



SCREENING CHAPTER 12
FOOD SAFETY, VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY POLICIES

AGENDA ITEM 10:
PROHIBITION OF SUBSTANCES AND
RESIDUES CONTROLS

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I. INTRODUCTION



- EC Directive No. 96/23 and EC Regulation No. 2377/90 have been transposed into Turkish legislation.
- The NRCP and their results have been reported for honey, fish, poultry and milk since 2000.
- Turkey is in the list of third countries to import animals and animal products to EU for the products covered by NRCPs.
- The annual residue monitoring programs are financed through the general budget of MARA.



II. PROHIBITION OF SUBSTANCES



- **Communiqué no. 2003/18 on Hormones and similar substances, which are subject to certain requirements and prohibited to be administered to animals having food value**
 - ✓ using of substances having a hormonal action for growth promotion in farm animals is prohibited.
 - ✓ using of certain substances for therapeutic and zootechnical purposes is regulated.
 - ✓ therapeutic and zootechnical treatments are prohibited during fattening periods and end of reproductive life.
- **Communiqué no. 2003/21 on prohibition of bovine somatotrophin BST**
 - ✓ implementation, marketing and administration is prohibited.



II. LEGAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NRCPs



- **Law no. 3285** on Animal Health Control
- **Law no. 5179** on Adoption of Decree Law, as Amended, on the Production, Consumption and Inspection of Food
- **Law no. 1380** on Fisheries
- **Law no. 1734** on Feed



- Implementing Regulation on the Measures to be Taken for Monitoring Certain Substances and the Residues thereof in Live Animals and Animal Products dated 2005
 - ✓ drawing up the NRCPs and implementation rules,
 - ✓ responsibilities of the competent authority, farms and establishments,
 - ✓ frequencies and level of sampling
 - ✓ the group of substances to be controlled for each food commodity (milk, poultry, bovine, eggs, honey etc.),
 - ✓ rules of monitoring, surveillance and legal sanction in case of positive results.
 - ✓ designation of national reference laboratories and their responsibilities,
 - ✓ sampling procedures and analytic methods
 - ✓ penalties



- **Implementing Regulation on the Market Surveillance, Control and Inspection of Food and Articles and Materials in Contact with Food and the Responsibilities for Food Businesses dated 2005**
 - ✓ Food safety requirements
 - ✓ Responsibilities of food businesses
 - ✓ Procedures and principles of control and inspection
 - ✓ Rules for traceability
 - ✓ Rules of confiscation and destruction



➤ **The Circular no 2006/05 on Residue Monitoring in Fishery Products, Poultry and Poultry Meat, Honey and Raw Milk.**

- ✓ Implementing institution, and their responsibilities,
- ✓ Detailed rules for implementation (turnaround times, sample taken, the responsibility of establishments and farms, etc.),
- ✓ Detailed rules for official controls in monitoring and follow-up
- ✓ Detailed rules for legal sanction in case of positive result



- **Circular no 2005/74 on Controls of Drug Use in Animal Farms Which Includes Animals Evaluated as Food**
 - ✓ Using standard prescriptions for Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMPs)
 - ✓ Record keeping in milk bovine, poultry and bee farms.
 - ✓ Inspection rules for usage of VMPs in farms.



➤ **Communiqués in Result Assessment**

- ✓ Turkish Food Codex Communiqué no. 2002/30 on Maximum Residue Limits of Veterinary Medicines in Foods of Animal Origin,
- ✓ Turkish Food Codex Communiqué no. 2002/63 on the Determination of Maximum Residue Limits of Certain Contaminants in Foods,
- ✓ Turkish Food Codex Communiqué no. 2004/42 on Maximum Limits of Plant Protection Products in Foods



➤ The Sanctions in case of residue violations and the legal basis

According to Law no. 3285;

If an illegal substance is detected in farm inspection:

- ✓ unauthorized substance is confiscated.
- ✓ fine is imposed.

