Dear Sector Representatives,

Economical insufficiency comes as one of the major traumatizing issues for a society. This insufficiency threatens the independency of a society. At the same time gaining economical victory should be based on the principle of a country’s using its own resources extensively as much as possible.

Economical conditions should be good for economic and scientific well fare; in other words to establish, develop, manage the industrial facilities, to explore and process underground resources, to educate generations who will direct the future and to have dynamic staff who will work for new developments on science and technology. Agricultural production is one of the main sources meeting feeding and dressing requirements of masses. On the other side a country should have enough agricultural capacity to feed the population when import is stopped in times of a foreign threat (war, embargo etc.) So agriculture has a crucial significance in a country’s economy without doubt.

Agriculture industry has overcome many problems in terms of productive activities and land ownership since primitive ages. Agricultural activities, started with hunting-gathering have changed drastically up to industrial management combined with technology and knowledge. Agriculture has experienced an historical process through private ownership, industrial revolution, modern techniques applied in sector, cooperative activities, problems caused by over agricultural production and limitations obliged by international trade agreements. This proceed is still going on by agriculture’s losing the characteristic of primary sector. Thus agricultural traces can be seen on all historical remnants.

In the future historians would evaluate second half of 20th century with no doubt as ‘Growing Age’. In terms of population, 2,5 billion human were living in 1950. This population has increased 6 billion as of 2000. This means that world population has increased more than last 4 million years since 1950.

Global economic growth has became more apparent in recent years and global economy has grew 7 times in second half of 20th century. The most stunning aspect of world economy is it’s exceeding the general growth of whole 19th century only in year, 2000. Now economic growth which is the main target of all governments has became a status quo and stability means getting away from what is normal.

With growing economy, demands has became more than the world could cover and started to exceed the natural capacity of planet. While global economy has increasing 7 times in last 50 years, natural life system and habitat have remained principally same. Water usage has increased 3 times but water production with evaporation nearly had no change or renovation. Demands for marine products have increased 5 times but production of sustainable marine products, manufactured from sea did not change even a little.
Carbondioxyde caused by fossil fuel usage has increased 4 times but atmosphere’s absorption capacity had only a slight change. Carbondioxyde deposition in the atmosphere came up as a result and this raised world temperature. It is getting harder to cover the demands as they are exceeding world’s capacity. Besides these factors, urban immigration lay the burden of all agricultural activities to farmers over 50 years old and this age limitation stands as an insuperable obstacle for adaptation to technical developments. Most of the producers of this age group still keep on using conventional methods for agricultural activities.

As discussed above, world population is increasing every year but agricultural resources and assets remain same and whole world is facing same serious problems. Indeed we have the capability to overcome these issues all together. To manage this, it is required to discuss the problems in a realistic perspective and determine concrete solutions. Related problems and solutions can be sum up under a few titles. As a matter of fact, a certain part of these problems is related to physical structure determined by natural conditions (landforms, erosion slope, climate conditions, soil structure, water-related problems etc.). The other part is human-made problems caused by incorrect applications (inefficient agricultural techniques, economical insufficiencies, lack of information in marketing of agricultural products etc.).

I would be glad on behalf of our country, people and federation if Agriculture and Food Congresses can contribute event a little to every country for becoming self-sufficient, to prevent children sleeping hungry, to use our and world’s agricultural potential more effectively, to have better conditions and results and to raise the standards of producers and farmers working with a great self sacrifice.

It is an honor me to invite you to “2nd International Congress of Agriculture and Food” to contribute these efforts, discuss our common problems and find solutions.

2nd International Congress of Agriculture and Food

Organizing Committee