



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

**AGENDA ITEM 38: PHYTOSANITARY
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

**Country Session: Republic of Turkey
24-28 April 2006**



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I. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Turkey is a member or has applied for membership of the following international organizations:

- FAO
- EPPO
- IOBC
- NEPPO
- ISTA
- OECD
- ISF
- UPOV
- WHO (Codex Alimentarius)
- WTO
- IAEA



Harmful Organisms & Plant Protection Products

A. International Organizations

- EPPO
- IOBC
- NEPPO

B. Conventions

- IPPC



➤ **EPPO – European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization**

Turkey has been a member since 20 June 1969.

➤ **IOBC - International Organization for Biological Control**

Turkey has been a member since 20 April 1962.



➤ **NEPPO – Near East Plant Protection Organization**

Turkey applied for membership in 2006. Membership procedure is in progress.

➤ **IPPC – International Plant Protection Convention**

Turkey has been a member of IPPC since 29 July 1988.



Seed and Propagating Material

A. International Organizations

- ISTA
- OECD
- ISF

B. Programs

- ECP/GR (FAO)



➤ **ISTA – International Seed Testing Association**

Turkey has been member since 1963.

➤ **OECD – Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development**

Turkey has been authorized by OECD to apply “**OECD Certification System**” for certain seedlings since 1968.

The seed of arable crops have to be exported only through certification of OECD.

In 2005, 21000 tones of seed was exported with OECD certification.



➤ ISF – International Seed Federation

Turkey has been a member since 1998.

Turkey is represented by “**Turkish Seed Industry Association**” in ISF.



Plant Variety Rights

A. International Organizations

➤ UPOV

B. Conventions

➤ 1991 UPOV Convention



➤ UPOV – International Union For Protection of New Plant Varieties.

- Turkey was accepted to UPOV on 21th October 2004 .
- 1991 UPOV Convention is due for ratification in the Parliament.



II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS



PLANT HEALTH AGREEMENTS



Bilateral Plant Health Agreements (1)

No	Country	Date of agreement
1	ARGENTINA	28 May 2005
2	BELARUS	2 March 2005
3	BULGARIA	6 July 1994
4	ALGERIA	15 May 1998
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	10 October 2000
6	MOROCCO	30 March 2005
7	CROATIA	10 February 1999
8	IRAN	25 April 2005



Bilateral Plant Health Agreements (2)

No	Country	Date of agreement
9	ISRAEL	19 September 2003
10	CUBA	5 November 2003
11	MACEDONIA	2 October 1998
12	MOLDOVIA	7 June 2003
13	POLAND	22 March 1995
14	ROMANIA	30 April 1997
15	SYRIA	3 July 1993
16	TUNISIA	27 January 2001
17	GREECE	1 November 2001



GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF PLANT HEALTH 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 (1)

- 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.



GENERAL CONTENT (2)

- 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



TECHNICAL COLLABORATION PROTOCOL AND MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

No	Country	Date of Agreement
1	CUBA	25 May 2000
2	BULGARIA	17 May 2004



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 (1)

➤ 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.



OBJECTIVE (2)

- 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).



Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) Between Turkey and Bulgaria

OBJECTIVE (1)

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.



OBJECTIVE (2)

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 agreement 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.



Turkey also has “**Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation Agreement**”s with 46 different countries. These countries are;

- USA
- AFGHANISTAN
- GERMANY
- ALBANIA
- AZERBAIJAN
- BULGARIA
- CZECH REPUBLIC
- CHINA
- INDONESIA
- PALESTINE
- FRANCE
- GEORGIA
- CROATIA
- LIBYA
- LEBANON
- HUNGARY
- MACEDONIA
- EGYPT
- MOLDOVA
- MONGOLIA
- OMAN
- UZBEKISTAN
- PAKISTAN
- POLAND
- ROMANIA
- SOMALIA
- SUDAN
- INDIA
- NETHERLANDS
- IRAQ
- IRAN
- ISRAEL
- ITALY
- CANADA
- KAZAKHSTAN
- KYRGYZSTAN
- CUBA
- TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS
- SYRIA
- TUNISIA
- TURKMENISTAN
- UKRAINE
- JORDAN
- VIETNAM
- NEW ZEALAND
- GREECE



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.



Technical, Scientific and Economic Cooperation Agreements

GENERAL CONTENT (1)

The agreement 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,



GENERAL CONTENT (2)

- 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,
- Establishments of direct joint activities between the respective institutions,
- Encouragement of joint ventures of collaboration between private sector parties for, agricultural marketing both the two countries and in other markets



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION