NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF ISSUES AND QUESTIONS TO FACILITATE PREPARATIONS FOR BILATERAL MEETINGS - CHAPTER 12

TURKEY

CONTENTS

Title 1. General

Section 1 - Organisation

A. Presentation of the Competent Authority for each sector covered by Chapter 12 (follow the *acquis* list by titles and chapters).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) is the main decision making body in Turkey with respect to food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues.

The organizational structure of MARA is given in Figure-1. The central body of MARA consists of 5 Directorate Generals as main service units. Among these service units, General Directorate of Protection and Control (GDPC) of MARA is the main unit responsible for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies. This DG is the main contact point for international organizations in these areas. The organizational chart for GDPC including the departments is given in Figure-2.

Two other DGs of MARA are also responsible for certain aspects of this Chapter as described below:

- General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development is involved in some issues falling under intra-community trade in live animals, semen, ova and embryos, import requirements for live animals and animal products, and zootechnics

- General Directorate of Agricultural Research (GDAR) is involved in GMOs and some of its laboratories take part in food, feed, animal diseases and of phytosanitary controls (see Part D of this section).

Other institutions with limited responsibility are

- Ministry of Health for mineral waters and food for special medical purpose
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry for protection of animals, GMOs and forestry propagating materials.

Units of Ministries at central level are responsible for the implementation of decisions and legislation. Implementation at the local level is done by the local units of those Ministries having local units. Implementation tasks are also carried out by Municipalities in cases where legislation so stipulates.

Therefore abovementioned units of MARA and institutions are responsible for the implementation of legislation and decisions taken on their areas of competence. Local units of MARA and other institutions as well as municipalities implement the decisions taken in the areas of their jurisprudence.

Table 1 indicates the responsible units of MARA and other relevant institutions regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues according to *acquis* list by titles and chapters.

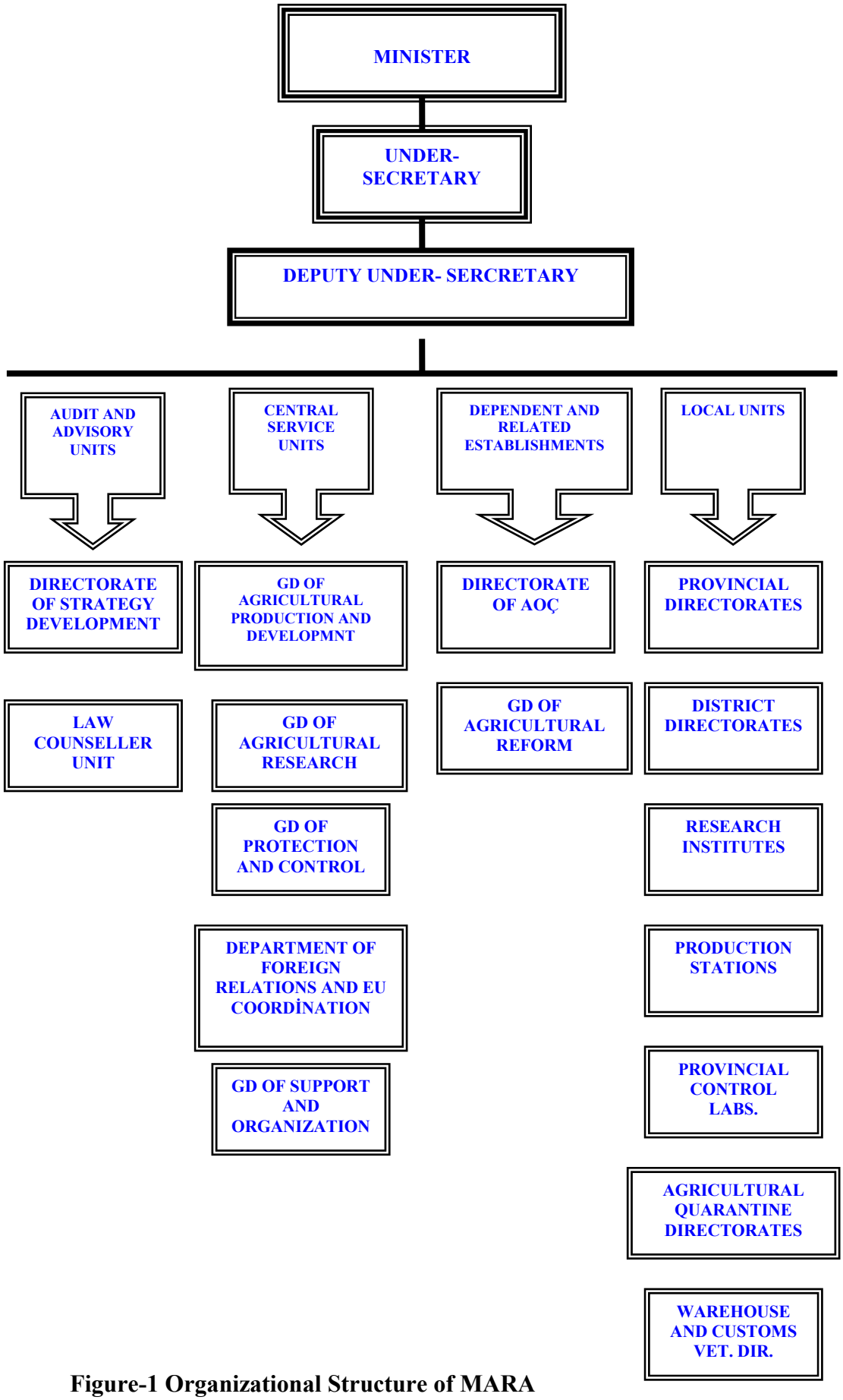

Figure-1 Organizational Structure of MARA

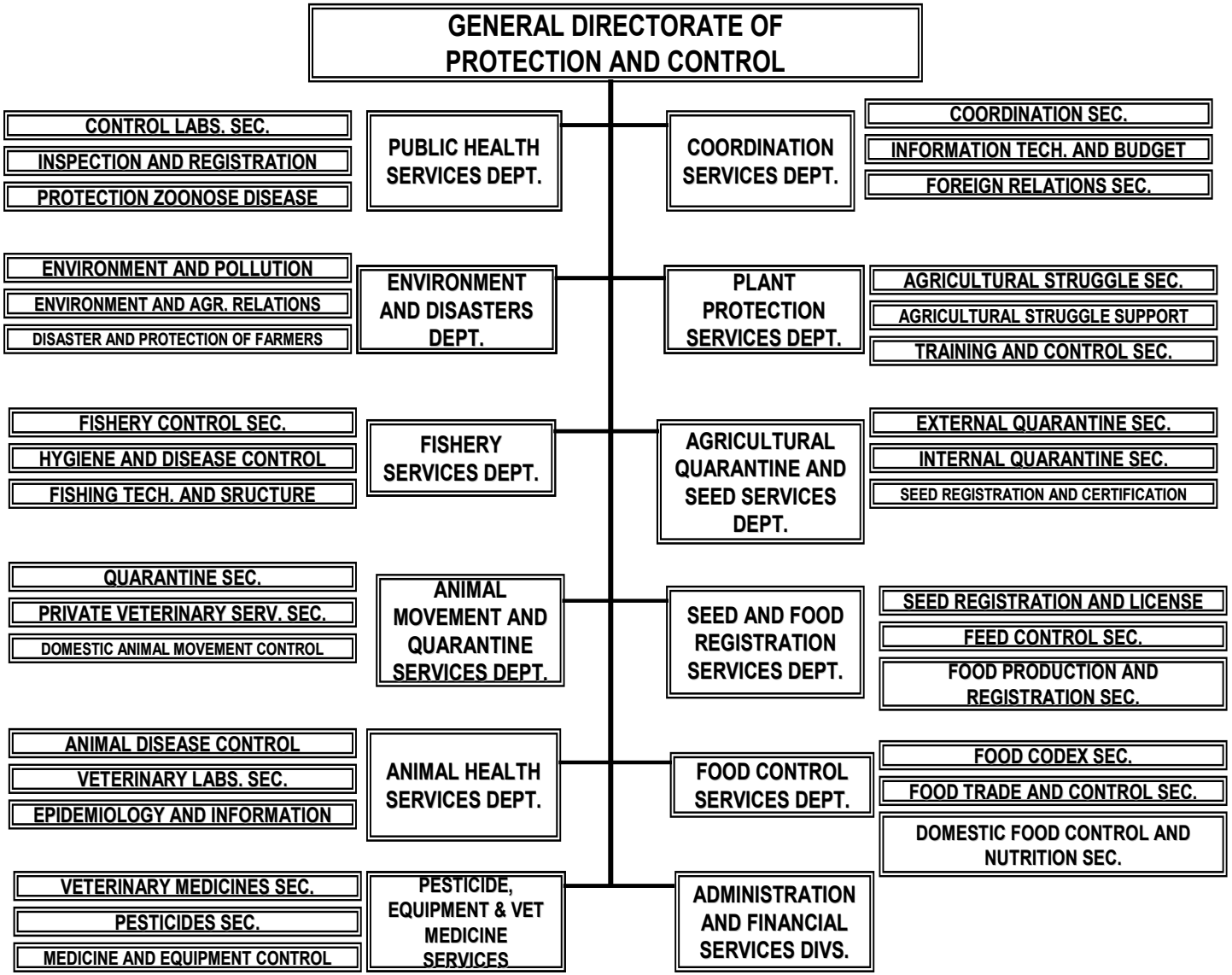

Figure-2 Organizational Structure of GDPC

Table 1. MARA units and other institutions responsible for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies

		Title 2												Title 3	Title 4		Title 5	Title 6
		Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4	Chapter 5	Chapter 6	Chapter 7	Chapter 8	Chapter 9	Chapter 10	Chapter 11	Chapter 12					
	Reg.no. 178/2002	Control system in the internal market	Control system for imports	I&R of animals & Reg of their movements	Control measures for animal diseases	Intra community trade in live animals, semen, ova & embryos	Non commercial movements of pet animals	Prohibition of substances & control of residues	Import requirements for live animals & animal products	Community International Agreements	Animal Welfare	Zootechnics	Veterinary expenditures	Placing on the market of food & feed	Food safety	Natural Mineral Water	Specific rules for feed	Phytosanitary
MARA GDPC Units																		
Food Control Services																		
Feed and Food Registration Services																		
Animal Health Services																		
Animal Movement and Quarantine Services																		
Public Health Services																		
Plant Protection Services																		
Agricultural Quarantine and Seed Services																		
Drugs and Tools Services																		
Fisheries Services																		
Coordination Department for Foreign Affairs and European Union																		
Other Units of MARA																		
The Board of High Stewards																		
General Directorate of Agricultural Research																		
General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development																		
Local Units																		
Other Institutions																		
Ministry of Environment and Forestry																		
Ministry of Health																		
Municipalities																		

- **Does the repartition of competence result from a legal act? From an agreement between Ministries? Or from an agreement between services?**

  The repartition of competence between institutions and within MARA always originates from the laws.

  The list of laws which defines the competences in certain areas of this Chapter is given in Appendix I.

- **As regards the system of controls, do you have any coordination between different services which have to intervene in the same establishment or farm?**

  Sufficient coordination exists among the services and units of MARA but it is not always the case between MARA and other related institutions.

B. Presentation of the relations between national competent authority and the local authorities

- **Is the general regime valid for all sectors? Which legal basis? Existence of specific cases?**

  As described in Section 1(A) of this Title, general regime is valid for all sectors and local authorities (e.g. provincial and district units of MARA, municipalities) are responsible for implementation of policies and decisions taken at the central level.

  There are 81 provinces with its districts in Turkey. The MARA is represented by local MARA offices in both provinces and districts. The local managers of MARA offices report to the governors and district governors who eventually report to MARA central administration. Municipalities report to Ministry of Interior regarding their activities. The organizational scheme of local MARA offices (Provincial Directorate) is presented in Figure-3.

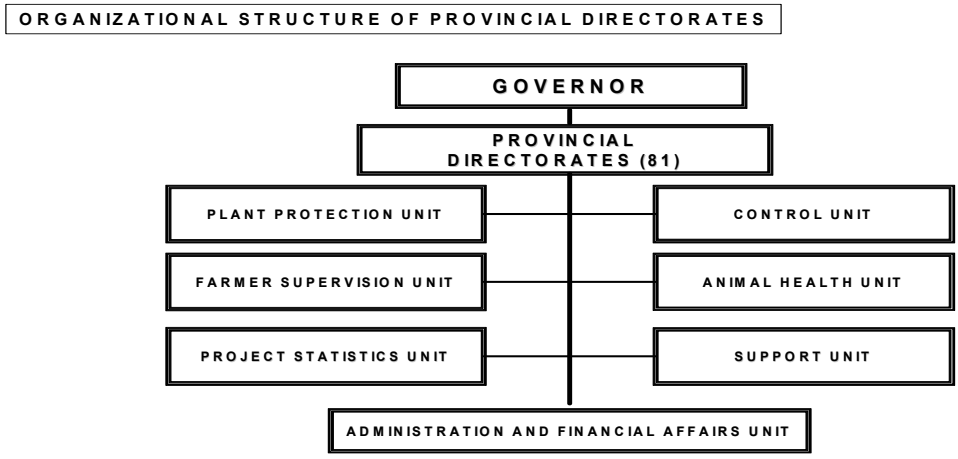

Figure 3 Organizational Structure of Provincial Directorates

GDPC is represented by the local MARA offices (Provincial Directorate). These local offices have sections as such, Animal Health, Food and Feed Control, Seed Certification, Slaughterhouse Services and Control Services. The phytosanitary part is represented by Plant Protection Section. Plant quarantine services are handled by special directorates in provinces called Agricultural Quarantine Sections. In smaller districts these are represented by Plant Protection Sections.

C. Do you have the possibility of delegation by the Competent Authority of certain tasks? (e.g.: Authorised Veterinarians)

Some tasks of MARA as defined in various legislations would be delegated to different parties, such as:

- Private vet practitioners may do the vaccinations for pets and take care of their health.
- Private vet practitioners may participate to mass vaccination tasks initiated by the government for programmed vaccination programs for specific diseases.
- Private food control labs are authorised to analyse the imported and/or exported products
- The companies are authorised to sign the wood packaging materials in contact with agricultural products and food.

D. Laboratories

- **Organisation?**

Three kinds of laboratories namely Veterinary Control and Research Institutes laboratories Provincial Control Laboratories and Phytosanitary laboratories are operated concerning three sectors under MARA. There are also private laboratories operating with the authorization of MARA.

a) Veterinary Control and Research Institutes Laboratories (VCRILs)

There are 8 VCRILs active at regional level and one Foot and Mouth Disease Institute laboratory active at national level under GDPC. Animal Health Service Department of the GDPC is responsible for authorization and control of veterinary laboratories.

b) Provincial Control Laboratories (PCL)

The laboratories responsible for food and feed control are affiliated to MARA-GDPC. Public Health Service Department of GDPC is responsible for the Directorates of Provincial Control Laboratories and for authorisation and monitoring of private food control laboratories.

There are 39 Provincial Control Laboratories and 1 Food Control and Central Research Institute in charge of food and feed control.

There are currently 25 private food control laboratories authorized by MARA.

c) Phytosanitary laboratories

There are two types of laboratories in the field of phytosanitary. These are Plant Protection Research Institutes laboratories (PPRIL) and Plant Quarantine Laboratories (PQL).

4 PPRILs located in Ankara, Izmir, Adana and Diyarbakır provinces work region-wide under General Directorate of Agricultural Research (GDAR). Plant Health Departments of Agricultural Research Institutes also serve as region-wide laboratories in Antalya, Samsun, Erzincan, and Yalova provinces. Moreover, PPRILs take part in quarantine and monitoring programs which are conducted by MARA.

PPRILs in Ankara, Bornova and Adana have already been strengthened by EU assistance in order to implement potato control communiqués adopted in line with corresponding EU legislation and also for other harmful organisms on other crops.

PPRILs in Ankara and Izmir and PQL in Istanbul carry out quality control and residue analysis of plant protection products for authorization. PPRILs in Ankara and Izmir are upgraded with EU financial assistance.

PQLs have just been established in Istanbul, Izmir, Antalya and Mersin, equipped with EU assistance and staffed, so quarantine analysis will be done at these laboratories.

There are 5 Seed Certification Centres and Ankara Seed Registration and Certification Center laboratories work under control of GDPC for certification of seeds and other plant propagating materials.

- **National References laboratories?**

There are reference laboratories in the fields of animal diseases, residue analyses, food analyses and phytosanitary.

Reference laboratories for animal diseases and residue analyses (given in Tables 2 and 3 below) cooperate with EU reference laboratories and participate in Ring Test Programs.

Table 2. Reference laboratories for residue analyses and monitoring

Name of the Reference Laboratory	Reference Topics
Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives and their salts and esters, - Steroids, - Resorcylic acid lactones includinc zeranol, - Beta-agonists, - Carbamates and pyretroids, - Organochlorine compounds including PCBs
Bornova Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Antibacterial substances including sulphonamides
Pendik Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Antelmintics, and - Chloramphenicol
Ankara Provincial Control Laboratory	- Mycotoxin and - Dyes
İzmir Provincial Control Laboratory	- Chemicals, and - Naphthalene

Table 3. Reference Laboratories for animal health

Name of the Reference Laboratory	Reference Topics (Disease)
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Institute (**Şap Enstitüsü)**	- Foot and Mouth Disease
Bornova Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza - Fish Diseases - Bivalve Molluscs
Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Rinderpest - Peste Des Petits Ruminants - Bluetongue - African Horse Sickness - Anthrax - Echinococcosis/ Hydatidosis - Leptospirosis - Rabies - Paratuberculosis - Bovine Genital Champhilobacteriosis - Bovine Tuberculosis - Enzootic Bovine Leukosis - Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis - Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy - Contagious Equine Metritis - Dourine - Equine Infectious Anaemia - Glanders - Equine Viral Arteritis - Varroosis - Classical Swine Fever
Konya Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Newcastle Disease

Pendik Veterinary Control and Research Institute	- Contagious Bovine Pleurapneumonia - Sheep Pox And Goat Pox - Bovine Brucellosis - Theileriosis - Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis - Contagious Agalactia - Contagious Caprine Pleurapneumonia - Marek Disease - Avian Mycoplasmosis

Reference Laboratories in Food Analysis

Ankara and Izmir Provincial Control Laboratories and Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute laboratory are identified as reference laboratories in food analysis.

Apart from these, National Food Reference Laboratory will be established in Ankara with the financial assistance of EU under 2004 and 2005 EU-Turkey Financial Cooperation Programme and envisaged to be operational by 2010.

- **Approved laboratories? Accreditation?**

There are neither accredited laboratory nor authorized private phytosanitary laboratory.

Approved Laboratories

Veterinary Control and Research Institutes and Foot & Mouth Disease Institute are authorized for the diagnosis of animal diseases.

- Etlik, Pendik and Bornova VCRI's are authorized for monitoring of residues.
- Provincial Control Laboratories are authorized for food and feed control.
- Private Food Control laboratories are authorized for only food control.

Accredited Laboratories

Veterinary Laboratories

Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute of MARA is the only veterinary laboratory/institute accredited according to the EN ISO/IEC 17025 "General Conditions for the Sufficiency of Test and Calibration Laboratories" standard. Accreditation topics and accreditation extension plans of Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute which was accredited by Turkish Accreditation Body (TURKAK) in total 21 methods in September 2005, are presented in Appendix 2 and 3, respectively.

Accreditation works of Bornova and Pendik VCRI continue.

Provincial Control Laboratories

İstanbul, İzmir, Ankara, Mersin and Samsun Provincial Control Laboratories and Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute laboratory of MARA are accredited in 2004 and 2005 according to TS ISO EN/IEC 17025. The accreditation status of Provincial Control Laboratories is given at Appendix 4.

Accreditation of Ordu, Giresun, Konya, Antalya, Tekirdağ and Trabzon Provincial Control Laboratories are in progress. Ordu, Antalya and Giresun Provincial Control Laboratories are inspected by TURKAK and waiting for certificate. The others are waiting for auditing. Extension of accreditation scope of Provincial Control Laboratories is given in Appendix 5.

Private Food Control Laboratories

Private Food Control Laboratory of Aydın Exchange of Commerce and Private Food Control Laboratory of Environmental Industrial Analysis Industry and Trade Inc. Company are accredited. The scope of accreditation of those is given in Appendix 6.

Section 2 – Legal regime

A. Description of the national hierarchy of norms –

- **Relations between: Law (Parliament); Decision of the government; of the Minister; of the Administration**

Table 4: Hierarchy of Turkish Legal and Regulatory Instruments

Name in English	Issuing body	Comments
Constitution	TGNA[1]	The supremacy of the Turkish constitution is expressed clearly in its 11th article stating that the provisions of the Constitution are fundamental legal rules binding upon legislative, executive and judicial organs, and administrative authorities and other institutions and individuals. Laws cannot be in conflict with the Constitution. Constitutional Court was created in 1961 to perform the judicial control of the constitutionality of the laws..
International Agreements duly put into effect	TGNA	The ratification of treaties concluded with foreign states and international organisations on behalf of the Republic of Turkey, is subject to adoption by the Turkish Grand National Assembly by a law approving the ratification. After the adoption by the TGNA, the Council of Ministers decides to put the treaty into effect. The treaty is subsequently published in the Official Gazette. International agreements duly put into effect carry the force of law. No appeal to the Constitutional Court can be made with regard to these agreements, on the ground that they are unconstitutional.

[1] Turkish Grand National Assembly is the unicameral Parliament of Turkey.

Name in English	Issuing body	Comments
Law (Act/Code)	TGNA	The most significant function and power of the Turkish Grand National Assembly is the enactment, amendment and repeal of the laws. Individual members of the Parliament and the Council of Ministers can propose bills to the Parliament. The President promulgates laws passed by the Parliament within fifteen days. A law is applied until it is abrogated or changed by a new law. Budget laws, however are applied for one year period of time.
Decree Law (Decree having the force of law)	Council of Ministers	The Turkish Grand National Assembly may empower by an enabling act the Council of Ministers to issue decrees having the force of law on certain topics. In these statutes (enabling act) the scope, principles, and duration of the power to issue statutory decrees are stated. The enabling act does not have to specify which provisions of the existing legislation can be amended or repealed by the decree. However, the fundamental rights, individual rights and duties included in the First and Second Chapter of the Second Part of the Constitution and the political rights and duties listed in the Fourth Chapter, cannot be regulated by decree laws except during periods of martial law and states of emergency. As for primary parliamentary legislation, decree laws have to be promulgated by the President, and they are enforceable after their publication in the Official Gazette. Decree laws are submitted to the TGNA on the day of their publication in the Official Gazette.
Regulation	Council of Ministers	Regulations are high administrative acts of the Executive. They are issued by the Council of Ministers if a clear provision exists in a law stipulating that the details of an area shall be regulated by a regulation. They can not contain any provision which is in conflict with the laws in effect. Regulations are dependent on and subordinate to laws. The regulation must be examined by the Council Of State prior to their discussion in the Council Of Ministers. The opinion of the Council Of State on the draft regulations however is consultative. To be valid and applicable the regulations must be signed by the President of the Republic and promulgated in the Official Gazette.
Implementing Regulation	Prime Ministry, Ministries and Public Corporate Bodies	In the hierarchy of administrative acts implementing regulations are at the lower level compared to the regulations. They can be issued by the Prime Ministry, by the ministries, and by public corporate bodies for purposes of regulating the details of the laws and regulations and their application. The implementing regulations issued by Council of Ministers are more general in nature and binding compared to other implementing regulations They are required to be in conformity with the provisions of existing laws and regulations. As a difference from regulations, the issuance of an implementing regulation is not dependent upon a clear reference in a law or

Name in English	Issuing body	Comments
		regulation. Implementing regulations regarding with the following areas are published in the Official Gazette: - those related to the areas of coordination, powers and functions of the Prime Ministry, ministries, and public corporate bodies; - those related to the general principles about public personnel; and - those which may interest the general public.
Decision of the Council of Ministers (Decree)	Council of Ministers	Decision of Council of Ministers is another example of the administrative acts of the Executive. It is commonly used for the purpose of determining the implementation of laws. Via Decisions of Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers may amend the percentages of exemption, exceptions and reductions in taxes, fees, duties and other financial impositions, within the minimum and maximum limits prescribed by law and in order to regulate foreign trade may impose or lift additional financial impositions on imports, exports and other foreign transactions in addition to tax and similar impositions in case the Council of Ministers is empowered by law. Decrees are also used for appointing high level bureaucrats or regulate particular relations and specific cases. The Decisions accepted by the Council of Ministers are signed by all ministers and submitted to the President of Republic for his/her signature.
Other Regulatory Acts[2] of the Administration: - Decision - Communiqué - Circular	Prime Ministry, Ministries,Public Corporate Bodies and other public agencies	All ministries and public agencies can issue other administrative acts such as decisions, communiqués and circulars in order to govern the day-to-day regulation and organisation of work within their portfolio and to ensure implementation of the laws and regulations. Decisions, communiqués and circulars are also required to be in conformity with the existing laws, regulations and implementing regulations. On the other hand the legality of the regulations, implementing regulations and other administrative rules may be challenged before administrative courts. In the hierarchy of administrative acts, decisions, communiqués and circulars are at the lowest level compared to the regulations, implementing regulations and decisions of Council of Ministers.

- **Criteria for the repartition of competences?**

  Public competences in Turkey should always be based on either a law or a regulatory instrument entitled by laws and regulations. Therefore, with regards to the "repartition" of competences, it does not suffice to have a protocol or an inter-ministerial agreement (e.g. in the field of food safety, veterinary or phytosanitary) as it

[2] Although in the constitutional system of Turkey the legislature makes the laws and cannot delegate this function, this does not deny a rule making power to the executive and the subordinate administrative authorities. Regulations, implementing regulations,decisions of Council of Ministers and other administrative acts are rule making instruments of the Executive.

is compulsory to perform it through a written rule (e.g. in the form of a Decision of Council of Ministers, Implementing Regulation, Communiqué, Circular, etc.).

When reparting competences a detailed analysis is conducted in order to determine the authority which would best perform a certain task and opinions of not only the public institutions but also of the civil society are taken into account during this evaluation.

- **Possibility of delegation of competences?**

  MARA has the discretion to delegate its competence to local authorities in order to achieve more efficiency and effectiveness while conducting certain services. In case of such a decision, competences deemed appropriate can be delegated to other bodies, provided that necessary written administrative arrangements are made accordingly.

B. Adoption of legislation in compliance with EU legislation

- **State of play as regards preparation of Framework Law (s)**

  Technical studies for the framework laws continue.

- **Strategy for the preparation of secondary legislation-Time Table: General time table or a different one for each sector?**

  Technical studies for preparation of secondary legislation has been partially completed.

- **Analysis of national legislation in comparison with EU legislation?**

  Legislation regarding food safety is mostly aligned in line with the Association Council Decision no.2/97. For other sectors, comparative analysis continues.

- **Is it allowed by your rules to refer to EU legislation (references, EU notions: Member-State, Third –Countries, Commission, etc.)?**

  Regarding references to relevant EU legislation, while the necessary references are provided within the justification of the laws, it is not allowed to refer in the articles. For the regulatory acts of administration, such as implementing regulations, communiqués and circulars, however, relevant EU legislation may be referred to within the text of articles as an additional information.

  On the other hand, in cases where a specific EU legislation is referred to in any article of another EU legislation to be taken into account for the preparation of Turkish legislation, an analysis is made whether there is a Turkish legislation in force corresponding to the former EU legislation. In such case the reference is made to the Turkish legislation in force. If not, the reference is assessed in detail and decision is taken on drafting of new legislation or incorporation of relevant articles to the Turkish legislation.

C. Would you be willing/able (?) to provide Tables of Correspondence?

As concluded in Agriculture and Fisheries Sub-committee meeting held on 23-24 June 2005, application has already been lodged for having a TAIEX workshop on how to prepare tables of correspondence. Timing is still being discussed with TAIEX Office. After this workshop, preparation and provision of TOCs would be possible.

Section 2-Regulation n 178/2002

Setting up of the RASFF (rapid alert system for food and feed)? State of Play

Establishment of RASFF has already been envisaged in the project under 2004 EU-Turkey Financial Cooperation Programme. The system is expected to be operational by 2009.

Title 2. Veterinary

Chapter 1- Control system in the internal market

I. Live animals, semen, ova and embryos

- **How are the controls at the places of origin organised (registration, market, etc)? How is the national administrative Capacity?**

Legislation involved;

- Law no. 3285 on Animal Health Control
- Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control
- Implementing Regulation on the Registration and Monitoring of Bovines.
- Implementing Regulation on the Animal Establishments Management, work, inspection system and principles.
- Implementing Regulation on the Poultry management of Hatcheries and breeders.
- Implementing Regulation on the Establishment, Operation and Principles of Embryo and Sperm Production Centers
- Implementing Regulation on the Animal Market Registration and Checking System and Principles

Control of Establishments

Bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, equidae and poultry holdings and establishments, red meat and poultry slaughterhouses, animal markets are licensed by MARA in terms of sanitary, technical and hygienic conditions.

Poultry breeders and hatcheries's bacteriological and serological surveillances (sanitary, hygiene, Salmonella and Mycoplasma) are done at least 2 times a year and get certificated.

Dispatches

A certificate of origin (CO) issued by the headman is required for dispatches of bovines, ovines, caprines, porcines, equidae and poultry from villages within the same district. In case of dispatches between districts and provinces CO is issued by the municipalities. Additionally a passport is required for dispatches of bovine animals, a passport/pedigree in case of racing or sporting horses, animal identification documents for other equidae, issued by MARA.

Before the dispatch, vaccination against foot and mouth disease for large and small ruminants, mallein test for glanders in horses are compulsory. In addition to these documents, for dispatch, a veterinary health report is issued after the official inspections and checks.

In case of dispatches of cats and dogs, vaccination card for rabies is checked and a veterinary health report is issued.

During dispatches of bee keeping-beehives and fisheries, health report is issued.

Before dispatch, vehicles that carry live animals are disinfected and a disinfection document is issued.

Health reports and disinfection documents are issued by MARA.

Route and Destination Controls

During transportation, live animals should be accompanied by a health report and disinfection document. Failure in this requirement leads to sanctions (e.g.imposition of fines).

Route and destination control of transport vehicles are carried out by security units (police, gendarme) as well as MARA.

Quarantine

If any infectious and contagious disease is detected, Animal Health Control Commissions in villages/districts and provinces take decisions on entry-exit and the transit of the animal and animal products. Zoning, quarantine and disinfection measures are taken.

Market Controls

Some local animal markets are controlled by local authorities (municipalities) while others by Commodity Exchange Markets. Markets are authorized and inspected by MARA. Moreover, MARA carries out controls at entry and exit of the market.

Holding of a CO or health report is obligatory. Animals not accompanied with required documents are not allowed to get into the market. For animals which are sold, new health reports are issued for the destination.

Slaughterhouse Controls

Holding of a passport and a CO/ health report for bovine, CO/ health report for other animals is obligatory for animals brought to the slaughterhouses. Records are kept in slaughterhouses and MARA is also notified. Failure in these requirements leads to sanctions (imposition of fines).

Sperm Production and Bull Breeding Centers

Operation permits of sperm production and bull breeding centers are issued by MARA and are inspected once a year.

These centers and authorised private practitioners keep records of their activities and submit to MARA.

Bull Herds should be free of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis, and test results of bulls for Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, EBL, BVD, IBR, Camplylobacter and Trichomonas should be negative.

Bulls used for sperm production and breeding are subject to routine tests for BVD, Brucellosis (twice a year), Tuberculosis, EBL, Camplylobacter, Trichomonas, Leptospirosis (once in a year), IBR (four times a year).

Animals with positive test results are excluded from herd.

II. Animal Products

- **Organisation of the controls at the origin. How is the assessment of the national administrative capacity made?**

  Red meat and poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants, processing plants and cold stores have to be registered and authorized by MARA and inspected at least twice a year. Documents of the slaughtered animals (e.g. health reports, CO) are kept in slaughterhouses. Meats are marked according to MARA rules. During the dispatch of the meat, vehicle is disinfected and a veterinary health report is issued.

  Vehicles used for transportation of other animal products (such as hide and skin, wool, egg, beehive etc) are disinfected, a health report is issued and dispatch is allowed.

  Production permit given by MARA is required for marketing of the processed animal products including fishery products. There is no additional document required for placing of these products on the market.

  All movement into and off a quarantine area where there is a suspicion or outbreak of disease is prohibited.

III & IV. Certification, mutual asistance

- **Are there any specific legal problems?**

  The documents required in the internal market are listed below as also described in above sections:

  - Veterinary Health Report for live animals (cattle, sheep, goat, equine, cat, dog, pig) and animal products (egg, meat, hide and skin, wool, honey, fishery products etc.),
  - Passport for bovine animals,
  - Passport/ pedigree documents for racing or sporting horses and animal identification for other equidae,
  - Disinfection documents for transport vehicles carrying live animals and animal products.
  - Herd certificates for hatcheries and poultry breeding farms.

  The certificates issued by other countries are recognised as it is mutually agreed.

V. Computer Systems- TRACES=new ANIMO

- **(For memory - EU Project)**
- **What is the state of play in Turkey – Organisation -?**
- **Dou you have a "Veterinary Information system"?**

  A computerized database was established in 2002 by MARA for cattle identification. All provinces, districts and institutes are connected to each other. Cattle transportation can be followed through the system. This database also includes information on bee,

commercial poultry and horse holdings, as well as red meat and poultry slaughterhouses.

A new veterinary information system is being established under a EU project under EU-Turkey 2002 Financial Cooperation Programme. In this system a comprehensive database and an interface will be attained.

When effective functioning of the veterinary information system accomplished, voluntary participation to the TRACES would be possible.

VI. Funding of checks

- **See – Title 3 - VII**

MARA

- Fee is not taken to cover the costs occasioned by inspections of slaughterhouses, cutting plants, fish auction centres, wholesale market, milk establishments and storage facilities; controls on products; licensing and import and export controls

- Fee is not taken for controls on monitoring residues in live animals and animal products according to Implementing Regulation on Residue Monitoring (parallel to 96/23/EC) unless anlaysis results are positive or investigation justifies the suspicion. Otherwise the costs of the investigations and controls are met by the owner of the animals.

- Fee is taken to cover the costs of;
  - Laboratory analysis for import and export controls.
  - Laboratory Replicate analysis (except analysis of veterinary medicinal products) in case of demand
  - Disinfection of the trucks carrying live animals and animal products and those at the custom borders

Municipalities

- Fee is taken by Municipalities to cover the costs of examinations and slaughtering of animals at their premises according to Law no.2464 on Municipalities Incomes;
  - 0.61-1.84 € for Ovine Animals
  - 2.45- 3.68 € for Bovine Animals

VII. Safeguard Measures

- **Dou you have the legal capacity to apply a similar regime as the one from the EU?**

According to the law of 3285 on Animal Health Control, there are instructions for combating the compulsory notifiable diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza .

When a disease is detected, quarantine measures are taken.

All movement of live animals and animal products into and off a quarantine area where there is a suspicion or outbreak of disease is prohibited.

Police and gendarme are responsible for route and destination checks.

After eliminating the disease, the area is disinfected, risky products and wastes are destroyed and quarantine measures are removed.

Law no. 5179 and law no. 4703 also provides legal basis for withdrawal of the animal products from the market.

Chapter 2- Control Systems for Import

I. Live Animals

- **What is the present regime?**

The countries from which imports are allowed are determined on the basis of disease notification bulletins of OIE or disease notifications of Turkish Representations in other countries. Before the arrival of animals to the border inspection posts, in the scope of the communiqués mentioned below and SPS measures, the SPS documents should be taken from MARA. When the SPS document is prepared, list of compulsory notifiable diseases mentioned in Article 4 of Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control is also taken into consideration.

Live animals are subject to following checks at the borders:

- Document Checks: Controlling veterinary health certificate/certificates accompanied with animal and/or animals and other documents
- Identity Checks: Comparing veterinary health certificate accompanied with animal and/or animals and other documents to the marks on animals,
- Physical Checks: controlling animal and/or animals, sampling if necessary, laboratory testing and quarantine

<u>Legal basis for SPS documents</u>

Communiqué No. 2000/32 on Documents Required for the Issuance of Control Documents for the Importation of Livestock other than Breeding-stock and Animal By-products

Communiqué No. 96/4 on Conditions Required for the Issuance of Control Documents for the Importation of Cattle, Sheep and Goats for Slaughtering and Fattening

Communiqué No. 2000/3 on Conditions Required for Issuance of Control Documents for the Importation of Live Poultry for Slaughtering, Poultry Meat, their Offal and Eggs

Implementing Regulation on Fisheries

Circular on Importation of Live, Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Fisheries Products (SÜH/19)

- **What is the strategy for the future? If possible provide time-table.**

  Alignment to the EU regime regarding determination of countries from which imports are allowed.

- **How do you control illegal movements at the land borders?**

  In accordance with Article 1 of Law on the Organization and the Duties of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry is responsible for the prohibition and pursuing of smuggling.

  Genderma and police organizations of the Ministry of Interior is in charge with the prohibition, pursuing and investigation of smuggling and taking the criminals to the courts in accordance with Law no.2803 and 2559.

  Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control also defines sanctions to be imposed in case of smuggling.

  Prevention of illegal movements requires close cooperation of relevant institutions. Measures include:

  – Increasing inspections at the borders,
  – Preventing movement of unregistered animals and animals without documents required,
  – Prohibiting the vehicles used for smuggled animals
  – Increasing level of fines

  In this scope;

  – Gendarme, Police and Municipal Police units prevent movement of unregistered animals and the animals not accompanied with necessary documents through increasing controls
  – General Staff and customs offices increase controls.

  This issue is given high priority and monitored by Prime Ministry, Presidency of Economic and Coordination Board in coordination with MARA, General Staff, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and Undersecretariat of Customs.

II. Animal Products

- **How is the present regime organized? Situation of the free zones, free warehouses, customs warehouses, ship-chandlers?**

The countries from which imports are allowed are determined on the basis of disease notification bulletins of OIE or disease notifications of Turkish Representations in other countries. Before the arrival of animals to the border inspection posts, in the scope of the communiqués mentioned below and SPS measures, the SPS documents should be taken from MARA. When the SPS document is prepared, list of compulsory notifiable diseases mentioned in Article 4 of Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control and OIE code are also taken into consideration.

Animal products are subject to following checks at the borders:

- Document Checks: Controlling veterinary health certificate/certificates accompanied with animal products and other documents
- Identity Checks: Comparing veterinary certificates and other documents accompanied with animal products with the label,
- Physical Checks: controlling animal products, including organoleptic controls up to the laboratory analysis.

Veterinary inspection of the products stored in free warehouses, free zones and customs warehouses and used in ship-chandlers is not compulsory if they are not placed into internal market.

Legal basis for SPS documents

Communiqué No. 2000/32 on Documents Required for the Issuance of Control Documents for the Importation of Livestock other than Breeding-stock and Animal By-products

Communiqué No. 2000/3 on Conditions Required for Issuance of Control Documents for the Importation of Live Poultry for Slaughtering, Poultry Meat, their Offal and Eggs

Communiqué No. 96/5 on Conditions Required for the Issuance of Control documents for the Importation of Cattle, Sheep and Goat Meat

Communiqué No. 99/9 amending Communiqué No. 2000/47 on Conditions Required for the Issuance of Control documents for the Importation of Cattle, Sheep and Goats fat and suet

Circular on the importation of Live, Fresh, chilled and frozen fisheries products (SÜH/19)

Implementing Regulation on the Turkish Food Codex

Communiqué no.1997/23172 on Turkish Food Codex

Implementing Regulation on The Market Surveilliance, Control and Inspection of Food and Articles And Materials in Contact With Food and The Responsibilities for Food Businesses

Communiqué on Designation and Declaration of the Customs Gates for the Export and Import of the Foodstuffs and Food Contact MaterialsCommuniqué (No. 31) on the Approval of the Control Documents and Control Practices during the Importation of Food Materials and Packaging Materials in contact with the Food"

Circular on Determination of the Procedure and the Essence about the Approval of the Control Documents in the Importation of the Food Materials and Packaging Materials in contact with the food and the Control Practices at the stage of the Importation.

- **What are the transit rules?**

  Transit products have to be accompanied with veterinary health certificates.

  As mentioned above import of live animals and animal products are prohibited from some countries because of animal diseases. Therefore if the country of origin is one of these countries, transit of live animals and animal products may be permitted only if destination country guarantees not to refuse or send back the animal or product and so provides necessary assurances.

  The border entry post gives information to the border exit post via information exchange system (fax, telephone) about the transit passage.

  In transit passages (including free zones, free warehouses, customs warehouses) document and identity controls are made by official veterinarians.

- **What is the strategy for the future? If possible, provide timetable?**

  Import controls which are still being made at 36 customs gates will be made at the border inspection posts following their establishment, in this way a more organized system will be established.

  In line with EU practices, the list of countries and establishments from which imports are allowed will be determined and conditions for importation with health certificate models will be developed.

  Animal products which will enter into free zones, free warehouses and customs warehouses will be subject to veterinary check at the border

III. Border Inspection Posts

(Reminder: EU Project)

- **Strategy for the future?**

  Istanbul Airport has already been established for live animals and animal products (intended and not intended for human consumption), Ports of İstanbul (Ambarlı), Mersin and İzmir will be established for animal products (intended and not intended for human consumption), Cilvegözü (Hatay), Habur, Gürbulak, Sarp Land Border Inspection Posts will be established only for animal products not intended for human consumption.

  In the future, new border inspection posts (BIP) will be determined according to the development of the trade.

- **Specific case of the land borders.**

  The custom gates in Cilvegözü, Habur and Sarp are being reconstructed and veterinary BIPs will be established within these custom areas. Gürbulak has been reconstructed recently and BIP will be constructed in the customs area.

- **If possible, provide time-table?**

  BIPs have been and will be constructed in the scope of EU Projects.

  Following timetable was agreed in Working Group on BIPs and reflected in the Projects:

  Completion of construction of BIPs - December 2006 (excluding Ambarlı)

  Supply of equipment- July 2007

  Operation- January 2008

IV. Computer System TRACES: new shift

- **Preparation – State of Play – "Veterinary"**
- **Do you have an information system**?

  A computerized database was established in 2002 by MARA for cattle identification. All provinces, districts and institutes are connected to each other. Cattle transportation can be followed through the system. This database also includes information on bee, commercial poultry and horse holdings, as well as red meat and poultry slaughterhouses.

  A new veterinary information system is being established under a EU project under EU-Turkey 2002 Financial Cooperation Programme. In this system a comprehensive database and an interface will be attained.

  In the importation of the food (including food of animal origin), the materials and ingredients in contact with the food, there is a computer automation system including all kind of information on importation and transactions used by 25 provincial directorates and MARA central unit.

V. Safeguard measures

- **Do you have the legal capacity to apply a similar regime as the one from the EU?**

  Law on Animal Health Control and General Food Law constitute a basis for safeguard measures. These laws enable to formation of a commission to take specific decisions in particular situations (Monitoring and assesment commission, Animal Health Advisory Board)

VI. Funding of checks

- **(See also. –Header 3- Chapter 6)**
  - Fee is not taken to cover the costs occasioned by inspections of slaughterhouses, cutting plants, fish auction centres, wholesale market, milk establishments and storage facilities; controls on products; licensing and import and export controls

- Fee is taken to cover the costs of;
    - Laboratory analysis for import and export controls.
    - Laboratory Replicate analysis (except analysis of veterinary medicinal products) in case of demand
    - Disinfection of the trucks carrying live animals and animal products and those at the custom borders

Chapter 3- Identification and registration of animals and registration of their movements

I. Bovine animals

(For memory:EU – project)

- **State of play- identification**

  Identification and registration of bovine animals started in 2001 after adoption of Implementing Regulation on Identification, Registration and Monitoring of Bovine Animals. The Implementing Regulation was revised in order to achieve compliance with the EC Regulation No. 1760/2000, and entered into force in 2002.

  Animals are identified with ear tags. All ear tags carry 14 digits; the first 2 digits indicate the country code, the following 2 digits indicate the provincial code, the remaining 10 digits indicate the individual identification number of the animal.

  Ear tags are applied by MARA staff. Data on identification and registration are entered into database by all provincial and district directorates MARA as well as Cattle Breeders' Associations and private veterinarians.

  Calves between the age of 0-6 months are identified and registered.

  A premium is paid to the owners in order to facilitate application of ear tags to calves.

- **State of play- registration of their movements**
    - Animals without registration and ear tag are not permitted to leave the holding,
    - Owners of the animals are required to lodge an application to the local MARA unit for the transportation of animals,
    - Animals to be transported are subjected to health control,
    - Transport vehicles are cleaned and disinfected,
    - A veterinary health report is issued for healthy animals and records are kept by the Directorates of provinces,
    - Movements between holdings are also registered and information in the database is updated.

- **State of play- setting up of the database**

National computerized database was established in 2002 within MARA. The information maintained in the database is as follows:

I. Holdings

- Information on cattle holdings (holding number, name of the owner, address, etc...)
- Information on slaughterhouses
- Information on animal markets

II. Information on the animals

- Identification number of the animal
- Age, breed, etc.
- Transportation of the animals

- **Strategies and plans for the future:**

A new veterinary information system is being established under a EU project under EU-Turkey 2002 Financial Cooperation Programme in order to facilitate implementation of identification and registration of animals.

This system will additionally provide more detailed information on restrictions to animal movements by reason of diseases, driver licenses and companies producing ear tags.

II. Porcine animals

- **State of play- identification**

Since the number of pigs are limited, there is no database for identification and registration of pigs. However, pigs and pig holdings are registered manually and data is kept in provincial directorates.

- **State of play- registration of their movements**

A veterinary health report is issued for transportation of pigs after the health control. Data on movements are kept in provinces.

- **State of play- setting up of the database for pigs**

Currently only information on pig holdings is available (Name of the holding, address, etc…).

III. Sheep and goats

- **State of play : Identification**

  Regarding to the identification of ovine and caprine animals there is no legislation in Turkey. Technical studies in that respect continues.

  Some holdings and sheep and goat breeders have their own identification system.

- **State of play: Registration of their movements**

  MARA local units check health conditions of the animals to be transported upon application of the seller/buyer or their representatives.

A veterinary health report is issued for sheep and goats and animals are painted with a sign on their body before transport.

The records of the transported animals are kept in the provincial directories.

- **State of play : setting up the sheep and goats database**

A database for the identification and registration of sheep and goats is not available but studies on this issue is on the agenda.

- **What is the strategy for the future ? If possiblle, provide time-table?**

After completing the studies on legislation and establishing the database, pilot implementation in selected regions will start.

IV. Equidae

- **Identification of equine animals;**

  A registration system and pedigree certificates are available for pure breed horses (English and Arabian) and racing horses.

  For the other equine animals, animal identification certificate is available.

- **Registration of the movement of equine animals;**

  Before transportation of animals veterinary checks and controls are conducted and the vehicles are disinfected.

  For the transportation of racing horses, the pedigree certificate and passport have to accompany animals.

  For the other equine animals, the animal identification certificate and veterinary health report have to accompany the animals.

  The data on the animals that are transported with certificate is kept in the provincial directories.

The health certificate, certificate of origin and identification document have to accompany animals for the transit. The authorities in the point of entry and departure inform each other and keep records.

- **Database related to equine animals and current situation;**

  There is a computerized database in MARA for the registration of pure breed horses (Arabian, English).

  Micro-chips application has already been planned for the pure breed Arabian and English horses that will born in Turkey from 2006 and onwards.

  The database is not available for the other equine animals. However records are kept in the provincial directories.

- **Strategy and plans related to the future ;**

  Within the scope of the project of "Infectious Equine Anemia" to be implemented in horses in south-eastern and eastern Anatolia, micro-chips application and the computerized traceability is foreseen.

Chapter 4 – Control measures for animal diseases

I. Foot and Mouth Disease

(For memory – EU project)

- **Evolution of the situation in Turkey**

  Current Situation

  Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is endemic in the Anatolian Region of Turkey.

  There had been no FMD case reported in Thrace Region since 2001, but occurred in 2006.

  The FMD virus type Asia-1 has not been detected since April 2002. At present, types O1 and A exist.

  The FMD virus type A that had been identified as A Iraq (A22 Mahmatli) until 1999 has undergone a change and prevailed as A Iran 96 type between 1999-2005. Due to recent change, a new FMD virus similar to A Iraq (A22 Mahmatli) has been detected.

  The Directorate of Ankara Foot and Mouth Disease Institute provides diagnostic services at national level, and produces FMD vaccines.

  Combatting Disease

  Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control and the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control constitute the legislative basis to combat the disease.

  A contingency plan for FMD exists.

  Notification of disease is compulsory.

Implementation of control measures include establishment of cordon (zone) and quarantine, the prohibition of the movements of live animals and animal products, active monitoring, surveillance, cleaning and disinfenction and compensated slaughtering in certain regions.

The vaccination of bovine animals is carried out twice through nationwide campaigns, with a trivalent (O1Manisa+A22 Mahmatli+Asia 1) FMD vaccine. In Thrace Region, also ovine and caprine animals are vaccinated with a trivalent FMD vaccine during spring campaigns.

Compensated slaughtering is implemented in outbreaks in Thrace.

- **What is the future strategy after 2010? If possible, provide time table?**
  - The gradual eradication of the disease
  - The mass vaccination of bovine, ovine and caprine animals throughout the country, for a period of 3 years (2007-2010),
  - Disease survey, compensation payments, outbreak control, and strategic vaccination for a period of 5 years (2010-2015),
  - Cessation of mass vaccination and implementation of a monitoring policy, starting from 2016.

II. Classical swine fever

- **Specific problems?**

The pig population is quite low and the disease has not been reported.

The notification of disease is not compulsory.

A national reference laboratory exists for the disease.

III. African horse sickness

- **Specific problems?**

The disease has not been reported since 1961.

A national reference laboratory exists for the disease.

The notification of disease is compulsory.

In case of disease outbreaks, the animals are killed with compensation, and are disposed of.

Clinical survey is carried out in border provinces of Eastern and South Eastern Anatolia.

Taking into consideration the reservoir role of donkeys in the spread of the disease, samples of blood sera were collected from 4 172 donkeys between 2002 and2003, and results of laboratory examination were found to be negative.

IV. Avian Influenza

(For memory – EU project)

- **Evolution of the situation in Turkey**

  The first outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) was detected on October 5, 2005 in the Manyas district of Balıkesir province. The disease was contained on site and the spread of the disease was prevented.

  However, subsequently, another outbreak occurred in Eastern Anatolia in December 2005, and the infectious agent was confirmed to be of the H5N1 type.

  The disease spread to certain provinces in other regions in the following days.

  In addition to H5N1, a case of H7N1 (LPAI) was detected in backyard poultry in 1 outbreak.

  Despite the detection of the disease to be highly pathogenic according to laboratory examination, in some cases the disease has been observed to be low pathogenic.

  A contingency plan exists for the disease.

  A National Disease Control Centre and Local Disease Control Centres have been established.

  The movements of all poultry species have been restricted nationwide.

  The frequency of road controls has been increased, and vehicles either entering or leaving the infected region are subject to controls for live animals and animal products. Furthermore, biosecurity measures are strengtehened, and both vehicles and the infected region and its surrounding are cleaned and disinfected.

  Routes are determined for the entry and departure of vehicles.

  All susceptible birds and animal products within the holding, village or control area accepted to be the outbreak area, are disposed of.

  Information and training campaigns are being implemented.

  Clinical and serological surveillance is being carried out in the disease surveillance zone.

  The hunting of all kinds of birds has been prohibited nationwide.

  Developments regarding the disease are notified to international organisations and neighbouring countries by using the notification forms of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the European Commission.

  There has been no poultry vaccination.

  Compensation is paid for culled poultry and disposed animal products. A total of more than 2.5 million birds have been culled since first occurrence of disease.

  More than 13.5 million hens that are no longer of economic use, but used for backyard rearing in villages, have been culled with compensation, without being placed on the market.

  Clinical surveys are being carried out in the chicken and turkey population of villages. Similarly, a clinical survey is also being conducted in commercial poultry holdings within a planned programme.

Under the framework of EU financial assistance, a 10.4 million € budget project for MARA and Ministry of Health has been prepared and has started to be implemented.

A concurrent project for the same ministries with a budget of 41.5 million € financed by the World Bank will also start at the beginning of the second half of the year 2006.

- **Application of similar rules as the one from the EU?**

  Basic rules related to the disease are in line with EU legislation.

  Similar to EU legislation, following the confirmation of the disease, the outbreak region is divided into three zones, namely, the outbreak area, the protection zone, and the surveillance zone.

  Notification of low pathogenic AI and highly pathogenic AI are compulsory.

  Contaminated feed and litter is disposed of, whereas, EU legislation enables heat treatment in addition to disposal.

  21 days after the last culling, the cordon and quarantine set up in the outbreak area, protection zone, and surveillance zone are lifted. On the other hand, in EU legislation, the period in which the cordon is lifted after the last death or culling in the infected holding is 21 days in the protection zone, and 30 days in the surveillance zone.

V. Newcastle disease

- **Specific problems?**

  The notification of disease is compulsory.

  A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.

  Typification of the virus (ICPI) is performed in the laboratory of MARA.

  Pursuant to legislation in force, establishment of cordon and quarantine, prohibition of animal movements, culling and disposal measures are implemented .

  However compensation is not paid for culled animals as the disease is not included in the list of compensated diseases.

  The infected region is divided into three zones, namely the outbreak area, the protection zone, and the surveillance zone.

  Flocks pertaining to commercial poultry holdings are mostly vaccinated with Newcastle vaccine. For this reason, in case of the detection of the virus, distinction between viruses originating from vaccination and infection can not be made.

VI. Fish diseases

- **Specific problems?**

  Current Situation

  The notification of the diseases listed below is compulsory:

  1. Infectious heamatopoietic necrosis of fish (IHN)

2. Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC)
3. Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (VHS)
4. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN)
5. Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD)
6. Crayfish Plague

A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.

Related to viral fish diseases, Turkey has participated in the Proficiency Test organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (Aarhus, Denmark) in 2004 and 2005. The highest score being 10, Turkey received a score of 9 in 2004, and 10 in 2005.

All farms located within the suspected area under the cordon are determined, and samples are taken and sent to the laboratory.

Furthermore, with respect to species that are susceptible to disease, the places from which farms trade fish, eggs, larvae, and gametes, are registered.

In case of disease outbreaks, infected holdings and places that had distributed fish, eggs or gametes within the last 3 years are traced, and retrospective monitoring studies are performed.

Specific Problems

Since monitoring studies was initiated a short time ago, notification procedures of regions that are free from disease do not fully meet international requirements.

Certain disease agents that have been defined as host specific in OIE and EU Directives have been identified in various species. Measures to be taken in such cases have not been defined either by national or by international legislation.

VII. Mollusc diseases

- **Specific Problems?**

Current Situation

The notification of Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis is compulsory.

A reference laboratory exists for the disease.

Monitoring and surveillance programmes are being implemented for the disease.

Monitoring and surveillance programmes are carried out twice a year, in spring and autumn, in flat oysters for bonamiosis, and once a year, after the summer period for marteiliosis. According to the results of monitoring programmes, positive cases have not been found.

In addition to these diseases notification of which is compulsory, monitoring programmes are also implemented in summer in production areas for Perkinsosis disease, in grooved shell clams (Ruditapes decussates). The disease has been detected in the region of Çanakkale.

Specific Problems

Since monitoring studies was initiated a short time ago, notification procedures of regions that are free from disease do not fully meet international requirements.

VIII. Bluetongue disease

- **Evolution of the situation in Turkey**

  Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control and the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control constitute the legislative basis of combat with the disease.

  The notification of disease is compulsory.

  The disease has not been reported in Turkey since 2000.

  Implementation of control measures include establishment of cordon (zone) and quarantine, the prohibition of the movements of live animals and animal products and surveillance.

  A vaccine produced against type 4 in the Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute is used for a limited population in infected areas.

  The distribution of Culicoides species in Thrace Region was determined in a survey carried out in the provinces of Thrace in 2004.

  In order to extend this survey to the other regions, fly traps have been set so as to identify the Culicoides species in the Marmara and Aegean Regions, in 2006.

- **Application of similar rules as the one from the EU?**

  Drafts of Implementing Regulations have been prepared under the AB TR02/IB/AG-01 numbered Twinning Project.

IX. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy's

- **Situation and future strategy?**

  The notification of BSE, Scrapie and FSE is compulsory.

  Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) has not been detected in Turkey. Measures to be taken in case of outbreaks are indicated in Article 124 of the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control. The histopathological diagnosis of the disease is performed in 8 regional institutes. The immune histochemistry method is used as a confirmation method and as from 2001, the rapid tests and BIORAD ELISA are performed by the Central Veterinary Control Institute which is at the same time the reference institute for the disease.

  Scrapie has not been detected in Turkey. Measures to be taken in case of outbreaks are indicated in Article 123 of the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control.The diagnosis of the disease is performed by 8 regional laboratories.

  Feline Spongiform Encephalopathy (FSE) has not been detected in Turkey. Measures to be taken in case of outbreaks are indicated in Article 128 of the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health and Control. The diagnosis of the disease is performed by 8 regional laboratories.

  <u>Strategy</u>

- Change of the test regime in accordance with the OIE Code.
- Identification of specified risk materials and the establishment of the infrastructure required for the elimination of these materials.

- **Do you have a feed ban planned for this case?**

  Feed bans implemented are as follows:

  As from 1996, the inclusion of all kinds of products obtained from ruminants by means of drying and milling (meat and bone meal, bone meal, etc.) in the feedstuffs of ruminants is banned.

  As from 25.12.1997, the inclusion of all kinds of products obtained from ruminants by means of drying and milling in mixed feed rations of birds and other poultry species, laboratory animals, aquatic animals, fur animals, and pet animals is unrestricted.

  Imports of products (meat meal, meat and bone meal, bone meal, blood meal, etc.), originating from ruminants pertaining to countries in which BSE has been reported to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and all kinds of feed that include these products is prohibited.

  Pursuant to a circular issued by MARA in 2001, cooking procedures in rendering facilities (facilities that produce meat and bone meal) must be carried out at 135°C, under 3 atmosphere pressure and for at least 20 minutes; only parts of meat that is recognised by veterinarian as to fit for human consumption but not consumed have to be used as raw material, the cadavres of fallen stock have not to be used as raw material.

  The feed bans implemented for ruminants due to BSE were expanded through Communiqué No. 2005/24 by MARA, and as from 2005, the use of all animal proteins (chicken meal, fish meal, blood meal, organic DCP and TCP of animal origin, etc.), excluding milk and milk products, eggs and egg products and gelatine of non-ruminant origin in the feed of ruminants including bovine, ovine and caprine animals has been prohibited.

- **Regime of tests? Surveillance programme?**

  Test Regime for BSE

  Materials collected from the animals listed below are tested for BSE:

  - All cattle of and over 24 months of age showing behavioural and neurological signs of disease, and all cattle that die or are slaughtered upon showing these symptoms
  - All cattle of and over 24 months of age that die suddenly without showing any symptom of traumatic or infectious disease
  - Samples collected from all imported animals and their progeny of and over 30 months of age that are slaughtered for human consumption

- Samples collected from all animals of and over 30 months of age fed with meat and bone meal before the feed ban and that are slaughtered for human consumption
- Samples collected from all cattle of and over 24 months of age that are subjected to special emergency slaughtering
- All cattle of and over 24 months of age that are suspected of BSE in examinations carried out by the official veterinarian in the slaughterhouse

Test Regime for Scrapie

The test regime for scrapie has been implemented since 2004, in association with the BSE programme. Accordingly, monitoring and surveillance of ovine and caprine animals is performed under the conditions listed below:

- All sheep and goats of and over 18 months of age showing neurological signs of disease, and those that die or are slaughtered upon showing these symptoms
- All sheep and goats of and over 18 months of age that die suddenly without showing any symptom of traumatic or infectious disease

Test results

Related to BSE:

As from 1988, animal brains sent to institutes due to the observance of neurological symptoms are also tested for BSE, in addition to other diseases. In 2001 material was started to be collected for BSE, and a survey was initiated. In addition to the samples collected under the test regime indicated above, the rapid test was applied to samples collected from cattle over the age of 30 months that were slaughtered for human consumption in the years 2001 and 2002, and positive results were not found. The numbers of tested samples are given below.

Year	Animals in Risk Groups	Samples Collected from Cattle over 30 Months of Age Slaughtered for Human Consumption
2000	126	
2001	247	311
2002	388	1354
2003	88	
2004	367	
2005	225	

For scrapie;

85 and 63 ovine and caprine brains were examined in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

- **Have you identified specified risk materials?**

Specified risk materials have not been identified. However studies are planned to be initiated in a short time.

- **Which are the measures in case of outbreak?**

  Pursuant to Article 124 of the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control, in holdings, animals infected with BSE or suspected to be infected with BSE are killed, and buried after incineration. In animals diagnosed with BSE, and animals that have consumed the same feed in the past, a statement as "May be Infected With BSE" is written in pedigree records, and these animals are monitored for their lifetime for BSE. When required, MARA may take other necessary measures.

- **Measures planned to be undertaken for education and information?**

  After BSE crisis in Western Europe in late 90s, 31 detailed training programmes were implemented until 2002 by the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Control and Research Institutes and MARA. As from 2002, a 3-phase extensive training programme is being implemented. Within this framework:

  – In the first phase, one pathologist or virologist from each of the 8 regional laboratories will be trained by the Reference Institute laboratory and MARA.
  – In the second phase, responsible people from provinces will be trained by the 8 regional laboratories.
  – In the third phase, responsible people from the Provincial Directorates of MARA will train stakeholders, including veterinarians, health technicians, farmers, traders, transporters, staff of slaughterhouses, shepherds, etc.

Year	Number of Trainees
2002	2000
2003	6022
2004	12499
2005	12523

X. Zoonoses

- **Situation as regards salmonella?**

  A monitoring study is being carried out for salmonellosis in poultry.

Breeding flocks and hatcheries are subject to health controls at six-month-intervals. Hatcheries are certified according to general hygiene conditions and the results of bacteria and fungi sample analysis.

Breeding holdings (breeders of layer hens, broilers and turkeys) are certified on the basis of bacteriological and serological surveys carried out for the presence of Mycoplasma gallisepticum, M. synovia, M. meleagridis, Salmonella gallinarum , S. pullorum and S. enteritidis. Pens/holdings in which the indicated diseases are detected are not certified. "Performance Register Tables", "Vaccine Control Cards", and "Health Certificates (for breeding pens)" are prepared for holdings determined to meet required standards in health controls.

Certificates are valid for a period of 6 months.

- **Situation as regards other zoonoses (rabies etc.)**

Rabies

Canine rabies is endemic, whereas cases of rabies are also detected in wildlife. Rabies has also been detected in farm animals.

Notification of rabies is compulsory.

Basic control measures include establishment of quarantine, and implementation of vaccination, surveillance, training, and control of stray animals.

Methods suggested by the WHO are used in diagnostic laboratories.

A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease. This laboratory also performs detection of antibody titers against the rabies virus. This has also been approved recently by the EU.

Under the framework of EU-Turkey 2005 Financial Cooperation Programme, a three-year national project has just been initiated for the Control of Rabies in Turkey.

Under the project, the oral vaccination of the dog population throughout the country, and oral vaccination of wildlife and parenteral vaccination of farm animals in the Aegean Region, the establishment of animal shelters in 3 provinces, the strengthening of diagnostic units for the disease, and the implementation of surveys will be realised.

In the future, projects will be developed for the eradication of the disease, in the light of the results to be obtained from the above mentioned project.

Bovine Tuberculosis

The disease is widespread.

Notification of disease is compulsory.

There is no eradication programme for the disease.

In case of disease outbreaks, measures taken at the level of holdings include establishment of cordon and quarantine, compensated culling, and restriction of animal movements.

In case of the detection of bovine tuberculosis in slaughtered animals, or via tests carried out, all animals in the holding are scanned.

Disease free status is targeted for holdings, and regions respectively. Accordingly, surveys for bovine tuberculosis are being carried out in all dairy holdings, excluding cattle for fattening, in the provinces of Aydın, Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, Edirne, Eskişehir, Manisa, Muğla, İstanbul, İzmir, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Tekirdağ and Yalova, and infected animals are either slaughtered or culled with compensation. Holdings free of the disease are certified as "Holding Free of Disease", and subsidies are paid per animal.

Bovine Brucellosis

The disease is widespread.

Notification of disease is compulsory.

There is no eradication programme for the disease

A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.

In case of disease outbreaks, measures taken at the level of holdings include establishment of cordon and quarantine, compensated culling, and restriction of animal movements.

For combating the disease, vaccination with S-19 vaccine is carried out in the entire population of 4-6 months old female calves in areas in which the disease has occurred within the last 5 years, and in provinces with a prevalence of 1% or higher.

Vaccination with S-19 vaccine is carried out in the entire population of 4-6 months old female calves and newborn animals within the outbreak area, at the time of outbreak and during the following 5 years.

In case of disease outbreaks, the entire population of female cattle subject to contagion, including animals vaccinated when calves, are vaccinated with S-19 vaccine for prophylaxis.

Disease free status is targeted for holdings, and regions respectively.Accordingly, surveys for bovine brucellosis are being carried out in all dairy holdings, excluding cattle for fattening, in the provinces of Aydın, Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, Edirne, Eskişehir, Manisa, Muğla, İstanbul, İzmir, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Tekirdağ and Yalova, and infected animals are either slaughtered or culled with compensation. Holdings free of the disease are certified as "Holding Free of Disease", and subsidies are paid per animal.

Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis

The disease is widespread.

Notification of disease is compulsory.

There is no eradication programme for the disease.

A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.

In case of disease outbreaks, measures taken at the level of holdings include establishment of cordon and quarantine, culling without compensation, and restriction of animal movements.

Vaccination with REV-1 vaccine is carried out in the entire population of 3-8 months old female and male lambs and kids in areas in which the disease has occurred within the last 5 years, and in provinces with a prevalence of 1% or higher.

Vaccination with REV-1 vaccine is carried out in the entire population of 3-8 months old female and male lambs and kids and newborn animals within the outbreak area, at the time of outbreak and during the following 5 years.

In case of disease outbreaks, the entire population of sheep and goats subject to contagion are vaccinated with reduced dose of S-19 vaccine, and this vaccination programme is repeated 12 months later.

Anthrax

The disease is widespread.

Notification of disease is compulsory.

The cause of the infection which is observed particularly in spring and summer is contaminated pastures. The occurrence of the infection in autumn and winter is due to the feeding of roughage in contaminated pastures.

Outbreak vaccination is implemented for a period of 5 years in places in which anthrax has occurred, and in animals that have been grazed on contaminated pastures.

Crimean Congo Heamorrhagic Fever

This disease has been observed in certain provinces in the last years, and combat with the disease is being carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health.

Species of ticks collected from areas in which Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever has occurred are analysed and Hyalomma excavatum, Hyalomma marginatum, Rhipicephalus bursa, Boophilus annulatus, and Dermacentor marginatus have been determined to be a potential vector.

Notification of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever is not compulsory.

There is no legislation in force for the disease.

Zoonotic Aquaculture Diseases

Microbiological analyses are being carried out regularly in production/harvesting areas of bivalve molluscs, in accordance with Council Directive 91/492/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs, which also includes zoonotic aquaculture diseases (Salmonella, E. coli, coliforms, Vibrio cholarea, Vibrio parahaemolyticus).

Related to Vibrio spp. coordination has been established with the Community Reference Laboratory and ring tests are being participated in. Furthermore, ring tests are also being participated in for analyses of Salmonella and coliform bacteria. Up to now, success has been achieved in all ring tests.

In case the presence of bacteria that should normally not be found or unfit microbiological parameters is determined, the area is closed and catches are prohibited.

There are 32 approved production areas for bivalve molluscs. Twenty five of these stations have been approved by DG SANCO as class A production areas.

- **What is the strategy for the future? If possible, provide time table?**

  Disease free status is targeted for holdings, and regions in accordance with prioritisation programme and resources available.

XI. Other Diseases

- **Specific problems regarding swine vesicular disease, African swine fever, Teschen disease**?

  Swine diseases have not been reported. Implementing Regulations have been drafted for swine vesicular disease and African swine fever under the AB TR02/IB/AG-01 Veterinary Twinning Project.

- **Situation as regards PPR (Peste des petits ruminants). Strategy for the future**

  The disease is endemic. According to a survey carried out in 2000, the prevalence of the disease was determined to be about 28 % in Turkey.

  Notification of the disease is compulsory.

  Disease Control Programme

  Measures taken in case of disease outbreaks include establishment of cordon and quarantine, restriction of animal movements, isolation and disinfection.

  Ovine, caprine, and bovine animals, poultry, hay, grass and animal products are prohibited to leave the places under quarantine.

  The hides of camels, equine animals and cattle can leave the places under quarantine only after being disinfected.

  Homologous PPR vaccine is administered to animals that are located in the periphery of outbreak areas, and that are at risk of contagion, in such a way that vaccination is performed from the periphery to the centre.

  A mass vaccination programme for susceptible animals is prepared taking into consideration the outbreak areas of the last two years. Mass vaccination is administered to animals subject to contagion that are located in places included in the programme and the periphery of these outbreak areas, and animals within the outbreak areas that are detected throughout the year.

  Homologous vaccine for the disease is produced in the Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute.

  A contingency plan exists for the disease.

  Weaknesses of the Current Control Programme

  - Transhumance is widespread and common use of pastures is encountered.
  - An identification and registration system for ovine and caprine animals does not exist.

- **Possibility to provide time table?**

  A time table will be prepared in accordance with the principles of the PPR control project to be prepared under the framework of the 2007 financial assistance programme and according to the common strategy to be determined with the EU.

- **Other diseases mentioned on the OIE. List A.**

  Sheep and Goat Pox

  The disease is endemic in the south of Marmara Region, the east of the Aegean Region, and the south of Central Anatolia.

  Notification of disease is compulsory.

  For the control of the disease, quarantine is established for a period of 60 days following either complete recovery or the last case of death, and all ovine and caprine animals within the outbreak area are vaccinated in addition to outbreak vaccination, for the following 2 years.

XII. Notification of diseases

- **Preparation of Turkey (informal participation of Turkey – EU system).**

  Internal Mechanism of Notification

  Pursuant to Article 4 of Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control, MARA has to combat, in case of detection, compulsorily notifiable diseases.

  Pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 of Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control, authorities that are notified of disease outbreaks shall immediately notify the nearest Provincial and District Directorates of the MARA.

  Until the veterinarian arrives, diseased and healthy animals are maintained separately by the local administrative authorities, the municipality and the village council, and thereby a temporary cordon (zone) is set up.

  The official veterinarian who has been notified of the disease outbreak, has to arrive in the outbreak area within 24 hours.

  In case a disease is detected upon the clinical examination and tests (tuberculin test, mullein test and serological blood examinations) performed by the official veterinarian in the outbreak area, confirmation of disease and outbreak area is done.

  The official veterinarian immediately gathers the local animal health control commission in the outbreak area. This commission issues a decision on disease outbreak for the prevention and containment of the disease.

  The measures written in this decision are implemented by the commission and are inspected by the official veterinarian. Until the local animal health control commission gathers, the official veterinarian is entitled to take all measures that he deems necessary.

  The measures taken are communicated to the public and relevant people by local administrators and village headmen through local means, and the disease is notified to neighbouring provinces and MARA through most rapid means (telephone, fax, mail, use of VIS etc.).

  External Notification

  Disease notification is carried out on a regular basis, as Turkey is a member of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

As from June 2005, informal notifications are made to the EU Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS).

Requirements for notification that is not included in the current internal notification system has been included in VIS under the EU project.

Chapter 5- Intra community trade in live animals, semen, ova and embryos

This chapter applies to bovine, porcine animals, sheep and goats, equidae, poultry and hatching eggs, aquaculture animals, embryos of bovine animals, semen of porcine animals, other animals, semen, ova and embryos. The rules will be fully applicable only from the date of accession.

However, preparation is necessary .In this context:

- **Situation as regards Bovine brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Leucosis bovine enzootique.**

  The current situation and control measures are described in Chapter 4.

  In case of an occurrence of these compulsorily notifiable diseases, any movement of animals and animal products from and to outbreak area is prohibited.

  The bank loan or sponsorship organisations require verification of free of disease status for the establishment for financing.

- **Situation as regards Brucella Melitensis Programme? Time-table?**

  When Brucella disease occurs, any movement of animals and animal products from and to outbreak area is prohibited.

  The bank loan or sponsorship organisations require verification of free of disease status for the establishment for financing.

- **Situation as regards viral arteritis and other equine diseases. Programme? Time-table?**

  Under 'Control and Eradication of Horse Diseases' project implemented between 2001-2005, following diseases were scanned and no disease was detected: African Horse Disease, Glanders, Dourin, Equine Infectious Anemia,Vesicullar Stomatitis, Equine Encephalomyelitis and Piroplasmosis.

- **Fish diseases. Programme?Time-table?**

  In case of an occurrence of a compulsorily notifiable disease, any movement of animals and animal products, including ovum, gamet, from and to outbreak area is prohibited.

- **Application by Turkey of the same rules that the union as regards production and control of semen, ova, embryos in Centres and by team for collecy of embryos? Specific problems?**

  Production and checks of semen, ova, embryo is subject to provisions of Law no. 4631 on Improvement of Animal Breeds.

  Accordinlgly, there should be, in semen production centers, administration office, sterilization department, semen processing department, semen storage (stock room), department for taking semen, animal shelters, reception and material forwarding room and feed storage. Also semen processing department should be separate from semen storage (stock room) and both should be seperated from animal shelters physically. Reception and material forwarding rooms have to be isolated, disinfectable places and available to take results of the breeding bulls and for bulls to shelter at least one month .

  MARA inspects semen production centers at least once a year.

  Production permits for bulls at the center are given based on the following criteria:

  - The bulls' herd of origin should be officially free from brucellosis and tuberculosis, and free from leucosis bovine enzootique.
  - Candidate bulls are checked for brucellosis, tuberculosis, leucosis bovine enzootique, bovine viral diarrhoea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis before they leave their herds. Bulls with negative results are segregated in the quarantine section. In quarantine; brucellosis, Camphylobacter foetus, tuberculosis foetus, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis tests are conducted and antibiotics are given for leptospirosis two times by 14 days interval.
  - Bulls, after segregated in quarantine for 30 days whose test results are negative, are transferred to the center and start to reproduction after keeping in the reception for 30 days
  - Approved bulls are not allowed for naturel mating and shall not be vaccinated for IBR and Foot and Mouth Disease

- **Bovine brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Leucosis bovine enzootique.**

  Quarantine sections are isolated from settlements within 10 km radius where foot and mouth disease has not occurred at least for 30 days, free of brucellosis and foot and mouth disease at least for 3 months and free from compulsorily notifiable diseases at least for 30 days.

  Following routine tests are applied to approved bulls:

  - Tb, EBL, Camph. Foetus, trichomoniasis, leptospirozis (one time a year)
  - Br, BVD (two times a year)
  - IBR (four times a year)

  If result is positive, bulls are excluded from the production and semen is destroyed after the last negative result. Semens belong the other bulls in the centers are stored and traded until the sanitary conditions are reset.

Specific Problems

Breeding bulls have not been tested for 'progeny-testing' (application began in 2001, first results will be taken in the end of this year)

There is not any legislation for other animals except bovines since there is no production center for other animals.

Despite it is laid down in Law there is no separate quarantine premises.

Turkey can adopt EU models of certificates valid for intra community trade progressively according to product groups (semen,ova.embryo).

Chapter 6- Non commercial movements of pet animals

For memory: EU Project, Control of Rabies

- **Specific Problems?**

I. Introduction of Non-commercial pet animals to Turkey

In accordance with the Custom's Law no 4458, the entry permission to the country is given to 1 cat or 1 dog or 1 bird or 10 aquarium fish, provided that they are accompanied by the passenger.

- Veterinary Health Certificate: A "Health Certificate" issued for the animals accompanied by the passenger should be approved by the official veterinary service of the departure country. Dogs should be vaccinated against rabies, distemper, parvovirus, hepatitis and leptospirosis, cats should be vaccinated against rabies. Animals should be older than 4 months and should be vaccinated at least one month before on their arrival to Turkey and their immunity period should not be expired.
- The Certificate of the Origin: The Certificate of the Origin should be approved by the Official Veterinary Service of the departure country.
- Vaccination Card: A certificate necessary for cats and dogs indicating that the animals are vaccinated against the diseases mentioned above.
- Identity Card: A certificate that indicates physical and breed properties of the animal.

II. Movements of pet animals to EU in accordance with the EU Regulation no. 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals

Animals accompanying their owners have to have an identity card issued by the private veterinarians.

An identity card is required for the cats and dogs that enter the EU countries. In addition, a Health Certificate is issued according to the report on the rabies titre of EU approved Institute of Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Laboratory .

III. Non-commercial movements of pet animals within the country:

A certificate of origin (CO) issued by the headman is required for dispatches of pet animals from villages within the same district. In case of dispatches between districts and provinces CO is issued by the municipalities and transformed to veterinary health report by MARA. These reports has to accompany the animal.

IV. Registration of the pet animals

In the framework of the "Law on the Protection of Animals", in order to prevent the uncontrolled reproduction, owners are required to sterilize cats and dogs living in the public areas. However, the person breeding their animals is responsible for registering the animals born to municipality and keeping and/or their distribution.

- **Specific Problems:**

  Stray animals (dogs and cats) are not easily monitored.

  The reproduction of the stray animals is not under control and the animals can not be kept in the shelters permanently.

  Pet animals and their owners have not been registered.

  In accordance with EU Regulation no. 998/2003, Turkey has submitted the Rabies Report required to be included in third country list of Regulation. But, Turkey has not been included in the third country list yet.

Chapter 7- Prohibition of substances and residue control

(Reminder: EU Project, General)

- **Specific Problems?**

  According to the Implementing Regulation on Special Substances in Live Animals and Animal Products and Monitoring of their Residues (Official Gazette no. 25705 dated 19.01.2005) harmonized with 96/23/EC, a plan must be prepared and implemented for all species. Turkey is implementing the residue-monitoring program on 4 product group.

  The nitrofurans and nitroimidazoles analyses cannot be carried out currently.

  The auto control analyzes has not been performed in establishments processing animal products yet, except in limited number of establishments (in milk processing and honey processing establishments antibiotics residue monitoring is carried out, a honey processing establishment is enforcing an extensive residue monitoring program including permitted veterinary drugs).

  The provision on accreditation, which has been compulsory for the substances in Annex A of the Directive 96/23/EC since 1 September 2004 according to the Commission Decision 2002/657 has not been completed.

- **Implementation Requests a network of laboratories, which have the capacity to perform the necessary analyses. Situation in Turkey? Does a national Programme for upgrading of laboratories exist?**

  In Turkey, residue laboratory network comply with requirements of EU in general terms and there are 5 different National Reference Laboratories which perform substance specific analyses. Information on laboratories and substances analysed is given below:

  Bornova Veterinary Control and Research Institute: antibacterial substances (Group B1), chloramphenicol and nitro furans (group A6).

  Pendik Veterinary Control and Research Institute: nitroimidasoles (A6), anthelmintics (B2a), anticoccidials and imidazoles (B2b), NSAID (B2e), fumagillin in honey (B2f) and confirmation of chloramphenicol and nitrofurans (A6).

  Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute: stilbens/steroid (A1, A3), antithiroid agents (A2), resorcylic acid lactons (A4) and beta agonists (A5) and pesticides (B2c, B3a, B3b).

  İzmir Provincial Control Laboratory: heavy metals (B3c) and naphtalene analysis in honey.

  Ankara Provincial Control Laboratory: heavy metals (lead in milk) (B3c), mycotoxins (B3d) and dyes (malachite green in fish) (B3e).

  Ankara and İzmir PCLs and Etlik CVCRI are accredited according to ISO-EN 17025 and studies to extend the scope are carried on. Pendik and Bornova VCRIs have not been accredited yet.

  Through the EU financed Project on "Support to the Alignment of Turkey to the EU Veterinary Acquis", aiming at strengthening veterinary control laboratories performing residue monitoring, number of substances being analyzed in the scope of residue monitoring program was increased. EU financed project on "Support of Food Control Services" aims at strengthening provincial control laboratories and contributing to their accreditation.

- **What is the future strategy? Give Schedule if possible.**

  The future strategy is :

  - To incorporate other substance groups to programme scope according to Implementing Regulation on Residue Monitoring,
  - To increase the number of active material that shall be investigated in substance groups in reference laboratories,
  - To complete accreditation and extending scope, at the laboratories, to substance analyses in the plans, list A of Directive 96/23/EC and antibiotic analyses,
  - To select routine laboratories and provide training for residue monitoring program,
  - To accreditate the laboratories carrying out auto-control analyses of the holdings processing animal food,

– To provide to report the residue monitoring results of these auto-control laboratories to the Ministry.

Chapter 8 - Import requirements for live animals and animal products.

- **What is your time table for the setting up of an operational regime including Turkey as a Member-State?**

  After the legislation package, including veterinary, hygiene, food and feed laws, comes into force, secondary legislation including gradual implemention plan will be prepared accordingly and will be put into application.

- **Progressive implementation requests to solve the legal issues (for example application of the lists of establishments approved by EU in other third-countries).Turkey analyse?**

  EU procedures are being assessed. As an initial step, the list of approved establisments in third countries for semen, embryo, ova, hatching eggs and breeder chicks is being used as reference.

- **Does Turkey have specific rules of import as regards Countries or part of countries which are not authorised by the EU? Or specific rules for local trade with this type of country? And for traditional exchanges?**

  Import procedures for all countries is the same. But, since the list of EU approval establishments for semen, embryo, ova, hatching eggs and breeder chicks is being used as reference, importation of these products, from countries which is not approved by EU, to Turkey is not permitted.

  OIE lists and decisions are respected with regard to imports. Turkish legislation enables restriction of import from countries and parts of countries due to animal diseases.

- **Consequences of the application of EU rules for the present trends of trade?**

  Product-based impact assesments are required to make such an evaluation. These studies have not been completed yet.

Chapter 9 –Community International Agreements

With an accession to the EU, Turkey will be party to the Community Agreements (with or without additional negotiation).

- **Specific problems?**

  There is currently no specific problem identified. However, final assessment will be made after detailed analysis of Community Agreements.

- **Situation as regards the European Conventions (Farm animals, transport, animals for slaughter)**

  European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport was signed on 4 February 2004 but it has not yet been ratified yet.

- **Situation as regards the bilateral agreements in the veterinary field.**

1. Veterinary and Animal Health Agreements

No	Country	Date of Agreement		No	Country	Date of Agreement
1	Iraq	25 May 1971		16	Algeria	15 May 1998
2	Libya	16 August 1978		17	Macedonia	2 October 1998
3	Syria	3 July 1993		18	Croatia	10 February 1999
4	Egypt	4 October 1993		19	Russian Federation	5 November 1999
5	Bulgaria	6 July 1994		20	Hungary	5 September 2000
6	Poland	22 March 1995		21	Czech Republic	10 October 2000
7	The Netherlands	24 May 95		22	Greece	1 November 2001
8	Albenia	3 August 1995		23	Moldovia	7 June 2003
9	Kazakhstan	15 August 1995		24	Cuba	5 November 2003
10	Ukraine	27 November 1996		25	Belarus	2 March 2005
11	Germany	18 March 1997		26	Argentina	28 March 2005
12	Romania	30 April 1997		27	Morocco	30 March 2005
13	Israel	3 December 1997		28	Iran	25 April 2005
14	Mongolia	16 March 1998		29	Azerbaijan	30 June 2005
15	Tunisia	5 May 1998				

2. Protocols

No	Country	Date of agreement
1	Kazakhstan	20 July 1992

2	Greece	17 July 2000
3	The Netherlands	01 January 2004
4	Saudi Arabia	18 May 2004

- **What is the content of these agreements?**

General Frame of the Veterinary Agreements

Objective

To facilitate the movement of animals and products of animal origin and, at the same time to prevent the introduction of transmissible animal diseases and unsafe products of animal origin, as well as to develop the cooperation in the veterinary field.

General Content

- Conditions relevant to importation and transit of animals and products of animal origin and the joint protocols to be drawn up,
- Cooperation and notification in case of a outbreak of the list A transmissible animal disease of the OIE,
- Certification of animal health status and importation,
- Cooperation in the field of veterinary research and development,
- Sharing the expenditures arising from the agreement,
- Establishment of the commission to resolve the possible conflicts relevant to the agreement,
- The clause relevant to probable amendments to agreement provisions,
- The clause reflecting contracting parties of the agreement,
- Exemption from the responsibilities and rights arising from other international agreements,
- The clause of denunciation,

- **Model**

Bilateral Agreement

- **Clause of denunciation?**

Some agreements have been concluded for 5 years and shall be automatically extended for another period of 5 years, unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it via diplomatic channel at least 6 months before the termination of the respective validity period. Agreements with Tunisia, Azerbaijan, Syria and Bulgaria have been concluded for period of 1 year and the notification of denouncement has to be made at least 2 months before the end of the validity period. Agreement with Israel has been concluded for 3 years and notification of denouncement has to be made at least 6

months before the end of the validity period. Agreements with Russia and Albania do not encompass a validity period.

Chapter 10 - Animal Welfare

General Situation

Pursuant to the Law on Animal Protection enforced in 2004, The MARA is responsible for the protection of farm animals. Furthermore, by amendment to the Law of Animal Health Control, MARA has been entitled to carry out certification and inspections of livestock holdings.

The existing legislation does not fully meet requirements. However, a separate section is going to be for animal welfare in the technical studies for new legislation which envisages more clear division of responsibilities regarding veterinary services.

I. Farm animals

Despite the lack of specific legislation corresponding to Council Directive (98/58/EC of 20 July 1998) concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes, technical studies have been conducted under the TR02/IB/AG-01 EU Project.

Pursuant to the Law on Animal Protection, fines are imposed in case of infringement of main principles such as providing shelters for animals, provision of the ethological needs of animals in accordance with their species and type of reproduction, taking care of the health of animals and taking of all necessary measures required in the context of human, animal and environmental health.

- **Situation as regards laying hens. What is the strategy? If possible, provide time – table?**

Despite the lack of specific legislation corresponding to Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999) laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens, technical studies have been conducted under the TR02/IB/AG-01 EU Project.

The farming of laying hens is performed in cage systems at a rate of 98%. Cages are mostly four-storied (75%). The share of 6 or 8 storied cages is 25%. Ten-storied cage systems are rare.

Enriched cage systems are not utilised. The use of alternative systems has not been initiated. Transition to the indicated systems is foreseen to take time.

- **Situation as regards pigs. What is the strategy? If possible, provide time-table?**

Despite the lack of specific legislation corresponding to Council Directive (91/630/EEC of 19 November 1991) laying down minimum standards for the

protection of pigs, technical studies have been conducted under the TR02/IB/AG-01 EU Project.

The records of pig holdings are kept in Provincial Directorates and pigs are transported only after a health check and issuance of a veterinary health certificate.

- **Situation as regards calves. What is the strategy? If possible, provide time-table?**

  Despite the lack of specific legislation corresponding to Council Directive (91/629/EEC of 19 November 1991) laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves, technical studies have been conducted under the TR02/IB/AG-01 EU Project.

  Trainings under the EU Project was provided to MARA Local units in addition to related extension training services for farmers.

  The infringement of the relevant provisions of the Law on Animal Protection is penalized with fines as described above under farm animals.

- **Are there any specific problems?**
  - inadequacy of the relevant provisions of the current legislation (Law on Animal Protection)
  - lack of specific legislation
  - need to increase public awareness on animal welfare
  - difficulties in implementation resulting from small and fragmented structure of animal holdings

II. Animals during transport

- **What is the situation in Turkey?**

  Despite the lack of implementation of specific legislation parallel to Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations, technical studies for drafting Turkish legislation have been conducted under the EU financed Twinning Project (TR02/IB/AG-01).

  Animal transports are amenable to the Law no.3285 on Animal Health Control, the Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control, and the Circular on the Control of Animal Movements.

  Specially designed transport vehicles are used for the transport of registered sport horses and poultry species.

  However, horses bred for purposes other than sports, unregistered horses, and bovine, ovine and caprine animals are transported by means of freight lorries and vans.

  In line with Circular on the Control of Animal Movements, a pre-study has already been initiated for the fulfilment of animal welfare principles. Accordingly:

– Standards of transport vehicles shall be determined for the safe transport of animals.
– Legislation laying down the rules to be complied by transporters/drivers/animal keepers and the minimum criteria to be met in transport vehicles will be drafted.
– Public awareness on animal welfare will be increased.

- **Part of transports which will be submitted to specific rules?**

  According to the legislation in force and ongoing implementations, there are no parts of transports that will be submitted to specific rules.

- **Are there any specific problems?**
  - The lack of standards to be met in transport vehicles
  - The lack of professional transport agencies and transport vehicles
  - Difficulties in transports exceeding 8 hours, due to the lack of staging posts
  - The lack of training programmes for transporters, drivers and animal keepers on applications during the transport of animals.

III. Animals at the time of slaughter or killing.

- **Situation. (See conclusion of the Working group)**

  Despite the lack of implementation of specific legislation parallel to Council Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing, technical studies for drafting Turkish Legislation have been conducted under the EU financed Twinning Project (TR02/IB/AG-01).

  Pursuant to the Implementing Regulations laying down the technical and hygienic conditions of production premises of meat and meat products of animal origin for slaughter;
  - shelters should be established for the keeping of the animals until slaughter in which ante-mortem examination is also performed,
  - ramps to facilitate the unloading of animals should be available,
  - animals should be transferred to the place of slaughter without causing any stress, and
  - the slaughter of the animals should be performed in such a way that minimum suffering is caused.

  Stunning is carried out by means of electrocution in poultry slaughterings.

- **Regulation of "Kurban Bayramı". What is the future strategy?**

  Arrangements related to the Kurban Bayramı are

- Law on Animal Protection,
- Decision on the Provision of Sacrifice Services by the Presidency of Religious Affairs,
- Implementing Regulation on the Provision of Sacrifice Services by the Presidency of Religious Affairs,
- Circular No. 2005/75 on Animals for Sacrifice.

The sales and slaughter of animals for sacrifice is carried out in places, designated for this purpose, that meet the standards laid down by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Sacrifice Services.

Sales of animals for sacrifice are carried out in existing animal markets and bourses, and slaughter of animals for sacrifice is carried out in existing slaughterhouses and premises. However in case the needs are not fully met, temporary places of sales and slaughter are determined by the Commissions for Sacrifice Services established under Local Units of MARA.

The establishment of required superstructure and infrastructure in, the collection of wastes from, and the cleaning of designated places for sales and slaughter of animals are carried out by municipalities.

Sales places of animals for sacrifice are subject to effective and regular inspection by official veterinarians, municipal veterinarians and municipal police in coordination.

Animals are kept on clean and dry ground, within places closed from the top and surrounding, and an adequate number of skilled staff is made available during their transport.

The slaughter of animals is carried out instantly by skilled and qualified persons, or by butchers and people who have a Certificate of Training of Staff for Religious Slaughter, in accordance with special religious rules, without frightening the animal, in such a way that minimum pain is caused, and according to hygienic rules and the appropriate procedure.

Animals are protected, taken care of and guarded against mishandling, and attention is paid to the hygiene, health and safety of animals, in sales places and places of slaughter. Animals are transported by the means of appropriate vehicles and without causing any pain or suffering.

If the provisions of the Law on Animal Protection that are related to the slaughter of animals are violated, fines are imposed.

For the future, further efforts will be devoted for raising public awareness on animal welfare in line with the conclusions and discussions of Working Group on “Animal Welfare-Slaughtering of Animals”.

The number of sales places of animals for sacrifice, and places of slaughter is foreseen to be increased in future so as to meet needs, and these places are foreseen to be equipped with adequate facilities.

Due to the slaughtering of a high number of animals in a short period, difficulties are foreseen to be encountered in the implementation of animal welfare rules.

- **Specific problems? Is certification of the meat required? / How does the certification of the meat proceed?**

  Pursuant to Law No. 3285 of Animal Health Control, Veterinary Health Certificates are issued for meat to be traded. The veterinary health certificate does not include any provision related to animal welfare.

Chapter 11- Zootechnics

I, II & III Bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine animals.

- **How does the management of the herd book proceed?**

  There is no herd book of porcine, sheep and goat.

  Herdbook system of cattle has been carried out by the Cattle Breeders' Association of Turkey (CBAT) under the supervision and support of MARA. The system is implemented in line with Law on Improvement of Animal Breeds which corresponds to the related EU Legislation, related implementing regulations and circulars. The Herdbook system is maintained only in 65 cities along with 20 state owned holdings of TIGEM (General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises) which are members of the CBAT. This system covers the holdings with five dairy cows and more. Breeders either register to or are member of CBAT to benefit from the CBAT services and livestock supports provided.

  Main Herdbook Activities:

  - Identifying the cattle with eartag
  - Determining of each cows' milk efficiency once a month
  - Determination of milk fat content in approximately %5 of all the holdings with a target of covering all of the holdings.
  - Registration of calving, insemination and all other information on herd
  - Classification (Type assessment)
  - Breed on purpose
  - Certification
  - Breeding assessment (e.b.v.:estimating of breeding value)
  - Progeny testing

  CBAT is a member of International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR). System criteria were defined according to the ICAR rules.

  Herd book system operated by CBAT is compatable with VIS and other databases and EU requirements.

  764 120 female cattles in 38 165 holdings have been registered in the herdbook as of April 2006. Registers are kept electronically and updated regularly.

Also, 'Pre-Herdbook System' is operated for holdings which has less than 5 dairy cows in all provinces. This system also covers the holdings with five dairy cows and more in provinces which is not covered under herdbook system.

Pre-Herdbook System includes 81 provinces, currently 2 550 856 female cattle in 930 155 holdings have been registered as of April 2006.

- **specific problems?**

  - Milk yield measurement is inaccurate because of the small and technology poor holdings without automatic milking units,
  - The herdbook has not been completed yet with full coverage of cattle population,
  - There are difficulties in examination of fat and protein content and somatic cell counts of milk for each cow.
  - Determination of the parents of bulls and heifers has not been done yet because of the lack of the laboratory infrastructure.

IV & V. Equidae and equidae intended for competition.

- **How does the management of the stud –books proceed?**

  MARA only keep the stud-books of thoroughbred and pure-bred Arabian horses in accordance with Law on Improvement of Animal Breeds.

- **Relation with international organizations? Do you have a stud-book of origin in Turkey**?

  Turkey is member of World Arabian Horse Organization (WAHO), International Federation of Arabian Horse Races (IFAHR), International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (İFHA), International Stud-Book Committee (ISBC), and International Federation for Equestrian Sports (FEI).

  There is no stud-book of origin in Turkey.

- **Which are the rules for the Organization of competitions?**

  Provisions of IFHA and FEI are enforced in Turkey.

- **Specific problems?**

  No stud-books of native and semi pure-bred horses in Turkey.

VI. Other pure-bred animals

- **Do zootecnical certificates also apply in Turkey ? (Bees, birds, dogs and cats, etc)**

  The zootechnical certificates issued by other countries are recognized.

Herdbook for dogs is under preparation.

- **Specific Problems?**

-

VII Import from Third Countries

- **What is the situation in Turkey? Dou you have any specific problems?**

  There are zootechnical rules for breeding eggs, daily chicks, turkey eggs for incubation and breeding cattles.

Chapter 12 - Veterinary expenditures

- **What are the rules for the compensation of the owners of animals in case of disease outbreaks?**

  In case of disease outbreaks, the owners of animals are paid compensation from the National Budget based on the relevant legislation.

  Pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of Animal Health Control, diseases for which compensation is paid in case of outbreaks include rinderpest, African horse sickness, glanders, bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, and foot and mouth disease.

  Compensation is paid for foot and mouth disease only in the Thrace Region.

  Despite not being included in the list of compensated diseases, pursuant to the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2006/9922 of 17 January 2006, compensation is paid for culled animals in case of Avian Influenza (AI) outbreaks.

  Pursuant to Article 42 of the Law of Animal Health Control, compensation is not paid for animals belonging to public institutions (inc. municipalities) and privately owned animals whose diseases have not been notified, animals that have been bought knowing that they are diseased, animals that are transported without veterinary health certificates, and animals that have not been administered vaccines or medicinal products despite notice.

  Valuation is performed by Valuation Commissions that are comprised of three people including the Official Veterinarian, the appraiser assigned by the owner, and the official appraiser assigned by the Commission of Animal Health Control.

- **What is the technical budgetary regime?**

  Veterinary expenditures are financed through National Budget, which is composed of 3 components of current, transfer and investment expenditures. Additionally revolving

funds and budget of Special Provincial Administrations also is used for the needs at provincial level.

Veterinary expenditures financed from MARA Budget, which is a part of National Budget:

- Current Expenditures: Used for personnel payments, and payments for stationery, water, electricity, fuel and communications, etc.
- Transfer Expenditures: Used for compensation payments for culling of animals in line with the Law of Animal Health Control and payments for natural disasters
- Investment Expenditures: Used for compensation payments for culling of animals as well as for all type of expenditures related to combat with animal diseases and pests (e.g. vaccines) within a project basis programme, cofinancing of EU financed projects, .

The Payment Procedure for Expenditures financed from MARA budget

After Parliament ratifies the budget Ministries use budget appropriations according to the programme they prepared and approved by Ministry of Finance.

The central and local units of MARA use allocated appropriations of budget components based on submission of the documentation of expenditures through local accounting offices of the Ministry of Finance.

In case of the outbreak of compensated animal diseases

Compensation payments are made by the accounting offices of the Ministry of Finance, following the control of compensation payment documents issued by local units of MARA and GDPC according to order to owners of animals which have either been slaughtered or killed.

- **Specific problems?**

Problems Encountered in Compensation Payments

- Scarce budgetary resources for the compensated diseases listed in the Law.
- Lack of the readily available budget appropriation for emergency compensation payments and other payments to be made in case of contagious disease outbreaks.

Title 3. Placing On The Market Of Food And Feed

1. EU structural requirements for establishments

Registered/Approved Establishments

A-Approved Establishment

Red meat (slaughterhouses, cutting premises), Poultry meat (slaughterhouses, cutting premises), Farm game animals, Game meat and rabbit meat, wild game animal meat; meat preparations and minced meat, milk and meat products, Fishery products (including factory vessels and freezer vessels) and aquaculture products, snail, leg frogs, other products intended for human consumption (Casein, casing, gelatin), Animal by product establishments, warehouses.

For each sector how many establishments do comply with the EU structural requirements and how many do not?

Number of approved establishments by MARA is given in Table 5. Although some establishments in several sectors are approved to export to EU and comply with EU structural requirements[1], no comprehensive data is currently available regarding the compliance status of all establishments.

Have you got a national program for upgrading of non-compliant establishments?

A detailed plan will be prepared for the assessment of non-compliant agri-food establishments and an upgrading programme will be implemented for the specified establishments.

[1] For example Medium and Large Scale Milk and Milk Products Establishments generally meet the minimum technical and hygienic requirements, but are not subjected to individual comprehensive assessment with regard to compliance with EU criteria.

Table 5: Number of Agri-food Establishments

Sector Name	Number of Establishments
Red Meat	
Integrated Establishments[(1)]	95
Slaughterhouses	
- Category 1	96
- Category 2 and 3	442
Poultry	
Integrated Establishments [(1)]	83
Game Meat and Rabbit Meat Breeding at Farm	
Ostrich slaughterhouse[(2)]	-
Rabbit, duck slaughterhouse[(3)]	-
Quail slaughtering	3
Wild Animal Slaughterhouse	-
Meat Products and Minced Meat	**550**
Milk and Milk Products	
-Small Scale Establishments [(4)]	1450
-Medium Scale Establishments [(5)]	660
-Large Scale Establishments [(6)]	50
Fishery products/aquaculture	
Fisheries process establishments	136
Fisheries processing ships (packaging)	6
Live molluscs facilities	6
Live frog and land snail	15
Processed frog and land snail	15
Honey packaging establishments	**259**
Egg packaging plants	**193**
Egg processing plants	**2**
Other products oriented for human consumption	
Animal casing	14
Gelatin	1
Animal by product establishments (Rendering)	**44**

Source: MARA, 2005 data

[(1)] The establishments having slaughtering, chopping, processing and cold storage and packaging units together.

[(2)] Ostrich is slaughtered at red meat slaughterhouses.

[(3)]Rabbit and Duck are slaughtered at poultry slaughterhouses.

[(4)] Small Scale Establishments: those with a capacity less than 5 000 tonnes/year,

[(5)] Medium Scale Establishments: those with a capacity between 5 000 tonnes/year and 30 000 tonnes/year

[(6)] Large Scale Establishments: those with a capacity more than 30 000 tonnes/year

B. Registered establishments

- **Situation**

  According to MARA inventory for food industry in 2004, there are 25 425 registered food processing establishments.

Table 6. Distribution of Food Establishments by sub-Sectors

Name of the Sector	**Number of the Establishments**
Meat and Meat Products	405
Milk and Milk Products	2 160
Fruit and Vegetable Processing	1 004
Fisheries	90
Flour and Floured Products	17 854
Vegetable Oil and Margarine	734
Products containing sugar	891
Alcoholic beverages / drinks	69
Carbonated soft drink (CSD)	118
Spices	172
Dried fruits and appetizers	396
Additives and aroma compounds	35
Leguminous seeds	135
Products out of classification*	836
Packaging Materials	536
TOTAL	25 425

Resource: 2002 Food Inventory –MARA

*: The food production facilities other than product groups in the table

- **Specific problems**
  - Small-scale and scattered structure of food establishments makes registration and certification difficult.

C. Special conditions

- **Situation of the milk farms (Raw milk sector**

  There is no milk farm registration system in MARA. All bovine animals are identified, animals and holdings are registered under animal identification and registration system. In registration of holdings no distinction is made between milk and meat holdings.

  Milk farms which are member of Cattle Breeders' Association of Turkey (CBAT) are registered by CBAT. Total number of milk farms registered in CBAT is 968.320.

Table 7. Milk farms registered

	State owned holdings	Cooperatives	Private Companies	Other Milk farms	Total
Herdbook	13	305	89	37 758	38 165
Pre-herdbook	57	----	369	929 729	930 155
Sub Total	70	305	458	967 487	968 320

Source: CBAT

Registration of sheep and goat holdings has not been carried out yet.

Milk farms supplying milk to the processing establishments have to respect rules on good hygiene practices and these are inspected according to Circular based on Directive 92/46/EEC.

- **Fishing Vessels**

  There are two packaging vessels having the approval towards exports to EU. Besides, there are 4 other approved vessels exporting freshly cooled fishery products to countries other than EU.

  Including the fishing vessels active in inland waters, all fishery vessels are being registered under National Ship Registration System. There are 22.000 licensed fishery vessels.

II. Direct Sales

- **Situation in Turkey**

  There is no specific legislation regulating direct sales.

- **Differences according to the sectors (Milk, Poultry meats, etc…)**
  - The producer can directly supply small quantities of raw milk to the final consumer due to small scale and geographically dispersed milk farms.

- Fishery products can only be marketed at the market hall or fishery products wholesale markets. Exception is valid for the sales from boat to boat or directly to fisheries industry in order to export or supply to domestic consumption after being processed,
  Retail sales are only permitted in places constructed for this purpose completely independent of auction sites.Unless there exists a wholesale point within the provincial borders, the wholesale of the products is permitted with a certificate of origin or a sales note.

- Law no. 3285 on Animal Health Control is not applied to animal slaughtering for private consumption.
- The production permission is not required for the unpackaged fresh fruits and vegetables on the market.

III. Microbiological Criteria

- **General situation for foodstuffs**

- Microbiological criteria of foodstuffs are defined in Turkish Food Codex Communiqué no 2001/19 on Microbiological Criteria
- Microbiological criteria for some special products such as bread, fermented milk, spices, fresh meat and meat products, raw milk and heat treated milk, and baby food is included in product specific communiqués.
- The organoleptical, microbiological, chemical and toxicological criteria of live, fresh, cooled, frozen and processed fishery products are defined in the Annex 7,8 and 9 of the Implementing Regulation on Fisheries.
- Compliance of foods to the Turkish Food Codex is checked in terms of microbiological criteria within the scope of annual control programs. Penalties are applied in accordance with the Law No 5179 for the products not complying with the legislation.
- The monitoring program for bacteriological safety in foods which is prepared in accordance with the recommendation of EU (2004/24) is applied in cheese, spices and poultry meat.
- The Control Criterion for the Monitored Products

Product Name	Criterion
Cheese	*Salmonella spp.*

	Staphylococcus aureus *Escherichia coli* *Listeria monocytogenes*
Spices	*Salmonella spp.* *Bacillus cereus* *Clostridium perfringens*
Poultry Meat	*Salmonella spp.* *Staphylococcus aureus* *Escherichia coli* *Aerobic Mesophilic Bacteria*

- **Case of raw milk and milk products (what is the percentage of raw milk in compliance with EU rules? Is there a difference between the regions? Or is there a difference according to the size of the farms?Do you have a national program in terms of the quality of milk (raw milk and dairy products?)**
  - Milk farms supplying milk to the processing establishments have to respect rules on good hygiene practices and these are inspected according to Circular based on Directive 92/46/EEC. Some of milk processing establishments and dairy farms in the region of Aegean and Marmara regions and big farms in other regions comply with EU rules.
  - A Program on quality control of raw milk put into practice in 2005. The number of total bacteria in raw milk, the number of somatic cells, freezing point, peroxide tests are carried out as part of the control programs and the test results are evaluated in accordance with the Turkish Food Codex Communiqué No: 2000/6 on raw milk and heat treated milk.
  - For the purposes of increasing the quality of milk in Thrace and Aegean Region, state aid is given to holdings having a Tuberculosis and Brucellosis certificate of disease free status.
  - In order to increase milk quality, investments for milking equipments and cold tanks are subsidized.

IV. Control Rules

A-HACCP

- **Situation in Turkey**

- All food business operators' are required to implement and the maintain permanent procedures based on HACCP principles in accordance with the Implementing Regulation on Market Surveillance, Control and Inspection of Food and Food Contact Materials and Substances and the Responsibilities of the Establishments.
- For implementation of HACCP system, food business operators are granted 1 to 3 year transition periods depending on the size and the risks associated.
- HACCP Plans are required for approval of fishery processing establishments and checked during inspections.
- HACCP is not compulsory for feed establishments.

- **Special Problems?**

Standards about the traditional production methods and guidelines for small scale establishments need to be laid down.

B .Official Controls

- The control and the inspection of the food business establishments are carried out by "food inspectors" and "food inspector assistants" employed by MARA in 81 Provincial Directorates. Total number of staff involved in control and inspections is 4807.

- Fishery products processing establishments approved for exporting to EU are inspected twice a month. There are 190 inspectors working for the inspection of the fishery establishments. The other fishery processing and evaluating establishments are inspected 2 times in a year.

- Staff to be employed as inspectors are subject to training and qualifying exam. They are also trained on regular intervals.

- Food inspectors should have at least bachelors' degree in relevant field (veterinarian, agricultural engineer, food engineer, chemical engineer, chemist... etc.) and "food inspector assistants" must have at least two year degree.

- "Working License" and "Food Register Number" for food business operators are issued by municipalities and Provincial Directorate of Private Administration. In addition, MARA issues Production License on product basis in complience with Turkish food legislation.

- In addition to licenses and numbers given by municipalities and Provincial Directorate of Private Administration, MARA issues an additional Working License for approval of poultry and red meat slaughterhouses, fishery products facilities and animal casing processing facilities after the technical and hygienic controls carried out by MARA.

- The control and the inspection of natural spring, mineral waters and food for medicinal purposes are carried out by the Ministry of Health.
- As a result of the controls and inspections, sanctions are imposed in accordance with the Law No: 5179 for the establishments not complying with legislation.
- Sanctions imposed are fines, taking to the court in cases of threat to human health, cessation of the production and cancellation of the approval, withdrawal of the products from the market and destruction of the products.
- "Working License" is issued for feed establishments by MARA.
- Feed establishments are inspected at least 2 times in a year without prior warning.

- **Status of the Official Veterinarians and Auxiliaries?**

- Slaughter houses have to employ veterinarian according to Implementing Regulations on working and inspection procedures and provisions of red meat and meat products and poultry meat and poultry meat products establishments. Official Veterinarian are not employed in slaughter houses but they periodically inspect these establishments in accordance with legislation.
- Daily controls are performed by Official Veterinarians who are assigned by MARA at the facilities which have taken temporary approval code from MARA for export of poultry meat to EU.
- Farms are controlled by official Veterinarians of MARA Local units.

- **Specific Problems?**

  Insufficient staffing and financial resources in order to handle such a high number of establishments.

- **Import Control for Products of Non-animal Origin**
  - Control Documents issued by MARA is required by Custom Administration for the import of food and feed products of animal and non-animal origin in accordance with Communiqué No:2006/5 on Standardization of Foreign Trade.
  - Controls in feed at import and export stages and market controls are carried out in line with Feed legislation.
  - Procedures regarding issuing the control documents for products of non-animal origin and import procedures are defined in Communiqué No:31 and Circular on Import of foodstuffs and package materials conduct with food for approval of control certificate and control procedures at the stage of import .

  Control procedures at import stage
  - Document Checks: Controlling documents required by legislation accompanied with products
  - Identity Checks: Comparing whether the imported product is identical with declaration.
  - Physical Checks: controlling products, including organoleptic controls up to the laboratory analysis

  Furthermore, products are assessed in terms of quarantine in the scope of Plant Protection and Agricultural Quarantine.

  In case of importation of the food additives, flavorings and food contact materials, control procedures given above apply.

- **Do you have a list of entry points?**

  Food and food contact materials are imported through 36 customs in 25 provinces. The list of the customs offices is given in Appendix 7.

V. Rules for animal by-products

A. Do you have a specific system of collection of cadavers? What is the current situation in Turkey?

There isn't any special system for collecting the cadavers in Turkey. According to Article 38 of Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control, local authorities are responsible for provision of liming and burying of dead animals in ditches two meter deep and far from live animals and surface waters and without contamination risk of ground water.

B. What is the treatment of category I (risk materials), category II, and category III?

1.1 Animals having Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) and pet animals, zoo, circus and test animals: (Regulation No:1774/4.1-a (i), (ii), (iii), (iv))

According to Article 124 of Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control, if Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) is detected in an animal, killing of the animal and incineration of the cadaver is compulsory. In case of scrapie, animals have to be killed and disposed of according to Article 123 of the same legislation.

Wastes from establishments, those do research and experiments on animals, and wastes of activities like research, diagnosis or prevention of diseases in zoos, animal hospitals, surgeries of veterinarians are subject to the provisions of Implementing Regulation on Control of Medical Wastes. According to Article 13 of the Implementing Regulation, that kind of waste must be collected separately from other waste, according to Article 25 and 27 it must be transported separately and it has to be disposed of according to Article 33-40.

These wastes are placed in red bags which have the "Universal Biohazard" symbol and expression of "Attention! Medical Waste" on each side and stored in containers and temporary waste storage areas. The waste is then transported by the municipality to disposal sites by special vehicles lined internally with stainless steel having the same symbol and expressions at a frequency according to the amount of waste. In disposal of these wastes, incineration, landfilling or sterilization methods are applied.

The widely used method is landfilling, as the number of incineration and sterilization facilities is limited. In landfilling, the technical criteria, indicated in Implementing Regulation on Control of Hazardous Wastes, which is prepared in accordance with Directive 1999/31/EC on Landfilling and Directive 1991/689/EEC on Hazardous Waste, is required to be complied with. In this method, the bottom of the lots are made impermeable by using impermeable mineral layer (clay) and impermeable plastic layer (HDPE). The impermeability coefficient cannot be greater than $k=1x10^{-9}$. Leachate is collected through the drainage system and then treated. The wastes are buried without compacting. During the burial processes the wastes are daily covered with lime and at least 30cm of earth. After the filling process is over, the lot is covered with clay and HDPE to achieve impermeability and again covered with at least 0,5m earth.

1.2. The determined Risk Material (Regulation 1774/4.1-b)

There is not any regulation on determining the risk material and related processes. So, that kind of material can not go through a specific process.

1.3. Products achieved from animals which were treated with unauthorized substances and animal products containing environmental contaminants and residues of other substances (Regulation 1774/4.1-c).

According to Article 18 of Law no 5179 on Adoption of Decree Law, as Amended, on the Production, Consumption and Inspection of Food, and Article 14/b of the Implementing Regulation on Market Surveillance, Control and Inspection of Food and Food Contact Materials and Responsibilities of Operators, these kinds of animal byproducts are disposed of duly by the operator under the supervision of MARA. The foodstuff, which is not disposed of by the operator, is disposed of by MARA in conformity with the procedures defined.

1.4. Catering waste of international working transport vehicles (Regulation 1774/4.1-e)

Turkey adopted the International Health Regulation of World Health Organization which was published in Official Gazette on 25.04.1973 related with accepting and disposal of the wastes arising from ports and airports.

Presently, wastes of international airplanes are considered as municipal wastes under Implementing Regulation on Control of Solid Wastes and collecting, transport and disposal of these wastes is carried out by the municipalities according to Municipalities Law no. 5393 and Law no.5216 on Metropolitan Municipalities.

The catering waste of international ships are collected by Port Administrations as per the "Implementing Regulation on Waste Acceptance from Marine Vessels and Control of Waste" at Waste Acceptance Facilities licensed by Ministry of Environment and Forestry and transferred to the processing plants or sanitary landfill areas of municipalities and disposed.

2. Category II Processes Applied to Materials

2.1. Fertilizer and Intestine Content (Regulation 1774/5.1-a)

Manure from small scale establishments are collected outside of the stables and used for agricultural purposes.

Production of organic fertilizers by processing manure is based on "Implementing Regulation on Production, Importation, Exportation, Supply and Inspection of Organic Fertilizers and Soil Regulators Including Organic, Organomineral, Special, Microbial and Enzyme used in Agriculture".

At large scale bovine farms, the manure transported by floating in manure channels is separated from its liquid part via separators located on the surface of the pools and maturation is provided in O_2 rich medium in maturation platforms. Loosing of nitrogen is prevented by aerating the manure in O_2 rich medium for 1.5-2 months. After this period, manure with humidity less than 20% is analyzed and prepared for use.

Poultry manure from poultry houses are maturated in O_2 rich pools closed with transparent covers which allowes the sunshine come into and heated. After 70 days

long mixing and maturation period, the manure with humidity of 16% is supplied for use.

Manure from outbreak zones is disinfected or incinerated in accordance with Article 52 of Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control.

2.2. Animal Materials Collected from Wastewater (Regulation 1774/5.1-b)

Sludge (if stabilized), originated from treatment of wastewater including these materials, can be used as soil improvers provided that analyses mentioned in Article 10 of "Implementing Regulation on Control of Soil Pollution" is done.

If not used in agriculture, sludge has to be analyzed according to "Implementing Regulation on Control of Hazardous Wastes" to investigate whether or not it is in hazardous waste category. If not determined as hazardous, it is stored at sanitary landfill areas and disposed of by municipalities in accordance with the "Implementing Regulation on Control of Solid Wastes". If determined as hazardous, it is disposed of pursuant to provisions of the "Implementing Regulation on Control of Hazardous Wastes".

2.3. Products of animal origin containing residues of veterinary drugs and contaminants exceeding the permitted level laid down by legislation (Regulation no.1774/5.1-b)

These products are subject to para 1.3 of this section.

2.4. Products of Animal Origin not Meeting the Importation Provisions

Animal products not having the veterinary health certificate or not meeting the conditions indicated in their certificates are rejected according to Articles 6 and 7 of the "Implementing Regulation 3285 on Animal Health Control".

Animal materials brought to the border gates without any veterinary health certificate are quarantined, if rejection is not possible. The entry of the materials is allowed if they are found adequate in laboratory inspection, if not they are destructed.

2.5. Animals died or killed during eradication of an outbreak (Regulation 1774/5.1/e)

Animals died or killed in an outbreak area are buried, incinerated or disposed of with chemical materials according to Articles 38, 50 and 51 of "Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control". In Turkey, generally burying process is carried out. The burying places shall be in locations far from surface and groundwater resources, roads and residential areas. Municipalities and village authorities have to designate areas, having the conditions mentioned above, for burial of animals within their region.

It is required that, first class slaughterhouses have an incineration unit, second class slaughterhouses have an incineration unit or special storage units for such kind of wastes, in accordance with Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Implementing Regulation on Certification and Inspection of Establishments Producing Fresh Meat and Meat Products. The incineration unit must be located inside the area of slaughterhouse but out of the slaughtering unit. This unit have to possess a high burning temperature to

kill microorganisms causing the degradation of carcase, innards and animals to be disposed of.

3- Category III Procedures Applied For Materials

3.1. Animal by-products used for the production of Feedstuffs (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-a, b, c, d, k)

Animal by-products are processed in rendering facilities having the minimum technical and hygienic conditions laid down in Implementing Regulation on Feedstuffs (05.08.1974, O.G. 14967).

Raw materials to be processed are cut into pieces not bigger than 5 cm. for effective heat treatment at 135 ˚C, 3 atm. pressure for 20 minutes.

Processed meat and bone flour are used as feed for pets, poultry and fisheries.

3.2. Expired products of animal origin (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-f)

Expired food products are subjected to provisions mentioned in para 1.3 of this section.

3.3. Raw milk originating from animals that do not show clinical signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-g).

It is subjected to the provisions mentioned in para 1.3 of this section.

3.4. Fishes and other sea animals, except for sea mammals, caught in open-sea for producing fish flour (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-h).

These products are processed in rendering facilities.

3.5. Fresh fish by-products in factories producing fish for human consumption (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-i).

These products are processed in rendering facilities.

3.6. Broken eggs, hatchery by-products and eggshells obtained from animals having no contagious disease (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-j).

These products are processed in rendering facilities and others not treated are disposed.

3.7. Kitchen wastes (Regulation 1774 / 6.1-l).

All kitchen wastes falls under the scope of Implementing Regulation of Control of Solid Waste, thus are regularly collected and transferred, and disposed in the solid waste landfill sites established pursuant to Implementing Regulation on Control of Solid Waste in accordance with Law no. 5393 on Municipalities and Law no. 5216 on Metropolitan Municipalities.

4-National Program?

Medical wastes, wastes from international transporting vehicles and all other kitchen wastes are collected in accordance with programs made by municipalities regularly.

5-Mode of Financing? In particular for category I.

5.1-Medical waste producers must pay fee to facilities for collection, transportation and disposal of their wastes. The amount of fee is determined by Local Environment Board.

5.2-All expenditures regarding to disposal of products is covered by firms in accordance with provisions mentioned in para 2.3 of this section.

5.3-Expenditure of products burned in the slaughterhouses is covered by slaughterhouse owner.

5.4- The storage costs of animal products without any Veterinary Health Report and which cannot be rejected until completion of analyses are met by owner of products.

5.5-Rendering facilities collect and process animal by-products. No fee is collected.

6-Certain rules for remote areas?

There are no specific rules.

7-Specific problems?

7.1- There is no systematic organization for collection and incineration plant for cadavers of animals died of an unknown reason or died because of diseases or killed.

7.2- There is no systematic organization throughout the country for collecting the raw materials of rendering facilities.

7.3- The number of disposal facilities for foodstuffs not-fit for human consumption is not sufficient.

VI. Funding of checks

A. Situation in Turkey. Are the costs of the controls assessed in general, by specific sector (meat, milk…), or by domain (residues, microbiological controls, external borders…)? Who provides the wages to the staff?

MARA

- Fee is not taken to cover the costs occasioned by inspections of slaughterhouses, cutting plants, fish auction centres, wholesale market, milk establishments and storage facilities; controls on products; licensing and import and export controls
- Fee is not taken for controls on monitoring residues in live animals and animal products according to Implementing Regulation regarding the measures to be taken for monitoring certain substances and the residues thereof in live animals and animal products (parallel to 96/23/EC) unless anlaysis results are positive or

investigation justifies the suspicion. Otherwise the costs of the investigations and controls are met by the owner of the animals.

- Fee is taken to cover the costs of;
  - Laboratory analysis for import and export controls.
  - Laboratory Replicate analysis (except analysis of veterinary medicinal products, plant protection products and feed retailer) in case of demand
  - Disinfection of the trucks carrying live animals and animal products and those at the custom bordersRegistration and approval of feed establishments

Municipalities

- Fee is taken by Municipalities to cover the costs of examinations and slaughtering of animals at their premises according to Law no.2464 on Municipalities Incomes;
  - 0.61-1.84 € for Ovine Animals
  - 2.45- 3.68 € for Bovine Animals
- Registration and approval of food establishments and retailers

Ministry of Health

- Fee is taken to cover the costs of audits and monitoring checks of mineral water producing establishments
- Fee is taken for issuing export certificate and laboratory analysis for mineral water
- Fee is not taken for routine inspections or laboratory analysis for mineral water
- Fee is taken for the Laboratory Replicate analysis in case of demand

Following cost items are covered by MARA Budget:

- All costs of inspections,
- personnel salary Expenses of MARA local units, provincial control and research institute laboratories

Revolving funds in addition to general budget allocation are used for the expenses of inspection, control and license expenses.

B. Regarding the level of the minimal EU fees: do you assess it as sufficient, insufficient or excessive?

Since system for funding of checks does not exist in Turkey, a comparison cannot be made at the time being.

C. Specific Problems?

- Official controls are free of charge in Turkey causing financial constraints.

Title 4. Food safety

I. Horizontal Issues

Presentation of the organization and division of competences in the field of food safety

- **How is the field of food safety organised?**

  MARA is the main decision making body in Turkey with respect to food safety. GDPC of MARA is the responsible unit for food safety policies.

  The authorisation, registration and control of products are carried out either by GDPC at central level or local units of MARA.

  "Working License" and "Food Register Number" for food business operators are issued by municipalities and Provincial Directorate of Private Administration. In addition, MARA issues Production License on product basis in compliance with Turkish food legislation.

  In addition to licenses and numbers given by municipalities and Provincial Directorate of Private Administration, MARA issues an additional Working License for approval of poultry and red meat slaughterhouses, fishery products facilities and animal casing processing facilities after the technical and hygienic controls carried out by MARA.

  Private food laboratories are also authorised along with MARA laboratories through the control process of products. Municipalities would establish food control laboratories and use them in their control of food products within the municipality area.

  The responsibility of laying down legislation related to natural spring and mineral waters and foods for special medical purposes and approval, registration and control and laboratory services of these products are under the authority and the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

  Ministry of Defence applies its own instructions prepared according to the national food legislation, at the control of the food products taken for military purposes, at the inspection, primary examination and the approval procedures of the food products. Ministry of Defence uses its own infrastructure, laboratories and personal while performing these activities.

- **Describe which authorities are responsible for the transposition and implementation of the EC food safety *acquis*?**

  MARA-GDPC is responsible for the harmonization of the acquis. MARA, municipalities and Provincial Directorate of Private Administration are responsible authorities for the implementation of the food legislation. The harmonization of acquis related to natural spring and mineral waters and foods for special medical purposes are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

Municipals and provincial special administrations are subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Interior.

- **Describe and detail the level and the areas of official controls already implemented in the food safety *acquis*?**

Official controls are carried out through the food chain including primary production up to the final consumption stage.

a) Market controls for foodstuffs and food contact materials including establishments and sales and consumption places;

- Food inspectors carry out risk based controls and inspections regularly. Controls are also done due to suspicion and consumer complaints.

- Annual control programmes are prepared by local units and laboratory directorates of MARA. Regular reports of control programmes are sent to GDPC.

- At the official controls, inspection results of the past record of the controls, the performance of the establishment and the risks which can be transmitted with foods are taken into consideration and samples are taken when it is necessary.

- Objection to the analysis results is limited to shelf life of the products. If the results of the inspection and the controls do not comply with the relevant legislation, sanctions laid down in Food Law are imposed.

- Sanctions imposed are fines, taking to the court in cases of threat to human health, cessation of the production and cancellation of the approval, withdrawal of the products from the market and destruction of the products.

b) Controls for export products are the same with market controls. However, additional control and certification procedures are applied if the importing country so requests. If the exported products are refused, these are allowed to enter the country by only making identity checks provided that these do not pose a threat to public health. Nevertheless, the products which do not conform to Turkish Food Codex, are not placed into domestic market.

In addition, Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade carries out marketing standards controls in order to protect and improve the image of traditional export products.

c) As explained in Title II, imported food is subject to risk based controls at the customs. Entry of products which do not comply with legislation is not allowed. Products placed on the domestic market are subject to internal market controls as stated in paragraph (a).

d) Audit and controls in the internal market and controls in imports and exports are implemented at the same level.

e) Relevant certicifates are issued in the event that establishments located in free zones export to Turkey or a third country according to national legislation and importing country demands.

- **Who is the designated contact-point for the Commission?**

  The contact point is MARA –GDPC for the Commission.

State of transposition of EC *acquis* and preparedness

- **What is the current status on the state of transposition and preparedness of the food safety EC *acquis*?**

  1. Turkish Food Law and Implementing Regulation on Surveillance and Control are partially in harmony with EU Regulation Nos. 178/2002, 852/2004 and 882/2004.
  2. An implementing regulation and 40 communiqués which are in harmony with corresponding EU legislation have already been adopted. The list is given in Appendix 8.
  3. There is an ongoing technical study in order to achieve complete compliance with the acquis through adoption of
     - Law amending Turkish Food Law
     - Law on Hygiene and Official Controls
     - Law Amending Fisheries Law
     - Law on Plant Protection and Agricultural Quarantine
     - Veterinary Framework Law
     - Feed Law
  4. Twinning projects are carried out in order to harmonize the food legislation and to accelerate the implementation.

- **What is the state of implementation of the food safety EC *acquis***

  As mentioned above, partial compliance in Food legislation has been achieved and concurrently implemented.

- **What is the current status on preparedness of translation into English of national texts and their availability?**

  The following national legislation will be translated and be available soon.

  1. Law on Adoption of Decree Law as Amended on Production, Consumption and Inspection of Food
  2. Law on the Preperation and Implementation of the Technical Legislation of the Products
  3. Law on Protecting Wild Life and Its Implementing Regulations

4. Law on Plant Protection and Agricultural Quarantine and Its Implementing Regulations
5. Law on Organic Farming and Its Implementing Regulations
6. Law on Municipalities
7. Law on Special Provincial Administration
8. Law on Market Surveillance and Control
9. Law on Feed
10. Law on Animal Health Control and Its Implementing Regulations
11. Decree Law on Wholesale Markets
12. Implementing Regulation on Turkish Food Codex and its Communiqués
13. Implementing Regulation on Production, Consumption and Control of food (import, export and advertisement issues)
14. Implementing Regulation on Production Permit, Approval and Food Registration Procedures and Employment of the Responsible Manager by the Operators Producing Food and Food and Food Contact Materials
15. Implementing Regulation on Natural Spring and Mineral Water
16. Implementing Regulation on Market Surveillance and Control of Food and Food Contact Materials and Responsibility of Food Business Operators
17. Implementing Regulation on Good Agricultural Practices
18. Implementing Regulation on Fisheries
19. Implementing Regulation on Establishment and Tasks of Food Control Laboratories
20. Implementing Regulation on Working and Inspection Rules and Principles of Establishments Producing Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products
21. Implementing Regulation on Working and Inspection Rules and Principles of Establishments Producing Red Meat and Red Meat Products
22. Implementing Regulation on Irradiation of Foodstuff
23. Communiqué on Import of Foodstuffs

II. General Food Law

Definition of responsibilities – article 17 Operators/Member States

- **What are the provisions on division of responsibilities?**

  Institutional Responsibility:

  Institutional responsibilities are shared among MARA, Ministry of Health, Municipalities and Special Provincial Administration as such:

MARA: Legislation on food safety, approval of procedures and establishments, control, inspection and market surveillance.

Municipalities and Special Provincial Administration: Giving working license and food register number.

Ministry of Health: Approval, control and inspection of natural spring and mineral waters and foods for special medical purposes.

Responsibility of Food Business Operators(Article 17 of the Law 5179)

Food business operators have to withdraw the products from the market and inform competent authorities if imported, produced, processed and distributed foodstuffs don't meet food safety requirements. The person, responsible for the retail or wholesale and/or the distribution of foodstuffs, has to withdraw the products not meeting the food safety requirements and collaborate in the implementation of measures taken by competent authority and contribute to the traceability.

The responsibility of operators in the food chain is defined in the Implementing Regulation on Market Surveillance and Control of Food and Food Contact Materials and Responsibility of Food Business Operators adopted according to Law 5179 (Article 7 and 8 of the Implementing Regulation).

In accordance with the article 6 of Law 5179, establishments producing food and food contact materials have to employ Responsible Manager who is also responsible for safe production of food along with food operators. In addition;

- In slaughterhouses, a veterinarian has to be employed as a responsible manager.
- red meat and poultry establishments have to employ authorized veterinarian which have authorization to export poultry to EU in addition to responsible manager.

- **What are the provisions on penalties applicable to infringements of food law**

Responsibility of food business operators is defined in Article 17 of Law 5179 as follows:

"A food business operator considers a food which has imported, produced, processed, manufactured or distributed is not in compliance with the food safety requirements, it shall immediately initiate procedures to withdraw the food in question from the market and inform the competent authorities thereof.

A food business operator responsible for retail or wholesale and/or distribution activities of a foodstuff withdraw from the market products not in compliance with the food safety requirements and shall participate in contributing to the safety of the food by passing on relevant information necessary to trace a food, cooperating in the action taken by the competent authorities."

According to Article 29 of the same law, food business operators who do not comply with the provisions concerning business responsibility specified above are fined. In case of repeated infringments, the rate is doubled.

Traceability –article 18

- **Has traceability system been put in place at all steps of the food chain (from agricultural production to retail distribution)?**

  The procedures and provisions related with the traceability are specified in Article 16 of the Law no.5179 and in Article 18 of the Implementing Regulation on Market Surveillance and Control.

  The traceability system is in place but not fully functional and related guidelines will be adopted in line with EU practices.

- **Have systems and procedures been put in place and able to identify from whom and to whom a product has been supplied? (link "supplier-product" and "customer-product)**

  Since traceability system is a new obligation for operators and not fully functional problems are faced especially in ascertaining traceability in primary production except for live animals produced for food.

- **Are the above systems and procedure in condition to allow for this information to be made available to the competent authorities?**

  Same as above.

- **Which information is available and/or registered and/or what's the timing of records keeping?**

  Businesses keep the records of self control of their production. There is no official time period defined for keeping of the records.

  Businesses have to certificate financially when, how much and from whom they bought any product and to whom they sold their products. These records have to be kept for 2 years. In the framework of the legislation on red meat, establishments are responsible for keeping the records for 5 years.

  A working license is issued for businesses producing food and food contact materials and they are registered. Production license is issued for the food establishments on product basis. These establishments have to indicate the date and number of the production license and/or control document date and no in case of imports and lot and/or serial number on the label of the product they suplly for traceability.

Withdrawal, Recall and Notification – art 19

- **How do operators inform competent authorities when they ascertain that a food does not meet food safety requirements (which procedures are in place)?**

  Food business operators have to inform competent authorities in writing immediately after they notice that a food does not meet food safety requirements and withraw these products from the market in 7 days.

- **Is there any obligation to notify a withdrawal to competent authorities?**

Yes. Producers who fail to do so are fined, the products are withdrawn by the concerned authorities and the costs are charged to the producer together with due legal interest.

- **Which criteria are taken into account for the withdrawal?**

  The food safety requirements defined in Article 5 of Implementing Regulation on Market Surveillance and Control, which is in line with EU Regulation no. 178/2002, as read:

  " Food safety requirements cover the following issues.

  a) It is obligatory for food and articles and materials in contact with food that are to be placed on the market to comply with the Turkish food legislation. Food and articles and materials in contact with food, which are not safe cannot be placed on the market.

  b) Food is considered unsafe if;

  1) It is harmful to health,

  2) It is unfit for human consumption.

  c) In determining whether any food is unsafe; the following are considered;

  1) Whether the food complies with normal usage conditions for each of the stages involving production, processing, storage and sale, from the consumer's viewpoint,

  2) The food label and/or the information presented to the customer regarding the possible hazardous effects that of the contents of the food may have,

  d) In determining whether any food is injurious to health the following are considered;

  1) The immediate and/or short and/or long term potential effects the food may have on the consumer's health as well as the effects on subsequent generations,

  2) The probable cumulative toxic effects,

  3) In case the food is produced for consumers of a particular category, the biological sensitivity of the consumer to that food.

  e) In determining whether any food is unfit for human consumption, the food is examined to see whether it is contaminated with foreign substances or decomposed, deteriorated, putrefied, decayed, or whether it contains any toxins.

  f) If an unsafe foodstuff is part of a batch, lot or consignment of the same category or description, and after a detailed evaluation no evidence is found to demonstrate that the batch, bulk or mass is safe, the whole batch, lot or consignment is considered unsafe.

  g) Food, that complies with the provisions on food safety of the Turkish food legislation, is considered safe to the extent covered by the legislative provisions.

  h) In case there are reasons indicating that a foodstuff is unsafe although it complies with legislative provisions, the Ministry and the relevant authority take appropriate

measures to restrict the placing on the market of such a food or shall recall the product from the market."

- **Is the public informed? Which procedures have been put in place to ensure that the public is informed in case of recall?**

  There is no systematic procedure, but in necessity the public is informed by press and visual media.

Importing/Exporting rules – articles 11 and 12

Article 19 of the Law no.5179 lays down the general requirements of imports and exports.

The rules and principles for import controls are laid down in Article 13 of the Implementing Regulation on Production, Consumption and Control of Food, and Communiqué no.31 on Approval of Control Documents At Importation of Foodstuffs and Food Contact Materials and Control Processes at Importing Stage " (see Appendix 9 Part A for relevant articles of the legislation and part B for full text of Communiqué)

The rules and principles for export controls are laid down in Article 12 of the Imp. Regulation on Production, Consumption and Control of Foodstufss (See Appendix 9 Part C for the relavant articler of the legislation)

III. Contaminants/Import Control Procedures for Food of Plant Origin

Authority responsible for legislation

- **What is the competent authority responsible for drafting legislation on contaminants? (*name, address + contact information*)**

  MARA, General Directorate of Protection and Control is the competent authority for drafting legislation on contaminants. Address and contact information are:

  Koruma ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü
  Akay Cad. No:3 06640 Bakanlıklar / ANKARA
  Tel: +90 312 4177789
  Fax: +90 312 4186318
  e-mail : kkgm@kkgm.gov.tr

  Food Codex, is prepared by the National Food Codex Commission established according to Law no.5179, and put into force by MARA .

Control

- **What are the competent authority(ies) for the control of imported foodstuffs from third countries? (*name, address + contact information*)**

  At Central Level:

  MARA, General Directorate of Protection and Control is the competent authority for the control of imported foodstuffs from third countries. Address and contact information are:

  Koruma ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü
  Akay Cad. No:3 06640 Bakanlıklar / ANKARA
  Tel: +90 312 4177789
  Fax: +90 312 4186318
  e-mail : kkgm@kkgm.gov.tr
  At Local level:

  25 Provincial Directorates (Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Balikesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Edirne, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Giresun, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Konya, Kocaeli, Ordu, Trabzon, Rize, Samsun, Tekirdağ, Mersin, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Artvin, Ağrı). For this purpose 36 custom gates are specified by MARA in those 25 provinces (Appendix 10).

- **In case control has started: what type of control (inquiries, control of documents, random sampling, and analysis), frequency of control, and planning of control targets?**

  Control Document (SPS Document): This document issued by MARA should be presented to the Customs Offices at the time of import according to Communiqué no.2006/5 on Standardization of Foreign Trade.

  A similar document issued by Ministry of Health is required for natural and mineral waters and foods for medical purposes according to the principles of Comminique No 2006/4 on Standardization of Foreign Trade.

  Following control procedures are carried out at import stageby 25 Provincial Directorates of MARA:

  – Document Checks: Controlling documents required by legislation accompanied with products
  – Identity Checks: Comparing whether the imported product is identical with declaration.
  – Physical Checks: controlling products, including organoleptic controls up to the laboratory analysis

  Furthermore, products are assessed in terms of quarantine in the scope of Plant Protection and Agricultural Quarantine.

  During the importing stage all products are examined according to risk basis.

  Imported products can be subjected to laboratory analysis taking into consideration Turkish food legislation.

- **What are the measures taken in case of non-conform products?**

  If it is determined, that a product is not in confirmity with the legislation, import is not allowed. However, if the nonconformity is caused by physical characteristics which do not affect food safety, handling of the product in custom area is allowed and import then is allowed provided that further checkes verify the confirmity.

Laboratories

- **What are the name, place and responsibilities of the official laboratories for contaminants of foodstuffs?**

  The laboratories assigned for different matters are given below. Name, address and communication information is given in Appendix 10.

  Nitrate Analyses

  Provincial Control Laboratories (PCL) in Adana, Afyonkarahisar, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bolu, Burdur, Çanakkale, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Edirne, Gaziantep, Giresun, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin, İstanbul, İzmir, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Konya, Muğla, Ordu, Samsun, Sivas, Tekirdağ , Tokat, Trabzon, Şanlıurfa and Van and Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute.

  Metal Analyses

  PCLs in İzmir, Ankara, Mersin, İstanbul, Samsun, Konya, Antalya, Isparta, Tekirdağ, Kocaeli and Çanakkale and Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute.

  Aflotoxin Analysis

  PCLs in Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Edirne, Hatay, Gaziantep, Giresun, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kocaeli, Konya, Mersin, Ordu, Samsun, Tekirdağ, Trabzon and Van.

  Ocratoxin A Analysis

  PCLs in İzmir, Ankara, Antalya, Mersin, Konya, Denizli, Trabzon, Gaziantep, Isparta and Kocaeli and Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute.

  Patulin Analysis

  Ankara PCL

  PCBs Analysis

  Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute

  PAH Analysis

  PCLs in Ankara and İzmir and Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute.

  Fusarium Toxins

  Zerelenone which is one of the Fusarium Toxins is tested in Ankara PCL. Although the infrastructure of the laboratory for the other fusarium toxins is adequate, these are not tested since there is not any criteria for these toxins in the EU and Turkish Food Codex.

Dioxine Analyzes

In scope of EU-MEDA Project on the Support of Food Control Services, necessary equipment is procured and installed in Ankara PCL.

Marketing standards

Laboratories under the Regional Directorates of Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade used for checking conformity with marketing standards are as follows:

- İzmir Commercial Analysis and Standardization Laboratory
- İstanbul Commercial Analysis and Standardization Laboratory
- Mersin Commercial Analysis and Standardization Laboratory
- Trabzon Commercial Analysis and Standardization Laboratory
- Malatya Commercial Analysis and Standardization Laboratory

- **Which laboratories have taken accreditation? Give the list.**

Name of the Laboratory	**Accreditation Agency**	**Accreditation Date**
Ankara Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate (PCLD)	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	28.06.2004
Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute Directorate (Bursa GKMAE)	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	30.12.2004
İstanbul Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate (PCLD)	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	17.05.2004
İzmir Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate (PCLD)	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	17.05.2004
Mersin Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate (PCLD)	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	30.03.2005
Samsun Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate (PCLD)	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	29.11.2005
Aydın Exchange of Commerce Private Food Control Laboratory *	Turkish Accreditation Agency (TÜRKAK)	28.06.2004
Environmental Industrial Analysis Private Food Control Laboratory (PFCL)*	DAP	15.02.2005

* These laboratories are approved laboratories.

