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Turkey

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Turkey Implements the EU List for Animal Byproducts Imports

Report Categories:

Livestock and Products

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

Agricultural Situation

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Report Highlights:

Turkey is implementing harmonized legislation according to the EU regulation No. 1069/2009/EC on animal by-products (ABPs) and its derived products not intended for human consumption which requires the exporting countries to be approved by the EU or the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (MinFAL).

The impact on trade will depend on how the legislation is implemented. Some unpredictable disruptions to trade are expected since Turkey's implementation of the EU/MinFAL approved list for import of ABPs within the scope of above mentioned legislation has not been notified to the WTO.

FAS Ankara will monitor the trade impacts of ABPs shipments to Turkey.

General Information:

Within the scope of Turkey's harmonization to the European Union (EU), Turkey published a legislation harmonized with the EU Regulation No 1069/2009/EC on animal by-products (ABPs) not intended for human consumption. The legislation was published on December 24, 2011. However, transitional periods were applied for some of the articles regarding responsibilities of producers, registration procedures, and modernization of the establishments within the country producing ABPs since it required time and resources to harmonize those establishments with the EU requirements.

The purpose of the legislation is to determine the rules and methods regarding ABPs and their derived products not intended for human consumption so as to prevent or minimize the risks for animal and public health, food and feed safety as well. The legislation covers responsibilities of the establishments and persons dealing with classification, assembling, transportation, storage, marketing, destruction, using, importing, exporting and transiting of ABPs, raw materials used for production of animal products and the products produced for human consumption. However, it was decided to be used for the purpose other than human consumption, catering wastes (including the products turned back from ship supplier, the wastes if it is purposed for animal feeding, the wastes for the purpose of using in biogas or compost fabrics).

ABPs are categorized into specific categories by the EU which reflects the level of risk to public and animal health arising from those ABPs and the following uses of ABPs and derived products are prohibited:

- the feeding of terrestrial animals other than fur animals with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of animals of the same species. (transitional period is applied until January 1, 2016)
- the feeding of farmed animals other than fur animals with catering waste or feed material containing or derived from catering waste.
- the feeding of farmed animals either directly by grazing or by feeding with cut herbage, from land to which organic fertilizers or soil improvers, other than manure, have been applied unless the cutting or grazing takes place after the expiry of a waiting period which ensures adequate control of risks to public and animal health and is at least 21 days.
- the feeding of farmed fish with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of farmed fish of the same species (transitional period is applied until January 1, 2016)
- the feeding of poultry animals and farmed fish with pet food, bodies or parts of bodies of rats or ratites and with animal protein derived from pigs.

Approval of Establishments Producing ABPs in the Exporting Country

In Turkey, establishments producing ABPs are approved by the MinFAL for the following activities:

- processing of ABPs and its derived products by pressure sterilization, by processing methods determined by the legislation or the methods admitted by the MinFAL,
- disposal of ABPs and its derived products as waste, by incineration, excluding establishments which have a permit to operate according to the national legislation,

- disposal or recovery of ABPs and its derived products, if they are waste, by co-incineration, excluding establishments which have a permit to operate according to the national legislation,
- using of ABPs and its derived products as fuel for combustion,
- manufacturing of pet food,
- manufacturing of organic fertilizers and soil improvers,
- transformation of ABPs and its derived products into biogas or compost,
- handling of ABPs after their collection, by sorting, cutting, chilling, freezing, salting, removal of hides and skins or of specified risk material,
- storage of animal by-products,
- storage of derived products intended to be disposed of by landfill or incineration or intended to be recovered or disposed of by co-incineration; used as fuel for combustion; used as feed, excluding establishments approved or registered in accordance with the legislation on Feed Hygiene; used as organic fertilizers and soil improvers, excluding storage at a place of direct application.

Approval procedures and standards for the establishments producing ABPs in Turkey are given by the appendixes of the legislation and are harmonized with the EU. Although the legislation went into force in 2011, the transitional period was given to the establishments until December 13, 2014, to carry out their operations according to the legislation.

Import and Transit

ABPs and its derived products are imported to Turkey or sent in transit via Turkey in accordance with the following conditions:

- if they comply with the legislation and related instructions regulating the production and marketing of ABPs or derived products within the country,
- specified risk materials is imported or sent in transit only in accordance with the provisions determined by the MinFAL,
- ABPs or its derived products mixed or contaminated with any waste listed as hazardous according to the Turkish national legislation are only subjected to the requirements of the above-mentioned legislation,
- import or transit of ABPs or derived products for exhibitions, artistic activities, and for diagnostic, educational or research purposes is allowed only in accordance with national measures which ensure the control of risks to public and animal health,
- for Category 3 materials: they shall come from the countries/ regions authorized by the MinFAL, and must come from establishments approved or registered by the competent authority of the exporting country and listed by that authority for that purpose; and must be accompanied with all belonged documents including health certificate at the point of entry where the veterinary checks take place.

List of authorized countries/regions is prepared by the MinFAL according to the following information:

- the legislation of the exporting country,
- the general organization of the competent authority and its inspection services in the country, the powers of those services, the supervision to which they are subject, and their authority to

- monitor effectively the application of their legislation,
- the actual health conditions applied to the production, manufacture, handling, storage and dispatch of products of animal origin within the country,
- the guarantees of the exporting country regarding compliance with the relevant health conditions,
- experience of marketing the product imported from the exporting country and the results of import checks carried out,
- the inspection results of the MinFAL inspections in the exporting country,
- the health status of the livestock, other domestic animals and wildlife in the exporting country, particularly with regard to exotic animal diseases and any aspects of the general health situation in the country which might pose a risk to public or animal health.
- the regularity and speed with which the exporting country supplies information about the existence of infectious animal diseases in its territory, in particular the diseases listed in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE),
- the regulations on the prevention and control of infectious animal diseases in force in the exporting country and their implementation, including rules on imports from other countries.

According to the legislation on ABPs, Turkey has to keep the authorized countries/regions list updated. Although the implementation of the EU authorized list for ABPs importation to Turkey is not written in the legislation, Turkey has sent an instruction to the provincial directorates and to all related parties regarding implement the EU list on ABP importation.

Within this scope, the MinFAL has published two lists in their website that show the EU approved establishments and the countries/establishments approved by the MinFAL:
<http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Veteriner-Hizmetleri/Ihracat-Ithalat/Ithalat>.

With regard to implementation procedures on import of ABPs into Turkey, the MinFAL has two procedures (questionnaires) for ABPs/derived products and hides and skins of ungulates separately for giving approval to the exporting countries. For the exporting countries' establishments which are not in the EU approved list, the MinFAL's approval visit to the exporting country takes place after the questionnaires are filled by the exporting country.

For U.S. approved establishments on ABPs export to the EU:
https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/non_eu_listsPerCountry_en.htm

*Category 3 materials: (carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of hunting, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons; which did not show any signs of disease communicable to humans or animals; heads of poultry; hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, ruminants which have been tested with a negative result; pig bristles; feathers; blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals obtained from the following animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection; degreased bones, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing; products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing

products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arise; pet food and feeding stuffs of animal origin; aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of disease communicable to humans or animals; shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh; hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products including egg shells, day-old chicks killed for commercial reasons; aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates other than species pathogenic to humans or animals; animals and parts of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, except Category 1 and Category 2 material; hides and skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, hair and fur originating from dead animals that did not show any signs of disease communicable through that product to humans or animals)