



**SCREENING CHAPTER 12
FOOD SAFETY, VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY POLICIES**

**AGENDA ITEM 7-8: CONTROL MEASURES
FOR ANIMAL DISEASES**

**Country Session: Republic of Turkey
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I. LEGAL BASIS

LEGAL BASIS

- **Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control (AHC) dated 1986**
- **Implementing Regulation on Animal Health Control**
- **Communiqués issued in relation to the Law No. 3285 on Animal Health Control**
- **Circulars**



AIMS OF THE LAW ON AHC

- To prevent the transmission of diseases from animals and animal products to humans and other animals.
- Combat with contagious animal diseases.



SCOPE OF THE LAW

- Protection of animal health,
- Combat with contagious diseases,
- Control of animal movements,
- Trade of animals and products,
 - International trade
 - Domestic trade



PART ONE: GENERAL RULES (1)

Section one:

Aims, Contents, Definitions and Diseases

Section two:

Health control at the borders

Section three:

Communication during disease outbreaks and disease notification

Section four:

General measures to be taken when a disease outbreaks



PART ONE: GENERAL RULES (2)

Section five:

Measures of prevention and cure; trade and transport of animals and animal products within the country

Section six:

Supervision of the fight against diseases

Section seven:

The inspection of animals for slaughter, their meat and other products



PART TWO: SPECIAL RULES

Section one:

Health control and quarantine at the borders

Section two:

Local health control and quarantine measures

PART THREE: COMMON RULES

Section one:

Compensation

Section two:

Penal codes



PART FOUR:

- Rules of international agreements
- Guide
- Validity of previous laws
- Validity and Execution



STUDIES ON EU LEGISLATION

Veterinary Framework Act

- Technical studies on the Veterinary Framework Act have been started and a working group has been established.



STUDIES ON SECONDARY LEGISLATION (I)

Technical studies have been carried out for Implementing Regulations under the TR02/IB/AG-01 numbered EU Twinning Project.

- ✓Foot-and-mouth disease
- ✓Classical swine fever
- ✓Bluetongue
- ✓African horse sickness
- ✓Avian influenza
- ✓Newcastle disease
- ✓Molluscs diseases
- ✓Fish diseases
- ✓African swine fever
- ✓Other contagious animal diseases
- ✓Bovine brucellosis
- ✓Bovine tuberculosis
- ✓Bovine Leucosis
- ✓Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies



II. ANIMAL DISEASES

CRITERIA FOR THE DETERMINATION OF COMPULSORY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Pursuant to Law-AHC (Article 4);

- Compulsory notifiable diseases are determined according to the effects of the disease, animal and public health and trade.

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Current List of Compulsory Notifiable Diseases

1	Rinderpest
2	Foot and Mouth Disease
3	Bovine Tuberculosis
4	Bovine Brucellosis
5	BSE
6	Anthrax
7	Rabies
8	Sheep and Goat Pox
9	Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis
10	PPR
11	Blue Tongue
12	African Horse Sickness
13	Glanders
14	Dourine
15	Equine Infectious Anemia
16	Vesicular Stomatitis
17	Equine Encephalomyelitis

18	Fowl Plague
19	Newcastle
20	Salmonella pullorum
21	Salmonella gallinarum
22	American Foul Brood (Bee Disease)
23	Varroasis (Bee Disease)
24	Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (F)
25	Scrapie
26	FSE
27	Bonamiosis
28	Marteiliosis
29	Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC)
30	Viral Haemorrhagic Septicemia(VHS)
31	Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN)
32	Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD)
33	Crayfish Plague



CONTROL MEASURES FOR ANIMAL DISEASES

In accordance with measures indicated in annual programmes prepared by the GDPC:

- control
- eradication
- and surveillance of diseases is carried out.



Control Measures

- Vaccination
 - ✓ Mass vaccination
 - ✓ Strategic vaccination
 - ✓ Ring vaccination (in the periphery of outbreaks)
- Zoning
- Quarantine
- Control of animal movements
- Surveillance
- Testing
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Compensation/ slaughtering of animals



1. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (I)

➤ Legal Basis

- ✓ Law-AHC (Articles 34, 35, 41, 51)
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Article 108)
- ✓ Circular-AHC (Article 12)
- ✓ Circular on Combat with FMD

➤ Contingency plan for FMD

➤ Included in the list of compulsory notifiable diseases



1. Foot And Mouth Disease (II)

Current Situation

- The disease is endemic.
- Types O1 and A of the FMD virus exist.
- Type Asia-1 has not been detected since April 2002.
- Recently, Type A has undergone genetic change.



1. Foot And Mouth Disease (III)

Current Situation

- FMD has not occurred in Thrace Region since 2001.
- FMD has occurred in Thrace Region in 2006 (Similar to Type A22).
- Main responsibilities of The Foot and Mouth Disease Institute include:
 - ✓ Diagnosis
 - ✓ Production of FMD vaccine
 - ✓ Research/Surveillance



1. Foot And Mouth Disease (IV)

Control Measures:

- Zoning (cordon)
- Quarantine
- Prohibition of movements of live animals and animal products
- Vaccination
- Active surveillance and monitoring
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Compensated slaughter (in Thrace Region)



1. Foot And Mouth Disease (V)

Vaccination

- Mass vaccination campaigns with trivalent FMD vaccine (O1Manisa + A22 Mahmatli + Asia 1)
 - ✓ Twice a year in bovine animals nationwide
 - ✓ Once a year in ovine and caprine animals in Thrace
- Ring vaccination in the periphery of outbreaks



1. Foot And Mouth Disease (VI)

Surveillance

- Active surveillance
- Border
- Market
- Outbreak investigation of FMDV.
- Serological surveillance in Thrace region.



1. Foot And Mouth Disease (VII)

Future Strategy

- Close cooperation with international organisations
- Gradual eradication
 - ✓ Mass vaccination of bovine, ovine and caprine animals for a period of 3 years, nationwide (2007-2010, EU Project)
 - ✓ Disease survey, payment of compensations, control of outbreaks and strategic vaccination for a period of 5 years (2010-2015),
 - ✓ Cessation of vaccination and implementation of a monitoring policy starting from 2016



2. Bluetongue Disease (I)

➤ Legal Basis

- ✓ Law on AHC (Articles 34, 35 and 50)
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Articles 40, 105, 121)
- Contingency plan does not exist for the disease.
- The notification of the diseases is compulsory.
- Types 9 and 16 have been isolated in 2000.
- Has not been detected since 2000.

2. Bluetongue Disease (II)

➤ Control measures for the disease include:

- ✓ cordon
- ✓ quarantine,
- ✓ prohibition of the movements of live animals and animal products
- ✓ 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.

2. Bluetongue Disease (III)

- In 2004 the distribution of *Culicoides* species in the Thrace Region was determined.
- In 2006, the identification of *Culicoides* species in the Marmara and Aegean Regions is planned.

3. Classical Swine Fever

- Legal Basis
 - ✓ Law on AHC
 - ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC
- The pig population is low.
- The disease has not been reported.
- The notification of disease is not compulsory but will be added to the compulsory notifiable disease list.
- National Reference Laboratory exists.

4. African Horse Sickness

➤ Legal Basis

✓ Law on AHC

✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC

➤ Diseases has not been detected since 1961.

➤ The notification of disease is compulsory.

➤ A National Reference Laboratory exists.

➤ Included among compensated diseases.

➤ Clinical survey is carried out in provinces located in borders.

➤ Negative results were obtained in the sero-survey carried out in 2002-2003.

5. Avian Influenza (AI) (I)

➤ Legal Basis

- ✓ Law on AHC (Article 34)
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Article 116)
- ✓ Circular on Protection From and Combat With AI

➤ Contingency Plan exist.

➤ The notification of disease is compulsory.



5. Avian Influenza (II)

Current Situation

- The first HPAI outbreak occurred on October 5, 2005 in Manyas-Balıkesir.
- Another outbreak occurred in December 2005 and the infectious agent was confirmed to be type H5N1.
- In addition to H5N1, H7N1 (LPAI) has also been detected in backyard poultry in 1 outbreak.
- The disease has been detected only in backyard poultry and wildlife.

5. Avian Influenza (III)

- A National Disease Control Centre and Local Disease Control Centres have been established.
- The movements of all poultry species have been restricted throughout the country.
- In holdings, villages or control zones considered as the outbreak area, all susceptible poultry are culled and animal products are disposed of with compensation.
- Information and training campaigns are being implemented.
- Clinical and serological surveillance is carried out in the surveillance zone.



5. Avian Influenza (IV)

- Hunting of birds has been prohibited throughout the country.
- Developments regarding the disease are notified to international organisations and neighbouring countries.
- Poultry are not vaccinated.
- Around 2,5 millions animals have been culled with compensation.
- Around 13,5 millions spent hens have been culled with compensation without being placed on the market.



5. Avian Influenza (V)

Surveillance

- Outbreak investigation of AI
- Active surveillance
 - ✓ Backyards
 - ✓ Commercial farms
 - ✓ Wild birds

5. Avian Influenza (VI)

Foreign Aid

- EU “AI Preparedness and Response Project”
- World Bank “AI Preparedness and Response Project”
- Technical Assistance of the FAO, WHO and OIE.



5. Avian Influenza (VII)

- Basic rules on the disease are in alignment with EU legislation.
- The place in which the disease occurs is divided into 3 zones:
 - ✓ The Outbreak Area
 - ✓ The Protection Zone
 - ✓ The Surveillance Zone
- The notification of low pathogenic AI and highly pathogenic AI is compulsory.

5. Avian Influenza (VIII)

National Legislation

- Contaminated feed and litter is disposed of.
- Cordon and quarantine is lifted in the outbreak area, and the protection and surveillance zones 21 days after the last culling.

EU Legislation

- In addition to disposal, litter can also be subjected to heat treatment.
- 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.



6. Newcastle Disease (ND) (I)

➤ Legal Basis

- ✓ Law on AHC (Articles 93 and 117)
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC

➤ Contingency plan for ND exist.

➤ The notification of disease is compulsory.



6. Newcastle Disease (II)

- A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.
- Typification of the virus (ICPI) is performed in laboratory.
- Pursuant to legislation in force, measures for the infected holdings include:
 - ✓ cordon
 - ✓ quarantine
 - ✓ restriction of animal movements,
 - ✓ vaccination
 - ✓ culling and disposal



6. Newcastle Disease(III)

- Not included in the list of compensated diseases.
- Culling is foreseen in the Implementing Regulation.
- Zoning is not carried out in the outbreak area.
- Mass vaccination with ND vaccine is carried out in commercial poultry holdings.



7. Fish Diseases (I)

Legal Basis

- ✓ Law on AHC
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC
- ✓ Circular

The notification of the diseases listed below is compulsory:

1. Infectious haematopoietic 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

7. Fish Diseases (II)

- A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.
- Turkey participates in international Ring tests.
- Samples are collected from all farms located within the suspect area and are tested.
- 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 have been distributed fish, eggs or gametes within the last 3 years are detected, and retrospective monitoring studies are performed.



8. Mollusc Diseases(I)

➤ Legal Basis

- ✓ Law on AHC
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC
- ✓ Circular

➤ The notification of the diseases listed below is compulsory:

- ✓ Bonamiosis
- ✓ Marteiliosis

➤ A Reference Laboratory exists for the disease



8. Mollusc Diseases (II)

- Monitoring and surveillance programmes are being implemented for the disease.
- Monitoring programmes are carried out in flat oysters:
 - ✓ twice a year, in spring and autumn, for bonamiosis,
 - ✓ once a year, after the summer period for marteiliosis.
- According to the results of monitoring programmes, positive cases have not been detected up till now.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (I)

- Legal Basis
 - ✓ Law on AHC
 - ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Articles 124 and 128)
- The notification of the diseases listed below is compulsory:
 - ✓ BSE
 - ✓ Scrapie
 - ✓ FSE
- Neither of the 3 diseases have been detected in Turkey.
- A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (II)

➤ Strategy

- ✓ 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.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (III)

➤ Feed Bans

The inclusion of all kinds of products obtained from ruminants:

- ✓ in the feedstuffs of ruminants is banned,
- ✓ in mixed feed rations of birds and other poultry species, laboratory animals, aquatic animals, fur animals, and pet animals is unrestricted.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (IV)

➤ Imports of:

- ✓ meat meal, meat and bone meal, bone meal, blood meal, etc.
- ✓ all kinds of feed that include these products from countries in which BSE is detected is prohibited.

➤ Cooking procedures in rendering facilities must be carried out:

- ✓ at 135°C
- ✓ under 3 atmosphere pressure
- ✓ for at least 20 minutes.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (V)

➤ In feed of ruminants including bovine, ovine and caprine animals:

- ✓ The use of milk and milk products, eggs and egg products, and gelatine of non-ruminant origin is unrestricted.
- ✓ The use of all other animal proteins has been prohibited.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (VI)

Test Regime for BSE

- Cattle of and over the age of 24 months;
 - ✓ that are suspected of BSE
 - ✓ that display neurological symptoms of the disease
 - ✓ that die or are slaughtered displaying neurological symptoms
 - ✓ that die suddenly without displaying any disease symptom
 - ✓ that are subject to special emergency slaughter are tested.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (VII)

Test Regime for BSE

- Among animals that are subject to normal slaughter at slaughterhouses:
 - ✓ Imported animals of and over the age of 30 months
 - ✓ The progeny of these animals that are of and over the age of 30 months
 - ✓ Cattle that have been fed with meat and bone meal prior to the ban of these feedstuffs are tested.



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (IX)

Test Regime for Scrapie

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



9. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (X)

Training Programmes

First Phase

Training of the experts of the regional institutes.

Second Phase

Training of the relevant people in the provincial directorates by experts.

Third Phase

Training of veterinarians, health technicians, farmers, traders, slaughterhouse personnel and shepherds by responsible people at the Provincial Directorates.



10. Zoonoses (I)

Salmonellosis

- A monitoring programme is being carried out for salmonellosis in poultry.
- Breeding flocks and hatcheries are subject to health controls at six-month-intervals.
- Breeding holdings (breeders of layer hens, broilers and turkeys) are certified on the basis of the results of surveys for the presence of:
 - ✓ *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*
 - ✓ *M. synovia*
 - ✓ *M. meleagridis*
 - ✓ *Salmonella gallinarum*
 - ✓ *S. pullorum*
 - ✓ *S. enteritidis*
- Certificates are valid for a period of 6 months.

10. Zoonoses (II)

Rabies (I)

- Legal Basis
 - ✓ Law on AHC (Article 36)
 - ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Article 119)
- Canine rabies is endemic.
- Rabies is also detected in wildlife and farm animals in the Aegean Region.
- The notification of the diseases is compulsory.
- A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.



10. Zoonoses (III)

Rabies (II)

- Basic control measures include quarantine, vaccination, surveillance, training, and control of stray animals.
- 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.
- In the future, preparations and projects will be able to be made for the eradication of the disease, in the light of the results to be obtained from this project.

10. Zoonoses (IV)

Bovine Tuberculosis (I)

- Legal Basis
 - ✓ Law on AHC (Articles 37-41)
 - ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Article 110)
- The disease is widespread
- The notification of the diseases is compulsory.
- The diseases is included in the list of compensated diseases.
- A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.
- There is no eradication programme for the disease.

10. Zoonoses (V)

Bovine Tuberculosis (II)

- In case of disease outbreaks, measures taken at the level of holdings include cordon and quarantine, compensated culling, and restriction of animal movements.
- In case of the detection of bovine tuberculosis in slaughtered animals, all animals pertaining to the holding are scanned.
- Free of disease status is targeted for:
 - ✓ Holdings
 - ✓ Regions
 - ✓ The country, respectively.



10. Zoonoses (VI)

Bovine Tuberculosis (III)

- Surveys for diseases free holdings are being carried out in the Thrace, Marmara and Aegean Regions.
- Holdings free of the disease are certified as “Holding Free of Disease”, and subsidies are paid per animal.

10. Zoonoses (VII)

Bovine Brucellosis (I)

- Legal Basis
 - ✓ Law on AHC (Articles 37-41)
 - ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC (Article 114)
- The disease is widespread
- The notification of the diseases is compulsory.
- The diseases is included in the list of compensated diseases.
- A National Reference Laboratory exists for the disease.
- There is no eradication programme for the disease.



10. Zoonoses (VIII)

Bovine Brucellosis (II)

- In case of disease outbreaks, measures taken at the level of holdings include cordon and quarantine, compensated culling, and restriction of animal movements.
- Vaccination for young female calves within;
 - ✓ Outbreak areas of the last 5 years
 - ✓ Provinces with a prevalence of 1% or higher
- Free of disease status is targeted for:
 - ✓ Holdings
 - ✓ Regions
 - ✓ The country, respectively.
- Holdings free of the disease are certified as “Holding Free of Disease”, and subsidies are paid per animal.

11. Other Diseases (I)

Swine Diseases

- Swine vesicular disease, African swine fever and Teschen disease have not been reported.
- Swine diseases do not constitute a problem.



11. Other Diseases (II)

PPR (Peste des petits ruminants) (I)

➤ Legal Basis

- ✓ Law on AHC (Article 122)
- ✓ Implementing Regulation on AHC

➤ A contingency plan exists for the disease.



11. Other Diseases (III)

PPR (Peste des petits ruminants) (II)

- 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.
- Measures taken in case of disease outbreaks include cordon and quarantine, restriction of animal movements, isolation and disinfection.
- Despite being included in the list of compulsory notifiable diseases, compensation is not paid for the disease.



11. Other Diseases (IV)

PPR (Peste des petits ruminants) (III)

- Homologous PPR vaccine is produced and administered in areas of outbreak.
- Susceptible animals within the outbreak areas and the periphery of outbreaks pertaining to the last two years are vaccinated according to a programme.



11. Other Diseases (V)

PPR (Peste des petits ruminants) (IV)

Deficiencies in Combat with the Disease

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

12. Notification Of Diseases (I)

- Pursuant to law, compulsory notifiable diseases are notified to Departments of Veterinary Services.
- The official veterinarian who has been notified of the disease outbreak, shall go to the outbreak area with the quickest means of transportation available (within 24 hours).
- In case a disease is detected a decision is issued, indicating disease outbreak in the area.
- The measures taken are communicated to the public and relevant people.
- The disease is notified to neighbouring provinces and the MARA through most rapid means (telephone, fax, mail, VIS database, etc.).



12. Notification Of Diseases (II)

External Notification

Disease notification is carried out on a regular basis, being 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



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION