VETERINARY SERVICES, PLANT HEALTH, FOOD AND FEED LAW

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PART ONE
General provisions

FIRST PART
Purpose, Scope and Definitions

Aim

ARTICLE 1 - (1) The purpose of this Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and environmental protection.

Scope

ARTICLE 2 - (1) This Law covers all stages of production, processing and distribution of food, food contact materials and substances, feed, control of plant protection product and veterinary medical product residues and other residues and contaminants, combating epidemic or contagious animal diseases, harmful organisms in plants and plant products, welfare of farm and experimental animals and domestic and ornamental animals, zootechnical issues, veterinary health and plant protection products, veterinary and plant health services, entry and exit procedures of live animals and products into the country, and official controls and sanctions related to these issues.

(2) Primary production for personal consumption and foods prepared for personal consumption are outside the scope of this Law.

Definitions

ARTICLE 3 - (1) In the implementation of this Law;

1) Wooden packaging material: Wood or wood products, excluding paper products, used to protect or transport a product, including packaging support material,

2) Detention: Restriction or prevention of movement or touching of live animals and products, including storage of products by the operator and protection of animals by the owner, in accordance with the instructions of the control officer, until a decision is made regarding them.

3) Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs,

4) Fishery products: All edible forms, parts and products of all marine and freshwater animals, obtained from nature or through cultivation, except live bivalve molluscs, live sea urchins, live tunicates and live marine gastropods and all marine mammals, reptiles and frogs,

5) Primary production: Production of primary products, including the production of farm animals until slaughter, milking, harvesting of plant products, cultivation, hunting, fishing and collection of wild products,

6) Primary products: Primary production products, including products obtained from soil and animal husbandry, and products obtained through hunting and fishing,

7) Plant: Live plants and their non-deep-frozen fruits and vegetables, tubers, bulbs, corms and rhizomes, cut flowers, leafy branches, pruning residues, leaves, plant tissue cultures, live pollen, certain parts that retain their vitality such as buds, scions and cuttings, and botanical seeds intended for planting,

8) Plant protection product: Preparations that are offered to the user in different forms, that protect plants and plant products against harmful organisms or prevent the effects of these organisms, that affect plant development other than those for plant nutrition purposes, that are not covered by a special regulation on preservatives but are used as preservatives for plant products, that control or prevent unwanted development of plants and plant parts, that destroy unwanted plants, that contain one or more active substances or components such as active substances, substances that create synergy or increase reliability,

9) Plant passport: Official label or mark other than label accepted by the Ministry for certain products, prepared in accordance with the procedures determined by the Ministry and standardized for various plants and plant products, which shows that the plant health standards and special conditions determined by this Law and other relevant legislation on plant health are met.

10) Plant health certificate: Document showing that plants and plant products comply with the plant health conditions specified in this Law,

11) Herbal product: Products of herbal origin, unprocessed or simply processed, not included in the definition of plant,

12) Contaminant: Any substance that is not intentionally added to food, but is found in food as a result of its production, manufacturing, processing, preparation, processing, wrapping, packaging, transportation or preservation, including the primary production stage of food, or as a result of environmental contamination, excluding foreign substances such as animal hair and insect parts.

13) Exit: Export and temporary export of goods from the Turkish Customs Area,

14) Farm animals: Animals raised and fed by humans for the purpose of providing food, leather, fur, wool, feathers or other products, including meat, milk, eggs, or for labor purposes,

15) Breeding: Qualified and documented animals that exhibit characteristics specific to their breed, type and productivity,

16) Inspection: All operations carried out or ordered to be carried out by the Ministry to determine the compliance of activities related to feed, food, animal welfare and breeding, plant and animal health with the provisions of this Law,

17) Verification: Control performed to determine whether the specified conditions are met by examining and taking into account objective findings.

18) Flesh: The color that is dominant in the hair covering the body of horses and other mammals or the color that is common to the majority of these hairs.

19) Other substances: Substances other than plants and plant products that have the risk of carrying organisms harmful to plant health,

20) Planting: The process of placing plants in an environment to ensure their growth, reproduction and multiplication,

21) Plants for planting: Plants that have been planted and will remain planted or plants that will undergo transplantation and plants that have not been planted but will be planted later,

22) House and ornamental animals: Invertebrates, amphibians, dogs, cats, ferrets, ornamental fish, reptiles, rodents, domestic rabbits and all birds, except for bees, crustaceans and poultry, which are kept by their owners or by persons who have taken responsibility on their behalf and are not intended to be sold or transferred to a third party.

23) Beneficial organism: Parasitoids, parasites, predators and pathogens that spend any period of their biological phase on a harmful organism and can limit the population of this organism.

24) Food: Any processed, partially processed or unprocessed substance or product, drink, gum and water or any substance used during the production, preparation or treatment of food, which is eaten, drunk or expected to be eaten or drunk by humans, excluding live animals not offered for direct human consumption, feed, unharvested plants, medical products used for therapeutic purposes, cosmetics, tobacco and tobacco products, narcotic or psychotropic substances and residues and contaminants.

25) Substances and materials in contact with food: All kinds of substances and materials that come into contact with food or are produced to come into contact with food,

26) Food business operator: A natural or legal person who is responsible for the compliance with the provisions of the legislation of the activities carried out under his control by public institutions and organizations and natural or legal persons at any stage of the production, processing and distribution of food, whether for profit or not,

27) Food codex: Turkish Food Codex,

28) Entry: Entry of goods into Turkish Customs Territory and free zones, import and transit regime,

29) Surveillance: Careful observation of any food or feed business, operator or their activities,

30) Surveillance zone: The area around the disease, including the protection zone, where the necessary precautions are implemented to prevent the spread of the disease outside the protection zone and where the health status of all species that may be affected by the disease is carefully monitored.

31) Animal: Vertebrates and invertebrates, including aquatic animals, reptiles and amphibians ,

32) Animal owner: Real or legal person who holds the ownership rights of animals,

33) Animal products: All animal products, including animal food, animal by-products and reproductive products offered for human consumption,

34) Animal by-products: Products of animal origin not intended for human consumption, including sperm, ovum, embryos that will not be used in breeding, or whole bodies or parts and residues of animals,

35) Hygiene: All necessary precautions and conditions to control the hazard and ensure the suitability of food and feed for human and animal consumption, taking into

account the intended use.

36) Undesirable effects: Harmful effects or undesirable situations observed in animals, humans, plants or the environment as a result of the use of a veterinary health or plant protection product in accordance with its label and promotional information,

37) Import: Subjecting the goods to the procedures of the free circulation regime, customs warehouse regime, inward processing regime, processing under customs control regime and temporary import regime,

38) Monitoring: Conducting a series of planned observations and measurements aimed at obtaining a general opinion on the compliance of the activities within the scope of this Law with the principles determined by this Law,

39) Traceability: The ability to trace and follow plant products, food and feed, the animal or plant from which the food is obtained, and a substance intended or expected to be present in food and feed, throughout all stages of production, processing and distribution.

40) Residue: One or more substances, including metabolites and products resulting from destruction or reaction, found in, on or in the environment of plants, plant products and edible animal products as a result of the use of plant protection products, or pharmacologically active substances and their metabolites or other substances that may have a negative effect on human health by passing into animal products,

41) Quarantine: Controlling animals, animal products, plants, plant products and other substances and substances and materials that may be contaminated in order to prevent the entry of diseases or harmful organisms into the country or their spread within the country.

42) Control officer: Person given official control authority by the Ministry,

43) Cordon: Keeping the area where animal disease is seen under surveillance and controlling the entrances and exits,

44) Protection zone: The area established around the diseased area in order to prevent the spread of animal diseases and harmful organisms and where the movements of live animals, plants, animal and plant products are restricted, including the restriction of human movements when necessary.

45) Protected areas: Areas within the scope of this Law, where one or more harmful organisms are established in one or more regions, where one or more harmful organisms are not endemic to that region, where they are protected so that they do not establish in that region despite the environmental conditions being suitable for the establishment of the said harmful organism, or where they are subject to eradication despite their presence in these regions, and where these conditions are proven by appropriate survey results in accordance with the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry, and where notification is mandatory and special measures are taken in case the said organism appears in that region.

46) Sampling: Taking samples to verify the compliance of all kinds of substances related to the production, processing and distribution stages of the product, including those taken from the environment, and animal and plant health with the legislation.

47) Approval: Permission or license given by the Ministry for activities and products that require approval within the scope of this Law,

48) Dietary foods for special medical purposes: Foods prepared for patients whose capacity to take in, digest, absorb, metabolize or excrete certain nutrients or metabolites contained in these foods is limited, weakened or impaired, or whose dietary management is not provided by modification of the normal diet or by using other foods or both, or for those whose usual foodstuffs are specially produced or formulated and used under medical supervision in order to regulate the diets of patients for certain nutritional practices.

49) Pedigree: Document indicating the number, name, origin, race, color, description, gender, date of birth, productivity records, breeder and owner information and productivity of the breeding and purebred horses registered in the pedigree book.

50) Retail: Processing or handling or storing of food at the point of sale or distribution to the final consumer, including main distribution centers, ready-to-eat food services, workplace and institution cafeterias, restaurants and other similar food service providers, shops, wholesale outlets, supermarket distribution centers,

51) Placing on the market: Placing on the market, with or without a fee, any product within the scope of this Law,

52) Official control: Monitoring, surveillance, inspection, examination, quarantine, sampling, analysis and similar controls carried out by control officers within the scope of the authority granted to verify the compliance of the activities within the scope of this Law with the provisions of this Law.

53) Official veterinarian: Ministry personnel veterinarian who carries out the duties assigned within the scope of this Law on behalf of the Ministry,

54) Risk: The functional relationship between the danger that has the potential to have a negative impact on health and its severity,

55) Risk analysis: The process consisting of three interconnected components: risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

56) Risk assessment: The process that includes scientifically defining the hazard, determining the characteristics of the hazard, assessing exposure to the hazard and determining risk elements.

57) Risk communication: Sharing of information and ideas, including information and opinions on hazards, risks, risk-related factors and risk perception, as well as explanations of risk assessment findings and risk management decisions, among risk assessors, risk managers and other relevant parties during the risk analysis process.

58) Risk management: The process of evaluating, choosing and implementing alternatives for control measures that may be appropriate in consultation with relevant parties, taking into account risk assessment and legal factors.

59) Health mark: A mark indicating that official controls have been carried out on products requiring a health mark.

60) Health protection strip: The area or distance set aside to prevent any negative effects that may be given to the external environment or may come from the external environment.

61) Border control point: The place where live animals, animal products, plants and plant products are checked as they enter the country, in customs areas and areas located at border customs gates.

62) Pedigree: Database where information is regularly collected to form the basis for pedigree preparation.

63) Adulteration: Removal of all or part of the elements that give the basic characteristics and nutritional values to the products within the scope of this Law in violation of the legislation or changing their amount or adding another substance that does not have the same value as if it were the same substance,

64) Imitation: Presenting products within the scope of this Law as having features that do not exist in their structure in terms of shape, composition and qualities, or as if they were the same as another product,

65) Supplementary foods: Products prepared in capsule, tablet, lozenge, single-use powder package, liquid ampoule, dropper bottle and other similar liquid or powder forms, in which the daily intake dose is determined, in order to supplement normal nutrition, and which contain nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, fibers, fatty acids, amino acids or other substances of plant, plant and animal origin, bioactive substances and similar substances with nutritional or physiological effects, alone or in their mixtures,

66) Compensation: The cost to be paid for the destruction and disinfection of plants and animals for which compensation is decided due to diseases and harmful organisms included in the list of compensated diseases and harmful organisms, and of products and equipment for which destruction is decided due to harmful organisms and diseases.

67) Hazard: Biological, chemical or physical factors in food and feed and the condition of food and feed that have the potential to cause adverse effects on health,

68) Audit: Systematic and impartial examination of activities and related results to determine whether they comply with planned arrangements and whether these arrangements are appropriate to achieve the objectives and whether these arrangements are effectively implemented.

69) Non-medical veterinary health products: Non-medical products that have gone through all production stages and are ready for use in order to be applied to animals or used for animals,

70) Transit: The shipment of live animals and products that are not in free circulation through the Turkish Customs Area from a foreign country to a foreign country, from a foreign country to Turkey, from Turkey to a foreign country, from one domestic customs to another,

71) Reproductive products: Sperm, ovum, embryo and hatching egg used in the reproduction of animals,

72) Stages of production, processing and distribution: Any stage involving the production, processing, storage, transportation, sale or supply of the product to the final consumer, including import and primary production,

73) Product: Plants, plant products, food, food contact substances and materials, feed, animal products, veterinary health products, plant protection products, agricultural control tools and machines and wooden packaging materials,

74) Veterinary biological products: Products such as vaccines, serums and diagnostic kits prepared to create active or passive immunity in animals, to measure the level of immunity or to diagnose diseases,

75) Veterinary pharmaceutical warehouse: Pharmaceutical warehouses that operate under the responsibility of pharmacists or veterinarians and where only veterinary health products are sold wholesale,

76) Veterinary health certificate: A document issued by an official veterinarian showing that the animal and animal products comply with the health conditions specified in this Law.

77) Veterinary health products: Veterinary medical products and non-medical veterinary products,

78) Veterinary medical products: Products containing active substances that have gone through all production stages and are ready for use in order to be applied to animals or used for animals, and veterinary biological products.

animals or used for animals, and veterinary biological products;

79) Feed: Any substance or product, including feed additives, processed, partially processed or unprocessed, used for the purpose of feeding animals orally.

80) Feed operator: A natural or legal person who is responsible for the compliance with the provisions of the legislation of the activities carried out under his control by public institutions and organizations and natural or legal persons regarding the production, import, export, processing, storage, transportation and marketing of feed, including the production, processing and storage of feed for the animals in his own enterprise, whether for profit or not,

81) Authorized veterinarian: A veterinarian authorized by the Ministry to carry out official duties, other than veterinarians working in the Ministry.

82) Harmful organism: Species, strains or biotypes of plants, animals or pathogenic agents that harm plants or plant products,

83) Agricultural control tools and machinery: All kinds of tools, equipment, machinery, devices, equipment and their parts, components and accessories to be used in the application of plant protection products.

84) Animal husbandry: Practices related to the breeding, improvement, care and feeding of animals, their reproduction and breeding, and documentation.

expresses.

