is 9 % and 4rd.order [1].

## V. FUTURE EXPECTATIONS IN SUGAR MARKETS

According to OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2021-2030, global production of sugar is foreseen to decrease for the third consecutive year after unfavourable weather conditions negatively affected prospects in some of the key producing countries. World production is expected to fall below global consumption, which is projected to rebound from the lower level of the 2019 season following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic [24].

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Table 1. Sugar Projections: Consumption, Per Capita

| | Consumption ( kt ) | | Per Person (kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 2018-20 estimate | 2030 | Average 2018-20 estimate | 2030 |
| EU | 16731 | 15950 | 37.6 | 36.1 |
| Turkey | 2716 | 2939 | 32.6 | 33.0 |

Source: OECD / FAO (2021).

Assuming normal weather conditions, production of sugarcane and sugar beet crops is expected to increase over the next decade, mainly on account of some remunerative returns. Both sugar crops are expected to grow at a higher rate than in the past decade, although well below those observed in the 1990s and 2000s. Most of the projected growth in sugar production is expected to come from developing countries. Global average per-capita consumption is expected to increase over the next decade as a result of income gains and urbanisation in developing countries. In the EU and Turkey, this figüre willnot change very much (Table 1).

In the European Union, the use of neonicotinoids was banned in 2018 given their suspected harmful effects on bees, for a sustainable agricultural sector. This ban resulted in the development of some diseases (yellow virus) harmful to beet plants in 2020 with losses of more than 12 % in the sugar output of the season (which began in October 2019). Production growth is projected to be weak, due notably to a lack of alternatives to neonicotinoids and prices that are not sufficiently attractive to encourage massive investments in the sector.

Sugar production levels should not change much over the next ten years. The European Union will maintain its position as the world’s third largest producer. HFCS will only become slightly more competitive with sugar over the next decade and its share in the consumption of caloric sweeteners is projected to increase from an average of 3.5 % over the past decade to 4.5 % by 2030.

Table 2. Sugar Projections: Production and Trade

| | Production ( kt ) | | Import ( kt ) | | Export (kt) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 2018-20 estimate | 2030 | Average 2018-20 estimate | 2030 | Average 2018-20 estimate | 2030 |
| EU | 15660 | 16202 | 2255 | 1561 | 1390 | 1812 |
| Turkey | 2506 | 3142 | 244 | 244 | 175 | 400 |

Source: OECD / FAO (2021).

Production is not projected to increase much. But the European Union will become a net exporter of high quality white sugar towards the end of the next decade.

Sugar imports are expected to decline. The preferential agreements the European Union signed with partner countries have become less attractive since 2017, when the abolition of sugar quotas resulted in lower prices. The EU sugar imports are projected to meet lower demand and decrease to 1.6 Mt by 2030. Export will increase (Table 2). In Turkey, production wiil increase, import will not change and export will increase by 2030. Turkey will also become a net exporter..

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The increasing market alignment of the EU sugar policy has exposed farmers as well as other stakeholders to more unstable agricultural markets. This situation poses a threat as excessive volatility in prices makes it difficult for farmers to plan long term. Therefore, risk management will become even more important in the future, thus opening the door to new futures contracts that reduce risk for the EU market.

The long-term outlook for agricultural markets, including sugar, is promising. The world population will continue to grow, along with other factors that support sugar consumption, such as the increase in demand for processed foods and the growth of urbanization in developing countries likely to remain a major factor in the coming years. Thus, the need for sugar will not decrease in the long run and the EU is preparing to play an active role in this environment.

In a liberalized environment with often high economic uncertainty, it appears that the creation of completely new sugar factories is unlikely due to the large capital requirement.

As world prices are low, the EU's raw sugar processing refineries are likely to gain a competitive advantage over beet sugar producers as the demand for imported sugar increases.

CAP is important for Turkey. Turkey's agricultural sector is experiencing problems similar to the EU experienced in the past years. In this respect, Turkey can implement the reforms similar to the EU. This will resolve the existing problems and help harmonisation to the EU. Some structural policies can be developed by taking the CAP and CMO model.

High costs and lack of radiated policies subject to long years of modernization in the beet sugar industry in Turkey needs to be adopted. 2020 European Union vision is based on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth approach. Implications of the adoption of concrete projects in Turkey and the implementation of a holistic perspective required to have is the main need.

Besides, results of Covit-19 crises and climate change another issues needs to be considered in the future. New CAP, Digitallization and European Green Deal are also have to be taken into consideration.

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