Accreditation of Ordu, Giresun, Konya, Antalya, Tekirdağ and Trabzon Provincial Control Laboratories are in progress. Ordu, Antalya and Giresun Provincial Control Laboratories are inspected by TURKAK and waiting for certificate. The others are waiting for auditing.

The scopes of accreditation for the laboratories for contaminants of foodstuffs are given in the Appendix 4 and 5.

- **What are the activities carried out about the determination of development and evaluation?**

  Trainings on "Development and Validation of Methods of Analysis in Chemical and Microbiological Analysis and Measurement Uncertainties" are organized and certificates are given at PCLs. In 2005, training of the staff by TÜRKAK, TÜBİTAK and EU Experts is carried out. Starting in January 2005, studies carry on in "Supporting the Basic Facilities of Quality Project". Certified reference materials are used for the method validation and method uncertainty measurement, and calibrations of laboratory equipments are completed. (According to the Implementing Regulation on Establishment of Control Laboratories and Functions/Responsibilities participating to ring tests of laboratories and use of calibrated instrument are compulsory)

IV. GMOs

Contact Person for Peer Reviews

- **What is the name of the contact person responsible for the peer review on GM food and novel food *(Name, address and contact information)*?**

  I. GDPC

  (Koruma ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü)
  Akay Cad. No:3 Bakanlıklar 06640 ANKARA
  Tel : +90 312 4177789
  Fax : +90 312 4186318
  e-mail: kkgm@kkgm.gov.tr

  II. GD of Agricultural Research (Tarımsal Araştırmalar Genel Müdürlüğü)
  Posta Kutusu 78 Yenimahalle 06171 ANKARA
  Tel: +90 312 315 76 23 - 26
  Fax: +90 312 315 34 48
  e-mail: tagem@tagem.gov.tr

List of GM Food and Novel Food

- **Is it possible to provide a list of GM food placed on the market (food containing, consisting of, or produced from or containing ingredients produced from GMOs)?**

  There is no approved GM Product. Therefore, a list does not exist.

  Production and imports of GM products are not permitted/authorized in the country.

  GDPC is responsible for preparation of legislation and control.

- **Is it possible to provide a list of novel food placed on the market {*novel food as defined in Art 1 of the Novel Food Regulation 258/97*)?**

  No. As long as there is no approved Novel Product, a list does not exist.

Transposition

- **What is the national legislation relating to the Novel Food Regulation 258/97 and what is the date of adoption and date of entry into force of this?**

  There is no national legislation corresponding to EU regulation no. 258/97 on novel food.

- **What is the national legislation relating to GMO Regulation 1829/2003 *1830/2003* and what is the date of adoption and date of entry into force of this?**

  There is no national legislation corresponding to EU regulation no. 1829/2003 and 1830/2003 on GMO.

Compatibility

- **What are the specific provisions in national legislation transposing the EU acquis on Novel Food (258/97) and GM food (1829/2003, 1830/2003) not yet adopted and implemented?**

  Cartegena Biosafety Protocol is ratified in TGNA.

  Technical studies for preparation of legislation in the framework of EU Directives continue.

  None of the provisions of EU acquis on Novel Food (258/97) and GM food (1829/2003 *and* 1830/2003) have been adopted yet.

  Circular on The Instruction on Field Trials of Transgenic Culture Plant is only related with plants but not with foodstuffs.

- **What are the national provisions on GM food and Novel Food <u>other than</u> those listed under Regulations 258/97 and 1829/2003 1830/2003 (such as "GMO-free" food production)?**

  There are no national provisions.

Authority responsible for legislation

- **What is the competent authority responsible for drafting legislation on GM food and novel food (including labeling) (*name, address + contact information*)?**

  I. GDPC
  (Koruma ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü)
  Akay Cad. No:3 Bakanlıklar 06640 ANKARA
  Tel : +90 312 4177789
  Fax : +90 312 4186318
  e-mail: kkgm@kkgm.gov.tr

  II. DG of Agricultural Research (Tarımsal Araştırmalar Genel Müdürlüğü)
  Posta Kutusu 78 Yenimahalle 06171 ANKARA
  Tel: +90 312 315 76 23 - 26
  Fax: +90 312 315 34 48
  e-mail: tagem@tagem.gov.tr

Authority receiving applications

- **What are the competent authority (ies) for the authorisation of GMO food and novel food (*name, address + contact information*)?**

  GDPC is the competent authority. There are no national provisions.

Assessment capacity

- **What are the body or bodies responsible for GMO food and Novel Food assessment before marketing (*name, address + contact information*)?**

  There are no procedures and authorized institution for assessment of GMO and Novel Foods.

Control

- **What are the competent authority(ies) responsible for the inspection of GM food and novel food (including labeling) *name, address + contact information*)?**

  Controls and inspections of GMO and Novel food have not started yet. But GDPC is the competent authority.

  GDPC

  Akay Cad. No: 3 Bakanlıklar 06640 ANKARA
  Tel : +90 312 4177789
  Fax : +90 312 4186318
  e-mail:kkgm@kkgm.gov.tr

- **Where relevant, please indicate central / regional structure**

  No new structure yet.

- **In case control has started: what type of control (inquiries, control of documents, random sampling, and analysis), frequency of control, and planning of control targets?**

  In the case of control has started, documentary checks (approval lists, ingredient lists, and certificate) and controls on labeling, sampling and qualitative and quantitative analysis will be carried out.

Laboratories

- **What are the name(s), location(s) and responsibilities of official laboratories used in the analysis of GMO food and novel foods (*name, address + contact information*)?**

  Ankara PCL - Food and Feed

  Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute- Food and Feed

  Ankara Land Crops Central Research Institute for Field Crops-Field Crops

Antalya West Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute-Horticultural Crops

Turkish Science and Technology Council, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research Institute- Crops

Hacettepe University Biology Department- Allergenicity and Toxicity

Middle East Technical University (METU)

Biology Department-Crops
Food Engineering Department- Crops
Central Biotechnology Laboratories-Crops

The analyses on GMO are listed in Appendix 11.

- **Which are the laboratories that have received accreditation?**

  None.

- **Which activities are undertaken in developing and validating detection methods?**

  Training has been completed on development and validation of analysis methods and measurement uncertainty.

  In order for the method validation and uncertainty calculations, certificated reference materials have been used and the calibrations of laboratory devices have been completed.

V. Food Contact Material

Authority responsible for legislation

- **What is the competent authority responsible for drafting legislation on food contact material?**

  MARA-GDPC is the competent authority for drafting the legislation on food contact materials through the National Food Codex Commission and enforced by GDPC.

Approval system

- **What is the system of approval for food contact material producers?**

  Establishments producing food contact materials have to take the working licence and register number from the related municipilaties and production licence from MARA.

  According to the type of the production, a responsible manager has to be employed in those establishments.

- **Is there a system for giving/approving health certificates?**

  In the export of food contact materials, food safety/health certificate is issued upon the request of importing country. For health certificates, conformation to the Turkish Food Codex or criteria of the importing country is considered.

- **Are official approvals necessary for establishments producing Food contact Materials?**

  Establishments producing food contact materials have to take the working licence and register number from the related municipilaties and production licence from MARA.

Legislation

- **How do you define food contact materials in your legislation?**

  All kinds of materials and substances which are in contact with foodstuffs or are produced intending to contact with foodstuffs. (Article 3 of Law No 5179).

Structure, reporting relationships and responsibilities

- **Please describe the organization and staffing of the competent authorities in the field of materials and article intended to come into contact with foodstuffs**

  MARA-GDPC is the competent authority in the subject of food contact materials.

  Staff working in controls are food inspectors who have bachelor's degree on related fields such as, chemistry, environment, engineering.

Indications and Controls

- **Which authority/ies set/s up inspection and sampling plans for food contact materials according to Art. 14 of Directive 89/397/EEC?**

  Inspection and sampling plans for food contact materials are determined by local units of MARA.

- **What routine monitoring programmes are in place in your country regarding food contact materials? Are there programmes for import control?**

  Materials intended to be used as food packages, subject to controls and inspection within the framework of annual inspection programs prepared on risk basis.

  Import programmes are implemented with respect to the feature and risk factor of the food contact material.

- **In case of a serious health risk, can food contact materials be taken off the market? If yes, who is in charge?**

  Food contact materials can be withdrawn from the market in case of a health risk. The producer is responsible for withdrawal (Article 17 and indent of Article 29 of Law No: 5179).

VI. Natural Mineral Water

Legislation

- **What is the competent authority responsible for drafting legislation on natural mineral water?**

  Ministry of Health- General Directorate of Primary Health Care is the competent authority.

  a. Natural mineral water

  Natural mineral water is defined in the Implementing Regulation on Natural Mineral Waters. This Regulation was prepared in line with the related EU directives no. 80/777/EC and 2003/40/EC.

  b. Table water, Spring water:

  The Implementing Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption which was prepared in harmony with the directive no. 98/83/EC.

- **Are there different requirements for these categories of waters in your legislation?**

  There are different requirements for these categories of waters in our legislation. In natural mineral waters; waters are assessed and approved if necessary, according to the geological, hydro geological, physical, chemical, physico-chemical, microbiological and pharmacological and physiological (if necessary) characteristics by The Scientific Evaluation Commission gathered by MARA. Analysis and inspection procedures are prepared in the scope of the Implementing Regulation on the spring and bottled drinking waters. The inspection frequency and monitoring are based on the amount of production mentioned in the legislation.

- **What is the minimum requirement of content of minerals in your legislation?**

  Natural Mineral Water: The general properties, microbiological parameters, undesirable substances, radioactivity and related parameters are fully harmonized with the those defined in EU directive.

  Spring water, bottled drinking water: Chemical parameters, indicator parameters, microbiological parameters, radioactivity and related parameters are fully harmonized with the those defined in EU directive.

Title 5. Specific rules for feed

I. Horizontal Issues

Presentation of the organisation and division of competences in the field of animal nutrition

- **How is the field of animal nutrition organized?**

  Organization

  MARA- GDPC is the competent authority.

- **Describe which authorities are responsible for the transposition and implementation of the EC *acquis* for specific feed legislations?**

  GDPC Department of Feed and Food Registration is responsible department for drafting the legislation and registration and approval of feed establishments.

  Department is responsible for the transposition and implementation of the EC acquis for specific feed legislation.

- **What are the names, addresses, phone, fax and e-mail address of the contact persons at central level?**

Contact persons at central level:
Dr. Hüseyin Sungur (General Director)
Tel : 312-4257789 - 4255196
Fax : 312-4186318
E-mail : Huseyins@kkgm.gov.tr
Address : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey
General Directorate of Protection and Control
Akay Caddesi No:3 Bakanlıklar/Ankara/Turkey

Prof.Dr. Nevzat Artık (Deputy Director)
Tel : 312-4187022
Fax : 312-4183246
E-mail : Nartik@kkgm.gov.tr
Address : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey
General Directorate of Protection and Control
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Halis Korkut (Head of Feed and Food Registration Department)
Tel : 312-4251915
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Address : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey
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Ömer Çırakoğlu (Manager of Feed Control Unit)
Tel : 312-4186286 or 312-4174176/6113
Fax : 312-4183246
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General Directorate of Protection and Control
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Dr. Gökalp Aydın (Manager of Feed Registration and Approval Unit)
Tel : 312-4186286 - 4174176/6114
Fax : 312-4183246
E-mail : Gokalpa@kkgm.gov.tr
Address : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey
General Directorate of Protection and Control
Akay Caddesi No:3 Bakanlıklar/Ankara/Turkey

- **What are the responsibilities of each service?**

Responsibilities of each services

General Directorate of Protection and Control (GDPC)

Department of Feed and Food Registration

-Feed Registration and Approval Division (FRAD)

-Feed Control Division (FCD)

The responsibilities of FRAD are

- Registration of feeds and authorisation of feed additives
- Approval of feed establishments
- Preperation and implementation of feed legislation
- Gather the committee for feedingstuff and consult with feed sector.

The responsibilities of FCD are

- Feed control
- Export and import of feedingstuffs
- Record of feed production
- Determination of analysis methods
- Collection and evaluation of feed analysis results.

- **Who is the designated contact-point for the Commission?**

Prof.Dr. Nevzat Artık (Deputy General Director)
Tel : 312-4187022
Fax : 312-4183246
E-mail : Nartik@kkgm.gov.tr

Address : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey
General Directorate of Protection and Control
Akay Caddesi No:3 Bakanlıklar/Ankara/Turkey

State of transposition of EC acquis and preparedness

- **What is the current status on the state of transposition and preparedness of the EC *acquis* for specific feed legislations?**

  Currently, assessment of the EU acquis for specific feed legislation has been almost completed and studies continue to accomplish full transposition.

Table 8. Current status of national legislation on specific feed legislation comparing with EU acquis

EU acquis	National Legislation	status
1- Feed additives (Regulation 1831/2003/EC)	Communiqué on production and marketing of feed additives No:2002/66	Partially Harmonized
2- Compound feedingstuffs (Directive 79/373/EEC)	Implementing Regulation on Feed	Partially Harmonized
3- Feed materials (Directive 96/25/EC)	Implementing Regulation on Feed	Partially Harmonized
4- Undesirable substances (Directive 2002/32/EC)	Communiqué on Undesirable substances on feeds No:2005/3	Fully Harmonized
5- Feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes (Directive 93/74/EEC)	Implementing Regulation on Feed Communiqué on implementation of feed regulation No: 1997/12	Partially Harmonized
6- Certain products used in Animal Nutrition (Bioproteins) (Directive 82/471/EEC)	Implementing Regulation on Feed	Partially Harmonized
7- Medicated feed (Directive 90/167/EEC)	Communiqué on Medicated feed No:2005/12	Fully Harmonized

- **What is the state of implementation of the EC *acquis* for specific feed legislations?**

  EU acquis for specific feed legislation has been implemented depending on administrative and technical infrastructure capabilities of GDPC.

- **What is the current status on preparedness of translation into English of national texts and their availability?**

  The following national legislation will be translated and be available soon.

- **Contact Person for Peer Reviews**

What is the name of the contact person responsible for the peer review *(Name, address and contact information)*?

Dr. Gökalp Aydın (Manager of Feed Registration and Approval Division)
Tel : 312-4186286 - 4174176/6114
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Address : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey
General Directorate of Protection and Control
Akay Caddesi No:3 Bakanlıklar/Ankara/Turkey

II. Specific questions

1. Additives

a) Is there a national positive list of permitted feed additives?

Yes.

b) Is this list according to the EU positive list?

Yes, it is in compliance with the EU positive list according to article 6 of Communiqué No:2002/66 on production and marketing of feed additives.

c) How antibiotics, coccidiostats and growth promoters are regulated?

In accordance with the EU Regulation no. 1831/2003, use of antibiotics as feed additives was also banned in Turkey in January 2006 by the Communiqué No:2006/1 and they were deleted from the national positive list as well.

The coccidiostats and growth promoters are still in the national list as they are in the EU additive list.

d) What legislative measures have been taken to ensure compliance with EU legislation regarding feed additives, so that EU authorised feed additives can be marketed in your country by the day of accession?

Communiqué No:2002/66 on production and marketing of feed additive is in compliance with the EU legislation regarding feed additives. The list in Communiqué No:2002/66 is updated whenever the EU positive list is changed. Moreover, technical studies continue to align with EU Regulation no. 178/2002.

e) Are you aware of non-EU authorised feed additives placed on the national market and used at this moment?

Following products are not authorised in the EU but authorised in Turkey based on national legislation:

-Yucca Schidigera (for control of ammonia and odor)

-Glucosamine sulphate (additive to protect joints)

-Glucosamine Hydrocloride (additive to protect joints)

-Methylsulfonylmethane (additive to protect joints)

-Chondrottin sulphate (additive to protect joints)

-Dolomit (magnesium source)

-Humic, fulvic acids (organic acids)

-Marigold (colorant)

-Paprika (colorant)

f) What measures will be taken to ensure that non-EU authorised feed additives and possible currently authorised under the national system will be no longer allowed and withdrawn from the market by the day of accession?

According to our legislation, additives deleted from the positive list have to be withdrawn from the market in 3 months. Same procedure would be applied by the day of accession.

g) Is there a national procedure of authorisation of feed additives? Please describe.

Yes. The requirements for authorisation procedure which is in line with article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 are

1- Summary data for the additives

2- The name of feed additive

3- Characterisation of additive its physical and chemical structure

4- Analysis method of additive

5- The effect of additive

6- A copy of the studies on the additive, purpose of use

7- Toxicological and residual information

8- The opinion of experts (if necessary)

9- Free sale certificate if the product is imported.

Feedingstuff committee has been established for the authorisation of feed additives. This committee assess the application dossier and if the dossier satisfies the requirements, committee will grant authorisation for the marketing and production of the products.

2. Compound feed

What are the labelling rules for compound feed? Are there in line with the EC legislation?

According to Feed Law no. 1734 and Implementing Regulation on Feed, compound feeds can not be placed in the market without labelling. The labelling requirements are in line with EU legislation.

The declarations on the label should include:

-Date of Production

-The name and address of establishment

-The species of animal for which the compound feed is intended

-analytical constituents

-net quantity

-direction for use

-expiry date of use

-listing of feed materials

-approval number of feed establishment.

3. Undesirable substances

Do you have legislation on undesirable substances? Are there in line with the EC legislation?

Yes. Communiqué No:2005/3 on Undesirable Substances in Feeds is in compliance with the EU Regulation No: 2002/32.

Title 6. Phytosanitary

Chapter 1 - Plant Health -Harmful Organisms

I. General Control Measures

Control of domestic production:

- **Timing: during production and/or marketing**

  For propagating materials listed by MARA

  1. Inspection at the place of production prior to beginning of the production.
  2. Inspection of the harmful organisms subject to quarantine in growing period.
  3. Inspection made in the period of dismantling.
  4. Inspection in the market and warehouses.

- **What is the type of control?**

  1. Nematode control of soil prior to beginning of the production.
  2. Visual examination made during vegetation period.
  3. If necessary, laboratory analysis made by taking samples.

  Inspection report is drawn up at result of these controls.

- **Which are the infringement procedures?**

  1. Following the controls, in case of contamination with listed quarantine organisms, protective measures are carried out and cost is paid by the producer.
  2. If there is no combat method available for the harmful organism, contaminated material is destroyed.

Description of control of imports:

- **Which type of inspection?**

  Inspection is made in three steps. When a consignment of plant arrives at the border, Plant Quarantine Service is notified by Customs. Plant Quarantine Service assigns an inspector for the inspection.

  1. Document check: Inspector first checks the Phytosanitary Certificate, invoice and list of commodity submitted by importing company. Documents should be complete and contain all necessary information.
  2. Identity check: After completion of document check, consignment is checked. Information in phytosanitary cetrificate (plant names, varieties, quantity and packing) should be compatible with the consignment itself.

3. Phytosanitary inspection: At least 2 % of the consignment is inspected in accordance with the sampling procedures. Inspection is made visually. In case of suspicion of presence of listed organism, inspector takes the sample, fills the label, informs importer and sends to laboratory for detailed analysis. All propagation materials are subject to laboratory tests. At the end of the inspection, consignment is intercepted or accepted.

- **What are the relations with customs?**

  When a consignment of plant or plant product arrives at border, related institution is notified by the Customs in order to make quarantine inspection. No consignment can be introduced into the country without quarantine controls. If consignment is contaminated with listed harmful organisms; it is either sent back exporting country or destroyed under the supervision of the Customs.

- **Which is the frequency of checks?**

  Inspectors make visual inspection for all plants and plant products. As far as propagating materials are concerned, inspectors take samples and send them to laboratories for detailed analysis as well as visual inspection. Furthermore, a list compliant with the Annex V-B to Directive 2000/29/EC has been drawn up, and will be put into practice soon.

- **Which are the statistics on interceptions?**

  According to result of analysis made in 2005 for import controls, 56 consignments out of 23624 were intercepted. Of this amount:

  - 141 513 kg seeds (the seeds of melon, bean, tobacco, tomato, maize, cauliflower and grass)
  - 12 482 745 seeds and saplings (the seeds of tomato, cauliflower and the saplings of vine, sourcherry and apple) were returned or destroyed.

  Harmful organisms detected at import:

  – *Pantoea stewartii* in maize, squash mosaic comovirus in melon, Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus in bean, Tobacco Mosaic Virus in tomato, *Claviceps purpurea* in grass, *Alternaria brassicola* in cauliflower.

  Returns or destructions were carried out because of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, viruses and *Meloidogyne* nematodes in apple saplings.

Are there lists of quarantine organisms, are they based on pest risk assessments?

Comparison with EU lists:

Implementing Regulation of Plant Quarantine has been prepared in compliance with Directive 2000/29/EC in general. Quarantine organisms are listed in Annex I and II:

Annex I: Harmful organisms, which their introduction is prohibited.

Annex II: Harmful organisms which their introduction is prohibited if they are present on certain plants and plant products.

There are 39 harmful organisms, which do not exist in lists of the EU and EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization). PRA (Pest Risk Assessment) has been going on for 25 of these organisms. 14 organisms have been taken into survey programme.

- **Presence or absence of pests listed in Annexes I and II to Directive 2000/29/EC**

  Pests listed in Annexes I and II to Directive 2000/29/EC are covered by Implementing Regulation on Plant Quarantine, which was published in the Official Gazette, dated 06 July 2003.

  PRA has started for listed quarantine organisms as of 2005. 2 workshops have been organized under 2002 Turkey-EU Financial Cooperation Project no: TR02.03.06. PRA has been conducted for harmful organisms not listed by EU or EPPO. As result of the PRA necessary technical studies to delete 69 organisms are in progress.

- **Source of information (with reference to ISPM 8)**

  The list of harmful organisms to be surveyed according to ISPM 8 is determined at the meetings made by MARA (Research Institutes, Plant Protection Departments of provincial directorates and GDPC). If necessary, inspectors are trained by experts at Research Institutes on detection and visual examination of harmful organisms. In order to get sufficient data, detection survey is made for harmful organisms, which are not known to occur and delimitation survey for harmful organisms which are known to occur.

II. Specific Control Measures

Are there systematic surveys for the presence of harmful organisms? If yes, describe the surveys (frequency, density of controls, timing, and findings) and the targeted harmful organisms?

The lists of harmful organisms to be surveyed are determined by MARA. The type of survey, timing and the frequency of control determined for every single organism depending on harmful organism and plant phenology. If harmful organism targeted is detected as a result of survey studies, it is taken from detection to delimitation survey. Control programs are prepared in respect of these findings.

Are there specific measures planned in case of outbreaks? If yes description of measures and targeted harmful organisms?

In case of outbreaks, necessary control measures are carried out against harmful organisms known to occur in Turkey, according to Plant Protection Technical Instructions in force.

When the organism detected for the first time in Turkey, further studies are started by Plant Protection Research Institutes located in the region of outbreaks. These are training and information studies (about definition of pests and how to survey). Survey is carried out and situation of organism is determined. Control measures and provisional instructions are prepared and delivered to all Plant Protection Services.

The list of harmful organisms under survey programme is given below:

TARGETED ORGANISMS
1. Mealybug (*Planococcus citri*)
2. Citrus Tristesa
3. Crown Gall (*Agrobacterium vitis, A. tumefaciens*)
4. Citrus whitefly
5. Patato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis, Globodera pallida*)
6. Patato Wart Disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*)
7. Rice White-tip Nematode (*Aphelenchoides besseyi*)
9. San Jose Scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*)
10. Stem and bulb eelworm (*Dithylenchus dipsaci*)
11.Potato Root Knot Nematod (*Meloidogyne* spp.)
12. Plum Pox
13. Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)
14. Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophera gossypiella*)
15. Potato Brown Rot Disease (*Ralstonia solanacearum*)
16. Castanea Canker (*Cryphonectria parasitica*.)

III. Protected Zones

Are there any provisions for certain areas with a specific phytosanitary status to benefit from additional guarantees?

There is no special legislation prepared for certain areas with a specific phytosanitary status to benefit from additional guarantees. Necessary infrastructure will be prepared following updating of our main legislation. However, similar to this implementation, at the result of studies made in one region, stone fruits are found to be free from viruses. Thus, the introduction of stone fruit saplings to that region from others is prohibited (Circular No: 3269/030665 of 22 December 2000).

IV Registration of operators – Plant Passports

Is there any registration of producers, importers or warehouses? If yes, who has to be registered and what are the conditions for registration?

Are there specific documents for trade of plant and plant products within the national territory?

There is no general registration system regarding producers growing plants and plant products. However, growing propagating materials determined by MARA is subject to permission. Soil analysis is made for nematodes at the place of production, and then plants are

controlled by inspectors at least once during growing period for listed organisms. Those free from harmful organisms are permitted to be sold.

There is no regular registration system for importers and warehouses. Following the controls mentioned above, propagating materials listed by MARA circulate within the country with Plant Quarantine Movement and Selling Certificate.

V. Import from third countries

Are there specific measures applied to imports from certain countries? In which way do they differ from the normal rules?

No special legislation for imports from third countries is available.

VI. Inspections and notifications of interceptions

Is there a system of exchange of information between inspectors and local and /or central authorities in case of interception? Are interceptions notified to EPPO? If yes, please describe the procedure.

When any quarantine organism is detected at the import, GDPC is notified by quarantine services within 2 days. Exporting country is notified within 2 days with the interception form in the Annex 9 to Implementing Regulation on Plant Quarantine.

Interceptions concerning organisms known to occur in the country of origin are not notified to EPPO. However, in case of any detection of new organism not known to occur in the country of origin, EPPO is notified.

Are there rules for imports on scientific or research purposes of normally banned material?

Import of harmful organisms to be used for scientific or research purposes is subject to permission of MARA. Packages including harmful organisms are not opened by inspector in order to prevent spread and contamination risks. Boxes of these cultures are received by responsible staff of the institution. Trials are performed under the control of MARA.

VII Derogations

Are there legislative provisions for derogating from the normal import rules? What conditions have to be fulfilled for the granting of derogation?

No derogation for import is available in Turkey.

Chapter 2- Plant Health-Plant Protection Products

I. Placing on the market

Please describe the system of authorizations of active substances and plant protection products.

Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are authorised on a formulation basis for crops according to the "Implementing Regulation on Authorisation of Plant Protection Products" dated 1999.

This authorization can be done in two different ways:

A) Authorisation of a product with a new active ingredient:

Any company to make an application for a product with a new active ingredient should submit the following data related with the product:

- Active Ingredient Specification,
- Formulation Specification,
- Secret Recipe,
- Draft Label,
- Authorisation status in the world (authorised at least in one EU or G-7 member state),
- Two trials in two different geographical regions in Turkey or two trials in the same region but in two different years on the relevant crop, pest, disease or weed.
- With regard to MRL and PHI information single and double dose trials are done and the Residue Report is submitted accordingly.
- Residue Analysis Method,
- Product Chemical Analysis Method,
- Quality Control Data,
- Information on manufacturing process,
- Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Studies on the active ingredient,
- Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Studies on the formulation,
- If necessary, results of resistance studies,
- Trade Mark authorisation from Turkish Patent Institute,

Following examination and approval of the Pesticide Committee, chemical and physical analysis is made for the compliance of the product with its specification. Authorisation License is issued provided that the product is found compliant.

B) Mee-Too Authorisation:

Turkey respects the patent rights. Following the expiry of patent rights, any company may apply for authorisation of a certain product.

However, there is a restriction period of five years in favour of the first authorisation license owner or trial makers (Label extension cases) against mee-too applicants.

The applicant should submit the following dossier for a mee-too authorisation:

- Active Ingredient Specification,
- Formulation Specification,
- Secret Recipe,
- Draft Label,
- Quality Control Data,
- Trade Mark authorisation from Turkish Patent Institute,

Following examination and approval of the Pesticide Committee, chemical and physical analysis is made for the compliance of the product with its specification. Authorisation License is issued provided that the product is found compliant.

What the content of the current lists is of authorized and/or prohibited active substances? Comparison with the EC lists.

Comparison of the list of active substances authorised in Turkey with the EC lists is presented in Appendix 12. As to present situation, 96% of 405 active ingredients, which are authorized in Turkey, are also authorized in EU.

Directive 79/117/EEC concerning "Prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances" has been adopted fully by MARA and the same active substances were prohibited with a Communiqué published in Official Gazette dated 2003. According to this communiqué, 16 active substances were prohibited and the authorisations of the products with these active ingredients had been cancelled (Appendix 13).

- **What are the requirements and risks taken into account with regard to requirements listed in Annexes II (Identity of the active substance, Physical and chemical properties of the active substance, Further information on the active substance to Directive 91/414/EEC?)**

  The authorizations of PPPs are done on a formulation basis; in process of authorization, necessary information and documents related to active ingredients are asked and evaluated.

- **Are there specific provisions for authorization of microorganisms as plant protection products?**

  Although there are no specific provisions for authorisation of the microorganisms, it is made within the same framework of the Implementing Regulation on Authorisation of Plant Protection Products. In addition, microorganisms are not subject to mee-too authorisations.

- **Have micro-organisms been authorized as plant protection products?**

  Yes, there exist several microorganisms authorised as PPPs (e.g. *B.thurigiensis*).

- **What is the duration of an authorization?**

  For a product with a new active ingredient, authorisation process takes one or two years depending on the responses of the applicant.

  Mee-too authorisation takes about 6 months.

  The licenses of PPPs are valid for 5 years period.

- **What is the procedure to withdraw an authorization?**

  According to "Implementing Regulation on Authorisation of Plant Protection Products", authorisation is cancelled in case of the following:

  - An active ingredient has been determined as harmful for human, environmental safe or in related aspects and its use is banned by International Institutions (e.g. WHO),
  - Any change is detected in the formulation (secret recipe) out of information of the MARA; a warning is made to the authorisation owner. In case of the repetition, the authorisation of the product is cancelled.
  - At the end of the trials and residue analysis carried out by MARA, if the detected residue amounts exceed the national MRL (Maximum Residue Limit), and if the PPP has recommendation for more than one product, this recommendation is removed from the label. If the PPP has recommendation for only one product, authorisation of the product is cancelled.
  - Re-authorisation process (a fee should be paid and the expiry date on the authorisation license to be extended for another 5 years) is not completed in 6 months after the expiry date,
  - If the products do not fit with their specifications at control analysis done by MARA or have unapproved recommendations or items on the labels, the authorisation owner is warned at the first time, in case of repetition the authorisation is cancelled.
  - If any resistance occur, the relevant recommendation is cancelled on the label. If there exists only one recommendation, the authorisation is cancelled.

- **Description of the controls carried out to ensure compliance of plant protection products put on the market?**

  In accordance with "Implementing Regulation on Pesticide Controls", PPPs are controlled from production to consumption at manufacturing and marketing levels. In these controls, the labels, prospectus, quality and complaint inspections production facilities are examined.

II. Pesticide residues

- **Description of the procedure for fixing Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)**

  According to "Implementing Regulation on Authorisation of Plant Protection Products", all the MRL information on a certain crop should be included in the authorisation dossier of the applicant. These MRL information usually contains the MRL of the countries where the authorisation is given, EU, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), FAO, WHO, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc. Upon evaluation of these data and country properties, national MRL is determined for the active ingredient and crop.

  A new MRLs list in compliance with relevant EU MRLs Directives was published at Official Gazette in 2005.

- **Comparison between the national MRLs and the harmonized EU MRLs**

  Harmonized EU MRLs list includes the active ingredients, crops and limits in EU. However, National MRLs list contains not only active ingredients authorised in Turkey and their MRLs for the crops, but also the limits of Codex Alimentarius Commission, EU and individual countries.

  With respect to pesticide residue limits, Turkish Food Codex- Communiqué on Maximum Residue Limits of Plant Protection Products in Foods was published in 2005.

  The communiqué has been prepared in accordance with Codex Alimentarius and provisions of the maximum limits of pesticide residues set out in EU Directives no 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC, 90/6427EEC and their amendments till 2002, in addition to designated limits of PPPs authorized according to Turkish Legislation.

  Latest amendments in EU directives are being followed and national legislation is being revised accordingly.

- **Description of the controls of compliance of residues in products of plant and animal origin including statistics (in particular number of pesticides checked, number of analysis carried out, frequency of non compliance).**

  Nationwide monitoring and inspection programs with respect to control of pesticide residues in fresh fruit and vegetables are conducted annually. These programs are established on a risk basis and information received under Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed is also taken into account.

  Furthermore, from 2005 onward, EU's annual recommendations on pesticide residues have started to be implemented.

  670 samples for 8 different products were analysed under Pesticide Monitoring Program in accordance with Commission Decision no 2004/74/EC and 50 samples were found to be over limit.

  Moreover, 1401 samples for 14 different products groups have been analysed under Pesticide Inspection Program from 2005 onward and 38 samples were found to be over limit.

Information on samples taken in 2005 in the scope of pesticide monitoring and inspection programs is given in Appendix 14.

Pesticide Inspection Program is to be conducted, in 58 provinces for important products taking Recommendation no 2006/26/EC into account. Around 4200 samples are foreseen to be analysed in 2006 and 9 Labs will be assigned for this purpose.

In the scope of Pesticide Residue Monitoring program on live animal and animal products, the pesticide controls are carried out on poultry meat, culture fish, honey and milk. Monitored active substances carried out in the scope of that program are shown in Appendix 15.

In 2005, 78 fish, 488 poultry meat, 178 honey, 53 milk samples were analysed and no residue exceeding the limit was found.

In the scope of pesticide monitoring and inspection program 2005, 9 laboratories worked on 190 active substances (Appendix 16). The number of active substances worked on is shown in Appendix 17 for each laboratory.

- **Infringement Procedures**

  At the controls and inspection on fresh fruit and vegetables which are executed by MARA, in case of pesticide residues over the limits, fines, imprisonment, confiscation of property and destruction of products may apply where necessary according to Food Law no: 5179 (article 29).

  In the case of returning of exported fresh fruits and vegetables with any reason, necessary controls are applied at border inspection posts and if the analysis results are found in compliance with Turkish Food Codex, entry of product is allowed.

- **Laboratory Capacity**

  The number of active substances studied in each laboratory, their personnel figures, technical equipment capacities and their accreditation information are shown in Appendix 18.

  10 Laboratories have taken part in pesticide monitoring program. In these laboratories 60 personnel are responsible for pesticide analyses. Analyses are done by GC, GC-MS, HPLC. Participating Laboratories and active ingredient number that can be analysed in each laboratory, personnel status, equipment capacity, and accreditation statue data are given in Appendix 18.

Chapter 3- Quality of Seeds and Propagation material

Description of certification and/or approval procedures of seeds and propagation material of: Fodder plants, Cereals, Vine, Vegetable seed and material other than seed, Fruit plants, Ornamentals, Forestry, Beet, Potatoes, Oil and fibre plants.

The certification and labelling processes of seed and propagation materials in Turkey are realized in compliance with "Law no: 308 on Registration, Control and Certification of Seeds" and "Law no: 6968 on Plant Protection and Quarantine" and relevant secondary legislation.

Certification of seeds and propagating materials in Turkey is carried out by Variety Registration and Seed Certification Center (VRSCC) and five regional certification laboratories of MARA.

Turkey has been a member of ISTA (International Seed Testing Association) since 1963, and the laboratories of VRSCC are authorized. In addition, it has been included in OECD Seed Certification System for certain plant varieties since 1968. VRSCC is the authorized institution of OECD in the country and it acts as national reference laboratory in seed quality tests.

- **Field Crops**

  The relevant legislations are Seed Law no: 308, Implementing Regulation on Seed Certification no: 1964/11622, Implementing Regulation on Certified Seed Producers no: 1964/11622, Implementing Regulation on Field Inspectors no: 25376/2004, Instruction on Implementation Principles of Seed Certification dated 2003.

  Stages of Seed Certification

  Submission of declaration (application): An application should be made to Provincial Directorates of MARA with seed declarations, seed certificate and variety description form.

  Only for potato certification, it is required that the field of cultivation should be proven to be free from potato cancer and nematodes with a document. Moreover, rotation should be implemented in the production field of potato seeds, before the application for declaration.

  Field inspection: It is carried out by the authorized inspectors.

  Sampling: Sampling is conducted in compliance with the rules of ISTA.

  Laboratory analysis/ Seed tests: Seed tests are carried out in accordance with ISTA rules and methods and the standards determined on the basis of variety in the seed certification implementation guidelines.

  VRSCC laboratory is accredited for 122 plant species by ISTA.

  Certification: Certification of seeds is made in accordance with seed category. These categories are:

  - Pre-basic seed
  - Basic seed
  - Registered seed
  - Certified seed

- Not finally certified seed

Post Control Test: Post Control tests are conducted for 100% of the lot of basic and registered seed, 10% of the lot of certified seed.

- **Forestry**

  The processes of production, marketing and sale of the forestry reproductive materials are carried out within the framework of "Implementing Regulation on Marketing of Forestry Reproductive Materials" put into force after it was published in the Official Journal no: 2006/20068 under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF).

  The relevant implementing regulation is prepared in compliance with the Directive no: 1999/105/EC. Within the scope of this implementing regulation, registration procedures of forestry reproductive materials, packaging, monitoring and on which forest species it will be implemented are specified.

- **Vegetable Seeds**

  It is possible to produce and carry out the trade of varieties registered and published in vegetable variety catalogue as commercial vegetable seed within the context of "Instruction on Commercial Vegetable Seed".

  Producers are responsible for the maintenance of purity of variety, verification of name and compliance with quality standard. Market control of the produced seed is carried out by MARA.

- **Ornamental Plants**

  For marketing of ornamental plant propagation materials, publication in variety catalogue and their production and trade within the context of certification system are not compulsory. The trade of propagation materials of ornamental plants are conducted pursuant to "Circular on Ornamental Plants Importation" no 2005/3 and "Circular on Ornamental Plants Exportation" no 2005/5.

- **Fruit and Vine**

  Certification of fruit including strawberry and vine is conducted under 'General Principles Communiqué on Fruit and Vine Variety Root Stock Sapling Production Material and Sapling Certification (05 Jan 1997)' for fruit and vine certification and 'General Principles Communiqué on Certification of Strawberry Seedlings'.

What Are The National Labelling And Packaging Requirements For Seeds And Propagation Material?

1. Certified Seed Label For Arable Crops

Labelling of the plant species of arable crops is conducted in compliance with "Circular no 411on Certified Seed Labels" dated 1998.

Labels in appropriate size and colour for seed class should be fastened on the packages. The colours of the labels are arranged as follows:

Seed Category	*Colour*
Pre-basic Seed	White with Diagonal Purple Stripe
Basic l Seed	White
Registered Seed	White with Diagonal Blue Stripe
Certified Seed 1st Generation	Blue
Certified Seed 2nd Generation	Red
Not finally certified seed	Grey

Labels are provided to producers by VRSCC and Turkish Seed Association (TURK-TED) on behalf of MARA in compliance with the samples in the relevant legislation. TURK-TED provides labels only for its members.

2. Fruit and Vine Labelling

Labelling procedures for fruit and vine is conducted in compliance with "General Principles Communiqué on Fruit and Vine Variety Root Stock Sapling Propagating Material and Sapling Certification" published in the Official Journal no: 1997/22868, for strawberry in compliance with "General Principles Communiqué on Certification of Strawberry Seedlings" no: 1999/23745.

3. Packaging

Packaging procedures are implemented in accordance with 'Implementing Regulation on Packaging of Seeds no: 1964/11622.

Do national catalogues of plant varieties exist?

There exists a national catalogue of plant varieties.

In the framework of Implementing Regulation on Registration of Plant Varieties, after the plant varieties belonging to different species are registered and published in the Official Journal in June every year, they are included in National Variety List.

Which are the requirements and procedure for registration (notable DUS, VCU, maintenance and denomination requirements)?

Registration procedures are performed in accordance with Seed Law no: 308 and Implementing Regulation on Registration of Plant Varieties.

Application can be made for:

- Varieties bred and improved in Turkey and abroad;
- Varieties registered abroad;
- Local varieties.

Application Place and Deadline

Applications for variety registration should be made to GDPC, at least two months before sowing date of the plant specie.

Applications considered to be in compliance with the implementing regulation by GDPC are sent to VRSCC for technical examination.

Technical services to be undertaken by VRSCC

Varieties registered abroad	**New Variety**
Varieties registered in one of the member countries of EU, UPOV and OECD ↓ **Varieties registered abroad** ↓ VCU Trials (Value for Cultivation and Use) • Yield • Diseases and pests • Quality (technological features) • Some visual observation values	**Varieties improved in the country or abroad** ↓ **New variety** ↓ DUS Tests (Distinctness, uniformity, stability) • Two growing seasons, at least two locations • All the characteristics in description form

VCU Trials

These are the trials undertaken to specify the agricultural value of the variety and its resistance against diseases and pests and its quality values in comparison with standards varieties registered in previous years in different locations.

DUS Tests

In DUS tests the criteria stated in the variety description form based on the UPOV and CPVO technical principles, according to the different plant species, are applied.

Vegetable, fruit, vine and ornamental plant species are registered only by conducting DUS tests.

Technical Examination Report

According to results of DUS and VCU trials, a Technical Examination Report is prepared by VRSCC. Registration Committee, established by the relevant implementing regulation and composed of twelve (12) members from MARA, Universities, Private Sector and Farmer Unions, discusses and approves this report. Varieties are registered upon this approval.

Denomination

The varieties registered by Registration Committee are denominated in compliance with article 16 of Implementing Regulation on Registration of Plant Species and article 9 of Law no.5042 on the Protection of Breeders' Rights on New Plant Varieties.

Variety maintenance

Registered varieties' standard samples are kept by VRSCC, in seed storage rooms with heat and humidity control, provided that they are replaced with new samples every 10 years for field crops and every 3 years for vegetables.

Registration of Commercial Vegetable Varieties

Registration of commercial vegetable varieties is done in compliance with Instruction on Commercial Vegetable Seed Production and Seeds, dated 1991. The establishments, which have registered their commercial vegetable varieties, are responsible for variety guarantee, variety purity and seed quality tests and subject to the inspections of MARA.

What are the import conditions for seeds and propagation materials?

Under the current Import Regime there is no import license.

SPS controls are applied in importing seeds and propagating materials.

The varieties whose seeds and or propagating materials are to be imported must be registered in Turkey (except for the grass and fodder varieties which need to be registered at least in one of the OECD countries and imported seed only for the purpose of exporting to another country).

The seeds or propagating materials must be accompanied with a seed certificate and phytosanitary certificate.

Chapter 4 - Plant Variety Rights

- **Description of the national plant variety right system.**

  The procedure and basis concerning the protection of rights of breeder regarding new plant varieties are organized within the framework of the Law no: 5042 on the Protection of Breeders' Rights on New Plant Varieties dated 2004 and the Implementing Regulation Concerning The Protection Of Rights Of Breeder Regarding New Plant Varieties no: 2004/25551.

  Application and Conditions

  Applications are submitted to GDPC by establishments or individuals demanding registration for breeders' right with the Application Form and other required documents.

  Evaluation

  GDPC establishes a commission in order to evaluate the application.

  Each complete and proper application is recorded to the approved register and given an application number. The date on which the application documents are submitted is considered by the GDPC as application date.

  In the case of incomplete and incorrect applications, GDPC asks the applicant to correct this in 30 days. If the applicant does not correct the submission in the time period given, the application is considered invalid.

  Announcement of the Application and Objection

  GDPC announces all the information concerning the applicant in the bulletin within 30 days period from the date that application is recorded to the approved register.

  It is possible to raise an objection to the GDPC within three months period from the date of declaration of the application in the bulletin; with the justification the application conditions are not adequately fulfilled.

  The persons objecting the application have to send documents and information of the legal grounds of their objections to GDPC.

  Technical Examination

  If the variety does not have any DUS test, GDPC assigns the relevant institution to carry out these tests.

  In case of previously examined varieties, there is no need for further technical examination.

  Breeder's Rights Registration Commission, Decision Making Principles and Procedures

  As a result of technical examination, after VRSCC sends technical reports to GDPC, GDPC sets up Breeder's Rights Registration Commission by taking on the basis of plant species.

  Decisions are taken by two-thirds majority of present members. The protected variety is denominated, recorded in the register and published for declaration in the bulletin. Registration of breeder's right regarding protected variety is announced in the bulletin within thirty days from the date of registration.

  Objections to registration can be raised in accordance with the articles 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 44 of the Law no: 5042.

- **Is the national system based on the 1978 Act or on the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention?**

  The Law no: 5042 on Protection of Breeder's Rights of New Plant Varieties has been prepared according to the provisions of 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention and related EU Directives (2100/94/EC, 1768/95/EC and 2605/95/EC).

- **Which are the criteria for granting protection?**

  Conditions for protection

  New, distinct, uniform and stable plant varieties are protected by giving the breeders right on the condition that other requirements are fulfilled.

  Individuals to Benefit From Protection

  Turkish citizens as well as natural and legal persons residing or established in Turkey having right of application in accordance with provisions of the UPOV Convention can benefit from protection provided by this Law.

  Novelty

  The variety shall be deemed to be new if, at the date of filing of the application for a breeder's right, propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to public, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of using exploitation of the variety, at home where the application has been filed earlier than one year before that date, and abroad earlier than four years or, in the case of trees or of vines, earlier than six years before the said date.

  Situations not effecting novelty

  a) Sales or statements that can be considered, against the holder of the right, as misuse of right,
  b) Sales or statements that are within the scope of a transfer contract of breeder's right.
  c) Acts, on behalf of the holder, under a propagating contract of material, provided that the breeder preserves the right on propagating material and material is not exploited for production of any other variety.
  d) Field or laboratory trials carried out, under a contract, in order to determine the characteristics of the variety or acts related with small size product processing trials.
  e) Acts arising from legal procedures for biological security or from the obligations such as entering tradable varieties in the official catalogue.
  f) Sales or disposal to the public, for consumption and without defining the variety concerned, of residual products resulting from production of variety or of harvested material of subproduct nature, or materials resulting as the consequence of acts under paragraph (c), (d) and (e) of this Article.

  Using of the Denomination

  – A denomination of the protected variety becomes its common name,
  – Suggested denomination for variety can not be against trademark legislation,

- If denomination is registered and used in Turkey or in a country that is a party to UPOV Convention, the application is made and used with the same denomination,
- Propagating material of the protected variety also has to be traded with the same denomination,
- The obligation of using a denomination continues even if the breeder's right ends.

Denomination Rules

- The suggested denomination for variety has to be different from other varieties,
- The denomination should not contain expressions contrary to public order and common morality,
- Previous rights of third persons about the use of protected variety are reserved,
- The suggested denomination for variety has not to be same or similar as the name of the other varieties belonging same or similar species.

Duration of Protection

- Protection is valid for 25 years from the day of registration of the breeder's right. This duration is 30 years for trees, vines and potatoes.

Chapter 5 - International agreements

With an accession to the EU, Turkey will be party to the Community Agreements (with or without additional negotiation).

- **Specific problems?**

  With accession to EU, Turkey will be party to Community Agreements. It is envisaged that there will be no technical specific problems.

- **Do you have bilateral agreements in the phytosanitary sector?**

  Yes

1. Phytosanitary Agreements

No	**Country**	**Date of Agreement**	**No**	Country	**Date of Agreement**
1	Argentina	28 March 2005	10	Cuba	5 November 2003
2	Belarus	2 March 2005	11	Macedonia	2 October 1998
3	Bulgaria	6 July 1994	12	Moldovia	7 June 2003
4	Algeria	15 May 1998	13	Poland	22 March 1995
5	Czech Republic	10 October 2000	14	Romania	29 April 1997
6	Morocco	30 March 2005	15	Syria	3 July 1993
7	Croatia	10 February 1999	16	Tunisia	27 January 2001
8	Iran	25 April 2005	17	Greece	1 November 2001
9	Israel	19 September 2003			

2. Technical Collaboration Protocol And Material Transfer Agreement

No	Country	Date of agreement
1	Cuba	25 May 2000
2	Bulgaria	17 May 2004

1 Protocol of Technical Collaboration Between Ankara Plant Protection Central Research Institute, With Republic of Turkey And The Plant Health Research Institute The Republic Of Cuba.

2 Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) Between Turkey and Bulgaria

3. Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation Agreements

No	Country	Date of agreement
1	Usa	18 Jan 1995
2	Afghanistan	6 Dec 2004
3	Germany	15 Sep 1975
4	Albania	3 Aug 1995
5	Azerbaijan	9 Feb 1994
6	Bulgaria	1 Jan 1979
7	Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000
8	China	16 Apr 2002
9	Indonesia	30 May 1995
10	Palestine	2 May 2005
11	France	13 Apr 1989
12	Georgia	15 Oct 2000
13	Croatia	23 Sep 1997
14	India	31 Mar 2000
15	Netherlands	20 Sep 2000
16	Iraq	17 May 1977
17	Iran	30 Sep 2002
18	Israel	7 Sep 1998
19	Italy	24 Nov 1997
20	Canada	25 Mar 1993
21	Kazakhstan	11 Jul 1995

22	Kyrgyzstan	6 Jul 1993
23	Cuba	7 Dec 1999
24	Turkish Republic Of Northern Cyprus	24 Jan 1997
25	Libya	6 Aug 2004
26	Lebanon	12 May 2004
27	Hungary	24 Jun 1986
28	Macedonia	15 Jun 1994
29	Egypt	26 Jul 1999
30	Moldova	4 Jun 2003
31	Mongolia	29 Apr 2004
32	Oman	20 Sep 1999
33	Uzbekistan	8 Jul 1995
34	Pakistan	29 Jul 2004
35	Poland	12 Dec 1992
36	Romania	28 May 1975
37	Somalia	29 Sep 1987
38	Sudan	19 Dec 1999
39	Syria	28 Mar 2001
40	Tunisia	15 Jul 1992
41	Turkmenistan	7 Oct 1993
42	Ukraine	4 May 1992
43	Jordan	6 Sep 1998
44	Vietnam	1 Mar 2000
45	New Zealand	26 Apr 1990
46	Greece	22 Jun 2000

- **Do bilateral agreements include provisions on import conditions, lists of harmful organisms of quarantine importance or agreements on checks in the exporting country?**

1. Phytosanitary Agreements

Objective

To ensure the prevention of introduction and spread of quarantine pests of plants into territories of contracting parties, as well as to effectively control these harmful organism, guided by the effort to establish a close cooperation in the field of

quarantine and plant protection, in particular with regard to precautions/measures to be taken in this respect.

General Content

The agreements embody as follows;

- Notifying each other of the lists of quarantine pests, specific requirements (phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions and conditions) related to the import, or to the transit of plants, plant products or other objects.
- General duties of respective bodies of contracting parties.
- General rules for issuing, recognition and application of phytosanitary certificate.
- General arrangements for application of phytosanitary inspections.
- Measures that will be taken for undesired situations even for the plant and plant products with valid plant health certificate (destruction, refusal of the import of the consignment, other phytosanitary measures).
- Exchange of scientific and applied experiences in plant protection and plant quarantine areas.
- Provisions for holding joint meetings.
- General arrangements regarding to prohibitions on soil import and usage of wood, straw, dried grass, saw dust and etc. as packing material.
- There are also different provisions for neighbouring countries

2. Technical Collaboration Protocol And Material Transfer Agreement

A)Protocol of Technical Collaboration Between Ankara Plant Protection Central Research Institute, With Republic of Turkey And The Plant Health Research Institute The Republic of Cuba.

Objective

The objective of this protocol is to integrate efforts and resources of the respective institutes with the aim of strengthening technical cooperation on plant health matters. With respect to research and training as well as production of bio pesticides for the control in agriculture sector, it is aimed at supporting scientific and technical activity.

Moreover, within the objectives of this Protocol of Collaboration is the joint research project, as well as postgraduate and training courses.

Cooperation is also foreseen in Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

B) Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) Between Turkey and Bulgaria

Objective

The Material Transfer Agreement defines basic terms and conditions, under which the institutes of the General Directorate of Agricultural Research (GDAR) of the MARA and the institutes of the National Center of the Agricultural Sciences (NCAS) of the Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) of Bulgaria exchange plant genetic material.

By transferring seeds (and/or any part) varieties or lines of crops that are proprietary to the owner institutes, parties hereby grant each other the right to use these materials.

General Content

The agreements embody as follows;

- Rights to make breeding and genetic manipulation,
- The information that the material in question must provide,
- Protection of scientific data, results and genetic resources,
- Attitude against third countries,
- Protection of the breeder rights,
- Arrangements for permitted use of the material and termination of the material,
- Scientific data exchange and informing about collected data,
- Adopting UPOV Convention principles in material transfers.

3. Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation Agreements

Objective

To consider the favourably developing intergovernmental relations aiming to strengthen and expand the cooperation between the two countries and for the development of the cooperation in the fields of agriculture/plant production, plant protection, animal husbandry and breeding, animal health, food industry and rural affairs.

General Content

The agreements embody as follows;

- Exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation,
- Exchange of research results published within respective institutions,
- Exchange of genetic and biological material both from plants and animals,
- Reciprocal exchange of experts in the fields of both countries,
- Organization of training seminars, conferences and meetings, either of both countries,
- Exchange of information on irrigation and irrigation systems,
- Establishment of direct joint activities between the respective institutions,
- Encouragement of joint ventures of collaboration between private sector parties for, agricultural marketing both in two countries and in other markets.

- **Clause of denunciation?**

1. Phytosanitary Agreements

   These Agreements have been concluded for a period of 5 years and shall be automatically extended for another 5, unless one of the contracting parties denounces it in writing through diplomatic channel at least 3 to 6 months (differs from country to country) before the termination of the respective validity period.

2. Technical Collaboration Protocol And Material Transfer Agreement

   A) Protocol of Technical Collaboration Between Ankara Plant Protection Central Research Institute, With Republic of Turkey And The Plant Health Research Institute The Republic of Cuba.

   This protocol will remain in force for 2 years and considered tacitly renewed by successive 2 years period, unless either party notifies the other in writing, not less than 30 days prior to date of expiration about intention of modification or termination of the protocol.

   Causes of termination,

   a) Total or partial unfulfillment of obligations by either party of this Protocol, unless it is due to justified cause, which will be proved by the party, which failed accomplishment. This cause will be appreciated by other party, which may present the relevant reclamations.

   b) Moreover, the parties may notify at any moment to other part about termination of this protocol. Such notification shall be sent not less than 10 days prior to declaration of its intention of termination. If the other part does not acknowledge receipt of the notification, this will be definitive 15 days after been submitted. In that case this Protocol will terminate 90 days after the date of receiving notification, unless such notifications is confirmed by common resolution.

   B) Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) Between Turkey and Bulgaria

   There is no specific deadline for the agreement.

3. Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation Agreements

   These Agreements have been concluded for a period of 5 years and shall be automatically extended for another 5, unless one of the contracting parties denounces it in writing through diplomatic channel at least 3 to 6 months (differs from country to country) before the termination of the respective validity period.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1

THE LIST OF LAWS ON WHICH COMPETENCES OF INSTITUTIONS ARE BASED WITH REGARD TO CHAPTER 12

The base laws on which competence of MARA is based:

- Decree Law no. 441 on the Organization and Duties of MARA,
- Law no. 3285 on Animal Health Control
- Law no. 5179 on Adoption of the Decree Law, as Amended, on the Production, Consumption and Inspection of Foodstuffs
- Law no. 1734 on Feed
- Law no. 1380 on Fisheries
- Law no. 6968 on Plant Protection and Quarantine
- Law no. 5042 on Protection of the Breeders' Rights of New Plant Varieties
- Law no. 308 on Registration, Control and Certification of Seeds
- Law no. 4631 on Animal Breeding
- Law no. 6343 on the Veterinary Practice, the rules on establishment procedures and duties of Turkish Veterinary Practitioners Association and Chambers of Veterinarians
- Law no. 1262 on Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations
- Law no. 5326 on Offences
- Law no.6132 on Horse Racing

Laws which provides other organizations with competence in some areas about the matter;

- Law no. 5393 on Municipalities
- Law no.5302 on Local Administrations
- Law no. 5216 on the Metropolitan Municipalities
- Law no. 4562 Organized Industrial Areas
- Law no. 5199 on Protection of the Animals
- Law no. 1593 on General Hygiene
- Law no.4077 on Competition and Protection of Consumers Rights
- Law no. 4703 on Preparation and Implementation of Technical Laws regarding Agricultural Products
- Law no. 4458 on Customs
- Law no. 2872 on Environment
- Law no. 2464 on Municipality Incomes
- Law no. 4926 on Combating with Smuggled Products Entering the Country

APPENDIX 2

NAME OF TEST IN ETLIK CENTRAL VETERINARY CONTROL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Testing Field-Tested Materials/Products	Name of Test
Honeybee Diseases Laboratory	– The Direct Diagnosis of Varroasis: Agent (varroa) identification from honeybee and honeycomb samples.
Parasitology Laboratory	– The Diagnosis of Dourine in horses and donkeys blood sera by Complement Fixation Test (CFT). – The Diagnosis of Equine Proplasmosis in horses and donkeys blood sera by Complement Fixation (CFT). – The Diagnosis of Equine Proplasmosis in horses and donkeys blood sera by Indirect Fluorescent Antibody Test (IFAT). – Identification of larval Echinococcus in intermediate hosts from internal organs after necropsy. – Identification of adult Echinococcus in final Host from intestines after necropsy and faeces samples.
Bacteriologic Diagnosis laboratory	– Salmonella Isolation and serotyping in poultry meat.
Food Control Laboratory	– Detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes in meat and meat products. – Detection of Salmonella spp. in foodstuffs.
Rabies Diagnosis Laboratory	– Diagnosis of Rabies in human and animal blood sera by Rapid Florescent Focus Inhibition Test (RFFIT). – Diagnosis of Rabies in human and animal brain samples by Fluorescent Antibody Test (FAT).
Virologic Diagnosis Laboratory	– The Antibody detection of CSF in blood sera and plasma samples by ELISA. – The antigen detection of CSF in leucocytes, whole blood, cell culture and/or tissue samples by ELISA. – The antibody detection of EIA in the blood sera by ELISA. – The antibody detection in the blood sera and confirmation of EIA results by AGID.
Doping Control Laboratory	– Detection of Quinidine in horse urine samples by screening method (GC-MS). – Detection of Quinidine in horse urine samples by confirmation method (GC-MS).
Pathology Laboratory	– Diagnosis of BSE and Scrapie in brain (cerebrum) samples by histopathologic method. – Diagnosis of BSE and Scrapie in cerebrum and cerebellum samples by immuneperoxidase test.
Toxicology Laboratory	– Method for OC Pesticide Residues (Alfa HCH, Hekzaklorobenzen, Heptaklor, Aldrin, 4,4-DDE, 4,4-DDD, ve 4,4-DDT) in Poultry Meat. – Analysis of Anabolic Hormones in cattle urine samples by GC-MS.

APPENDIX 3

ACCREDITATION SCOPE EXTENSION PLAN OF ETLIK CENTRAL VETERINARY CONTROL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN 2006.

Testing Field-Tested Materials/Products	– Name of Test
Food Control Laboratory	– Detection of meat origin by ELISA in the meat and meat products treated by the heat. – The number of coagulase positive Staphylococcus. – Total number of aerobic bacteria. – The detection of E. coli O157.
Pathology Laboratory	– The diagnosis of PPR in sheep and goat by histopathologic and immuneperoxidase test.
Parasitology Laboratory	– The diagnosis of equine piroplasmosis by Competitive ELISA.
Honey Bee Diseases Laboratory	– The identification of Nosema apis by direct examination and Giemsa staining in honey bees.
Bacteriologic Diagnosis Laboratory	– Diagnosis of American foulbrood. – Diagnosis of Anthrax. – Diagnosis of bacterial kidney disease.
Doping Control Laboratory	– Detection of Central Nervous System stimulants (Caffeine) in horse urine. – Detection of non-steroid anti-inflammatory pain killers (Phenylbutazone) in horse urine. – Detection of local anesthetics (Lidocaine) in horse urine. – Detection of anesthetic-hypnotic drugs (Pentobarbital) in horse urine.
Toxicology Laboratory	– Detection of Organic chlorine insecticides in fish. – Carbamate analyses in honey. – Detection of anabolic hormones in urine. – Detection of beta agonists in urine or plasma.
Biochemistry Laboratory	– Detection of Cupper (Cu) in cattle blood serum by FASS. – Detection of Zinc (Zn) in cattle blood serum by FASS. – Detection of Lead (Pb) in fish tissue by GF-AAS. – Detection of Cadmium (Cd) in fish tissue by GF-AAS.
Tuberculosis-Paratuberculosis and Glanders Diagnosis Laboratory	– Glanders diagnosis by CFT. – Para-tuberculosis diagnosis in cattle by ELISA.

Spirochetal Diseases Diagnosis Laboratory	– Leptospirozis diagnosis by MAT.
Poultry Diseases Diagnosis Laboratory	– Serologic diagnosis of Newcastle disease.
Virologic Diagnosis Laboratory	– Antibody detection of African Horse Sickness by ELISA.
Genetics Laboratory	– Fluorescent microsatellite DNA analysis in horses.
Rabies Diagnosis Laboratory	– Diagnosis of Rabies by RT-PCR.

APPENDIX 4

SCOPES OF ACCREDITATION OF PROVINCIAL CONTROL LABORATORIES

Ankara Provincial Control Laboratory

Date of Accreditation: 28.06.2004

Widening the scope: 27.01.2006

Number of Accreditation: AB-0025-D

Subjects of Accreditation : Indication of Aflatoxin B1-B2-G1-G2 in hazelnut, peanut, Antep peanut, fig and their pastes and red pepper; Indication of Aflatoxin B1-B2-G1-G2 in feed, raw materials of feed and products with high amount of fibers ; Indication of Aflatoxin B1-B2-G1-G2 in tea, thyme and dried herbs,etc…; Indication of Aflatoxin M1 in milk and milk powder; Analysis of Patulin in apple juice concentrate and drinks; Indication of Ocratoxin in currant and raisins; Indication of Ocratoxin in beer and wine; Indication of sulphurdioxide in foodstuffs; Indication of sorbic acid and benzoic acid in foodstuffs; Indication of copper and zinc in foodstuffs and indication of ash in various foodstuffs; Indication of ash in feed and feed products; Indication of dry substances in feed and raw materials of feed; Indication of protein in foodstuffs; Indication of protein in feed and raw materials of feed, grains and products and leguminous plants; Indication of Brix in sugared products, fruits and vegetable products; Indication of moisture and dry substance in various foodstuffs; Pesticides with organicphosphate (phorate, Chlorpyriphos methyl Chlorpyriphos ethyl, Methyl parathion, quinalphos, pyrimphos methyl diazinon) in fruits and vegetables; Indication of benzo (a) pyrene in olive oil; Indication of refractometric moisture, Carbon 13 and Carbon 4,sugar in honey; Indiction of Ph in foodstuffs; Indication of total gravity and alcality of aqua culture; Indication of acidity in vegetable and animal fats; Indication of fat in cheese; Indication of fat in butter; Indication of salt in foodstuffs; Indication of fat in meat and meat products; Phosphatase activity in milk and milk products; Indication of acidity in vinegar; Maximum extractable extract in PolimetilpentininN-hexane, Propilen in PropylenPropilen and, maximum soluble fraction in Propilen ve PolimetilpentininN-Kxilende; polyethylene in poliethylenine, Maximum extractable extract in N- hexane…Analyses of migration in food contact packing materials of plastic origin

İzmir Provincial Control Laboratory

Date of Accreditation: 17.05.2004

Number of Accreditation : 35002-01

Subjects of Accreditation: In the analyses for; Indication of Total Aflatoxin and Aflatoxin B1 in dry fruits and spices; Indication of Aflatoxin in fatty dry fruits; Indication of caffeine in coffee

İstanbul Provincial Control Laboratory

Date of Accreditation: 17.05.2004

Date of Revision:/no:27.Ocak.2006/01

Number of Accreditation: AB-0026-T

Subjects of Accreditation: Indication of pH in fruits and vegetables; Indication of refractometric moisture in honey; Indication of moisture in roasted and ground coffee; ındication of moisture and ash in ground cocoa; Indication of moisture content and ash in

grains and grain products; Indication of ash in animal feed; Indication of protein in all foodstuffs and animal feeds; Indication of acidity in fruits and vegetables; Indication of acidity in vinegar; Indication of caffeine in non alcoholic beverages; Indication of Calcium and Phosphate in baby food; Indication of Sorbic Acid and Benzoic Acid in all foodstuffs; Indication of sodium saccharine and asesulphame K in all foodstuffs; In the analyses for Indication of Mezophilic Aerobic Bacteria, coliform bacteria and *E.coli*, mold and yeast, *Salmonella* spp. *,S.aureus, Listeria spp., L.monocytogenes, E.coli O157:H7* in all foodstuffs; Indication of total aflatoxin and aflatoxin B_1 in Antep peanut, hazelnut, corn, rice, and their products, pul, powder and dried pepper, dried fruits such as fig and apricot and their products; Indication of Ocratoxin A in barley; Indication of Phorate, Diazinone, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Chlorpyrifos-ethyl, primiphos-methyl, primiphos-ethyl, Sulprofos (Bolstar) in fresh fruits and vegetables

Mersin Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate

Date of Accreditation: 30.03.2005

Number of Accreditation: 33001-01

Subjects of Accreditation: In the analyses for; Indication of nitrogen in dry foods and animal feeds; Indication of moisture in grains and grain products; Indication of high alcohol in and ethyl acetate (methanol) in alcohol and alcoholic beverages; Indication of copper and zinc in fresh fruits and vegetables; Indication of Aflatoxin and Aflatoxin B_1 in hard shelled fruits and peanut

Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute

Date of Accreditation: 30.11.2004

Number of Accreditation: 16004-01

Subjects of Accreditation: In the analyses for; Indication of benzoic acid and sorbic acid in non-fat foodstuffs; Indication of diazinone in fresh fruits and vegetables by Chromatography technique; Indication of zinc in drinking water and process water of food industry by the method of direct air-acetilene flame(FAAS); Indication of Aflatoxin in hazelnut and walnut by the method of İmmunoaffinity Colon (Aflatest); Indication of total Sulphurdioxide(SO_2) by the method of Modified Monier-Williams

Samsun Provincial Control Laboratory Directorate

Date of Accreditation: 29.11.2005

Number of Accreditation: 55001-01

Subjects of Accreditation: Indication of Aflatoxin B_1, B_2, G1, G2 in foodstuffs, dry fruits and vegetables, Indication of Okratoxin A in grain products and dry fruits and vegetables, Indication of moisture content in grains and grain products, Indication of metallic contamination (Cu- Zn) in foods, Indication of caffeine in non-alcoholic beverages (coffee, tea, Nescafe), Indication of iodure in table salt, Indication of Iodate in table salt, Analysis of fat indication in feed are accredited.

APPENDIX 5

EXTENSION OF ACCREDITATION SCOPE OF PROVINCIAL CONTROL LABORATORIES

İzmir Provincial Control Laboratory (PCL)

Audit date for broadening of scope: June 20-22, 2005

Analysis of fatty acids in fats; total aflatoxin in feed; analysis of benzopiren in olive oil ; total bacteria, yeast and mold in all foodstuffs; analysis of coliform, *E.coli*; analysis of lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Arsenic, Copper, Zinc in fish; analysis of calcium, potassium, magnesium in water; analysis of moisture and ash in feed.

Ordu PCL

Total aflatoxin and aflatoxin B1 in hazelnut and its products

Giresun PCL

Total aflatoxin in hazelnut and its products

Antalya PCL

Application date: July 2005

Zinc in wine; benzoic and sorbic acid in food; diazinon, malathion, phorate, bromophos ethyl, chlorpyriphos ethyl, chlorpyriphos methyl, residue of procymidone in tomato; iron in rice flour; aflatoxin B1,B2,G1,G2 in corn, peanut butter; chlorine in drinking water

Konya PCL

Moisture in feed and feed materials, raw ash, pH in all foods, indication of ash, moisture; indication of soluble solid substance in products of fruits, vegetables; aflatoxin B1, B2, G1, G2 in peanut, peanut butter, walnut and almond; analysis of potassium iodate in salt; inspection of mesophilic aerobic bacteria, yeast, mold, *S. aureus in all foods*, counting of coliform bacteria in solid environment, Aflatoxin M1 in milk and milk powder.

Gaziantep PCL

Aflatoxin B1 and total aflatoxin red pepper and Antep peanut.

Tekirdag PCL

Counting of mesophilic aerobic bacteria, counting of yeast-mold in all foods; indication of raw ash in mixed feed.

Trabzon PCL

Indication of soluble solid substance in the products of fruits and vegetables; moisture in honey; potassium iodate and potassium iodure in salts; aflatoxin, B1 and total aflatoxin in foodstuffs, grains, shelled fruits and their products; aflatoxin,B1 and total aflatoxin in hard-shelled and dried fruits and spices; indication of protein with the method of kjehldal in the half-automatic instruments of protein; indication of total ash content in grains and ground grains, moisture in grain and grain products.

APPENDIX 6

SCOPES OF ACCREDITATION OF PRIVATE FOOD CONTROL LABORATORIES

Private Food Control Laboratory of Aydın Ticaret Borsası

Date of Accreditation: 28.06.2004

Number of Accreditation: 09001-01

Subjects of Accreditation: Indication of Ocratoxin A in Dried Fruits, Total Aflatoxin in Dry Fig, and indication of Aflatoxin B_1.

Private Food Control Laboratory of Çevre Endüstriyel Analiz ve Tic.A.Ş.

Date of Accreditation: 02.15.2005,02.14.2010

Number of Accreditation: DAP-PL-3791.00

Subjects of Accreditation: Indication of Total Aflatoxin and Aflatoxin B_1 in Peanut butter, Antep peanut butter, fig paste, red powdered pepper; Indication of Total Aflatoxin and Aflatoxin B_1 in hazelnut; Indication of Total Aflatoxin and Aflatoxin B_1 in Rice; Indication of Total Aflatoxin and Aflatoxin B_1 in Peanut; Indication of Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Fe, Cu, Zn, Al in food; Indication of Pb, Cd in food aromas; Indication of pesticides with Organoclor and Organophosphate in foodstuffs including high amount(>%75) ve %5-15 of sugar;Indication of moisture in cereals and cereal products; Indication of Raw protein in cereals and cereal products; Indication of Total Ash in cereals and ground cereals; Indication of fat in cereals and cereal products; Indication of caffeine in coffee and coffee products; Indication of sorbic acid and benzoic acid in foodstuffs; Analysis performed for the number of total number of bacteria at 30 °C, number of coliforms (method of EMS), number of *E.Coli*, number of yeast and mold are accredited.

APPENDIX 7

THE LIST OF CUSTOM ENTRANCE POINTS

Adana : Adana Custom Directorate

Ağrı : Gürbulak Custom Directorate

Ankara : Ankara Tractor Trailer Custom Directorate

Antalya : Antalya Custom Directorate

Artvin : Hopa Custom Directorate

Balıkesir : Bandırma Custom Directorate

Bursa : Bursa Custom Directorate

Gemlik Custom Directorate

Çanakkale: Çanakkale Custom Directorate

Edirne : Kapıkule Station Custom Directorate

Eskişehir : Eskişehir Custom Directorate

Erzurum : Erzurum Custom Directorate

Gaziantep: Gaziantep Custom Directorate

Giresun : Giresun Custom Directorate

Hatay : İskenderun Custom Directorate

İstanbul : Atatürk Airport Custom Directorate

Haydarpaşa Custom Directorate

Ambarlı Custom Directorate

Trakya Free Zone Custom Directorate

İzmir : İzmir Custom Directorate

İzmir Tractor Trailer Custom Directorate

Adnan Menderes Custom Directorate

Ege Free Zone Custom Directorate

Aliağa Custom Directorate

Kayseri : Kayseri Custom Directorate

Kocaeli : Derince Custom Directorate

Gebze Petrochemical Products Specialized Custom Directorate

Konya : Konya Custom Directorate

Mersin : Mersin Custom Directorate

Mersin Free Zone Custom Directorate

Ordu : Ordu Custom Directorate

Rize : Rize Custom Directorate

Samsun : Samsun Custom Directorate

Tekirdağ : Tekirdağ Custom Directorate

Çorlu Airport Custom Directorate

Trabzon : Trabzon Custom Directorate

APPENDIX 8

LIST OF COMMUNIQUÉS IN HARMONY WITH CORRESPONDING

EU LEGISLATION

NO	EU Legislation	Turkish Legislation
1	Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin *amended by Reg 762/92/EEC* *amended by Reg 2701/94/EC* *amended by Reg 2703/94/EC* *amended by Reg 3059/94/EC* *amended by Reg 1102/95/EC* *amended by Reg 1441/95/* *amended by Reg 1442/95/EC* *amended by Reg 1798/95/EC* *amended by Reg 2796/95/EC* *amended by Reg 2804/95/EC* *amended by Reg 281/96/EC* *amended by Reg 282/96/* *amended by Reg 1140/96/EC* *amended by Reg 1147/96/EC* *amended by Reg 1311/96/EC* *amended by Reg 1312/96/EC* *amended by Reg 1433/96/EC* *amended by Reg 1742/96/EC* *amended by Reg 1798/96/EC* *amended by Reg 2010/96/EC* *amended by Reg 2017/96/EC* *amended by Reg 2034/96/EC* *amended by Reg 17/97/EC* *amended by Reg 211/97/EC* *amended by Reg 270/97/* *amended by Reg 434/97/EC* *amended by Reg 716/97/EC* *amended by Reg 748/97/EC* *amended by Reg 749/97/EC* *amended by Reg 1836/97/EC* *amended by Reg 1837/97/EC* *amended by Reg 1838/97/EC* *amended by Reg 1850/97/EC* *amended by Reg 121/98/EC* *amended by Reg. 426/98/EC* *amended by Reg 613/98/EC* *amended by Reg 1000/98/EC* *amended by Reg 1076/98/EC* *amended by Reg 1191/98/* *amended by Reg 1568/98/EC* *amended by Reg 1569/98/EC* *amended by Reg 1570/98/EC* *amended by Reg 2560/98/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Maximum Residue Limits for the Veterinarian Medicines in Animal Origin Foodstuffs No:2002/30 (OG:28.04.2002–24739) Amended by 2004/4 (Offficial gazette: 11. 02. 2004 – 25370) Amended by 2005/28 (Official gazette: 06.06 2005 – 25837)

	amended by Reg 2686/98/EC *amended by Reg 2692/98/EC* *amended by Reg 2728/98/EC* *amended by Reg 508/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 804/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 953/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 954/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 997/1999/EG* *amended by Reg 998/1999/EG* *amended by Reg 1308/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 1931/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 1942/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 1943/1999/EC* *amended by Reg.2385/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 2393/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 2593/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 2728/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 2757/1999/EC* *amended by Reg 2758/1999/EC* *amended by Reg. 1286/2000* *amended by Reg. 1295/2000* *amended by Reg. 1960/2000* *amended by Reg. 2338/2000* *amended by Reg. 2391/2000* *amended by Reg. 2535/2000* *amended by Reg 2908/2000* *amended by Reg. 749/2001* *amended by Reg. 750/2001* *amended by Reg. 807/2001* *amended by Reg. 1274/2001* *amended by Reg. 1322/2001* *amended by Reg. 1478/2001* *amended by Reg. 1553/2001* *amended by Reg. 1680/2001* *amended by (EC) No 1815/2001* *amended by (EC) No 1879/2001* *amended by (EC) No 2162/2001* *amended by (EC) No 2584/2001* *amended by (EC) No.77/2002* *amended by (EC) No 868/2002* *amended by (EC) No 869/2002* *amended by (EC) No 1181/2002* *amended by (EC) No 1530/2002* *amended by (EC) No 1752/2002* *amended by (EC) No 1937/2002* *amended by Reg. (EC) No 61/2003* *amended by (EC) No 544/2003* *ameded by (EC) No 665/2003* *amended by (EC) No 739/2003* *amended by (EC) No 806/2003* *amended by (EC) No 1029/2003* *amended by (EC) No 1490/2003* *amended by (EC) No 1873/2003* *amended by (EC) No 2011/2003* *amended by (EC) No 2145/2003* *amended by (EC) No 324/2004* *amended by (EC) No 546/2004* *amended by (EC) No 1101/2004* *amended by (EC) No 1646/2004* *amended by (EC) No 1851/2004* *amended by (EC) No 1875/2004*	
2	Directive 2000/13/EC of the European	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Labelling of

	Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs *Amended by* *2002/86/EC* *2003/89/EC* *2005/26/EC* Council Directive 90/496/EEC of 24 September 1990 on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs Commission Directive 94/54/EC of 18 November 1994 concerning the compulsory indication on the labelling of certain foodstuffs of particulars other than those provided for in Council Directive 79/112/EEC	Foodstuffs and Nutritional Labelling No:2002/58 (OG:25.08.2002 – 24857) Amended by 2004/5 (OG: 29.01.2004 – 25361) Amended by 2006/3 (OG: 22.01.2006-26057)
3	Council Directive 89/396/EEC of 14 June 1989 on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Determining the Marks or Symbols Belonging To Lot Numbers of Foodstuffs, No: 2002/6 (OG:6.02.2002 – 24663)
4	Commission Directive 96/77/EC of 2 December 1996 laying down specific purity criteria on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (Text with EEA relevance) *Amended by* *98/86/EC* *2000/63/EC* *2001/30/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Purity Criteria for food additives other than colours and sweeteners, No:2002/28 (OG: 10.04.2002 – 24722) Amended by 2005/16 (OG: 06. 04.2005-25778)
5	European Parliament and Council Directive No 95/2/EC of 20 February 1995 on food additives other than colours and sweeteners Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (partial harmonized) *Amended by* *2002/47/EC* *96/85/EC* *98/72/EC* *2001/5/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on food additives other than colours and sweeteners, No:2003/44 (OG: 22.12.2003 – 25324) Amended by 2004/15 (OG: 28 .03. 2004 – 25416) Amended by 2004/49 (OG:13.01.2005 – 25699)
6	European Parliament and Council Directive 94/35/EC of 30 June 1994 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs 89/107/EEC (Partial harmonized) *Amended by*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Sweeteners for use in Foodstufs No:2002/56 (OG:25 .08. 2002 – 24857) Amended by 2002/65 (OG:11.10.2002 – 24903)

	96/83/EC	
7	European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC of 30 June 1994 on colours for use in foodstuffs 89/107/EEC (Partial harmonized)	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Colours for use in Foodstuffs No:2002/55 (OG: 25.08.2002 – 24857)
8	First Commission Directive 81/712/EEC of 28 July 1981 laying down Community methods of analysis for verifying that certain additives used in foodstuffs satisfy criteria of purity	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on the Analysis Methods for Purity Criteria of Food Additives, No:2001/46 (OG:17.01.2002 - 24643)
9	First Commission Directive 81/712/EEC of 28 July 1981 laying down Community methods of analysis for verif Purity	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Purity Criteria for Colours Used in the Foodstuffs , No:2002/27 (OG:10. 04.2002 – 24722)
10	Council Directive 67/427/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the use of certain preservatives for the surface treatment of citrus fruit and on the control measures to be used for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of preservatives in and on citrus fruit	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Preservatives Used at the Surfaces of Citrus Fruits and Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis Methods thereof, No:2002/19 (OG:05.03.2002 – 24686)
11	Commission Directive 95/31/EC of 5 July 1995 laying down specific criteria of purity concerning sweeteners for use in foodstuffs *Amended by* *98/66/EC* *2000/51/EC* *2001/52/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Purity Criteria for Sweeteners Used in the Foodstuffs, No:2001/40 (OG: 04.12.2001 – 24603)
12	Council Directive 88/344/EEC of 13 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients *Amended by* *92/115/EEC* *94/52/EC* *97/60/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Extraction Solvents Used in The Production of Foodstuffs and Food İngredients (OG:13 .02.2002 – 24670)
13	Council Directive 89/109/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	Turkish Food Codex –Communiqué on Substances and Materials that are in Contact with the Foodstuffs, No:2002/32 (OG: 22.04.2002 – 24734)
14	Council Directive 84/500/EEC of 15 October 1984 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to ceramic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Ceramic Materials that are in Contact with the Foodstuffs, No: 2001/38 (OG:04.12.2001 – 24603)
15	Commission Directive 80/590/EEC of 9 June 1980 determining the symbol that may accompany materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on the Definition of the Symbol to be Used in Substances and Materials that Come into Contact with Foodstuffs, No:2002/8 (OG:06.02.2002 – 24663)
16	Council Directive 78/142/EEC of 30 January 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles which contain	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Substances ana Materials that are in Contact With the Foodstuffs ana Contain Vinyl Chloride Monomer, No:2002/5 (OG: 06.02.2002 – 24663)

	vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	
17	Commission Directive 80/766/EEC of 8 July 1980 laying down the Community method of analysis for the official control of the vinyl chloride monomer level in materials and articles which are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Method of Analysis for the Amount of Vinyl Chloride Monomer in Substances and Materials, No:2002/22 (OG:22.03.2002 – 24703)
18	Commission Directive 81/432/EEC of 29 April 1981 laying down the Community method of analysis for the official control of vinyl chloride released by materials and articles into foodstuffs	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on the Method of Analysis for the Amount of Vinyl Chloride Released from Materials and Articles to Foodstuffs, No:2002/23 (OG: 22.03.2002 – 24703)
19	Commission Directive 93/10/EEC of 15 March 1993 relating to materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs *Amended by 1993/111/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Substances and Materials Made of Regenerated Cellulose Films that come into Contact With the Foodstuff, No: 2001/39 (OG:04.12.2001 – 24603)
20	Council Directive 89/398/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses *Amended by 1999/41/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on the Foodstuffs Intended For Particular Nutritional Uses, No:2002/34 (OG: 22.04.2002 – 24734)
21	Commission Directive 91/321/EEC of 14 May 1991 on infant formulae and follow-on formulae *Amended by 96/4/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Infants Foods and Infant Formulas, No: 98/20 (OG: 28 08.1998 – 23447) Amended by 98/28 (OG: 17.12.1998 – 23556)
22	Commission Directive 96/5/EC, Euratom of 16 February 1996 on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children (Text with EEA relevance) *Amended by 98/36/EC*	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Supplementary Foods for Babies and Infants No: 2001/20) (OG: 02.09.2001 – 24511)
23	Commission Directive 96/8/EC of 26 February 1996 on foods intended for use in energy-restricted diets for weight reduction (Text with EEA relevance)	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Energy Restricted Foods for Weight Reduction Purposes No: 2001/41) (OG:24.12.2001 – 24620)
24	Commission Directive 92/1/EEC of 13 January 1992 on the monitoring of temperatures in the means of transport, warehousing and storage of quick-frozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Monitoring of the Temperatures of Quick Frozen and Frozen Foodstuffs during Storage, Preservation and Transportation No: 2002/7) (OG: 06.02.2002 – 24663)
25	Comission Directive 92/2/EC laying down the sampling procedures and the community method of analysis for the official control of the temperatures of quick frozen foods intended for human consumption	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Sampling and Methods of Analysis For Temperature Control of Quick Frozen and Frozen Foods No: 2001/45 (OG: 17.01.2002 - 24643)

26	Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation Directive 1999/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the establishment of a Community list of foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation 1882/2003/EC (Regulation)	*Implementing Regulation on Food Irradiation* *(OG: 06.11.1999 – 23868)* Amendment of (OG: 15 .10. 2002 – 24907) Amendment of (OG:19 .12. 2003-25351)
27	Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Honey (OG:17.12.2005-26026)
28	Commission Directive 98/53/EC of 16 July 1998 laying down the sampling methods and the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance) *Amended by 2002/27/EC*	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Sampling and Methods of analysis for the Official Controls of Certain Contaminant Levels in Foodstuffs No: 2002/25 (OG:25.03.2002 – 24706) Amended by 2003/28 (OG:17 .07. 2003-25171)
29	Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 of 8 March 2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance.) *Amended by 2375/2001/EC*	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Determining the Maximum Levels of Certain Contaminants in Foodstuffs No: 2002/63 (OG:23.09.2002 – 24885) Ministrial Approval dated 17.05. 2005 and numbered-921 on Dioxin
30	Commission Directive 87/250/EEC of 15 April 1987 on the indication of alcoholic strength by volume in the labelling of alcoholic beverages for sale to the ultimate consumer	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Stating Volumetric Alcohol Content of Spirit Drinks on Label No: 2003/6) (OG:26.02.2003 – 25032)
31	Council Directive 76/895/EEC of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables	Turkish Food Codex - Maximum Levels For Pesticide Residues on Foods (OG:11 .01.2005 – 25697)
32	Commission Directive 2002/26/EC of 13 March 2002 laying down the sampling methods and the methods of	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Sampling methods and the Methods of Analysis for the Official Control of the Llevels of Ochratoxin A in Foodstuffs (OG:13. 01.2005 –

	analysis for the official control of the levels of ochratoxin A in foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance)	25699)
33	Council Directive 89/108/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to quick-frozen foodstuffs for human consumption	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Quick-frozen Foodstuffs No: 2004/46) (OG:13 .01.2005 – 25699)
34	Council Directive 82/711/EEC of 18 October 1982 laying down the basic rules necessary for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs *Amended by* *93/8/EEC* *97/48/EC*	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on the List of Simulants to Be Used for Testing Migration of Constituents of Plastic Materials and Articles That Are In Contact with the Foodstuffs No: 2005/ 33 (OG:04 .07.2005-25865)
35	Council Directive 85/572/EEC of 19 December 1985 laying down the list of simulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on the List of Simulants to Be Used for Testing Migration of Constituents of Plastic Materials and Articles That Are In Contact with the Foodstuffs No: 2005/ 33 (OG:04 .07.2005-25865)
36	Commission Directive 2002/72/EC of 6 August 2002 relating to plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance) *Amended by* *2004/1/EC* *2004/19/EC*	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Plastic Materials and Articles That Are In Contact With Foodstuffs (OG : 04.07.2005-25865)
37	Commission Directive 2002/16/EC of 20 February 2002 on the use of certain epoxy derivatives in materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance)	Turkish Food Codex – Communique on Epoxy Derivatives in Materials and Articles that are in Contact with Foodstuffs (OG:04 .07. 2005–25865)
38	Commission Directive 2001/22/EC of 8 March 2001 laying down the sampling methods and the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and 3-MCPD in foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance.)	Turkish Food Codex – Communiqué on Sampling Methods and the Methods of Analysis for the Official Control of the Levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and 3-MCPD in Foodstuffs (OG:04 .07.2005–25865)
39	Commission Directive 1999/21/EC of 25 March 1999 on dietary foods for special medical purposes (Text with EEA relevance)	Turkish Food Codex - Communiqué on Dietary Foods for Special Medical Purpose No:2001/42) (OG: 24.12.2001-24620)
40	Council Directive 88/388/EEC of 22 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production	Turkish Food Codex- Chapter 3- Flavourings

APPENDIX 9

PART A

ARTICLE 13 OF THE IMPLEMENTING REGULATION ON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS

Article 13- During Control of Imports of the products in the scope of this Regulation

a) The decisions about control and audit of this regulation are to be put into practice and compliance with Turkish Food Law is required.

b) During importation of the products which are not mentioned in the Turkish Food Legislation, compliance with international food legislation is required or bilateral or/and multiple agreements are taken into account.

c) An imported foodstuff can only be exchanged in the internal market, if it is packaged and labeled according to the Turkish Food Legislation.The packaging and labeling procedure, restricted by the shelf-life, has to be completed in 2 months, if necessary additional time can be given by the Ministry. If this procedure is not completed in the given time, the exchange in the internal market will be forbidden.

The exceptions for the imports are regulated in Law 5179 Article 19.

Are not carried for the foodstuffs,

The products determined in the control at customs as not adequate to Turkish Food Legislation or international standards are sent back to the sales outlet. It is forbidden to let the products determined at the control at customs as not adequate to Turkish Food Legislation or international standards, into the country, distribute them, and sale them, except for free zones.

PART B

COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE APPROVAL OF CONTROL CERTIFICATION AT THE IMPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS AND PACKAGING MATERIALS THAT COME INTO CONTACT WITH FOODSTUFFS AND ON CONTROL PROCEDURES AT IMPORTATION STAGE

(Communiqué No: 31)

Authorization Law: 441, 4128, Decree Law 560

Official Journal: 01.09.2003 – 25216 **(Amendment published in Official Journal No. 26116, dated 22.03.2006 has been enforced)**

Objective

Article 1 – This Communiqué determines the procedures and principles to be complied with during the approval of control certification procedures at the importation of foodstuffs and packaging materials that come into contact with foodstuffs, and procedures at importation stage.

Scope

Article 2 – This Communiqué covers the approval of control certification at the importation of foodstuffs and packaging materials, and the procedures to be carried out at importation stage.

Legal Basis

Article 3 – This Communiqué has been prepared according to the provisions of the Decree Having the Force of Law No. 560 concerning the Production, Consumption and Inspection of Foods published in Official Journal No. 22327 dated 28.06.1995 and Law No. 4128 amending the said Decree Having the Force of Law, the provisions of the Decree Having the Force of Law No. 441 on the Establishment and Functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the provisions related to foodstuffs and other agricultural and fishery products of the Communiqués on the Standardization in Foreign Trade.

Definitions

Article 4 – For the purposes of this Communiqué,

a) Ministry means the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs,

b) General Directorate means the General Directorate of Protection and Control,

c) Provincial Directorate means provincial directorates authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs to prepare control certificates and to carry out import procedures,

d) Control certificate means certificates the model of which is given in the annex of the relevant Communiqué on the Standardization in Foreign Trade currently in force,

e) Proforma invoice means the signed document which is prepared by the exporting company in the name of the importing company and which bears minimum information on the invoice such as the names, quantity, sum of the goods to be exported as well as the name of the company and the person that puts his signature on behalf of the company,

f) Invoice means the document defined in Customs Regulation published by the Undersecretariat of Customs,

g) Certificate means the certificate which is approved by the official authorities of the country of origin and/or consignment and which shows the reliability of the product and that, in animal products, the animals from which the raw material is derived from are free from infectious or epidemic diseases,

h) Plant health certificate means the certificate which is approved by the official authorities of the exporting country and/or the country of origin and which is prepared for foods of plant origin that are unprocessed or subject to a simple process so as not to lose their plant characteristics,

i) Model certificate means the approved or unapproved model document, which is prepared before exportation and which is to be presented during the delivery of the good to the relevant party and which includes the information in extenso on the certificate defined in subparagraph (g) of this Article,

j) Specification document means the document which is prepared by the exporter or producer and which shows the specifications of the product,

k) List of Ingredients means the document prepared by the producer or exporter which shows the raw materials, auxiliary substances and additives used in the production or preparation of foodstuffs,

l) Label/label draft means the identification statement that includes any written or printed information, brand, seal and marks, and which is presented together with the food or is printed on its package,

m) Label in Turkish means the label which is on the package of the product and which is prepared in accordance with the labeling section of Turkish Food Codex.

General Provisions

Article 5 – General provisions to be complied with in importation of foodstuffs and packaging materials in contact with foods are as follows:

a) Products set out in Annex VI List A of the Communiqué on the Standardization in Foreign Trade are subject to control certificates.

b) Control certificates shall not be required for products set out in Annex VI List B of the Communiqué on the Standardization in Foreign Trade.

c) Where the conformity to the legislation of a commodity to be imported is established by the Ministry or the authorized units of the Ministry at the stage of its delivery to the relevant party, importation of these materials, whether subject to a control certificate or not, shall be permitted.

d) The importing company is responsible for the accuracy of the information and documents submitted.

e) Regarding products, for which import procedures have been initiated following the registration of the customs declaration before the expiry date of the control certificate but the control certificate of which has expired at the date of delivery of the commodity to the relevant party, the procedures are completed regardless of such expiry.

f) In importation controls covered in this Communiqué, procedures are carried out on the basis of the Turkish food legislation.

g) The importation, distribution and sale of products that are considered as non-compliant with paragraph (f) of this Article during controls carried out at customs shall not be permitted. However, where the results of physical analysis of values such as fractured particle, spoiled particle, foreign particle, other species, foreign substance– with the exception of microbiological and chemical criteria – that do not affect food safety of the product to be imported, are not in conformity with the relevant legislation, the commodity shall be handled upon the request of the importing company if the concerned Customs Directorate permits such handling according to the customs legislation; and then the commodity subject to such handling shall be resampled and examined and analyzed in the laboratory. Handling can only be carried out once, and no subsequent request may be made. (Amendment published in Official Journal No. 26116, dated 22.03.2006)

h) The prohibitions specified in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this Article are not applicable to foodstuffs that are placed in customs storehouses and warehouses or transferred in transit under customs supervision, that are brought in order to be used or consumed by foreign Presidents and their accompaniments during their stay, that belong to diplomatic or consular agencies, that are sent for scientific purposes, for exhibitions or similar purposes, that are sent as grants in states of emergency, and those intended for consumption on vessels in open seas.

i) Any imported foodstuff can be exchanged domestically on condition that it is labeled in accordance with the Turkish Food Codex and made ready for sale. If the labeling and processes of making ready for sale are not completed within 2 months following the importation of the foodstuff or during the additional period to be specified by the Ministry, the good shall not be subject to domestic exchange.

j) (Repealed) (Amendment published in Official Journal No. 26116, dated 22.03.2006)

k) The validity period of the certificates defined in paragraph (g) of Article 4 is equivalent to the period specified in the certificate. In the event that no period is specified, the validity period for animal products is 2 months following the issuance of the certificate, and 12 months for other products.

l) More than one control certificates can be issued for the product specified in the certificate within the validity period of the certificate presented.

m) Paragraph (l) of this Article is not applicable to animal products, and plant products that are defined in paragraph (h) of Article 4. (Amendment published in Official Journal No. 26116, dated 22.03.2006)

n) A certificate issued in accordance with paragraph (g) of Article 4 shall be presented for animal products at the importation stage. The products within the scope of the Law and Regulation on Animal Health and Surveillance shall be evaluated with respect to quarantine.

o) A plant health certificate prepared in accordance with paragraph (h) of Article 4 shall be presented for plant products at the importation stage. The products within the scope of the Law and Regulation on Agricultural Protection and Agricultural Quarantine shall be evaluated with respect to quarantine.

p) In the importation of live, fresh chilled and frozen fishery products, the relevant provisions of Law No. 1380 on Fishery Products and the Regulation on Fishery products shall be applied.

r) The importation of foodstuffs included in lists of diseases shall not be permitted. However, the importation of products, which are authorized for consumption on condition that they are held subject to certain processing, shall be permitted in case it is documented that they were subject to the relevant processing.

o) The information contained in the documents requested during the issuance of control certificates and during import procedures must mutually comply.

Documents Reqired at the Approval stage of Control Certificate

Article 6 – For products set out in Annex VI List A of the Communiqué on the Standardization in Foreign Trade, documents requested at the control certificate approval stage are as follows:

A) The Company establishes, in its first application after the date 30.06.2002 and upon the request of the Ministry that it is officially carrying out activities in relation to the product it wishes to import.

B) The owner/authorized person of the importing company presents the following documents to the Ministry during the application:

a) Control certificate form: control document, properly typed or filled out in computer, containing no erasures or abrasions, and which is signed and sealed by the authorized person/persons of the company under their name/names and surname/surnames.

b) Proforma invoice: It shall have an adequate number of revenue stamps affixed on it according to the financial legislation of the year it belongs to, or the necessary amount of money shall be deposited in the relevant unit of the Ministry of Finance.

c) Other documents that must be presented according to the type of the product:

1 – Specification document: For foods intended for particular nutritional uses and products for which there is no relevant national legislation, the specification document must be presented. Where the product complies with the Turkish Food Legislation, the presentation of a specification document shall not be required. No additional specification document / list of ingredients is requested; if the information requested in the specification document is given in the list of ingredients; and if the statements set out in the list of ingredients are given in the specification document.

2 – The list of ingredients and product label/label draft (Amendment published in Official Journal No. 26116, dated 22.03.2006)

3 – Certificate: The health certificate for plant products shall not be presented during the application for control certificate.

For animal products, the model certificate prepared in accordance with paragraph (i) of Article 4 shall be presented at the stage of the issuance of a control certificate.

For products other than animal and plant products, the certificate defined in paragraph (g) of Article 4 shall be required during the application for control certificate. However, in case this certificate cannot be presented at the stage of the issuance of a control certificate, a letter of undertaking, in accordance with Annex 1, which shows that the company will bring the certificate at the actual importation stage shall be received from the company. For foods intended for particular nutritional uses, the certificate shall be presented at the stage of control certificate, and a letter of undertaking shall no be requested.

In case there is a threat in the form of an epidemic disease, dioxin, radiation or other threat of common contaminant in the country of origin and/or departure, additional certificates shall be requested.

4 – A letter of undertaking shall be required in accordance with Annex 2, which shows that the original copies of the model certificates presented and approved by the authorities of the exporting country will be presented to the Ministry and/or authorized provincial directorate, during the delivery of the commodity to the relevant party.

5 – Certificate of Age shall be required for whiskies.

6 – Other documents requested by the Ministry according to the product: If, during the application for a control certificate, it is shown that the importation of the product is desired as progress payment in return for export by way of import license and commercial leasing prepared under investment incentive, inward processing or tariff quotas, the investment incentive document granted by the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the inward processing license, the import license document granted by the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade, and the original and approved copies of authorization documents for importation in return for export by way of commercial leasing must be presented.

C) During the application, the documents are prepared as 1 original and 2 or 3 copies according to the number of the provincial directorates where a customs directorate is located. The control certificate and annexes thereof, which are to be kept by the Ministry, shall be originals. The model certificate may be a photocopy.

Control Procedures at the Importation Stage

Article 7 – Pursuant to the Decree Having the Force of Law No. 560 and regulations, the technical and hygienic conformity of the product subject to importation shall be determined through controls and inspections carried out at the importation stage.

A) For products subject to the control certificate laid down in Annex VI List A of the Communiqué on the Standardization in Foreign Trade:

When the importation of a product is desired, an application shall be made to the provincial directorate with the following documents. The import procedures are not initiated until the provincial directorate's copy of the control certificate is submitted to the relevant provincial directorate.

a. Control certificate and the annexes thereof, approved by the general directorate or provincial directorate,

b. Customs Entry Declaration,

c. Certificate,

B) For products that are not subject to the control certificate given in Annex VI List B of the Communiqué on the Standardization in Foreign Trade:

When the importation of a product is desired, an application shall be made to the provincial directorate with the following documents.

a. Customs Entry Declaration,

b. List of Ingredients

c. Certificate

d. The Company establishes, in its first application after the publication of the Communiqué and upon the request of the Ministry that it is officially carrying out activities in relation to the product it wishes to import.

Repealed Legislation

Article 8 – The Communiqué on the Approval of Control Certification at the Importation of Foodstuffs and Packaging Materials that come into Contact with Foodstuffs and Control Procedures at Importation Stage, published in Official Journal No. 24801, dated 30.06.2002 and the Communiqué, which amends the aforementioned Communiqué, published in Official Journal No. 24846 dated 14.08.2002 have been repealed.

Enforcement

Article 9 – This Communiqué enters into force on the date of its publication.

Execution

Article 10 – This Communiqué is executed by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

PART C

ARTICLE 13 OF THE IMPLEMENTING REGULATION ON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS

Article 12- The controls of the products in the scope of this Regulation are held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

The provisions for control are:

Export control is held, when the exporter or its representative gives a declaration requesting for auditing it's product in accordance with the importer country. The auditing can be done as quick as possible in production place, storehouse or warehouse, the exporter or its representative has also to participate the audit.

If necessary samples can be taken for inspection or analysis during auditing, by evaluation of the auditing report and the analysis results the demand of the importing country and/or Food Codex is to be considered. The export controls of the products in the scope of this Regulation regarding the food safety are only held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.In case of a withdrawal, the certificates given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs have to be returned to the Ministry.

Upon the declaration of the exporter or the representative food certificates (health certificate), indicating that the concerned products are proper for human consumption, are prepared by the Ministry for the raw materials, semi-manufactured or manufactured materials, which are in the scope of this Regulation. The properties and validation period of the certificates are set by the Ministry regarding the properties of the product and the importing country. The exchange of products in the internal market, which are manufactured for exportation purposes and not fitting the Food Codex, is to be held subject to the permission of the Ministry.

Products subject to exchange are controlled by the Ministry regarding food safety measures. Acceptable products are brought into the internal market after packaging and labeling in accordance with the Food Codex.

Products approved after the controls are certificated.

APPENDIX 10

CONTACT INFORMATION OF OFFICIAL LABORATORIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS

Province Control Lab. Direcrorate Name	Telephone	Fax	E-mail	Responsible Manager	Address
Adana	322-3230156 322-3213808 322-3224612	322-3224835	01kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Hasan KESKİN	Köprülü Mah.Yüreğir-ADANA
Afyon	272-2137913-14-102 272-2137913-124 272-2137913	272-2137915	03kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Erol BULUT	Yukarı Pazar Cad. No:1 AFYON
Amasya	358-2181949 358-2181161 358-2181161	358-2181949	05kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Ismail TUNA	Savadiye Mah. Mir Hanza Sok.No:3 AMASYA
Ankara	312-3151424 312-3158709 312-3158709 312-3442363	312-3157934	06kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Hasan Hüseyin BAYRAM	Çınardibi Sok.No:12Yenimahalle-ANKARA
Antalya	242-2434367 242-2438994 242-2434368-69	242-2432957	07kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Necati ÇELİK	Anafartalar Cad.-ANTALYA
Balıkesir	266-2494960 266-2495971 266-2495971	266-2490969	10kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Pakistan ATMACA	Akıncılar Mah.GaziBulvarı No:1-BALIKESİR
Bolu	374-2156966 374-2180532 374-2123706	374-2174728 374-2156966	14kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Rüstem TAHTA	Kaplıca Yolu Üzeri 14200-BOLU

Burdur	248-2336512 248-2336510 248-2326931	248-2344271	15kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Beyhan KORKMAZ	Bahçelievler Mah.No:2/B-BURDUR
Bursa Gıda Kont. Arş .	224-2464720 224-2464722 224-2464723 224-2464721-22-23 286-2135650 286-2175818	224-2461941	bursagida@bursagida.gov.tr	Kemal BAYRAKTAR	Hürriyet/BURSA
Çanakkale	286-2138922	286-2172031	17kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Nazım GENÇ	
Çorum	364-2122919 364-2241841 364-2241841	364-2253150	19kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	M. Metin ADANIR	Ankara Asfaltı Üzeri-ÇORUM
Denizli	258-2659472 258-2652685 258-2411105	258-2410790	20kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Mustafa YURTTÜRK	Saltak Mah.1523 Sok. No:1 DENİZLİ
Diyarbakır	412-226 60 46	412-226 60 52	21kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Duriye ERKEK	Köşkler Mah.Yaradanakul Cad.-DİYARBAKIR
Edirne	284-2352698 284-2356574 284-2356575	284-2352697	22kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Ercüment GÜZEY	İl Kontrol Laboratuvarı EDİRNE
Elazığ	424-2331387 424-2336251 424-2336251	424-2336251	23kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Ali DÜZ	P.K.129-ELAZIĞ
Erzincan	446-2265801 446-2265800-02 446-2265800-02	446-2265804	24kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Bahattin KESİK	Akşemsettin Mah.Yunusemre Cad.No:2 ERZİNCAN
Erzurum	442-2344773 442-2426024	442-2425836	25kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Yücel KOŞAPINAR	50.Yıl Cad.-ERZURUM
Eskişehir	222-2302890 222-2206380 2301328	222-2302890	26kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Mehmet Bülent GICI	Arifiye Mah.Süleyman Çakır caddesi Bili Sok.No:246 26010-ESKİŞEHİR

Gaziantep	342-3356036 342-3367385 342-3367385	342-3380831	27kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Abdullah YAMAN	Ordu Cad.Kilis Yolu Şahinbey-GAZİANTEP
Giresun	454-2150096 454-2150097 454-2150097	454-2150097	28kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Ahmet AKÇAY	Teyyaredüzü Mah.Atatürk Bulvarı-GİRESUN
Hatay	326-2161793 326-2162773-22 326-2162773	326-2149151	31kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Mustafa ASLAN	AkevlerMah.Mahmut Yanaray Cad.No:4-HATAY
Isparta	246-2241201 246-2241202 246-2241202	246-2241204	32kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Osman DOĞAN	Eğridir Yolu Üzeri-ISPARTA
Mersin	324-3279644 342-3263957 324-3263957 324-3279645 324-3263772	324-3263797	33kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Mehmet KILINÇ	Gazi Mah.1314 Sok.No:65-MERSİN
İstanbul	212-6633959 212-6633957 212-6637177 212-6633961-63	212-6634296	34kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Seyfettin PARILDAR	Florya Asfaltı No:78 Şenlikköy-Florya-İSTANBUL
İzmir	232-4626118 232-4351481 232-4351481	232-4624197	35kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Şerafettin GÜNGÖR	Üniversite Cad. No:45 Bornova-İZMİR
Kars	474-2124764 474-2121537 474-2236865	474-2121396	36kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Cemal ÇETİNKAYA	Ortakapı Mah Veteriner Sok.-KARS
Kastamonu	366-2148017 366-2121056 366-2121057-58	366-2123949	37kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Mustafa BURKUCU	Saraçlar Mah. Stadyumarkası-KASTAMONU
Kayseri	352-3365450 352-3362902 352-3362486	352-3302171	38kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	İbrahim SÖNMEZ	Osman Kavuncu Cad.no:2Melikgazi-KAYSERİ
Kocaeli	262-3116158 262-3116984 262-3116983	262-3116168	41kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Cumali DEMİRAL	Tarım İl Müd.Yanı-KOCAELİ

Konya	332-3204815 332-3223423 332-3223424	332-3220678	42kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	M.Kürşat IŞIK	Havza Mah.MeramEskiyolCad. Meram-KONYA
Muğla	252-2143599 252-2147527 252-2147527	252-2147528	48kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Coşkun YAMAN	MUĞLA
Ordu	452-2334320 452-2334320 452-2339530-200	452-2341243	52kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Sadık Şahin GÜNAY	Akyazı Mah. İl Müdürlüğü Yanı-ORDU
Rize	464-2145895 464-2148250	464-2148250	53kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Fuat AKSU	Veteriner İşleri Müd.Binası İsmet Paşa Mah.Çaykur Paketleme Yanı Tarım İl Müdürlüğü Yanı- RİZE
Samsun	362-4371737 362-4371737 362-4371737 362-4370840	362-4370841	55kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Osman AYDIN	MustafaKemalBulvarıAtakum-SAMSUN
Sivas	346-2257704 346-2217342 346-2256561	346-2252127	58kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	İlyas YILMAZ	Atatürk Cad.No:88-SİVAS
Tekirdağ	282-2640305 282-2640306 282-2619577	282-2633524	59kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Eyüp DEMİR	Hükümet Cad. No:260-TEKİRDAĞ
Tokat	356-2125328 356-2125328 356-2141511	356-142551	60kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Hasan ALPAY	Tokat Belediye Binası Kat-5-TOKAT
Trabzon	462-2305284 462-2305283 462-2302270	462-2302271	61kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	İbrahim ÖZGENÇ	İnönü Mah.No:94-TRABZON
Şanlıurfa	414-3135998 414-3121525 414-3151525	414-3135998	63kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	Nasrettin GENLİ	İnönü Mah.No:94-TRABZON
Van	432-2166275 432-2161072 432-2161072	432-2161801	65kontrollab@kkgm.gov.tr	M.Sıddık ARVAS	Ordu Cad:Askerlik ŞubesiKarşısı-VAN

APPENDIX 11

GMO ANALYSES THAT ARE DONE IN ANKARA PROVINCIAL CONTROL LABORATORY DIRECTORATE (PCLD)-

According to the ISO Standards for the processed and unprocessed soybean and maize products which are consumed as food and feed .ENGL (European Network of GMO Laboratories)

Conventional PCR

(Scrrening) Methods:

1-35S promoter

2-NOS Terminator

3-npt II

Taxon specific methods

1-Lectin

2-Zein

3-PG gene

Construct specific methods

1- Bt 176
2- Bt 11
3- Mon 810
4- T25
5- RR Soya

Real Time PCR (lightcyscler):

A. Screening Methods:

1- 35S Promoter
2- NOS Terminator

Taxon Spesific Methods

1- Lectin
2- Invertase

Quantitative Methods

1- Roundup Ready Soya
2- Bt 176
3- Bt 11

APPENDIX 12

COMPARISON OF TURKEY LIST WITH THE EU LIST OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

No	Authorized Active Substances in Turkey	Status in European Union
1	2,4-D	Registered
2	ABAMECTIN	Registered
3	ACEPHATE	Registered
4	ACETAMIPRID	Registered
5	ACETOCHLOR	Registered
6	ACIBENZOLAR-S-METHYL	Registered
7	ACLONIFEN	Registered
8	AGROBACTERIUM RADIOBACTER	Registered
9	ALACHLOR	Registered
10	ALDICARB	Registered
11	ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN	Registered
12	ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE	Registered
13	AMINOACIDE	Registered
14	AMINOTRIAZOLE	Registered
15	AMITRAZ	Registered
16	AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE	Registered
17	ANILOFOS	Non-registered
18	ATCA	Registered
19	ATRAZINE	Registered
20	AZADIRACHTIN	Registered
21	AZIMSULFURON	Registered
22	AZINPHOS- METHYL	Registered
23	AZOCYCLOTIN	Registered
24	AZOXYSTROBIN	Registered
25	BACILLUS SUBTILIS	Registered
26	BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS	Registered
27	BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SPP.KURSTAKİ	Registered
28	COPPER HYDROXIDE	Registered
29	COPPER CALCIUM OXYCHLORIDE	Registered
30	COPPER CALCIUM SULPHATE	Registered

31	COPPER CARBONATE	Registered
32	COPPER OXYDE	Non-registered
33	COPPER SULPHATE	Registered
34	COPPER SULPHATE PENTAHYDRATE	Registered
35	COPPER SALTS	Registered
36	COPPER OXYCHLORIDE	Registered
37	BASIC COPPER SULPHATE	Registered
38	BENALAXYL	Registered
39	BENFURACARB	Registered
40	BENOMYL	Registered
41	BENSULFURON-METHYL	Registered
42	BENSULFURON -METHYL-M	Registered
43	BENTAZONE	Registered
44	BETA-CYPERMETHRIN	Registered
45	BETA-CYFLUTHRIN	Registered
46	BIFENTHRIN	Registered
47	BISPYRIBAC	Registered
48	BITERTANOL	Registered
49	PLANT EXTRACTS	Registered
50	BNOA (BETA NAPHTHOXY ACETIC ACIDE)	Non-registered
51	BOSCALID	Registered
52	BRODIFACOUM	Registered
53	BROMACIL	Registered
54	BROMOPROPYLATE	Registered
55	BROMOXYNIL	Registered
56	BROMUCONAZOLE	Registered
57	BRONOPOL	Registered
58	BUPIRIMATE	Registered
59	BUPROFEZIN	Registered
60	BUTRALIN	Registered
61	CADUSAFOS	Registered
62	CAPTAN	Registered
63	CARBARYL	Registered
64	CARBENDAZIM	Registered
65	CARBOFURAN	Registered

66	CARBOSULFAN	Registered
67	CARBOXIN	Registered
68	CARFENTRAZONE - ETHYL	Registered
69	CHLORFENAPYR	Registered
70	CHLORFENVINPHOS	Registered
71	CHLORFLUAZURON	Registered
72	CHLORIDAZON	Registered
73	CHLORMEQUAT CHLORIDE	Registered
74	CHLORONEB	Non-registered
75	CHLOROTHALONIL	Registered
76	CHLORPROPHAM	Registered
77	CHLORPYRIFOS-ETHYL	Registered
78	CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL	Registered
79	CHLORSULFURON	Registered
80	CLETHODIM	Registered
81	CLODINAFOP	Registered
82	CLOFENTEZINE	Registered
83	CLOPYRALID (DICHLOROPICOLINIC ACIDE)	Registered
84	CLOTHIANIDIN	Registered
85	COUMACHLOR	Registered
86	4-CPA (4-CHLOROPHENOXY ACETIC ACIDE)	Registered
87	CYANAZINE	Registered
88	CYCLANILIDE	Registered
89	CYCLOATE	Registered
90	CYCLOSULFAMURON	Non-registered
91	CYDIA POMONELLA VIRUS	Registered
92	CYFLUTHRIN	Registered
93	CYHALOFOP- BUTYL	Registered
94	CYHEXATIN	Registered
95	CYMOXANIL	Registered
96	CYPERMETHRIN	Registered
97	CYPROCONAZOLE	Registered
98	CYPRODINIL	Registered
99	CYROMAZINE	Registered
100	DAZOMET	Registered

101	DELTAMETHRIN	Registered
102	FERROUS COMPOUNDS	Registered
103	DESMEDIPHAM	Registered
104	DIAFENTHIURON	Registered
105	DIAZINON	Registered
106	DICAMBA	Registered
107	DICHLOFLUANID	Registered
108	DICHLOROPROPENE	Registered
109	DICHLORVOS	Registered
110	DICHLOFLUANID	Registered
111	DICLOFOP-METHYL	Registered
112	DICLORPROP-P	Registered
113	DICOFOL	Registered
114	DIFENACOUM	Registered
115	DIFENOCONAZOLE	Registered
116	DIFENZOQUAT	Registered
117	DIFLUBENZURON	Registered
118	DIMETHENAMID	Registered
119	DIMETHENAMID-P	Registered
120	DIMETHIPIN	Registered
121	DIMETHOATE	Registered
122	DIMETHOMORPH	Registered
123	DIMETHYLAMIN	Registered
124	DINICONAZOLE	Registered
125	DINOCAP	Registered
126	DIOXATHION	Registered
127	DIQUAT	Registered
128	DITHIANON	Registered
129	DIURON	Registered
130	DIETHOFENCARB	Registered
131	DNOC AMMONIUM	Registered
132	DODINE	Registered
133	EMAMECTIN BENZOATE	Non-registered
134	ENDOSULFAN	Registered
135	ENDOTHALL	Registered

136	EPN	Non-registered
137	EPOXICONAZOLE	Registered
138	EPTC	Registered
139	ESFENVALERATE	Registered
140	ETHALFLURALIN	Registered
141	ETHEPHON	Registered
142	ETHIOFENCARB	Registered
143	ETHION	Registered
144	ETHIRIMOL	Registered
145	ETHOATE-METHYL	Registered
146	ETHOFUMESATE	Registered
147	ETHOPROPHOS	Registered
148	ETHOXYSULFURON	Registered
149	ETOFENPROX	Registered
150	ETOXAZOLE	Registered
151	ETRIDIAZOLE	Registered
152	FAMOXADONE	Registered
153	FENAMIDONE	Registered
154	FENAMIPHOS	Registered
155	FENARIMOL	Registered
156	FENAZAQUIN	Registered
157	FENBUCONAZOLE	Registered
158	FENBUTATIN OXIDE	Registered
159	FENHEXAMID	Registered
160	FENITROTHION	Registered
161	FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL	Registered
162	FENOXYCARB	Registered
163	FENPICLONIL	Registered
164	FENPROPATHRIN	Registered
165	FENPYROXIMATE	Registered
166	FENTHION	Registered
167	FENTIN ACETATE	Registered
168	FENTIN HYDROXIDE	Registered
169	FENVALERATE	Registered
170	FIPRONIL	Registered

171	FLAMPROP-M-ISOPROPYL	Registered
172	FLOCOUMAFEN	Registered
173	FLORASULAM	Registered
174	FLUAZIFOP-BUTYL	Registered
175	FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	Registered
176	FLUAZINAM	Registered
177	FLUBENZIMINE	Registered
178	FLUCYTHRINATE	Registered
179	FLUDIOXYNIL	Registered
180	FLUFENOXURON	Registered
181	FLUMETURON	Registered
182	FLUMETSULAM	Non-registered
183	FLUQUINCONAZOLE	Registered
184	FLURIDONE	Registered
185	FLUROCHLORIDONE	Registered
186	FLUSILAZOLE	Registered
187	FLUTHIACET-METHYL	Non-registered
188	FLUTRIAFOL	Registered
189	FOLICACID	Registered
190	FOLPET	Registered
191	FORAMSULFURON	Registered
192	FORMOTHION	Registered
193	FOSETYL-AL	Registered
194	FOSTHIAZATE	Registered
195	FURATHIOCARB	Registered
196	GAMMA- CYHALOTHRIN	Registered
197	GIBBERELLIC ACIDE	Registered
198	GLUFOSINATE AMMONIUM	Registered
199	GLYPHOSATE	Registered
200	GLYPHOSATE AMMONIUM	Registered
201	GLYPHOSATE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT	Registered
202	GLYPHOSATE-TRIMESIUM	Registered
203	HALFENPROX	Registered
204	HALOSULFURON-METHYL	Non-registered
205	HALOXYFOP ETHOXYETHYL ESTER	Registered

206	HALOXYFOP-R-METHYLESTER	Registered
207	HEXACONAZOLE	Registered
208	HEXAFLUMURON	Registered
209	HEXYTHIAZOX	Registered
210	HYDROGEN CYANIDE	Non-registered
211	HYMEXAZOL	Registered
212	IMAZALIL	Registered
213	IMAZAMETHABENZ-METHYL	Registered
214	IMAZAMOX	Registered
215	IMAZAPIC	Non-registered
216	IMAZAPYR	Registered
217	IMAZETHAPYR	Registered
218	IMIDACLOPRID	Registered
219	IMINOCTADINE TRIALBESILATE	Registered
220	INDOXACARB	Registered
221	IODOSULFURON-METHYL SODIUM	Registered
222	IOXYNIL	Registered
223	IOXYNIL OCTANOATE	Non-registered
224	IPRODIONE	Registered
225	IPROVALICARB	Registered
226	ISOBUTYLESTER	Registered
227	ISOOCTYL ESTER	Registered
228	ISOPHENPHOS	Registered
229	İMAZAPYR	Registered
230	KRESOXIM-METHYL	Registered
231	SULPHUR	Registered
232	LAMBDA –CYHALOTHRIN	Registered
233	LENACIL	Registered
234	LINURON	Registered
235	LUFENURON	Registered
236	MAGNESIUM PHOSPHIDE	Registered
237	MALATHION	Registered
238	MALEIC HYDRAZIDE	Registered
239	MANCOZEB	Registered
240	MANEB	Registered

241	MCPA	Registered
242	MECOPROP	Registered
243	MECOPROP-P	Registered
244	MEPHOSFOLAN	Registered
245	MEPIQUAT CHLORIDE	Registered
246	MESOSULFURON	Registered
247	MESOSULFURON-METHYL	Registered
248	MESOTRIONE	Registered
249	METALAXYL	Registered
250	METALAXYL-M	Registered
251	METALDEHYDE	Registered
252	METAM SODIUM	Registered
253	METAMITRONE	Registered
254	METCONAZOLE	Registered
255	METHABENZTHIAZURON	Registered
256	METHAMIDOPHOS	Registered
257	METHIDATHION	Registered
258	METHIOCARB	Registered
259	METHOMYL	Registered
260	METHOPRENE	Registered
261	METHOSULAM	Registered
262	METHOXYFENOZIDE	Registered
263	METHYLBROMIDE	Registered
264	METIRAM	Registered
265	METOLACHLOR	Registered
266	METOLACHLOR-S	Registered
267	METRIBUZINE	Registered
268	METSULFURON METHYL	Registered
269	MEVINPHOS	Registered
270	MİNERAL OIL	Registered
271	MOLINATE	Registered
272	MONOCROTOPHOS	Registered
273	MONOLINURON	Registered
274	MYCLOBUTANIL	Registered
275	NAA(NAPHTHALENE ACETIC ACIDE)	Registered

276	NİCOSULFURON	Registered
277	NORFLUAZURON	Registered
278	NOVALURON	Registered
279	NUARIMOL	Registered
280	OFURACE	Registered
281	OMETHOATE	Registered
282	OXADIAZON	Registered
283	OXADIXYL	Registered
284	OXAMYL	Registered
285	OXOLINIC ACIDE	Non-registered
286	OXYCARBOXIN	Registered
287	OXYDEMETON-METHYL	Registered
288	OXYFLUORFENE	Registered
289	PARAQUAT	Registered
290	PARATHION- METHYL	Registered
291	PCNB (QUINTOZENE)	Registered
292	PENCONAZOLE	Registered
293	PENCYCURON	Registered
294	PENDIMETHALIN	Registered
295	PENOXULAM	Registered
296	PERMETHRIN	Registered
297	PHENMEDIPHAME	Registered
298	PHENTHOATE	Registered
299	PHORATE	Registered
300	PHOSALONE	Registered
301	PHOSMET	Registered
302	PHOSPHAMIDON	Registered
303	PHOSPHOROUS ACID	Registered
304	PICLORAM	Registered
305	PINOLENE	Non-registered
306	PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE	Non-registered
307	PIRIMICARB	Registered
308	PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL	Registered
309	PRIMISULFURON- METHYL	Registered
310	PROCHLORAZ	Registered

311	PROCYMIDONE	Registered
312	PROFENOFOS	Registered
313	PROFOXYDIM	Registered
314	PROPAMOCARB HYDROCHLORIDE	Registered
315	PROPANIL	Registered
316	PROPAQUIZAFOP	Registered
317	PROPARGITE	Registered
318	PROPICONAZOLE	Registered
319	PROPINEB	Registered
320	PROPOXUR	Registered
321	PROPOXYCARBAZONE-SODIUM	Registered
322	PROPYZAMIDE	Registered
323	PROTHIOPHOS	Registered
324	PROTHOATE	Registered
325	PYMETROZINE	Registered
326	PYRACLOSTROBİN	Registered
327	PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL	Non-registered
328	PYRAZOPHOS	Registered
329	PYRIDABEN	Registered
330	PYRIDAPHENTHION	Registered
331	PYRIDATE	Registered
332	PYRIMETHANIL	Registered
333	PYRIMIDIFEN	Registered
334	PYRIPROXYFEN	Registered
335	PYRITHIOBAC-SODIUM	Non-registered
336	QUINALPHOS	Registered
337	QUINOMETHIONATE	Registered
338	QUINOXYFEN	Registered
339	QUIZALOFOP-P-ETHYL	Registered
340	QUIZALOFOP-P-TEFURYL	Registered
341	RESMETHRIN	Registered
342	RIMSULFURON	Registered
343	SETHOXYDIM	Registered
344	SIMAZINE	Registered
345	SODIUM DERIVATIVES	Registered

346	SPINOSAD	Registered
347	SPIRODICLOFEN	Registered
348	SPIROMESIFEN	Registered
349	SULFOSULFURON	Registered
350	TAU-FLUVALINATE	Registered
351	TCMTB	Registered
352	TEBUCNAZOLE	Registered
353	TEBUFENPYRAD	Registered
354	TEBUFEONZIDE	Registered
355	TEBUTHIURON	Registered
356	TEFLUBENZURON	Registered
357	TEFLUTHRIN	Registered
358	TEPRALOXYDIM	Registered
359	TERBUTHLAZINE	Registered
360	TERBUTRYNE	Registered
361	TETRACONAZOLE	Registered
362	TETRADIFON	Registered
363	THIACLOPRID	Registered
364	THIAMETHOXAM	Registered
365	THIAZAFLURON	Registered
366	THIAZOPYR	Registered
367	THIDIAZURON	Registered
368	THIFENSULFURON METHYL	Registered
369	THIOBENCARB	Registered
370	THIOCYCLAM HYDROGEN OXALATE	Registered
371	THIODICARB	Registered
372	THIOMETON	Registered
373	THIOPHANATE-METHYL	Registered
374	THIRAM	Registered
375	TOLCLOFOS-METHYL	Registered
376	TOLYLFLUANID	Registered
377	TRALKOXYDIM	Registered
378	TRALOMETHRIN	Registered
379	TRIADIMEFON	Registered
380	TRIADIMENOL	Registered

381	TRIALLATE	Registered
382	TRIASULFURON	Registered
383	TRIAZAMATE	Registered
384	TRIAZOPHOS	Registered
385	TRIBENURON- METHYL	Registered
386	TRICHLORFON	Registered
387	TRICODERMA HARIZANIUM	Registered
388	TRIDEMORF	Registered
389	TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	Registered
390	TRIFLUMIZOLE	Registered
391	TRIFLUMURON	Registered
392	TRIFLURALIN	Registered
393	TRIFLURAUM	Registered
394	TRIFORINE	Registered
395	TRI-ISOPROPANOLAMİN	Registered
396	TRIOSULFURON	Registered
397	TRITICONAZOLE	Registered
398	VERTİCİLLIUM LECANI	Registered
399	VINCLOZOLIN	Registered
400	OIL	Registered
401	DNOC	Registered
402	ZETA- CYPERMETHRIN	Registered
403	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	Registered
404	ZIRAM	Registered
405	ZOXAMIDE	Registered

APPENDIX 13

PROHIBITED ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Names of active substances or groups of active substances referred to in Article 5	Cases in which placing on the market or use are permitted in accordance with Article 6
A.Mercury compounds 1. Mercuric oxide 2. Mercurous chloride (calomel) 3. Other inorganic mercury compounds 4. Alkyl mercury compounds 5. Alkoxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	
B. Persistent organo-chlorine compounds 1. Aldrin 2. Chlordane 3. Dieldrin 4. DDT 5. Endrin 6. HCH containing less than 99.0 % of the gamma isomer 7. Heptachlor 8.Hexachlorobenzene	Seed treatments on Beet against Atomoria lineoris, Agriotes spec., Myriapoda and Collembola
C. Other Compounds 1. Ethylene oxide 2. Nitrofen 3. 1,2-Dibromoethane 4. 1,2-Dichloroethane 5. Dinoseb, its acetate and salts 6. Binapacryl 7. Captafol 8. Dicofol containing less than 78 % of p.p.1-dicofol or more than 1 g/kg DDT and DDT related compounds 9. (a) Maleic hydrazide and its salts, other than its choline, potassium and sodium salts (b)Choline, potassium and sodium salts of maleic hydrazide containing more than 1 mg/kg of free hydrazine expressed on the basis of the acid equivalent 10. Quintozene containing more than 1 g/kg of HCB or more than 10 g/kg pentachlorobenzene	

APPENDIX 14

RESULTS OF THE MONITORING AND INSPECTION IN 2005.

Product Group	**Number of samples**	**Number of samples where MRLs are exceeded**
Vegetables	1110	49
Fruits	903	36
Wheat	58	3
Total	**2071**	**88**
%		**4,3**

APPENDIX 15

MONITORED PESTICIDES IN ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Name of the product	**Monitored active ingredients**
Honey monitoring	Flumethrin, Tau-Fluvalinate, Cypermethrin, Beta-endosulfan, Methyl-parathion, Malathion, Diazinon, Dichlorvos, Chlorpyrifos, Trichlorfon, Caumophos
Milk monitoring	DDTs, Trichlorfon, Malathion, Diazinon
Farmed fish monitoring	Aldrin, Endosulfan and DDTs
Poultry monitoring	Carbofuran, Methomyl, Methiocarb, Carbaryl Aldicarb, Cypermethrin, Tetramethrin, Deltamethrin, Lindane (Gama-HCH), Beta-HCH Alfa HCH Aldrin, DDTs, Heptachlorobenzene, Heptachlor

APPENDIX 16

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS THAT STUDIED BY LABORATORIES IN 2005

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
1.	Acetamiprid	X	X			X			X	
2.	Acephate	X							X	
3.	Acetochlor			X						
4.	Alachlor	X			X		X			
5.	Aldicarb	X					X		X	
6.	Aldicarb Sulfone	X					X		X	
7.	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	X							X	
8.	Aldrin	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9.	Alpha-BHC (HCH Alfa)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
10.	Alpha-Endosulfan	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
11.	Amitraz	X								
12.	Azinphos- methyl	X	X			X			X	
13.	Azinphos- ethyl				X	X				X
14.	Azoxystrobin	X								
15.	Benalaxyl									X
16.	BDMC								X	
17.	Benfurocarb	X					X			
18.	Benomyl	X								
19.	Beta-BHC (HCH beta)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
20.	Beta-Endosulfan	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
21.	Bifenthrin	X		X		X				
22.	Bitertanol						X			
23.	Bromopropylate	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
24.	Bromacil						X			
25.	Bromophos									X
26.	Bromphos-ethyl	X				X				X
27.	Bromphos-methyl	X				X				

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
28.	Bupirimate	X								X
29.	Buprofezin	X				X		X		
30.	Butocarboxim	X					X			
31.	Cadusafos						X			
32.	Captan	X				X	X	X		X
33.	Carbaryl	X					X		X	
34.	Carbendazim	X								
35.	Carbofuran	X					X		X	
36.	Carbofuran-3-Hydroxy	X								
37.	Carbosulfan						X			
38.	Chlorfenapyr	X								
39.	Chlorfenson	X								
40.	Chlorfenvinfos	X				X			X	
41.	Chlorothalonil	X	X		X		X		X	X
42.	Chlorpropham	X								
43.	Chlorpyrifos-Ethyl	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
44.	Chlorpyrifos-Methyl	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45.	Chlorothalonil					X				
46.	Cis-heptachloroepoxide	X			X					
47.	Coumaphos(Asuntol)	X							X	
48.	Cyfluthrin	X				X				X
49.	Cyhalothrin (Iambda)	X	X							X
50.	Cymoxanil	X								
51.	Cypermethrin	X	X			X	X			
52.	cyprodinil		X			X		X		
53.	2-4 DDD			X	X		X		X	
54.	2-4 DDE	X		X	X		X		X	
55.	2-4 DDT	X		X	X		X		X	
56.	4-4 DDD (pp DDD)	X		X	X		X	X	X	
57.	4-4 DDE (pp DDE)	X		X	X		X	X	X	
58.	4-4 DDT (pp DDT)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
59.	Delta-BHC (HCH)	X		X		X	X	X	X	
60.	Deltamethrin	X	X			X	X			X
61.	Diazinon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
62.	Ditalimfos	X								
63.	Demethon-S-Methyl	X							X	
64.	Dichlofluanid	X	X							
65.	Dichlorvos	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
66.	Dicofol	X	X	X		X	X		X	
67.	Dicrotophos	X				X				
68.	Dieldrin	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
69.	Dimefox	X								
70.	Dimethoate	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
71.	Diniconazole									X
72.	Dinocap	X								
73.	Diphenylamine									X
74.	Disulfoton	X		X				X	X	
75.	Disulfoton sulfoxide	X								
76.	Ditalimfos	X								
77.	Endosülfan	X				X	X		X	X
78.	Endosulfan-sulphate	X		X		X		X	X	X
79.	Endrin	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
80.	Endrin Aldehit	X						X	X	
81.	Endrin Ketone	X								
82.	Ethofumesate	X								
83.	Esfenvalerate	X								
84.	Ethiofencarb	X					X			
85.	Ethion	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
86.	Ethoprophos	X		X	X		X		X	
87.	Famoxadone									X
88.	Fenamiphos	X		X	X	X	X			
89.	Fenarimol	X			X					X
90.	Fenbucanazole					X				
91.	Fenchlorphos	X		X					X	

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
92.	Fenhexamid		X							X
93.	Fenitrothion	X		X	X	X			X	X
94.	Fenpropathrin	X		X		X				
95.	Fenthion	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
96.	Fenson	X								
97.	Fensulfothion								X	
98.	Fenvalerate	X		X						
99.	Flamprop-methyl	X								
100.	Fluvalinate (Cymiazole)	X								
101.	Folpet	X								
102.	Formothion	X								
103.	Heptachlor	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
104.	Heptachlor endoepoxide(isomerA)	X		X		X	X	X	X	
105.	Heptachlor exoepoxide (isomerB)	X		X		X	X		X	
106.	Hexachlorobenzene	X			X				X	
107.	Hexaconazole						X			
108.	3-Hidroksicarbofuran	X							X	
109.	Iodofenphos	X								
110.	Iprodione	X	X	X		X				X
111.	İmazalil	X	X			X				X
112.	Kresoxim-Methyl	X								
113.	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	X	X			X				
114.	Leptophos			X						
115.	Lindane (γ-HCH)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
116.	Linuron	X								
117.	Malaoxon	X								
118.	Malathion	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
119.	Mecarbam		X					X		
120.	Merphos								X	
121.	Metalaxyl	X				X	X			X
122.	Methacrifos				X					

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
123.	Methamidophos	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
124.	Methidathion	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
125.	Methiocarb	X					X		X	
126.	Methomyl	X					X		X	
127.	Methoxychlor	X						X		
128.	Metribuzin	X								
129.	Mevinphos	X		X					X	X
130.	Monocrotophos	X							X	
131.	Myclobutanil	X	X			X				X
132.	1-Naphtol								X	
133.	Omethoate	X	X			X			X	
134.	Nuarimol	X								
135.	Ouintozene	X				X				
136.	Oxadixyl	X								
137.	Oxamyl	X					X		X	
138.	Oxy-Chlordane	X								
139.	Paratahion-ethyl	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
140.	Parathion-methyl	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
141.	Penconazole	X				X				
142.	Pendimethalin	X								
143.	Pentachoraline	X								
144.	Permethrin	X	X	X		X	X			
145.	Phenthoate				X				X	
146.	Phorate		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
147.	Phosalone	X		X		X			X	
148.	Phosphamidon	X			X	X			X	X
149.	phosmet								X	X
150.	Pyrimethanil	X								
151.	Pirimicarb	X								
152.	Pirimiphos-ethyl	X		X	X			X	X	
153.	Pirimiphos-methyl	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
154.	Procymidone	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
155.	Promecarb	X					X			

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
156.	Propamocarb	X								
157.	Propargite	X								
158.	Propoxur	X					X		X	
159.	Propyzamide	X	X							X
160.	Prothiophos			X					X	
161.	Pyrethrins	X								
162.	Pyrimethalin	X								
163.	Pyroazophos	X				X				
164.	Quinalphos	X		X		X	X		X	X
165.	Quintozene (PCNB)	X		X	X	X				X
166.	Resmethrin	X								
167.	Simazine	X								
168.	Sulprofos	X		X					X	
169.	Sulfotep			X				X		
170.	Tau-fluvalinate	X								
171.	Tebuconazole	X					X			
172.	Tecnazene	X								
173.	Terbufos			X						
174.	Tetradifon			X						X
175.	Tetrasul	X								
176.	Thiabendazole	X	X			X	X			
177.	Thiobencarb (Benthiocarb)	X								
178.	Tolclofos-methyl	X								
179.	Tolylfluanid		X							
180.	Trans-Heptachlor epoxide				X					
181.	Trans-Chlordane(Gamma) (chlordane)	X				X				
182.	Triadimefon	X								X
183.	Triadimenol	X								
184.	Triazophos	X	X			X			X	

No	Name of Substance/Provincial Laboratory	İzmir	Ankara	İstanbul	Bursa	Antalya	Mersin	Hatay	Samsun	Denizli
185.	Trichlorfon	X							X	
186.	Trifloxystrobin	X								X
187.	Triflumizole									X
188.	Trifluralin	X				X				X
189.	Trichloronat			X				X	X	
190.	Vinclozolin	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Total number of active ingredients	155	37	58	47	67	65	32	78	55

APPENDIX 17

PROVINCIAL CONTROL LABORATORIES AND NUMBER OF ANALYSED ACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN 2005

Name of the Laboratory	Active ingredient number
Ankara PCL	37
İzmir PCL	155
İstanbul PCL	58
Bursa GKMAE-FCCRI	47
Mersin PCL	65
Antalya PCL	67
Hatay PCL	32
Samsun PCL	78
Denizli PCL	55

APPENDIX 18

CAPACITIES OF PROVINCIAL CONTROL LABORATORIES PARTICIPATING IN PESTICIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

Personnel Status

Name of the Laboratory	**Graduated Faculty Degree**	**Others** (laboratory assistant, technician)
Ankara PCL	2 Engineer, 1 veterinary	1 technician
İzmir PCL	4 Engineer	1 technician
İstanbul PCL	5	1
Mersin PCL	3	1
Samsun PCL	2	2
Denizli PCL	3	2
Hatay PCL	2	
Antalya PCL	7	1
Bursa FCCRI	3 Agricultural Engineer (MSc) 1 Chemist (MSc)	1 laboratory assistant

Equipment Status

Name of the Laboratory	**Name of the Equipment**	**Number**
Denizli	GC + automatic sampler	1
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	1
	HPLC	1
Hatay	GC-MS + automatic sampler	1
Ankara	GC + automatic sampler	2
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	1
	HPLC + automatic sampler	1
Bursa	GC + automatic sampler	3
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	3
	HPLC + automatic sampler	1+Pickering Equipment
İzmir	GC + automatic sampler	4
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	3
	HPLC	1
	HPLC + automatic sampler	2
Mersin	GC + automatic sampler	3
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	2
	HPLC + automatic sampler	1
İstanbul	GC	1
	GC + automatic sampler	2
	GC-MS	1
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	1

	HPLC + automatic sampler	1
	LC-MS + automatic sampler	1
Antalya	GC	2
	GC + automatic sampler	2
	GC-MS	1
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	1
	HPLC	1
	HPLC + automatic sampler	2
Samsun	GC + automatic sampler	1
	GC-MS + automatic sampler	1
	HPLC + automatic sampler	1

Number of Active Substance That Could Be Analyzed and Accreditation Status

Name of the Laboratory	**Number of Active Substance That Could Be Analyzed**	**Application Status for Accreditation**
Ankara(1):	170	Accredited
İzmir (2)	200	Accredited
Bursa (3)	100	Accredited
İstanbul (4)	101	Accredited
Mersin	76	Accredited. Pesticide analyses will be included in July 2006 at capacity improving application.
Antalya(5)	92	Has applied for accreditation in July 2005.
Samsun	101	Accredited. Pesticide analyses will be included to capacity improving application in July 2006 at monitoring inspections.
Hatay	31	In scope of 17025, studies are continuing.
Denizli	82	In scope of 17025, studies are continuing.

(1): Accredited for organophosphorus pesticides (Phorate, Chlorpyrifos- methyl, Chlorpyrifos-ethyl, Methyl-parathion, Quinalphos, Primiphos- methyl, Diazinon) analyze on Fresh Fruit and vegetables.
(2): For analyzes of the Organochlorinated, organophosphorus pesticides on fresh fruits and vegetable and chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, procymidone analyzes on dried fruits and vegetables, the document that completed inspection is waited.

(3): Accredited for diazinon analyze on fresh fruits and vegetables, on 30.11.2004. Scope enlargement had been done for Organochlorinated, organophosphorus pesticides and cabarmated pesticides on Fresh fruits and Vegetables.
(4): Accredited for Phorate, Diazinon, Chlorpyrifos-ethyl, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Pirimiphos-ethyl, Pirimiphos-methyl, Sulprofos(Bolstar) active substances on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

(5): Has been applied for accreditation for diazinon on tomatoes. The accreditation of the laboratory and increasing the number of active substances has been determined as main target of the Institutional strengthening for residue safe greenhouse production project (PPA04/TR/9/5) that jointly executed with Holland .