PART TWO
Animal Health, Animal Welfare and Animal Science

FIRST PART
Control of Contagious Animal Diseases and Responsibilities, Animal Disease Not Intended for Compensation and Human Consumption Animal By-Products

Control of contagious animal diseases and responsibilities

ARTICLE 4 - (1) The following principles are applied in the control of contagious animal diseases:

a) In case of the existence or suspicion of a notifiable disease or a new epidemic, the Ministry is obliged to conduct an investigation, diagnose and take the necessary control and protection measures.

b) In case of emergence or suspicion of emergence of a disease that must be reported, the Ministry is authorized to establish protection and surveillance areas, to conduct necessary controls, sampling, diagnosis and other examinations to investigate the disease and prevent its spread, to take all kinds of measures including vaccination, isolation or culling and destruction of animals, imposing cordons to restrict or prohibit the movements of animals or people, stopping artificial insemination and breeding activities, and destroying animal products, feed, tools, equipment and similar contaminated materials that may cause the spread of the disease.

c) The Ministry ensures that all kinds of emergency action plans are prepared and implemented in order to implement the measures specified in paragraph (b).

ç) Animal diseases that must be reported are determined by the Ministry, and animal diseases that require compensation and compensation rates are determined by the President .

d) In the event of a disease outbreak in a foreign country, the Ministry may impose restrictions and bans, in whole or in part, on the entry and transit of live animals and animal products into the country from the whole country or a certain region of that country, depending on the type of disease. The scope of the ban may be narrowed or expanded depending on the course of the disease.

(2) The Ministry implements or has implemented a control and eradication program for animal diseases at national or regional level.

(3) The Ministry establishes the animal disease notification system and ensures the operation of the system.

(4) The Ministry may create special isolated zones for certain animal species and may ban or restrict the entry and breeding of certain animal species into the isolated zones.

(5) The Ministry, the Ministry of Health and other relevant institutions and organizations, in cooperation, ensure that epidemiological investigations are carried out, monitoring plans are prepared and implemented to monitor the determined zoonotic diseases and zoonotic agents and antimicrobial resistance or to investigate zoonotic diseases transmitted through food in order to protect human and animal health.

(6) Those who are aware of any contagious animal disease or animal deaths of unknown cause are obliged to report the situation to the Ministry.

(7) Owners, importers, transporters and sellers of live animals and animal products are obliged to keep the records requested by the Ministry, to provide all kinds of information and documents when requested, and to provide all kinds of convenience during control and inspection.

(8) Special provincial administrations and municipalities are obliged to assist the Ministry in combating and controlling animal diseases.

(9) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Animal disease compensation

ARTICLE 5 - (1) The cost of animals subjected to compulsory slaughter or culled under the supervision of an official veterinarian or an authorized veterinarian as a result of the detection of any compensable disease in animals, and of animals destroyed in slaughterhouses due to compensable diseases, shall be paid to their owners by the Ministry as compensation at rates determined by the President , and the cost of animal products, feed, substances and materials destroyed due to the disease, as well as the costs of destruction, transportation and disinfection. The Ministry determines each year, in accordance with budget possibilities, scientific data on diseases and eradication and control programs, which of the compensable diseases compensation payments will be made for, the places where payments will be made and the time of implementation.

(2) The cost of animals that are determined to have died as a result of vaccination or serum administered by an official veterinarian or an authorized veterinarian with the auxiliary health personnel under his/her responsibility, in order to provide protection against a disease that must be reported, shall be paid to the animal owners as compensation.

(3) No compensation will be paid for animals whose owners have not reported them sick in accordance with the procedures determined by the Ministry or for animals that were purchased knowing they were sick, animals transported without the documents determined by the Ministry, animals that have not undergone the tests, treatments and vaccinations requested by the Ministry, and animals belonging to public institutions and organizations.

(4) Compensation payments are determined by the local valuation commission, taking into account the current market value of the locality where the business is located. The local valuation commission consists of three members: a representative of the Ministry, a member determined by the local civil administrator, and a member chosen by the animal owner from among the representatives of the relevant civil society organizations.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry. The opinion of the Ministry of Finance is taken into account in determining the procedures and principles regarding the payment of compensation.

Animal by-products not intended for human consumption

ARTICLE 6 - (1) Measures to prevent threats to human and animal health and environmental damage during the collection, transportation, storage, treatment, processing, destruction, marketing, import or export, transit transportation and use of animal by-products not intended for human consumption are taken by the Ministry and the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which have authority and responsibility in this regard as per their legislation.

(2) Storage, handling, processing and disposal of animal by-products not intended for human consumption are carried out only in establishments approved by the Ministry.

(3) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

SECOND PART
Identification and Registration of Animals, Live Animals and Shipments of Animal Products and Animal Sales Points and Health Conditions Regarding Sale

Identification and registration of animals

ARTICLE 7 - (1) Animal owners or animal keepers on behalf of the owners are obliged to identify the animals requested to be identified by the Ministry, to register these animals and their businesses, to report to the Ministry the animals that enter or leave their businesses, the newborn animals, the animals that die or are slaughtered, and to keep the records related to these.

(2) The application fee for ear tags, microchips and similar identification tools used in the identification of animals is determined by the Ministry and paid to the

implementers by the animal owners or caretakers.

(3) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Shipments of live animals and animal products, animal sales points and health conditions related to sales

ARTICLE 8 - (1) Matters related to the shipment of live animals and animal products, live animal traders, transporters and conditions and procedures related to transportation are determined by the Ministry. It is mandatory to comply with the conditions determined by the Ministry regarding these matters.

(2) Except for direct sales from livestock enterprises, purchase and sale of animals are made in licensed animal markets, stock exchanges and animal fairs authorized by the Ministry, and purchase and sale of domestic and ornamental animals are made in licensed domestic and ornamental animal sales points.

(3) The issues regarding animal sales points, health conditions related to sales, and places for selling sacrificial animals are determined by the Ministry.

(4) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

THIRD PART
Animal Welfare and Animal Science

Animal Welfare

ARTICLE 9 - (1) Animal owners or those responsible for their care are obliged to meet the shelter, care, nutrition, health and other needs of animals in order to ensure animal welfare, and to take the necessary precautions against the negative effects that the animals under their care may have on human, animal and environmental health.

(2) Slaughtering and killing of animals for disease control purposes is carried out using appropriate means without causing excitement, pain or suffering to the animals.

(3) It is prohibited to euthanize animals. However,

a) In cases of illness that causes pain and suffering to animals or that cannot be cured,

b) For the purpose of preventing or eradicating an acute contagious animal disease or in cases that pose a risk to human health,

c) In cases where behaviors pose a danger to the life and health of humans and animals and negative behaviors cannot be controlled,

The decision to perform euthanasia may be made by the veterinarian. Euthanasia is performed by the veterinarian or under the supervision of the veterinarian.

(4) The principles of animal welfare during sheltering, transportation, pre-slaughter and slaughter of animals are determined by the Ministry. Animal slaughter must be carried out in slaughterhouses approved by the Ministry.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Zootechnics

ARTICLE 10 - (1) The Ministry is authorized to make regulations on zootechnical issues such as animal breeding, protection and development of animal genetic resources, breeding and registration of animals for breeding purposes, creation and documentation of preliminary pedigrees and pedigrees, to organize animal races, and to accept joint bets from home and abroad on animal races organized in the country and abroad.

(2) Breeders of breeding animals are obliged to keep records requested by the Ministry regarding breeding animals and to report them to the Ministry when requested.

(3) Those who produce, store and distribute products such as sperm, ovum, embryo, breeding egg, silkworm seed, larva and swarm used in animal reproduction must obtain permission from the Ministry. The principles regarding the application of reproductive products are determined by the Ministry.

(4) The Ministry determines the procedures and principles regarding the evaluation of genetic characteristics of breeding animals and reproductive products, monitoring of their performance and health conditions.

(5) The Ministry takes, implements or has implemented measures for the protection of animal genetic resources.

(6) **(Cancellation: By the Constitutional Court's decision dated 20/3/2013 and numbered E:2012/76, K:2013/44; Repealed: 28/1/2015-6589/8 art.)**

(7) The Ministry determines and carries out the work and procedures related to the registration of animal breeds. The industrial property rights of the registered animals belong to the real and legal persons who registered them or their legal representatives.

(8) It is mandatory to document animals for breeding, racing and show purposes. The principles, procedures and document models regarding documentation are determined by the Ministry. Animals without a racing and show document cannot participate in races and cannot be used for show purposes.

(9) Animals that have a breeding certificate and a pedigree record and are used in breeding cannot be used for purposes other than their intended purpose as long as they maintain their breeding characteristics. When necessary, these animals are purchased by the Ministry through a commission established for payment of the fee.

(10) In order to register the foals born from purebred mares imported as pregnant, a breeding certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin is required, showing that the pregnant mare was inseminated with a stallion of the same breed. Non-purebred horses, foals born to purebred Arabian and English mothers and fathers that are not registered in the stud book, foals that are not well developed and show significant deviations from purebred characteristics, and foals that do not meet other characteristics and conditions determined by the Ministry are not registered in the stud book and no pedigree is given to them.

(11) If deemed necessary, the horses registered in the stud book and given a breeding certificate or pedigree may be examined by an expert committee appointed by the Ministry to verify the parents through blood group and/or DNA tests and morphologically. As a result of the tests and examinations, the stud book records of those determined to be non-purebred and their offspring are cancelled and their pedigrees are withdrawn. No breeding certificate or pedigree is given to offspring born from these animals.

(12) It is mandatory that the foals born in Turkey from purebred Arabian or English parents registered in the Turkish stud books and having their own breed characteristics must be registered in the stud book within three months from the day of birth, and purebred Arabian and English horses imported from foreign countries must be registered in the stud book within two months from the customs entry, and that the documents specified by the Ministry must be submitted and examined.

(13) Changes of ownership of horses registered in the stud book are reported to the relevant authorities within one month, and colour changes within twelve months, and recorded in their pedigrees. The pedigrees of deceased horses must be returned to the Ministry by their owners within two months.

(14) The owner of the animal must return the breeding certificate of the deceased animal within two months from the date of death, and if the animal is sold to another person, the buyer must record the change in the stud book and pedigree within one month from the date of sale.

(15) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Breeders' associations for breeding purposes

ARTICLE 10/A- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/1 art.)

(1) Breeder associations with legal personality and subject to private law provisions may be established by real or legal person breeders in order to operate in the protection, research, detection, breeding, development, dissemination and marketing of animal genetic resources.

(2) Breeder unions for breeding purposes are established jointly for sheep and goat species, and by at least seven breeders who have the same type of animal or beehive for other animal species. Only one union of the same type for breeding purposes can be established at the provincial level. The main contract, which is prepared and signed by the founding members and does not contain provisions contrary to the standard main contract published by the Ministry, is submitted to the provincial directorate of the Ministry. If the establishment of the union is permitted, the main contract is registered and announced in the trade registry of the place where the union is located upon the application of the founding members. The union gains legal personality by being registered in the trade registry and holds its first general assembly meeting within three months of registration. If it is determined at the first meeting that the number of main members of the union is below the number that will form the management and audit boards, a second general assembly meeting is held within one month from the date of the meeting. If the sufficient number of main members is not reached at this meeting, the union is dissolved with the approval of the provincial directorate of the Ministry. Unions may open branches or liaison offices in the places where they are needed with the permission of the Ministry; It may employ as many personnel as it needs to carry out the duties of the union.

(3) The following matters shall be included in the articles of association:

a) Name, purpose and duties of the Union

b) Conditions for membership and termination of membership

c) Income, expenditure and other financial provisions

c) Responsibilities

d) Management, direction and administration

e) Representation and registration

f) Dissolution and liquidation

g) Audit

g) Other issues

(4) Unions may be organized as a central union and may establish a central union related to their field of activity. The establishment and dissolution of central unions

(4) Unions may be organized as a central union and may establish a central union related to their field of activity. The establishment and dissolution of central unions are subject to the principles applied in the unions, however, approval for establishment and dissolution is given by the Ministry. The central union consists of at least seven provincial unions. The general assembly of the central union consists of delegates to be elected in proportions to be determined by the regulation according to the actual membership numbers of the member unions.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

Bodies, authorities and responsibilities of breeding associations for breeding purposes
ARTICLE 10/B- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/2 art.)

(1) The Union consists of the general assembly, board of directors and audit board specified below.

a) The general assembly is the most authoritative body representing the union. The general assembly meets as ordinary and, when necessary, as extraordinary. The ordinary meeting must be held once every four years and the financial meeting must be held once every two years. The general assembly meets with the absolute majority of the total number of principal members. If the necessary majority for the meeting cannot be achieved in the general assembly, a second meeting is held within thirty days at the latest without requiring a majority. Unless there is a provision in the articles of association requiring a qualified majority, a decision is taken with the absolute majority of the participants in the meeting. The union may be called to an extraordinary general assembly meeting directly by the decision of the board of directors or by the board of directors upon the request of the audit board, liquidation board when necessary or at least one tenth of the principal members with a notary approval. However, the Ministry has the authority to call the general assembly to a meeting if the general assembly cannot be convened as stated above or by taking into account public interest and service requirements. The general assembly cannot transfer or abandon the authorities specified below:

1) Amendment of the articles of association

2) To elect the members of the board of directors, the audit board and, when necessary, the liquidation board.

3) Making decisions about the balance sheet and the division of the income and expense difference when necessary.

4) To discharge the board of directors and the audit board.

5) To decide on matters that are left to the authority of the general assembly by law or articles of association.

6) To determine the procedure to be followed in purchasing, selling and renting services, the quality of the product to be purchased, its maximum price, and the minimum price of the products and services to be sold or rented.

b) The board of directors is the executive body that manages the activities of the union and represents the union. The board of directors is elected by the general assembly for a period of four years, consisting of at least five and at most seven full members and the same number of substitute members. These members and their substitutes must be full members. Legal entities elected to the board of directors shall notify the union of the names of their representatives. No other payment is made to the board of directors under any name other than the attendance fee and travel allowance determined by the general assembly not to exceed twice the monthly gross minimum wage. The following conditions are sought for board members:

1) Being a Turkish citizen

2) Not to be a board member of another association of a different animal species.

3) Not to be convicted of crimes against the security of the state, crimes against the constitutional order and the functioning of this order, aggravated sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, embezzlement, extortion, bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, abuse of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy, tampering with tenders, tampering with the performance of obligations, laundering assets derived from crimes or smuggling.

c) The auditing board examines all transactions and accounts of the union on behalf of the general assembly. The general assembly elects three main and three substitute members from among the main members as the auditing body for four years. The conditions sought for the members of the board of directors are sought for the members of the auditing board. No other payment is made to the members of the auditing board under any name other than the attendance fee and travel allowance determined by the general assembly not to exceed twice the monthly gross minimum wage.

(2) The members are investigated by the auditors to determine whether they meet the conditions for membership to the board of directors. If, as a result of the audits conducted by the Ministry, it is determined that they were elected despite not meeting the conditions or that they later lost their eligibility, their membership will be terminated by the board of directors.

(3) The board of directors shall determine the persons authorized to represent and sign on behalf of the union by decision, and a copy of this decision, approved by a notary, shall be submitted to the Trade Registry Directorate for registration, together with the signatures. If necessary, the persons authorized to sign may be changed by following the same procedure. In correspondence to be made on behalf of the union on financial and union-committing matters, the signature of the chairman of the board of directors and at least one of the board members authorized to represent the union is required. By decision of the board of directors, the chairman's authority to represent may be transferred to the responsible director in provincial unions and to the general secretary in central unions. The responsible director or general secretary to whom authority is transferred cannot be a member of the board of directors or auditing board.

(4) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

Duties of breeders' associations for breeding purposes
ARTICLE 10/C- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/3 art.)

(1) Breeder associations for breeding purposes shall carry out the following duties:

a) To ensure solidarity among its members

b) To provide professional training for members, to organize courses, seminars and similar organizations to increase their knowledge and skills, to conduct or have conducted training and research, to ensure communication and correspondence among members through all kinds of printed publications and other means.

c) To carry out the activities of preliminary pedigree, pedigree, progeny control and/or breeding programs under the control and supervision of the Ministry, in line with the authorities granted to the central union by the Ministry.

ç) To provide artificial insemination services to members' animals, to supply, store, distribute and market sperm and similar materials related to artificial insemination.

d) To provide, store, distribute and market the breeding material, tools and equipment, roughage, concentrated feed, forage crop seeds and similar needs of breeders.

e) To form the necessary staff and teams for all kinds of activities integrated with breeding programs by using male and female animals, sperm, eggs, embryos, larvae, queen bees or other biological materials provided domestically or, when necessary, from abroad; to establish production centers and laboratories with the permission of the Ministry or licensed by the Ministry and to cooperate with research institutions in order to produce sperm, eggs, embryos, larvae, queen bees and similar breeding materials when necessary.

f) To take or have taken all kinds of inputs and technical and administrative measures regarding the care and feeding of animals.

g) To sell breeding animals raised by members, to organize their sales, to hold auctions for this purpose, to establish fairs, exhibitions and fairs and to participate in the established ones, to organize competitions, to give awards and to promote the breeds raised.

g) To establish, rent and operate all kinds of marketing organizations and product processing facilities that will enable growers to sell their products at value prices.

h) To provide or have provided all kinds of insurance services related to animals and their businesses.

i) To work on providing credit

i) To conduct or have conducted the necessary research related to the purpose of the establishment.

j) To establish, become partners with, and operate the necessary facilities for the development of animal husbandry, and when necessary, to establish a company and/or economic enterprise for these purposes, all shares of which belong to the union.

k) To provide the genetic material in the amount allocated to the union by the central union and to use or have used in member enterprises.

l) To supply, use and/or have used the necessary inputs for the registration system and efficiency records through the central union.

m) To provide consultancy and project services for the work and transactions of its members in line with its field of activity.

(2) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

Membership in breeders' associations for breeding purposes
ARTICLE 10/O- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/4 art.)

(1) The Union consists of main members who have a minimum number of animals, hives, etc. and who are included in the breeding program and/or pedigree systems of their own species in line with the criteria determined by the Ministry, and candidate members who do not meet these conditions or who wish to benefit from the union opportunities to a limited extent without being a main member. Candidate members cannot attend the general assembly and cannot vote.

(2) Entry fees and annual fees are collected from the main members. Entry fees and annual fees are determined by the general assembly decision, provided that they do not exceed the upper limit determined by the Ministry. In addition, a service fee determined by the general assembly may be collected for the services to be provided to the

members. The provisions regarding entry fees, annual fees and service fees applied to unions are also valid for central unions.

(3) Membership conditions, loss of membership and upper limits for entry and annual membership fees are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

Income and exemptions of breeding associations for breeding purposes

ARTICLE 10/D- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/5 art.)

(1) The income of the Union consists of the entrance fees paid by the members when they join the Union, annual membership fees, service fees, donations, aid and other income.

(2) The Union is liable to its creditors with all its assets and properties.

(3) The Union benefits from all tax and duty exemptions provided to cooperatives established in accordance with the Cooperatives Law No. 1163 dated 24/4/1969, under the same conditions.

Supervision of breeders' associations for breeding purposes

ARTICLE 10/E- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/6 art.)

(1) The Ministry may cooperate with and delegate authority to unions in the activities of protecting, improving, developing, disseminating and marketing animal genetic resources, in registration processes such as preliminary pedigrees and pedigrees, and in matters of documentation. The Ministry may provide personnel, in-kind and cash support to unions in technical services, health and education services, when necessary, and control and, if deemed necessary, supervise their activities within the scope of this Law. The Ministry shall have representatives in the general assemblies of unions and central unions.

(2) The Ministry inspects the unions and central unions in terms of administrative, financial, legal and technical aspects and animal health through the Ministry inspectors and controllers. In addition, central unions may inspect their member unions through their own inspection boards, provided that the inspection results are reported to the Ministry. Central unions and unions must comply with the instructions given by the Ministry within the framework of the provisions of this Law according to the inspection results.

(3) If, as a result of the audits, it is determined that the members of the board of directors and senior managers of the central unions, unions and their affiliates have clearly violated the law with the instructions given by the Ministry, the Ministry may, in cases where delay is deemed undesirable by taking into account the public interest and service requirements, suspend these persons from duty for a certain period of time or terminate their duties as a precaution in order to prevent damages that are difficult or impossible to compensate in the future. In this case, the Ministry shall take the necessary measures to hold an extraordinary general assembly meeting within one year.

(4) Institutions and organizations that provide loans to unions may inspect whether the loans are used in accordance with their purpose, in terms of their conformity with the plan and project, technical specifications and quality.

(5) Those on duty in the unions are obliged to show the goods, money and papers in the form of money belonging to these institutions and the books and documents related to them, even if they are confidential, to inspectors, controllers, personnel assigned with the task of auditing and the audit officers of credit institutions, to assist in counting and examining them, to provide the requested information accurately and completely and to make true statements, and to provide all kinds of information, documents and records requested from them by the Ministry in full within the given period.

(6) Board members and union employees are responsible for damages resulting from their own faults. They are punished as public officials for their acts and behaviors constituting a crime and for crimes committed on the union's money and property, balance sheets, minutes, reports and other documents, books and papers.

(7) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

Dissolution and liquidation of breeders' associations for breeding purposes

ARTICLE 10/F- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/7 art.)

(1) The Union is dissolved in accordance with the articles of association, by the decision of the general assembly, upon the declaration of bankruptcy, or with the approval of the provincial directorate of the Ministry in cases where the number of principal members of the Union falls below the number that will constitute the board of directors and auditors. If the Ministry determines that it is no longer possible to achieve the purpose of establishment, it is dissolved with the approval of the relevant general directorate of the Ministry.

(2) The dissolution of the unions is announced by registration in the Trade Registry.

(3) In cases not covered by this Law regarding the establishment, organs, working procedures and principles, dissolution and liquidation of breeder unions for breeding purposes, the provisions of the Cooperatives Law shall apply.

CHAPTER FOUR
Activity Approvals Related to Veterinary Services

Activity approvals related to veterinary services

ARTICLE 11 - (1) Clinics, clinics, polyclinics, animal hospitals, pet and ornamental animal sales points, animal training and sheltering places, animal shelters providing hotel services, animal markets and exchanges, breeding coops and hatcheries, animal disease diagnosis, analysis and production laboratories and experimental animal producers and suppliers operating within the scope of this Law are obliged to obtain approval from the Ministry and keep the requested records.

(2) Only veterinarians are granted approval to open clinics, clinics and polyclinics within the scope of the first paragraph.

(3) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

PART THREE
Veterinary Health Products

FIRST PART
Approval, Production and Ownership of Veterinary Health Products Responsibilities, Wholesale and Retail Sales, Introduction and Implementation

Approval, production and owner responsibilities of veterinary health products

ARTICLE 12 - (1) Procedures regarding the production, import, export, use, packaging, labelling, promotion, transportation, storage, sales with or without prescription, approval, control and supply of veterinary health products are determined by the Ministry.

(2) It is mandatory to obtain approval from the Ministry for the production, import, export and marketing of veterinary medical products. Confidentiality of information regarding approval is essential.

(3) Approval for veterinary health products can be obtained by natural persons who are chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists or veterinarians or by legal entities that employ one of these persons. Of these, only veterinary biological products can be obtained by veterinary physicians and legal entities that employ veterinarians.

(4) The Ministry may completely or partially prohibit, restrict or bind the use of certain substances in the production of veterinary health products or their application to animals, due to their adverse effects on humans, animals and the environment.

(5) Generic veterinary medicinal products cannot be placed on the market before the expiry of the validity period determined on the date of initial approval of the original veterinary medicinal product or without obtaining permission from the rights holder.

(6) In the event of an outbreak of a disease that threatens animal health, in cases where approved veterinary medical products used against this disease are not available or the need cannot be met, the Ministry may temporarily permit the use of medical products it deems appropriate.

(7) The production of veterinary medicinal products is carried out in approved production sites, in accordance with the conditions and pharmaceutical forms and methods that form the basis of the approval. However, in production sites approved by the Ministry of Health, veterinary medicinal products, except veterinary biological products, may be produced in accordance with the approval given, provided that notification is made to the Ministry.

(8) Veterinary health products are produced under the responsibility of veterinarians, pharmacists, chemical engineers or chemists. The quality control of these products is carried out by the professionals specified in this paragraph in laboratories approved by the Ministry. The production and quality control of veterinary biological products and the effectiveness and safety assessment studies of veterinary health products are carried out by veterinarians.

(9) In places where veterinary biological products are produced, a health protection band is applied.

(10) Veterinary medical products that are determined by the Ministry not to comply with the production conditions and product standards in the file that forms the basis of approval are considered defective. It is prohibited to place on the market and use defective or expired veterinary medical products. Defective veterinary medical products that have been placed on the market must be withdrawn from the market by the approval holders. Products whose defects cannot be corrected are destroyed

immediately at the expense of the owner. Defective veterinary medical products, other than veterinary biological products, may be allowed to be re-placed on the market if the defects can be corrected.

(11) The approval of veterinary medicinal products may be suspended or revoked if the approval conditions change, the product does not show the expected effect or undesirable effects are observed, or the formula and specifications on which the approval is based are not complied with.

(12) The veterinary medical product approval holder is responsible for ensuring that the product is effective, reliable and of the expected quality and for distributing it under appropriate conditions. In the event that undesirable effects occur during the use of the approved veterinary medical product, the approval holder's liability is not eliminated.

(13) The veterinary medical product approval holder must keep the specified records, report any changes, and provide the requested information and documents to the Ministry on time.

(14) Conditions regarding veterinary medical products to be imported are determined by the Ministry.

(15) The conditions for the entry into the country of veterinary health products and raw materials donated from abroad or to be used in research, testing and approval processes are determined by the Ministry. These products cannot be subject to trade in any way.

(16) The strains in veterinary biological products to be imported for use on animals in our country must be compatible with the disease-causing antigenic strains found in our country.

(17) The production, import, export, use, packaging, labelling, promotional information, promotion, storage, marketing, prescription or non-prescription sales and control of non-medical veterinary health products are determined by the Ministry.

(18) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Wholesale and retail sales and promotion of veterinary medical products

ARTICLE 13 - (1) Wholesale sales of veterinary medical products, other than veterinary biological products, are made through pharmaceutical warehouses or veterinary pharmaceutical warehouses, while retail sales are made through pharmacies, veterinary surgeries, clinics, polyclinics and animal hospitals. However, in businesses that sell ornamental birds, aquariums and exotic ornamental animals authorized by the Ministry, only veterinary medical products specific to these animals, other than veterinary biological products, may be sold. Matters regarding the sales of veterinary biological products are determined by the Ministry.

(2) Those who store veterinary medical products and engage in wholesale and retail trade must keep records of purchases and sales, keep them under appropriate conditions determined by the Ministry and provide all kinds of convenience during inspections.

(3) Psychotropic and narcotic veterinary medicinal products are subject to special laws on drugs in addition to the provisions of this Law. These products can only be sold to clinician veterinarians, relevant units of veterinary faculties, are only applied by veterinarians and cannot be transferred or sold without the permission of the Ministry. Promotional samples cannot be prepared for these products, even if they are reduced.

(4) Regulations regarding the promotion of veterinary health products are determined by the Ministry. However, veterinary medical products with psychotropic and narcotic effects cannot be promoted through mass media as a reminder or information.

(5) It is mandatory to indicate the sales price on the packaging of veterinary health products. The Ministry may determine sales prices when necessary, taking into account the country's needs, market conditions, public interest and service requirements.

(6) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Application of veterinary medical products

ARTICLE 14 - (1) The veterinarian is obliged to issue prescriptions for the veterinary medical products and preparations subject to prescription that he/she will administer or recommend, to keep the specified records and to submit them to the Ministry upon request.

(2) Veterinary medical products are applied in accordance with the label and prospectus information as they are offered for use. In case of any application contrary to this, the responsibility belongs to the person applying and the person who permits the application.

(3) Veterinary biological products are applied by veterinarians or auxiliary health personnel. For the programmed or project works of the Ministry, the application fee determined by the Ministry is paid to the applicators by the animal owners.

(4) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

PART FOUR
Plant Health

FIRST PART
Control of Harmful Organisms and Liabilities, Plant Disease and Pest Compensation, Registration and Plant Passport

Control of harmful organisms and responsibilities

ARTICLE 15 - (1) The following principles are applied to prevent the entry or spread of organisms that cause damage to plants and plant products:

a) The Ministry is responsible for examining, diagnosing, and taking necessary control and protection measures regarding plants, plant products and other substances that may carry harmful organisms.

b) In case of suspicion of harmful organisms or the emergence of an epidemic of harmful organisms in any region, the Ministry is authorized to take, implement or have implemented all kinds of measures to prevent the spread of harmful organisms, including prohibiting or limiting planting and sowing, prohibiting the transportation and sale of plants, plant products and other substances and their destruction.

c) The Ministry ensures the preparation and implementation of an annual control and combat program and emergency action plan regarding harmful organisms at national and regional levels. The list of harmful organisms subject to quarantine is determined by the Ministry.

c) In case any harmful organism is detected in a foreign country and poses a risk for our country, the Ministry may impose restrictions or bans, in whole or in part, on the entry and transit of plants and plant products that may cause contamination from the whole country or a certain region of that country, depending on the type of harmful organism. The scope of restrictions and bans may be narrowed or expanded.

(2) The principles of the fight against harmful organisms are determined by the Ministry. The fight must be carried out in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry.

(3) The services to be carried out to combat harmful organisms found in state forests are carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry. If the combat to be carried out with harmful organisms concerns both forest and agricultural areas, the combat is carried out in cooperation between the Ministry and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry within the framework of the provisions of this Law.

(4) The Ministry establishes and operates a notification system regarding harmful organisms.

(5) Those who are aware of the outbreak of a harmful organism in a place are obliged to notify the Ministry.

(6) The Ministry may establish special protection or quarantine zones for certain harmful organisms, impose bans or restrictions on the entry and exit of plants and plant products contaminated with certain harmful organisms in these zones, declare protected zones for clean areas, and conduct monitoring of these zones.

(7) The Ministry is authorized to take, implement and have implemented measures related to plant health for other substances that carry the risk of carrying harmful organisms, other than plants and plant products, even if they have been processed.

(8) Those who produce, import, market and use beneficial organisms to be used in the control of harmful organisms must comply with the principles determined by the Ministry.

(9) The Ministry determines which wooden packaging materials need approval to be used as packaging materials. Those who will produce the specified wooden packaging materials must obtain approval from the Ministry.

(10) Those who grow all kinds of plants to be used in commercial production, such as saplings, seedlings, cuttings, seeds, tubers, and bulbs, must obtain approval from the Ministry and comply with the principles determined by the Ministry during the cultivation period.

(11) In places where harmful organisms requested to be combated by the Ministry are detected, the relevant persons are obliged to take the measures requested by the Ministry and carry out the combat.

(12) Natural and legal persons who want to combat harmful organisms for commercial purposes must obtain approval from the Ministry.

(13) Municipalities and special provincial administrations must assist the Ministry in combating and controlling harmful organisms.

(14) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Plant disease and pest compensation

ARTICLE 16 - (1) Diseases and pests subject to compensation for plants and plant products and compensation rates are determined by the President .

(2) No compensation will be paid for those who produce in areas where planting and sowing are restricted or prohibited by the Ministry, those who produce in violation of the principles determined by the Ministry, those who make false declarations, and for products belonging to public institutions and organizations.

(3) The compensation value of products destroyed due to plant diseases and pests is determined by the local valuation commission, taking into account the local market value. The local valuation commission consists of three members: a representative of the Ministry, a member determined by the local provincial governor, and a member chosen by the product owner from among the representatives of relevant civil society organizations.

Registration and plant passport

ARTICLE 17 - (1) Those who produce, import, store and trade plants, plant products and other substances that may be carriers of harmful organisms as determined by the Ministry are obliged to comply with the principles determined by the Ministry regarding registration and to have their registrations carried out.

(2) It is mandatory to have a plant passport in the circulation of plants, plant products and other substances determined by the Ministry. The Ministry is authorized to make all kinds of arrangements regarding the plant passport.

(3) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

SECOND PART
Approval of Plant Protection Products and Agricultural Control Tools and Machines, Production and Responsibilities of the Owner, Wholesale and Retail Sales, Introduction and Implementation

Approval and production of plant protection products and agricultural control tools and machines

ARTICLE 18 - (1) Procedures regarding the production, import, use, packaging, labelling, promotion, transportation, storage, prescription or non-prescription sales, approval, control and supply of plant protection products, agricultural control tools and machines and other products used in the control of harmful organisms are determined by the Ministry.

(2) It is mandatory to obtain approval from the Ministry for the production, import and marketing of plant protection products and agricultural control tools and machinery. The principles regarding the approval of plant protection products are determined by the Ministry. Confidentiality of information regarding approval is essential.

(3) The Ministry may prohibit or restrict the use of certain substances in the production of plant protection products, their application to all plants or a certain group of plants, or permit their use only under certain principles, due to their adverse effects on humans, animals, plants and the environment.

(4) Generic plant protection products cannot be placed on the market before the expiry of the validity period determined on the date of initial approval of the original plant protection products or without obtaining permission from the rights holder.

(5) In the event of the emergence of a harmful organism that threatens plant production, the Ministry may temporarily permit the use of plant protection products that it deems appropriate in cases where there are no approved plant protection products used against this harmful organism or the need cannot be met.

(6) The production of plant protection products is carried out in approved production sites, in accordance with the conditions and formulation forms and methods that form the basis of the approval.

(7) Plant protection products are produced under the responsibility of agricultural engineers, chemical engineers or chemists. The quality control of these products is carried out by the professionals specified in this paragraph in laboratories approved by the Ministry.

(8) Plant protection products that are found by the Ministry to be non-compliant with the production conditions and product standards in the file that forms the basis of approval are considered faulty. It is prohibited to place on the market and use faulty or expired plant protection products. Faulty plant protection products that have been placed on the market must be withdrawn from the market by the approval holders. Products whose faults cannot be remedied are destroyed immediately at the expense of the owner. Faulty plant protection products may be allowed to be re-placed on the market if the fault can be remedied.

(9) The approval of plant protection products may be suspended or cancelled if the approval conditions change, the product does not show the expected effect or undesirable effects are observed, or the specifications on which the approval is based are not complied with.

(10) The plant protection product approval holder is responsible for ensuring that the product is effective, reliable and of the required quality and for distributing it under appropriate conditions. If undesirable effects occur during the use of the approved plant protection product, the approval holder's liability is not eliminated.

(11) The plant protection product approval holder must keep the specified records, report any changes, and provide the requested information and documents to the Ministry on time.

(12) The conditions for the entry into the country of plant protection products and raw materials, agricultural control tools and machinery donated from abroad or to be used in research, testing and approval processes are determined by the Ministry. These products cannot be traded in any way.

(13) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Wholesale and retail sale and promotion of plant protection products

ARTICLE 19 - (1) Wholesale sales of plant protection products and other products used in the control of harmful organisms are made by wholesale dealers, and retail sales are made by retail dealers. Matters regarding the sale of agricultural control tools and machinery are determined by the Ministry.

(2) Those who store plant protection products and engage in wholesale and retail trade must keep records of purchases and sales, keep them under appropriate conditions determined by the Ministry and provide all kinds of facilitation during inspections.

(3) Regulations regarding the promotion of approved plant protection products are determined by the Ministry.

(4) It is mandatory to indicate the sales price on the packaging of plant protection products. The Ministry may determine sales prices when necessary, taking into account the country's needs, market conditions, public interest and service requirements.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Application of plant protection products

ARTICLE 20 - (1) Those authorized by the Ministry to issue prescriptions for plant protection products are obliged to issue prescriptions for the plant protection products subject to prescription that they will apply or recommend, keep the specified records and submit them to the Ministry upon request.

(2) Those who use plant protection products must keep the records requested by the Ministry and submit them to the Ministry when requested.

(3) Plant protection products are applied in the form they are offered for use and in accordance with the recommendations stated on the label. In case of contrary applications, the responsibility belongs to the person who applies them and the person who permits their application.

(4) Residues and packaging of used plant protection products must be disposed of appropriately by the users.

(5) If, as a result of inspections carried out in areas where pest control is carried out, non-recommended plant protection products are used on the products and residues above the specified limits are found, the Ministry may delay the harvest of the products or destroy the products. In the event of the implementation of this article, no compensation will be paid to the producers.

(6) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

FIFTH
Food and Feed

FIRST PART
Food and Feed Safety, Responsibilities, Food Codex, Labeling and Traceability, Presentation and Advertising, Protection of Consumer Rights

Food and feed safety requirements

ARTICLE 21- (1) Food safety conditions are stated below:

a) Unsafe food, food contact materials and substances cannot be placed on the market. Food that poses a danger to human health and is not suitable for consumption is considered unsafe food.

b) In determining whether food is safe, the production, processing and distribution stages, label information and health-related warning information, and normal daily use conditions by people are taken into account.

c) In determining whether food is harmful to human health, its immediate, short-term or long-term possible effects on the health of the consumer, its effects on future generations, its possible cumulative toxic effects and the special health sensitivities of certain consumer groups are also taken into account.

c) In determining whether any food is unfit for human consumption, any contamination of the food, including the contamination of foreign matter, or its unsuitability for its intended use due to decay, spoilage or putrefaction are taken into account.

d) If a part of the same class or type of food in a series, batch or shipment is determined to be unreliable, and if the remaining part cannot be proven to be reliable as a result of a more comprehensive evaluation, the entirety of the same class or type in that series, batch or shipment is deemed unreliable.

e) Even if the food complies with the conditions determined by the Ministry, if there is sufficient suspicion or reason that the food is not safe, the Ministry may restrict the supply of the food in question to the market or recall the food placed on the market.

(2) Feed safety conditions are as follows:

a) Unsafe feed cannot be placed on the market or fed to animals.

b) If the feed has adverse effects on human and animal health or causes food obtained from animals to be unsafe for human consumption, depending on its intended use, it is considered unsafe.

c) Spoiled and rotten feed is considered as feed that is not suitable for consumption.

c) If it is determined that a part of the same class or variety of feed in a series, batch or shipment is unreliable, and if it cannot be proven that the rest is reliable as a result of a more comprehensive evaluation, the entirety of the same class or variety in that series, batch or shipment is deemed unreliable.

d) Even if the feed complies with the conditions determined by the Ministry, if there is sufficient suspicion or reason that the feed is not reliable, the Ministry may restrict the supply of the feed in question to the market or recall the feed supplied to the market.

(3) Feed additives, mixed feeds, feed ingredients, undesirable substances in feeds, feeds for special nutritional purposes, medicated feeds, certain products used in animal feeding, substances prohibited for use in animal feeding or addition to feeds and other matters related to feeds are determined by the Ministry.

(4) The procedures and principles regarding new foods and feeds are determined by the Ministry.

(5) Food and food contact substances and materials that are contrary to the food codex cannot be produced, processed or placed on the market.

(6) The Ministry may restrict or prohibit the use of certain substances and products as food or in food production, or bind their use to certain principles, taking into account human health.

(7) A product that complies with the provisions of the food and feed legislation regarding food and feed safety is considered safe to the extent covered by the provisions of this legislation.

Responsibilities

ARTICLE 22 - (1) Business operators operating in the field of food, food contact materials and substances, and feed are obliged to meet and verify the conditions specified in this Law at every stage of their field of activity.

(2) If the food and feed business operator considers that a product it produces, processes, imports, sells or distributes does not comply with the food and feed safety requirements or has reasonable grounds to do so, it must immediately initiate the necessary procedures for the collection of the product, starting from the stage at which it leaves its control, and inform the relevant Ministry on the matter. When the product needs to be collected, the food and feed business operator must inform the consumer or user accurately and effectively about the reason for collection and, if necessary, call on the consumer or user to return the product if the measures to be taken to protect human health are not sufficient.

(3) The food and feed business operator must keep the records regarding his/her activities up to date and submit them to the Ministry when requested.

(4) The Ministry determines the food and feed that must be approved for the market. The product owner must submit the information and documents requested by the Ministry for approval. The production, import and marketing of these products without approval is prohibited.

(5) In order to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Law, the Ministry carries out official inspections of food and feed operators at all stages of production, processing and distribution and keeps records related to food and feed operators.

(6) The food and feed business operator is responsible for preventing, reducing or eliminating the risk related to the product and cooperates with the Ministry in taking such measures. The relevant parties cannot obstruct in any way the implementation of the measures taken by the Ministry.

(7) Food and feed businesses specified in Annex-1 must employ at least one personnel with a bachelor's degree in the relevant field, depending on the type of work. The Ministry may make changes to Annex-1 based on scientific developments and current conditions. These changes will be announced by a circular to be issued by the Ministry.

(8) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Food codex

ARTICLE 23 - (1) The Ministry prepares and publishes the food codex, which determines the minimum technical and hygiene criteria, plant protection product and veterinary drug residues, additives, contaminants, sampling, packaging, labeling, transportation, storage principles and analysis methods for food and food contact substances and materials. The Ministry may cooperate with the relevant institutions and organizations in the preparation of the codex and may establish commissions for this purpose. The Ministry is the contact point of the International Codex Alimentarius Commission and carries out the work on the subject. The Ministry establishes the National Food Codex Commission to prepare the food codex. The Ministry is authorized to determine the selection of members of the Commission, the term of office, the establishment of sub-commissions, and the working procedures and principles of the National Food Codex Commission and sub-commissions. The secretarial services of the Commission are carried out by the Ministry.

(2) **(Added: 15/11/2018-7151/31 art.)** The use of health claims on the labels, promotions or advertisements of food and supplements is permitted by the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency.

(3) The Ministry monitors the compliance of the use of geographical indications or traditional product names related to agriculture and food with the characteristics specified in the registration.

(4) The Ministry conducts all kinds of research and projects related to food safety or may have them done through purchasing services.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Traceability and labeling in food and feed, presentation and advertising, and protection of consumer rights

ARTICLE 24 - (1) In order to ensure traceability, food or feed operators must establish a system to track the food or feed under their responsibility, any substance to be added to the food or feed, and the animal from which the food is obtained, at all stages of production, processing and distribution, and submit this information to the Ministry upon request.

(2) Food and feed to be placed on the market must be appropriately labelled or identified with information and documents determined by the Ministry in order to ensure traceability.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of special legislation related to food, the shape, appearance, packaging, packaging material used, design and display of food and feed, including information provided through any written or visual media, labelling, promotion, advertising and presentation cannot be done in a way that misleads the consumer.

(4) Food and feed cannot be imitated or adulterated. **(Additional sentence: 28/10/2020-7255/29 art.)** Imitated or adulterated products cannot be processed or placed on the market.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

SECOND PART
Rapid Warning System, Emergencies, Crisis Management, Risk Analysis, Public Information and Precautionary Measures

Rapid alert system, emergencies and crisis management

ARTICLE 25 - (1) In order to protect human, animal and plant health and to ensure food and feed safety, systems for the notification of direct or indirect risks are established by the Ministry. The Ministry cooperates with national and international organizations as a point of contact on this issue.

(2) When the Ministry receives a notification that there is a direct or indirect risk related to animal and plant health, food and feed, it takes the necessary measures or ensures that they are taken. The animal owner or the keeper on behalf of the animal owner, the plant and plant product owner, the food and feed operator must implement the

ensures that they are taken. The animal owner or the keeper on behalf of the animal owner, the plant and plant product owner, the food and feed operator must implement the measures taken and decisions made by the Ministry.

(3) In the event that a serious risk to human, animal and plant health and the environment arises regarding the products and live animals produced, processed and distributed and that the existing measures are inadequate, the Ministry is authorized to take and implement all kinds of administrative measures restricting and prohibiting the placing on the market, use and entry into the country of the live animal or product in question. In such cases, the animal owner or the keeper on behalf of the animal owner, the plant and plant product owner, the food and feed operator and other relevant persons determined by the Ministry are obliged to comply with these administrative measures.

(4) The Ministry shall, in cooperation with the relevant parties, implement the emergency plan to be implemented in emergency situations and establish the crisis unit to be implemented in crisis situations that pose a direct or indirect risk to human, animal and plant health that cannot be prevented, eliminated or reduced to acceptable limits by the provisions of the current legislation or that cannot be controlled by the application of administrative measures alone. The parties are obliged to comply with all measures taken by the Ministry in emergencies and crisis situations.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Risk analysis, public information and precautionary measures

ARTICLE 26 - (1) In order to ensure maximum protection of human health and life in operations related to food, feed and plant health, it is mandatory to rely on risk analysis. This provision shall not apply in cases where it is not appropriate to conduct a risk analysis or where risk analysis cannot be applied due to the nature of the measure.

(2) In order to conduct risk assessments based on independent, impartial, transparent and scientific principles, risk assessment committees are established according to their subjects, with representatives from research institutions, research institutes, university faculties and other experts participating when necessary. The risk assessment results of the committees are advisory. A risk assessment unit is established by the Ministry to carry out the secretariat of these committees. The risk assessment unit may cooperate with national and international similar institutions.

(3) Risk management and risk communication are carried out by the Ministry, taking into account the risk assessment results and scientific data, other factors related to the subject under discussion and the precautionary principle.

(4) The Ministry determines the measures taken or planned to be taken to prevent, reduce or eliminate the risk, based on the nature, seriousness and magnitude of the risk, provided that the provisions on access to documents are reserved, upon suspicion that a food or feed may pose a risk to human or animal health; and informs the public about the nature of the risk and the measures taken.

(5) If, as a result of the evaluation of the information obtained, it is determined that any food or feed may have a harmful effect on human or animal health, but scientific uncertainties persist, the Ministry may resort to precautionary measures such as temporarily stopping production, placing on the market, preventing consumption, recalling and similar measures until more scientific data is obtained that will allow for a comprehensive risk assessment. Those concerned are required to comply with the precautionary measures determined by the Ministry. **(Repealed third sentence: By the Constitutional Court's decision dated 2/5/2018 and numbered E.: 2018/2, K.: 2018/43)**

(6) The Ministry monitors plants, plant products, food, feed and live animals for the control of undesirable substances such as pesticides, pharmacologically active substances, heavy metals, mycotoxins and microorganisms by taking samples, observing, measuring and evaluating. The data obtained is used in risk assessment and risk communication.

(7) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

THIRD PART
Provisions Regarding Water, Food Supplements and Dietary Foods for Special Medical Purposes

Provisions regarding waters

ARTICLE 27 - (1) The principles regarding the production, packaging, sale, import and export of spring water, drinking water, natural mineral water and artificial soda to which any additive, aroma or enrichment substance has been added shall be determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry. However; the procedures and principles regarding the production, appropriate packaging, sale, import and export of spring water, drinking water, natural mineral water and water for medical purposes and the procedures and principles regarding the compliance of drinking-usage water with technical and hygienic conditions, ensuring quality standards, monitoring and inspection of quality standards shall be determined by the Ministry of Health. **(Additional two sentences: 2/1/2014-6514/53 art.)** The costs of any examination and analysis to be conducted or to be conducted by the Turkish Public Health Institution regarding drinking waters under the responsibility of municipalities or special provincial administrations in terms of compliance with these principles shall be covered by the relevant municipality or special provincial administration. The examination and analysis fees to be paid by the municipalities shall be deducted from the water usage fees to be accrued by the municipalities to the Ministry of Health and its affiliated institutions. **(Additional sentence: 17/4/2017-KHK-690/23 art.; Accepted as is: 1/2/2018-7077/19 art.)** Analyses regarding drinking and utility water requested by the units of the Turkish Armed Forces, Gendarmerie General Command and Coast Guard Command are carried out free of charge in laboratories affiliated to the Ministry of Health in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Food supplements and dietary foods for special medical purposes

ARTICLE 28 - (1) The procedures and principles regarding the production, import, export and control of dietary supplements are determined by the Ministry. However, the procedures and principles regarding the production, import, export and control of dietary foods for special medical purposes are determined by the Ministry of Health.

PART SIX
Hygiene

FIRST PART
Hygiene Principles, Good Practice Guides, Registration and Approval of Businesses

Hygiene principles and good practice guides

ARTICLE 29 - (1) In order to protect consumers at the maximum level, the Ministry determines the general and special hygiene principles related to food and feed, regulations based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points, health marks indicating that official controls have been carried out, markings regarding identification and other special regulations regarding traceability.

(2) Primary producers, retail businesses and food and feed operators must comply with the general and specific hygiene principles determined by the Ministry in relation to the field of activity under their control.

(3) Except for primary production, the food and feed operator is obliged to establish and implement a food and feed safety system based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points. In the event of a change in the product or in the production, processing or distribution stages of the product, the food and feed operator is obliged to review the implementation of the system based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points, make the necessary changes to the system and record these changes.

(4) The Ministry encourages the preparation, dissemination and implementation of good practice guides.

(5) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Registration and approval of businesses

ARTICLE 30 - (1) Food and feed businesses within the scope of this Law that are subject to approval or registration and matters related to approval and registration are determined by the Ministry. For businesses subject to approval, it is mandatory to obtain approval from the Ministry before starting its operations. Businesses subject to registration are required to have their business records regarding their activities made with the Ministry.

(2) If the Ministry determines that a business subject to approval does not operate in accordance with the conditions specified in the relevant legislation, it shall suspend the activity of this business and temporarily suspend the approval related to this activity. The suspension period continues until all the deficiencies identified are remedied. If these deficiencies are not remedied within one year from the date of suspension, the approval shall be revoked by the Ministry.

(3) If the food and feed operator stops all or part of its activities, it is mandatory to notify the Ministry within three months. If it is determined that the Ministry has not been notified within this period, the approval or registration regarding the activity will be cancelled by the Ministry.

(4) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

PART SEVEN
Official Controls

FIRST PART
Official Controls, Right to Objection, Official Certificates, Livestock and Animals Which Are Not Suitable as a Result of Official Control Laboratories with Products

Official controls, right of objection and official certificates

ARTICLE 31 - (1) Official controls are carried out at appropriate frequency, impartially, transparently and in accordance with the principles of professional confidentiality, on the basis of risk, without prior notice, except in cases where prior notification is required. These controls also include practices such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, examination, audit, sampling and analysis. Controls are carried out by personnel authorized to perform controls by the Ministry. Which professionals are responsible for which official controls during the production, processing and distribution stages are specified in Annex-2.

(2) In official inspections, technicians, technicians and auxiliary health personnel who are trained in the relevant professional fields may take part in assisting the personnel who are given control authority.

(3) The control officer must conduct official controls on behalf of the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of this Law and make decisions based on the control results, free from any influence or conflict of interest, impartially, objectively and independently. The control officer is authorized to apply the administrative sanctions foreseen in this Law within the framework of the powers granted to him by this Law. The control officer may enter any place within the scope of this Law for control purposes and may take samples. No fee shall be paid for the samples taken. The relevant parties are obliged to provide all kinds of assistance and convenience required during official controls.

(4) The relevant parties have the right to object to the Ministry regarding the official control and inspection results within seven days from the date of notification. In cases where the remaining shelf life of the product is less than seven days, microbiological examinations and the amount of product is insufficient to perform the analysis of the reference sample, no objection can be made to the analysis result. The costs arising from the objection are covered by the relevant parties.

(5) The regulations regarding food control foreseen within the scope of this Law also apply to substances and materials that come into contact with food and to workplaces engaged in this business.

(6) The Ministry may, in cases it deems appropriate, make available to the public the information it has as a result of the controls carried out. However, information on secret investigations and ongoing judicial and administrative proceedings, personal information, professional secrets, secret negotiations, international relations and national defence, which are protected by domestic and international law, cannot be made available to the public.

(7) The principles, procedures and certificate models regarding veterinary and plant health certificates and other certificates determined by the Ministry are determined by the Ministry.

(8) The Ministry appoints official veterinarians to conduct pre- and post-slaughter inspections in slaughterhouses, and to conduct inspections and other official controls in places where meat cutting is carried out.

(9) The Ministry prepares annual and multiannual national control plans, implements monitoring programs for additives, residues, contaminants or undesirable substances in specified live animals and animal products and other products, and prepares an annual report on controls at the end of each year.

(10) The Ministry may cooperate with public institutions and organizations, professional organizations with the status of a public institution, real persons, private legal entities, unions, cooperatives, foundations and universities for the duties and authorities it deems appropriate, except for the primary and permanent duties required by the public services within the scope of this Law. It may transfer all or part of these duties and authorities to those who meet the conditions determined by the Ministry or may perform them through procurement of services. The Ministry shall inspect the institutions to which it has transferred. If any inadequacy or deficiency is detected in the execution of the duties and authorities transferred as a result of the inspection conducted by the Ministry, the Ministry shall cancel the transfer or request that the deficiencies be remedied within a short period of time. If the deficiencies are not remedied, the Ministry shall cancel the duties and authorities transferred. All expenses arising from the implementation of this paragraph shall be borne by the responsible parties.

(11) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Live animals and products that are not suitable as a result of official control

ARTICLE 32 - (1) The Ministry may implement one or more of the following measures regarding live animals and products that are found not to meet the requirements of the legislation or pose a risk to human, animal or plant health as a result of official inspections:

a) Restriction or prohibition of the placing on the market, transportation, entry into and exit from the country of live animals and products.

b) If live animals and products have been placed on the market, their sale must be stopped and they must be withdrawn from the market by their owner or operator.

c) Allowing live animals and products that can be used for purposes other than supplying to the market to be used under the control of the Ministry and other relevant institutions.

c) The culling and destruction of live animals and products that cannot be used for purposes other than supplying them to the market by their owners or operators under the supervision of the Ministry.

(2) Products that are found to have a deficiency that can be corrected in terms of legislation as a result of official inspections, but that do not pose any danger to food and feed safety or human, animal and plant health, may be allowed to be placed on the market, provided that they are brought into compliance with the legislation.

(3) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Laboratories

ARTICLE 33 - (1) It is mandatory to obtain approval from the Ministry for laboratories belonging to real and legal persons that will operate to conduct analyses related to controls within the scope of this Law or to diagnose diseases and harmful organisms. These laboratories must also obtain approval for the analyses they will conduct. In order to be granted approval, laboratories must meet the following minimum requirements:

a) The laboratory is established in buildings that comply with zoning regulations and are not intended for human residence. This condition is not required for laboratories whose activities do not pose a danger to humans.

b) The laboratory building consists of administrative and service sections. The service section includes sample acceptance, weighing, storage sections suitable for chemical substances and samples, and sections such as physical, chemical, and microbiological analysis according to the subject of work.

c) Laboratories shall have the necessary tools, equipment, technical infrastructure and appropriate personnel for analysis and diagnosis. The Ministry may require additional training for personnel working in the laboratory.

c) Laboratories must employ administrative personnel who are responsible for their activities and have at least a bachelor's degree in the relevant field.

(2) Laboratories are inspected by the Ministry regarding their activities.

(3) Analyses of samples related to official controls are carried out in laboratories of the Ministry or other laboratories approved by the Ministry. The Ministry is authorized to have analyses carried out in laboratories in the country or abroad for analyses that cannot be carried out in these laboratories or for confirmation purposes.

(4) Laboratories cannot issue reports for analyses for which they have not received approval or without performing the analysis.

(5) Laboratories are obliged to notify the Ministry of personnel changes, addition of new departments or termination of their activities specified in subparagraphs (c) and (ç) of the first paragraph, and to keep the records requested by the Ministry and submit them when requested.

(6) The Ministry establishes or designates national reference laboratories to determine analysis methods, ensure method uniformity among laboratories, perform objection-related diagnoses and analyses, and carry out similar activities.

(7) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

SECOND PART
Official Controls, Customs and Border Control Points in Import and Export

Official controls, customs and border checkpoints in import and export

ARTICLE 34 - (1) The Ministry determines the import and entry conditions and control principles for products and live animals within the scope of this Law. Products and live animals to be brought into the country must comply with the provisions of this Law. The Ministry conducts official controls regarding whether live animals and products are in compliance with the provisions of this Law when they enter the country. Those who do not comply with this Law are not allowed to enter the country.

(2) The importer or the authorized representative responsible for the goods must give prior notification to the Ministry regarding the live animals and animal products that will enter the country. The Ministry may also impose a prior notification obligation for products other than these based on risk.

that will enter the country. The Ministry may also impose a prior notification obligation for products other than these based on risk.

(3) Customs and free zone directorates shall not allow live animals and animal products, plants and plant products to enter the country or free zones or to be subject to any process there without the permission of the Ministry. The Ministry may impose additional measures to protect human, plant and animal health during the entry, exit and storage of live animals and products in customs warehouses and free zones. In known or newly emerging risky situations regarding quarantine measures related to non-animal products, upon notification by the Ministry, the relevant customs and free zone directorates shall not allow these goods to enter the country or free zones. In the event that the Ministry deems any risk to human, plant and animal health regarding live animals and products that will enter the country, the Ministry is authorized to take the necessary security measures such as quarantine, preventing entry or market supply, and to apply sanctions.

(4) The Ministry prepares information on live animals and products that will enter the country and be subject to control within the scope of this Law and reports it to the Undersecretariat of Customs. The Undersecretariat of Customs transmits information on products arriving in the Turkish Customs Territory to the Ministry, and each institution ensures that the entry and exit procedures of live animals and products within the scope of this Law are carried out in coordination and cooperation on matters falling within their own areas of responsibility.

(5) The Ministry shall detain live animals, products and other substances that are not suitable for entry into the country as a result of official control. It shall apply or have applied one or more of the following measures, with the knowledge of the owner: quarantine, return, subject to special treatment, permit use for purposes other than the main purpose or culling and destruction. These measures shall be applied in a way that will not cause any direct or indirect adverse effects on human, plant and animal health and the environment. All expenses incurred for these works and procedures shall be covered by the owner. In the event of culling and destruction, no compensation shall be paid by the Ministry.

(6) In official controls carried out on the export of live animals and products, the provisions of this Law shall be taken into account, unless the recipient country requests otherwise. Products that do not comply with the provisions of this Law, except those that pose a health hazard, may be exported if they comply with the legislation of the recipient country or if explanations are made to the recipient country regarding the product and the recipient country accepts them. The exporter is obliged to comply with all measures taken by the Ministry.

(7) In case of existence of bilateral or multilateral international agreements to which our country is a party, the provisions of the said agreement shall be valid in import and export.

(8) Live animals and products that are exported but returned for various reasons are subject to official control by the Ministry after determining that the returned live animal and product is the same as the one exported, taking into account the reason for return. Live animals and products that comply with the legislation as a result of the control are allowed to enter. For non-compliant live animals and products, one of the following measures is applied:

a) It is re-exported.

b) They are quarantined.

c) It is subject to special processing.

c) Entry for purposes other than the main purpose of use is permitted.

d) They are culled and destroyed.

(9) The Ministry establishes border control points through which live animals, animal products, plants, plant products and wood packaging materials will enter the country. It creates and operates the information system related to tracking. It determines the customs entry gates for other products to be entered into the country together with the Undersecretariat of Customs.

(10) The Ministry determines the customs exit gates of live animals and products to be exported together with the Undersecretariat of Customs.

(11) Matters regarding non-commercial movements of domestic and ornamental animals and passenger-borne products are determined by the Ministry.

(12) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

THIRD PART
Official Controls, Veterinary and Plant Health Financing of Services and Expenditures

Financing and expenditure on official controls, veterinary and phytosanitary services

ARTICLE 35 - (1) The Ministry may charge fees for the activities carried out and official controls carried out within the scope of this Law. The amount of fee to be charged for which activities and official controls is determined by the Ministry in December each year.

(2) Among the revenues to be obtained within the scope of this Law, the activity revenues related to the Law No. 969 on Granting Revolving Funds to Central and Provincial Organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs dated 21/12/1967 shall be recorded as revenues in the revolving fund budgets and these revenues shall be used primarily in carrying out the activities within the scope of this Law. Other revenues shall be recorded as revenues in the general budget.

(3) The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is authorized to have the necessary expenditures made from the revolving fund budgets for the control or eradication of epidemic and contagious animal diseases and harmful organisms, the preparation and implementation of combat projects to be implemented at national or regional levels, combat, control, supervision and the purchase of tools, materials, vaccines, medicines and the like for these purposes, and for needs in emergency situations, or to transfer resources from one enterprise to another, on a debt or without compensation, for these purposes.

(4) The necessary funds are allocated to the Ministry's budget to carry out the duties within the scope of this Law, excluding revolving fund activities.

(5) If the controls carried out by the Ministry within the scope of this Law on live animals and products that are required to be controlled at customs and domestic animal shipments are carried out outside working hours or on official holidays, the personnel carrying out these controls will be paid an overtime payment from the revolving fund budget, not exceeding the amount found by multiplying the 400 indicator figure by the civil servant monthly coefficient for each day they work, not exceeding the 6000 indicator figure per month.

(6) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry after taking the opinion of the Ministry of Finance.

PART EIGHT
Penal Provisions

FIRST PART
Penal Provisions, Application of Penalties, Collection and Objections

Sanctions related to animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics

ARTICLE 36 - (1) Sanctions related to animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics are stated below:

a) Those who do not comply with the measures taken by the Ministry to prevent the spread of diseases in accordance with subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 4 are given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

b) Those who do not comply with the prohibitions and restrictions imposed by the Ministry in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 4 are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

c) Animal owners and caretakers and veterinarians who examine animals who fail to report contagious animal diseases or animal deaths of unknown cause, as specified in the sixth paragraph of Article 4, to the Ministry shall be subject to an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Lira.

ç) Those who do not keep the records requested by the Ministry, among the real or legal persons specified in the seventh paragraph of Article 4, will be given an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Lira, and those who do not provide the necessary convenience during controls will be given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

d) An administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on livestock enterprises that do not comply with the measures taken in relation to the transactions specified in Article 6, and five thousand Turkish Lira on others.

e) **(Amended first sentence: 11/3/2021-7297/6 art.)** In accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry in accordance with Article 7, animal owners who do not have their animals identified, registered or make the necessary notifications shall be subject to an administrative fine of fifty Turkish Lira per animal for bovine animals, five Turkish Lira per animal for sheep and goats, fifty Turkish Lira per animal for other animal species, and two hundred Turkish Lira per business for animal owners who do not register their businesses and do not keep records. **(Additional sentences: 11/3/2021-7297/6 art.)** Animals shall be identified and quarantined. Issues regarding quarantine shall be determined by the Ministry. No additional administrative fine shall be imposed on animal owners in accordance with subparagraph (f) of this paragraph. Those who falsify the materials or records used in the identification of animals shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira, provided that the act does not constitute a crime. An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira is imposed on places that slaughter unidentified and undocumented animals.

f) In accordance with Article 8, owners of live animals and animal products who do not have the documents determined by the Ministry for the shipment of live

animals and animal products shall be fined three hundred Turkish Lira per animal for bovine animals, fifty Turkish Lira per animal for sheep and goats, one thousand Turkish Lira per vehicle for other animal species and animal products, and also an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira for owners of transportation vehicles, and one thousand Turkish Lira for those who sell animals outside of places permitted by the Ministry. **(Amended second sentence: 11/3/2021-7297/6 art.)** Except for pregnant animals, sheep and goats under six months of age and bovine animals under one year of age, unidentified bovine animals and sheep and goats caught during transportation shall be slaughtered at the nearest slaughterhouse with all expenses covered by the owner and delivered to the owner. **(Additional sentences: 11/3/2021-7297/6 art.)** If unidentified pregnant animals, sheep and goats under six months of age and bovine animals under one year of age are caught during transport, they are not slaughtered and are quarantined with the knowledge of their owner. Issues regarding quarantine are determined by the Ministry. These measures are implemented in a way that does not cause any direct or indirect negative impact on human, plant and animal health and the environment. All expenses incurred for these works and procedures are covered by the owner. In case of destruction and culling, no compensation is paid by the Ministry.

g) Those who act contrary to the provisions in the first paragraph of Article 9 shall be given an administrative fine of one hundred Turkish Lira per animal, those who act contrary to the principles regarding shelters determined by the Ministry in accordance with the fourth paragraph shall be given an administrative fine of one hundred Turkish Lira per animal, those who act contrary to the principles regarding transportation shall be given an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira, those who act contrary to the principles before and during slaughter shall be given an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira, and those who slaughter animals outside of slaughterhouses approved by the Ministry shall be given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

g) In accordance with the third paragraph of Article 10, those who operate without obtaining permission from the Ministry are subject to an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira; their activities are stopped and the use of products for reproductive purposes is not permitted.

h) In accordance with the eighth paragraph of Article 10, those who prepare or submit false documents contrary to the principles determined by the Ministry or who falsify documents and mislead the relevant parties shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira for cattle, one hundred thousand Turkish Lira for horses, and five hundred Turkish Lira for sheep, goats and other animals per animal, their documents shall be cancelled and a criminal complaint shall be filed with the prosecutor's office.

i) Those who act contrary to the provisions of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth paragraphs of Article 10, and those who do not return the pedigrees of registered breeding stock, purebred Arabian and English horses within the specified time period in the event of their death, or who do not notify the owner and color change and do not record them in their pedigrees, shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira. The registration of the animals in question shall be deleted from the pedigree and their pedigrees shall be cancelled and taken back.

i) Those who operate without obtaining approval from the Ministry in accordance with Article 11 are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira and are banned from operating. Those who do not keep the requested records are subject to an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira.

Sanctions related to veterinary health products

ARTICLE 37 - (1) Sanctions regarding veterinary health products are stated below:

a) Real and legal persons who produce veterinary medical products in unapproved places are fined an administrative fine of thirty thousand Turkish Lira and are banned from operating. The products are withdrawn from the market, the expenses of which are borne by the responsible party, and the ownership is decided to be transferred to the public for destruction.

b) Those who import and produce veterinary medical products without obtaining approval for them shall be subject to an administrative fine of thirty thousand Turkish Lira, and those who sell and possess them shall be subject to an administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira. Those who are found to have smuggled veterinary medical products into the country shall be subject to a criminal complaint to the prosecutor's office in order to take action in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 5607 on Combating Smuggling dated 21/3/2007. The products shall be withdrawn from the market at the expense of the responsible party and a decision shall be made to transfer their ownership to the public for destruction. In the event that unapproved veterinary medical products are produced in approved places, the approval of the place of production shall also be suspended for one year. If the product produced is a veterinary biological product, the approval of the place of production shall be cancelled.

c) Those who apply veterinary medical products that are prohibited to be applied to food animals or contain warnings in this regard, to food animals are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira. The ownership of the prohibited substances and the products obtained from animals to which the prohibited substances have been applied is decided to be transferred to the public.

c) Those who apply veterinary biological products that are restricted to certain species, ages, animals, regions or users outside of the restrictions shall be subject to an administrative fine of two hundred Turkish Lira per animal for bovine animals, one thousand Turkish Lira for equids, fifty Turkish Lira for sheep and goats, five Turkish Lira for poultry, one hundred Turkish Lira for cats and dogs, and five thousand Turkish Lira per business for other animal species.

d) If it is determined that the veterinary health products approved by the Ministry do not comply with the formula or specification in the file that forms the basis of the approval, an administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira is imposed. The relevant batches of the faulty products are withdrawn from the market by the approval holder and a decision is made to transfer their ownership to the public for destruction. If the product is not withdrawn from the market, an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira is also imposed on the product owner.

e) Those who imitate one of the approved veterinary health products and produce a counterfeit product and put it on the market are punished with imprisonment from one to three years and a judicial fine of one thousand days. In production sites approved by the Ministry, the approval of the places producing imitation veterinary health products is suspended for one year, and if the product produced is an imitation veterinary biological product, the approval of the production site is cancelled.

f) An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the regulations determined by the Ministry in accordance with the seventeenth paragraph of Article 12. Products determined to be unauthorized shall be withdrawn from the market, with the expenses to be borne by the responsible party, and a decision shall be made to transfer their ownership to the public for destruction.

g) Owners of places selling veterinary medical products other than the sales points specified in Article 13 are subject to an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira; the products are seized and their ownership is transferred to the public.

g) Those who act contrary to the provisions regarding psychotropic and narcotic veterinary medical products specified in the third paragraph of Article 13 shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira; the products shall be confiscated and their ownership shall be transferred to the public.

h) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the provisions specified in the fourth paragraph of Article 13. If the act is carried out through commercial advertisement and announcement, the penal provisions for those who act contrary to Article 16 of the Law No. 4077 on the Protection of Consumers dated 23/2/1995 shall be applied.

i) If it is determined that sales points approved to sell veterinary medical products do not comply with the file information that forms the basis of approval and the relevant legislation, the business owners and responsible persons are warned in cases that do not pose a risk to product reliability and are given time to correct them. If they pose a risk and the issues warned about are not corrected, the approval of the sales point is suspended for one month to one year.

i) An administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on approval holders, production sites and wholesale warehouses, and five thousand Turkish Lira on retail sales sites, which do not keep the records requested by the Ministry regarding veterinary medical products and do not comply with the principles regarding the wholesale and retail sales of veterinary medical products.

j) In the places specified in Article 13, those who keep or sell veterinary health products whose packaging has been opened, damaged or expired will be given an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira.

Sanctions related to plant health

ARTICLE 38 - (1) Sanctions regarding plant health are stated below:

a) Those who do not comply with the measures taken by the Ministry to prevent the spread of harmful organisms in subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 15 are subject to an administrative fine of three thousand Turkish Lira.

b) Those who do not carry out the fight against harmful organisms specified in the second paragraph of Article 15 in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry will be given an administrative fine of three thousand Turkish Lira.

c) Those who do not report a harmful organism outbreak as requested in the fifth paragraph of Article 15 will be given an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Liras.

ç) An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who do not comply with the prohibitions and restrictions determined by the Ministry in the sixth paragraph of Article 15 and the principles set forth regarding protected areas.

d) Those who produce, import or market beneficial organisms to be used in the fight against harmful organisms specified in the eighth paragraph of Article 15 without complying with the principles determined by the Ministry will be given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira, and those who use them will be given an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira.

e) The activities of those who produce the wooden packaging materials determined by the Ministry, as specified in the ninth paragraph of Article 15, without approval

shall be stopped and an administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed. Those who produce contrary to the principles determined by the Ministry, despite being approved, shall be imposed an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira for the first time, and an administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira in case of repetition of the same act within one year; facilities that lose the approval conditions for wooden packaging materials shall be given a period not exceeding six months, production shall be suspended during this period, and if the negativities are not remedied at the end of the given period, the approval shall be cancelled.

f) Those who produce without obtaining approval for the production materials specified in the tenth paragraph of Article 15 shall have their activities terminated and be given an administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira, the product shall be seized and its ownership shall be transferred to the public. Those who act contrary to the principles determined by the Ministry, despite having received approval, shall be given an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira.

g) An administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who fail to carry out the control of harmful organisms requested by the Ministry in the places specified in the eleventh paragraph of Article 15. The necessary control shall be carried out or have carried out by the Ministry on behalf of those who fail to do so. A payment period of one month shall be given for those responsible to pay twice the amount of the control cost.

g) Those who act without obtaining approval from the Ministry in violation of the twelfth paragraph of Article 15 shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira. Those who act contrary to the principles determined by the Ministry, despite receiving approval, shall be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira.

h) Those who fail to register in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 17 shall be subject to an administrative fine of three thousand Turkish Lira. Those who act contrary to the principles determined by the Ministry, while registered, shall be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira. If it is determined that the registration conditions determined by the Ministry have been violated, the registration shall be cancelled.

i) Those who ship plants, plant products and other substances specified by the Ministry in the second paragraph of Article 17 without a plant passport are subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira. Those who do not comply with the principles set regarding the plant passport are subject to an administrative fine of three thousand Turkish Lira.

Sanctions related to plant protection products

ARTICLE 39 - (1) Sanctions regarding plant protection products are stated below:

a) Real and legal persons who produce plant protection products in unapproved areas are fined thirty thousand Turkish Lira, and real and legal persons who produce agricultural control tools and machinery are fined five thousand Turkish Lira, and they are banned from operating. The products are withdrawn from the market, the expenses of which are borne by the responsible party, and a decision is made to transfer their ownership to the public for destruction.

b) Those who import and produce plant protection products without obtaining approval shall be fined thirty thousand Turkish Lira, those who sell and possess them shall be fined twenty thousand Turkish Lira, those who produce agricultural control tools and machinery shall be fined five thousand Turkish Lira, and those who sell and possess them shall be fined three thousand Turkish Lira. A criminal complaint shall be filed with the prosecutor's office for action to be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 5607 on Combating Smuggling against those who are determined to have smuggled plant protection products and agricultural control tools and machinery into the country. The products shall be collected from the market at the expense of the responsible party and a decision shall be made to transfer the ownership of the plant protection products to the public for destruction and to transfer the ownership of the agricultural control tools and machinery to the public. In the event that unapproved plant protection products or agricultural control tools and machinery are produced in approved places, the approval of the place of production shall also be suspended for one year.

c) Those who apply plant protection products containing substances prohibited for use in the control of harmful organisms or that carry warnings in this regard to plants and plant products produced to be placed on the market are given a judicial fine of four hundred days. If the applicator provides an approved agricultural control service, the penalty is doubled. It is decided that the products will be transferred to the public for destruction.

ç) If it is determined that the plant protection products approved by the Ministry do not comply with the formula and specification in the file that forms the basis of the approval as a result of their analysis, an administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed for the plant protection products. If it is determined that the agricultural control tools and machines approved by the Ministry do not comply with the specifications that form the basis of the approval as a result of their tests and trials, an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed. The relevant series of the faulty products shall be withdrawn from the market by the approval holder and a decision shall be made to transfer their ownership to the public for destruction. If the product is not withdrawn from the market, an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall also be imposed on the product owner.

d) Those who imitate one of the approved plant protection products and agricultural control tools and machines and supply them to the market by producing a counterfeit product shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years and a judicial fine of one thousand days.

e) Those who act contrary to the principles regarding the approval, production, import, labelling, marketing, use and control of tools and machines to be used in the fight against harmful organisms and other products other than plant protection products are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

f) Owners of places selling plant protection products other than the sales points specified in the first paragraph of Article 19 are subject to an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira. The products are seized and their ownership is decided to be transferred to the public.

g) An administrative fine of twenty thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on the approval holder, production sites and wholesale warehouses, and five thousand Turkish Lira on retail sales sites, if they do not keep the records requested by the Ministry regarding plant protection products and do not comply with the principles regarding the wholesale and retail sales of plant protection products.

g) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the provisions specified in the third paragraph of Article 19. If the act is carried out through commercial advertisement and announcement, the penal provisions for those who act contrary to Article 16 of the Law No. 4077 on the Protection of Consumers shall be applied.

h) If it is determined that sales points approved to sell plant protection products do not comply with the file information that forms the basis of approval and the relevant legislation, business owners and their responsible persons are warned in cases that do not pose a risk to product reliability and are given time to correct them. If they do pose a risk and the issues warned about are not corrected, the approval of the sales point is suspended for one month to one year.

i) Those who buy and apply plant protection products that are requested to be sold with a prescription by the Ministry without a prescription are given an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira, and those who sell them without a prescription and do not keep the records requested by the Ministry are given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

i) An administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira is imposed on those who prescribe plant protection products whose use is prohibited by the Ministry.

j) Those who do not use plant protection products in accordance with the label information are subject to an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira.

k) An administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira will be imposed on those who do not destroy the waste and packaging of plant protection products in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry.

Sanctions related to food and feed

ARTICLE 40 - (1) Sanctions regarding food and feed are stated below:

a) **(Amended: 28/10/2020-7255/30 art.)** Foods that endanger the life and health of individuals shall be collected from the market at the expense of the responsible party and their ownership shall be transferred to the public and destroyed. Food operators who produce, import, or market these foods under their own names or trade names shall be sentenced to imprisonment from one to five years and a judicial fine from one thousand to five thousand days. In the event that the act is repeated within three years, the food operator who produces, imports, or marketed the food under their own names or trade names shall be banned from food sector activities for five to ten years.

b) Feeds that pose a danger to animal health and are not suitable for consumption are withdrawn from the market, with the expenses to be borne by the responsible party, and ownership is decided to be transferred to the public. Those who produce or supply these products to the market are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

c) An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the principles determined by the Ministry in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 21. The products shall be seized and their ownership shall be transferred to the public.

ç) An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the regulations determined by the Ministry regarding the fourth paragraph of Article 21. The products shall be withdrawn from the market, with the expenses to be borne by the responsible party, and the ownership shall be transferred to the public.

d) Those who act contrary to the fifth paragraph of Article 21 shall be subject to an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira. If the products pose a risk to human health, they shall be withdrawn from the market at the expense of the responsible party and their ownership shall be transferred to the public. If the non-compliance is solely due to label information, the administrative fine shall be applied as five thousand Turkish Lira.

e) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the restrictions or prohibitions determined by the Ministry in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 21.

f) Those who act contrary to the second paragraph of Article 22 are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

g) An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who do not keep the records required to be kept in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 22 and who do not provide the information that must be reported to the Ministry.

g) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who act contrary to the fourth paragraph of Article 22. The products shall be seized and their ownership shall be transferred to the public.

h) Those who do not cooperate in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 22 shall be subject to an administrative fine of three thousand Turkish Lira, and those who obstruct the implementation of the measures taken by the Ministry shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

i) An administrative fine of three thousand Turkish Lira is imposed on those who do not employ the personnel specified in the seventh paragraph of Article 22.

i) Those who do not provide the information requested by the Ministry in the first paragraph of Article 24 will be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira.

j) Those who act contrary to the second paragraph of Article 24 shall be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira. If the act is repeated on the same product within one year, the fine shall be applied as ten thousand Turkish Lira. The sale of the products shall not be permitted until the label information is brought into compliance with the legislation.

k) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on production facilities that act contrary to the third paragraph of Article 24, and one thousand Turkish Lira on retail businesses. If the act is carried out through commercial advertisement, announcement or label, the provisions of Law No. 4077 on the Protection of Consumers shall apply. If the declaration information on the label does not match its content and analytical values, an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed.

l) **(Amended: 28/10/2020-7255/30 art.)** Food that has been imitated or adulterated in violation of the fourth paragraph of Article 24.

or the feed is seized. The products are collected from the market at the expense of the responsible party. The products that cannot be used for purposes other than supplying the market are destroyed or have destroyed by the operator under the supervision of the Ministry. It is decided that the ownership of the products that can be used for purposes other than supplying the market is transferred to the public. Imitation or adulteration

food or feed;

1) Fifty thousand Turkish Lira to the food or feed business operator who produces, imports or markets under his own name or trade name,

2) A retail food or feed operator who places on the market without ensuring traceability shall be subject to an administrative fine of not less than five thousand Turkish Lira and not exceeding five hundred thousand Turkish Lira, in the amount of one percent of the annual gross income of the financial year prior to the act or, if this cannot be calculated, of the financial year closest to the date of the act. In the event that the act is repeated for the first time within three years, the lower and upper limits of the administrative fines specified above shall be applied to the food or feed operator who produces, imports or places on the market under his own name or trade name, by increasing them by one fold. In the event that the act is repeated for the second time within the same period, the food or feed operator who produces or imports shall be subject to a judicial fine of one thousand days to three thousand days and the food or feed operator shall be banned from operating in this sector for five to ten years. A food or feed business operator who places the act on the market under his own name or trade name and repeats it for the second time within three years shall be subject to an administrative fine of one percent of his annual gross income at the end of the fiscal year preceding the act or, if this cannot be calculated, at the end of the fiscal year closest to the date of the act, provided that it is not less than two hundred thousand Turkish lira and does not exceed two million Turkish lira.

m) Those who do not comply with the measures implemented by the Ministry based on the rapid warning notification received in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 25 shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira. If the product subject to the rapid warning or the product obtained from this product is available and poses a risk to plant, animal or human health, the products shall be seized and a decision shall be made to transfer their ownership to the public. If it has been distributed to the market, it shall be withdrawn from the market by its owner. If the product is not withdrawn from the market, the owner of the product shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

n) An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on those who do not comply with the measures taken by the Ministry during emergencies and crisis management specified in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 25.

o) Those who do not comply with the precautionary measures taken by the Ministry in accordance with the fifth paragraph of Article 26 will be given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

ö) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on workplaces, municipalities and special provincial administrations that act contrary to the provisions regarding the products specified in the first paragraph of Article 27, and the workplaces shall be banned from operating until they fulfill the conditions determined by the Ministry or the Ministry of Health.

p) An administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira is imposed on workplaces that act contrary to the provisions regarding the products specified in the first paragraph of Article 28; the products are confiscated and their ownership is decided to be transferred to the public.

Sanctions related to hygiene and official controls

ARTICLE 41 - (1) Sanctions regarding hygiene and official controls are stated below:

a) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 29, primary producers who act contrary to the hygiene principles determined by the Ministry shall be subject to an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira, retail businesses shall be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira, and other businesses shall be subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira, and feed and food business operators who do not comply with the principles specified in the third paragraph shall be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira.

b) In accordance with the first paragraph of Article 30, businesses that are required to obtain approval from the Ministry shall be subject to an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira for those that produce without obtaining approval, and an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira for warehouses and sales points. The activities of these businesses shall be stopped, their products shall be seized, and it shall be decided that their ownership shall be transferred to the public.

c) In accordance with the first paragraph of Article 30, production facilities that do not register shall be subject to an administrative fine of two thousand Turkish Lira, and retail businesses shall be subject to an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira.

ç) Those who do not provide the necessary facilitation during controls in violation of the third paragraph of Article 31 are subject to an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira, provided that the act does not constitute a crime.

d) If products that are found to be spoiled, rotten, have damaged packaging in a way that would harm the product, or whose expiration date has passed are found on the market or offered for sale or consumption as a result of official inspections, the business owners are given an administrative fine of one thousand Turkish Lira. The products are seized and the ownership is decided to be transferred to the public.

e) If, during official inspections, the entire production or a section of the workplace poses a risk to human health, food safety, animal health and feed safety and requires urgent measures, the activities of the entire production or the section that poses a risk are stopped. An administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira is imposed on production sites and one thousand Turkish Lira on retail workplaces. They are not allowed to operate until they correct their deficiencies. In other cases that do not pose a risk to human health, food safety, animal health and feed safety and do not require urgent measures, a period not exceeding six months is given to correct the non-conformities observed. If the non-conformities are not corrected at the end of the given period, the activities of the entire production or the section where the non-conformity occurs are stopped, an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira is imposed on production sites and one thousand Turkish Lira on retail workplaces.

f) If the institutions and organizations to which a task is given pursuant to the tenth paragraph of Article 31 fail to carry out the task given by the Ministry or if it is determined that it is used in a manner contrary to the specified conditions, the authorization given for the task is cancelled.

g) Laboratories operating without approval from the Ministry in accordance with Article 33 are banned from operating and their owners are given an administrative fine of fifteen thousand Turkish Lira. Laboratory owners who prepare an analysis report without performing an analysis are given an administrative fine of ten thousand Turkish Lira. In case of repetition of the acts within one year, the penalty is applied twice.

g) Those who do not keep the records requested by the Ministry in accordance with the fifth paragraph of Article 33 and do not submit them within the time limit and those who do not notify the changes requested to be notified within the time limit are given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira.

h) If non-compliance with the legislation is detected during the official inspections of laboratories that have received establishment and activity approval from the Ministry, a period not exceeding three months is given to correct this non-compliance. If the non-compliance is not corrected at the end of the given period, an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira is imposed and the relevant activity is banned until the non-compliance is corrected.

i) In violation of the principles determined by the Ministry regarding import in Article 34, a criminal complaint shall be filed with the prosecutor's office to be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 5607 on Combating Smuggling regarding the owners of illegally brought live animals and products. The live animals and products shall be seized and their ownership shall be transferred to the public. Live bovine animals, sheep and goats detected to have entered the country illegally shall be slaughtered at the nearest slaughterhouse and their ownership shall be transferred to the public. If the illegally brought live animals and products have been

distributed to the market, they shall be collected by their owners; if they fail to collect the product from the market, an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira shall be imposed on the owners as a penalty for not collecting.

i) Those who commercially market live animals and products that are allowed to enter the country within the scope of the exceptions specified in the fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article 44 shall be punished with an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira, the live animals and products shall be collected from the market and confiscated, and their ownership shall be transferred to the public.

Implementation, collection and objections of penalties

ARTICLE 42 - (1) The procedures of those who are found to have misled the Ministry by falsifying or forging official documents requested by the Ministry are suspended and a criminal complaint is filed with the prosecutor's office.

(2) The provincial director of agriculture is authorized to apply the administrative sanctions specified in this Law. The provincial director of agriculture may delegate this authority to the district directors of agriculture in writing. However, during official controls, if it poses a danger to human health, food and feed safety, plant and animal health and requires urgent measures, the control officer is also authorized to apply other administrative sanctions, excluding administrative fines. The imposed administrative fines shall be paid within thirty days.

(3) Culling and destruction operations are carried out under the supervision of the Ministry, with all costs being covered by the owner. In the event that the goods are caught unclaimed, the costs are covered from the Ministry's budget.

(4) If the owner or the person responsible for the collection of live animals and products from the market does not collect them, they will be collected by the Ministry, and a one-month payment period will be given for the responsible parties to pay twice the collection cost.

(5) Amounts not paid within the periods specified in this Law and the administrative fines determined shall be followed up and collected in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 6183 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables dated 21/7/1953.

(6) **(Added: 2/1/2014-6514/54 art.)** The public health director is authorized to apply the administrative sanctions specified in this Law regarding the waters within the control area of the Ministry of Health in accordance with Article 27. The work and procedures related to these waters are carried out by the Turkish Public Health Institution.

(7) **(Added: 15/11/2018-7151/33 art.)** The Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency and the local civil administrator are authorized to implement the administrative sanctions specified in this Law for the products in the second sentence of the first paragraph of Article 28. When the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency decides on an administrative fine or administrative sanction, the situation is reported to the relevant health directorate.

PART NINE
Miscellaneous Provisions

FIRST PART
Cooperation with Commissions and Relevant Institutions, Exceptional Practices and Authority

Cooperation with commissions and relevant organizations

ARTICLE 43 - (1) The Ministry may establish commissions or committees regarding the issues within the scope of this Law.

(2) The Ministry cooperates with relevant institutions and organizations and other ministries regarding the implementation of this Law.

(3) The Ministry of Internal Affairs assists the Ministry in combating animal diseases and plant diseases and pests, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry assists the Ministry in combating wild animals that damage agricultural areas and animal diseases on issues concerning wildlife.

(4) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Exceptional applications

ARTICLE 44 - (1) The Ministry may introduce exceptional practices regarding the supply of primary products, fresh meat of poultry and rabbits slaughtered on the farm, game animals or game meat, in small quantities determined by the Ministry by the producer or hunter, directly to the end consumer or to local retailers who sell directly to the end consumer.

(2) The Ministry may allow the use of traditional methods for the production, processing or distribution of food, taking into account hygiene rules; it may introduce exceptional practices to meet the needs of food businesses in regions with geographical restrictions.

(3) The Ministry may make exceptional applications regarding the design and equipment of the construction of the facilities.

(4) The Ministry may introduce exceptional practices regarding the slaughtering and slaughtering places for sacrificial animals and personal needs in villages.

(5) The Ministry may make exceptional applications for the entry into the country of live animals and products not intended for trade, without prejudice to the quarantine provisions regarding animal and plant health.

(6) The Ministry may impose exceptional practices on the entry of harmful organisms, beneficial organisms, plants, plant products and plant protection products into the country for scientific and experimental purposes, without prejudice to the quarantine provisions.

(7) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Authority

ARTICLE 45 - (1) The Ministry is authorized to carry out the activities within the scope of this Law, to carry out official controls, to assign duties and responsibilities to the relevant parties and to ensure coordination.

(2) The Ministry is authorized in matters requiring international contact and cooperation regarding matters within the scope of this Law.

(3) Within the Turkish Armed Forces, veterinary services and food, inspection and control activities are carried out by the relevant units of the Turkish Armed Forces in cooperation with the Ministry within the framework of this Law. **(Additional sentences: 2/1/2017 - KHK-680/76 art.; Accepted as is: 1/2/2018-7072/74 art.)** Veterinary services and food, inspection and control services needed by the Gendarmerie General Command and the Coast Guard Command are provided free of charge by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, or in areas where this is not possible, by the relevant units of the Ministry of National Defense. The procedures and principles regarding this are determined jointly by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defense.

(4) **(Added: 17/4/2017-KHK-690/24 art.; Approved as is: 1/2/2018-7077/20 art.)** Food inspection and control services carried out by the Ministry in accordance with the third paragraph do not cover inspection and control services carried out for purchasing purposes. In the event that any non-conformity is detected in the official inspections and controls carried out in accordance with the third paragraph, the provisions of this Law regarding sanctions shall not apply to the relevant units of the Turkish Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie General Command and the Coast Guard Command. Necessary measures regarding the detected non-conformities shall be taken by the relevant Command. The provisions of Article 30 shall not apply to the Turkish Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie General Command and the Coast Guard Command and their subordinates.

SECOND PART
Amended, Repealed and Provisions That Will Not Apply

Amended provisions

ARTICLE 46 - (1) **(It is related to the Law No. 5602 on the Regulation of Taxes, Funds and Shares Collected from the Proceeds of Games of Chance dated 14/3/2007 and has been replaced.)**

(2) **(It is related to the Horse Racing Law No. 6132 dated 10/7/1953 and has been replaced.)**

(3) **(It is related to the Law No. 6343 dated 9/3/1954 on the Practice of Veterinary Medicine, the Formation of the Turkish Veterinary Association and its Chambers and the Functions to be Performed and has been replaced.)**

Provisions repealed

ARTICLE 47 - (1) The Law on the Amendment and Adoption of the Decree Law on the Production, Consumption and Control of Foods, No. 5179, dated 27/5/2004, has been repealed.

(2) The phrases "Law on the Amendment and Adoption of the Decree Law No. 5179 on the Production, Consumption and Control of Foodstuffs, dated 27.05.2004" in Article 84 of the Municipality Law No. 5393, dated 3/7/2005, and in Article 70 of the Provincial Special Administration Law No. 5302, dated 22/2/2005, have been removed from the text of the article.

(3) The Animal Health and Control Law No. 3285 dated 8/5/1986 has been repealed.

(4) The Law on Agricultural Control and Agricultural Quarantine No. 6968 dated 15/5/1957 has been repealed.

(5) The Feed Law No. 1734 dated 29/5/1973 has been repealed.

(6) The Animal Breeding Law No. 4631 dated 28/2/2001 has been repealed.

(7) The last paragraph of Article 23 and the last paragraph of Article 36, paragraph (h), of the Fisheries Law No. 1380, dated 22/3/1971, have been repealed.

(8) Additional articles 2 and 3 of the Pharmaceuticals and Medicinal Preparations Law No. 1262 dated 14/5/1928 have been repealed.

(9) Article 23 of the Animal Protection Law No. 5199 dated 24/6/2004 has been repealed.

(10) The second paragraph of Article 11 of the Law No. 6343 dated 9/3/1954 on the Practice of Veterinary Medicine, the Formation of the Turkish Veterinary Association and its Chambers and the Functions to be Performed has been repealed.

Provisions and references that will not apply

ARTICLE 48 - (1) In case of any contradiction with the provisions of this Law in the Provincial Special Administration Law No. 5302, the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216 dated 10/7/2004 and the Municipality Law No. 5393, the provisions of this Law shall be applied.

(2) The permits or licenses specified in subparagraphs (c), (d), (j) and (t) of the first paragraph of Article 7 of the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, subparagraphs (c) and (l) of the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Municipality Law No. 5393, and subparagraphs (a) and (g) of the first paragraph of Article 7 of the Special Provincial Administration Law No. 5302 do not cover the technical and hygienic conditions of workplaces related to food and food-contact substances and materials, and food safety and quality.

(3) References made in the legislation to laws repealed by this Law shall be deemed to have been made to the relevant provisions of this Law.

Transitional provisions

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 1 - (1) The regulations and the procedures and principles regarding the implementation foreseen in this Law shall enter into force within eighteen months at the latest from the date of publication of this Law. Until the said procedures and principles and the regulations to be issued enter into force, the provisions of the regulations and other legislation issued based on the Law on the Amendment and Adoption of the Decree Law No. 5179 on the Production, Consumption and Inspection of Food, which was repealed by this Law, the Feed Law No. 1734, the Animal Health and Control Law No. 3285, the Animal Breeding Law No. 4631 and the Agricultural Combat and Agricultural Quarantine Law No. 6968 shall continue to be implemented.

(2) Currently operating businesses and workplaces must comply with the new obligations introduced by this Law within the period specified in the relevant regulations.

(3) In the performance of the duties assigned to the Ministry by this Law for a period of one year from the date of entry into force of this Law, if there is no suitable title or degree in the health services and auxiliary health services class and technical services class, the Council of Ministers is authorized to change the title and degree in the vacant positions, without taking into consideration the last paragraph of Article 9 of the Decree Law No. 190 on General Staff and Procedure dated 13/12/1983.

(4) Horses whose owners could not apply for registration in the stud book within the time limit before the date of entry into force of this Law shall be registered in the stud book, provided that an application is made once, within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law, the parentage is verified by DNA testing, if deemed necessary, the horses are examined morphologically by an expert committee appointed by the Ministry and an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish Lira is paid for each horse, taking into account other documents determined by the Ministry.

Harmonization of existing breeding animal breeders' associations

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 2- (Added: 28/1/2015-6589/9 art.)

(1) The breeding animal breeder unions and central unions established on the date of entry into force of this article shall continue their activities. However, these unions and central unions are required to bring their articles of association into compliance with the procedures and principles determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry. If the unions do not bring their articles of association into compliance with the regulation within nine months, and the central unions do not bring their articles of association into compliance with the regulation within twelve months, they shall be deemed to have been automatically dissolved.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 3 - (Added: 3/11/2022-7420/28 art.)

(l) In accordance with Article 27 of this Law, the receivables from all kinds of examination and analysis costs carried out or ordered by the Ministry of Health for drinking water under the responsibility of the special provincial administrations, which have not been paid by the special provincial administrations until 30/9/2022, shall be cancelled together with their ancillary amounts.

(2) It is decided that there is no need to decide on the lawsuits filed for the collection of these receivables, and the enforcement proceedings are cancelled.

(3) In cases where it is decided that there is no need to make a decision or that the pursuit is cancelled, the costs incurred are left to the parties and no attorney's fee is awarded.

Force

ARTICLE 49 - (1) Of this Law;

a) The first paragraph of Article 46, effective as of 1/4/2010, on the date of publication,

b) The first paragraph of Article 31, Article 33, the second and third paragraphs of Article 46 and the fourth paragraph of the temporary Article 1, on the date of publication,

c) Other provisions shall come into force six months after the date of publication,

shall enter into force.

Executive

ARTICLE 50 - (1) The Council of Ministers shall execute the provisions of this Law.

PERSONNEL FROM FOOD AND FEED BUSINESSES ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF PRODUCTION BUSINESSES THAT HAVE TO RUN AND IN THESE BUSINESSES PROFESSIONALS WHO CAN WORK

A. Food Producing Workplaces

Businesses	Job Titles
Businesses producing alcoholic beverages	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department), chemical engineer, chemist
Businesses producing non-alcoholic beverages (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department), chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing spices, nuts, chips and snacks (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing honey, pollen, royal jelly, and basic combs (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, veterinarian, agricultural engineer (food and zootechnics)
Businesses producing bread and bakery products (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces that process meat and meat products (except butchers)	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department)
Workplaces producing functional foods	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department), chemical engineer,

Workplaces producing functional foods	chemist, veterinarian
Workplaces producing aromatic oils and plant extracts for food purposes	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces that irradiate food	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food), chemical engineer, chemist, veterinarian, aquaculture engineer
Workplaces producing food contact substances and materials (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food), chemical engineer, chemist
Businesses that produce ready meals, table d'hôte meals and appetizers	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department), chemical engineer, chemist, dietician, home economics college nutrition department, veterinarian
Combines, slaughterhouses, cutting and gutting plants	veterinarian
Workplaces producing margarine, vegetable oil and olive oil (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department), chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing yeast, fermented and pickled products (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, biologist, chemical engineer, chemist
Businesses that process fruits and vegetables (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing food for special nutritional purposes	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department), chemical engineer, chemist
Businesses producing black tea, herbal and fruit teas (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, chemist
Businesses that process aquatic products, fish markets and places that sell fish wholesale	Aquaculture engineer, aquaculture and fisheries technology engineer, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and aquaculture), veterinarian
Businesses that process milk and dairy products (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or workplaces employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department)
Workplaces producing sugar and confectionery products (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department), chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing dietary supplements	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department), chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing powdered food (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department), chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces producing flour, semolina, bulgur, rice, pasta, biscuits (Workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, chemist
Workplaces that process, store or package eggs (workplaces with an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employing more than 10 personnel in total)	Food engineer, agricultural engineer, veterinarian, chemist, chemical engineer
Food businesses that have an engine power of over 30 horsepower or employ more than 10 people in total, other than the food businesses listed above.	Depending on the type of job, food engineer, veterinarian, aquaculture engineer, agricultural engineer, chemist, chemical engineer

B. Feed Enterprises

Businesses	Job Titles
Businesses that produce certain products, such as bioproteins used in animal nutrition	Agricultural engineer (zootechnics), veterinarian, chemist, chemical engineer, biologist
Businesses that produce pet food using animal by-products	Veterinarian, agricultural engineer (zootechnics)
Facilities processing animal by-products	veterinarian
Mixed feed businesses subject to approval	Agricultural engineer (zootechnics), veterinarian, aquaculture engineer, aquaculture and fishing technologies engineer (fish feed producing businesses)
Businesses producing feed additives and premixes	Agricultural engineer (zootechnics), veterinarian, chemist, chemical engineer

ANNEX-2

PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS IN PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION STAGES

A. PRIMARY PRODUCTION	Animal production	Veterinarian, agricultural engineer (zootechnician), aquaculture engineer and aquaculture and fishing technology engineer
	Plants and plant production	8 Agricultural engineer, forest engineer, tobacco technology engineer

B. PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING	Food and feed of animal origin	8 Slaughterhouse, combines	veterinarian
		8 Places where shredding is done	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer 8 (food and zootechnics department)
		Workplaces that process meat and meat products	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department)
		Businesses that process seafood	Veterinarian, aquaculture engineer, aquaculture and fishing technologies engineer, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and aquaculture department)
		Businesses that process milk and dairy products	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and dairy department)
		Workplaces that process, store or package eggs	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department)

			(food department)
		Workplaces producing honey, pollen, royal jelly, and basic combs	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department)
		Facilities processing animal by-products	veterinarian
		Businesses that produce pet food using animal by-products	Veterinarian, agricultural engineer (zootechnician), aquaculture engineer
	Feed mills		Agricultural engineer, veterinarian, aquaculture engineer (…)
	Foods of non-animal origin		Food engineer, agricultural engineer
	Foods containing ingredients of animal and non-animal origin		Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer, aquaculture engineer
	Workplaces producing food contact substances and materials		Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department), chemical engineer, forest engineer, forest industry engineer, chemist
	Workplaces producing veterinary health products	Veterinary biological products	veterinarian
		Veterinary health products other than veterinary biological products	Veterinarian, chemist, chemical engineer, pharmacist
	Workplaces producing plant protection products		Agricultural engineer, chemist, chemical engineer, forest engineer, forest industry engineer
C. DISTRIBUTION	Retail businesses	Storing and distributing meat	Veterinarian, food engineer
		Plants and herbal products	Agricultural engineer, forest engineer, forest industry engineer, food engineer
		Food of animal origin	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer, aquaculture engineer
		Food of non-animal origin	Agricultural engineer, food engineer
		Food containing ingredients of animal and non-animal origin	Veterinarian, food engineer, agricultural engineer, aquaculture engineer, fisheries technology engineer
		Food contact materials and articles	Food engineer, agricultural engineer (food department), chemical engineer, chemist
		stores and distributes aquatic products	Veterinarian, aquaculture engineer, food engineer, agricultural engineer (food and aquaculture department)

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