In this full-text research study the level of specialist dairy farming in the Burdur region of Turkey, in comparison to its recent alignment with European Union (EU) was investigated. The experimental parameters were based on various nutritional, husbandry, breeding, health and product safety and quality indicators which were simple and decisive in the perspective of dairy policies. An assessment based on other important zootechnical indicators was previously published. The present study was conducted in the form of a face-to-face survey, comprised of questions asked to the farmers. The obtained results were stored in a spreadsheet for further processing. The data was transformed to numerical values before statistical analysis. A multiple-response analysis was performed to define the classification of dairy farms into qualified, averaged and unqualified which were established to define the classification of dairy farms into qualified, averaged and unqualified which were established according to algorithmic rules established within each set of indicators. Knowledge of animal nutrition, expertise level of feeds and feedings, statue of reproduction and breeding and awareness in animal health and product safety and quality were determined and analysed. The results revealed that the level of sustainability in other word, specialist dairy farms was only 41% of total whereas 33% were unqualified (a high figure) and 26% averaged farms. In summary, the specialist dairy farming system in Burdur accounts only 41% of total. This figure is too low as compared to the overall European figure of 83%. This clearly indicated that Turkish dairy farming is not convincing during the EU enlargement process where some serious reforms were made while their effects were not yet seen. This was explained by a comparative discussion, suggesting the need for intervention programmes to be undertaken in the region by the concerned public and private bodies.