If the live animals are sent to slaughterhouse before the completion of withdrawal periods:

- ✓ the slaughtering of animals is prevented,
- ✓ the animals are placed under official control until the completion of withdrawal periods.



According to Law no. 5179;

If food businesses do not fulfil their responsibilities and/or traceability:

- ✓ responsibilities of food businesses including their own checks are required.
- ✓ traceability is required.
- ✓ fine is imposed.

If an illegal treatment or MRL exceeding is found in the slaughtered/harvested animals and/or products:

- ✓ withdrawal of product from market and placing under official control.
- ✓ fines, jail sentence, and sentencing confiscation



III. DRAWING UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES

➤ **Implementing Institutions and Their Responsibilities**

- ✓ GDPC of MARA is the central authority.
 - ✓ drawing up plans,
 - ✓ coordinating activities,
 - ✓ collecting data,
 - ✓ supervision of implementation,
 - ✓ sending an annual report to the Commission.
- ✓ Provincial and District Directorates of MARA are the responsible institutions for implementation of NRCPs at local level.
 - ✓ carrying out monitoring and follow-up
 - ✓ carrying out control and inspection
 - ✓ examination of results
 - ✓ notification and legal action to be taken



- ✓ Etlik, Bornova and Pendik Veterinary Control and Research Institutes and Ankara and İzmir Provincial Control Laboratories are responsible institutions carrying out analysis.
- ✓ These laboratories are National Reference Laboratories in the areas of their responsibilities.
- ✓ Nitrofurans and nitroimidazoles analysis are carried out by Central Science Laboratory-UK.



➤ Substances Analysed in Laboratories

- ✓ **Bornova VCRI**; antibacterial substances (Group B1), CAP and nitrofurans (group A6).
- ✓ **Pendik VCRI**; nitroimidazoles (A6), anthelmintics (B2a), anticoccidials and imidazoles (B2b), NSAID (B2e), fumagillin in honey (B2f) and confirmation of chloramphenicol and nitrofurans (A6).
- ✓ **Etlik CVCRI**; stilbens/steroid (A1, A3), antithiroid agents (A2), resorcylic acid lactons (A4) and beta agonists (A5) and pesticides (B2c, B3a, B3b).
- ✓ **İzmir PCL**; heavy metals (B3c) and naphtalene analysis in honey.
- ✓ **Ankara PCL**; lead (Pb) in milk (b3c), mycotoxins (B3d) and dyes (malachite green in fish) (B3e).



➤ **Planning Process;**

- ✓ A meeting is performed in GDPC for planning of NRCs .
- ✓ Several elements are taken into account in order to improve the design of the plan.
- ✓ Planning is made including banned substances, approved veterinary drugs, other pharmacologically active substances, pesticide and contaminants.
- ✓ The annual NRCs are prepared.
- ✓ Completed plans are sent to the European Commission.



➤ Implementation;

- ✓ Annual NRCPs are sent to Provincial Directorates and laboratories by GDPC.
- ✓ Provincial Directorates prepare their sampling plans and programmes start.
- ✓ Monitoring is implemented in primary production plants and farms.
- ✓ All sampling is targeted, unforeseen (by the herd owner) and effected at no fixed time



➤ In follow-up procedure;

- ✓ If a residue violation is detected in monitoring period, the follow-up procedure will start.
- ✓ If illegal treatment is detected, sample is taken from origin farm with statistical method.
- ✓ If MRL exceeding is detected, two samples are taken (one of them is witness sample).
- ✓ Animals from which samples have been taken are identified and the animals are under no circumstances allowed to leave the farm until the results of the controls are obtained.
- ✓ If results of samples taken in follow-up procedure are positive, other measures will be taken pursuant to Implementing Regulation on Residue Monitoring.



IV. OTHER RESIDUES CONTROL PROGRAMMES



- Residue programmes are also carried out within the framework of auto controls in some sectors;
 - ✓ dairies
 - ✓ dairy cooperatives
 - ✓ honey plants

- According to Circular no. 2006/05, results will be sent to MARA.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION