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Global Agricultural Information Network

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## Turkey

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### Live Animals and Animal Products Trade

**Report Categories:**

Livestock and Products

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**Report Highlights:**

This report includes basic trade data and detailed information on Turkey's import specifications for live animals and animal products.

## General Information:

### Live Animals and Animal Products Trade

For many years, Turkey banned all meat, beef, poultry and slaughter and feeder cattle imports. However, since 2010, Turkey has occasionally and temporarily opened the market for meat, feeder and slaughter cattle.

In January 2014, the United States and Turkey signed a new protocol to permit the import of live female breeding cattle from the United States and there is also a protocol from November 2009 for the import of live breeding bulls. A certificate for feeder cattle was finalized in March 2012. In November 2014, the United States and Turkey signed a new protocol to permit the import of *in vivo* derived bovine embryos from the United States to Turkey. Boneless meat imports face prohibitively high import tariffs.

Most imports of live animals and animal products require a “Control Certificate”, which is an import license that states whether or not the product is eligible for import. The HS CODES of commodities which require Control Certificate prior to import can be found in the GAIN report “FAIRS Country Report”, most recently published in February 2015.

This report includes basic trade data and detailed information on Turkey’s import specifications for live animals.

### Turkey’s Live Animal Trade in 2014

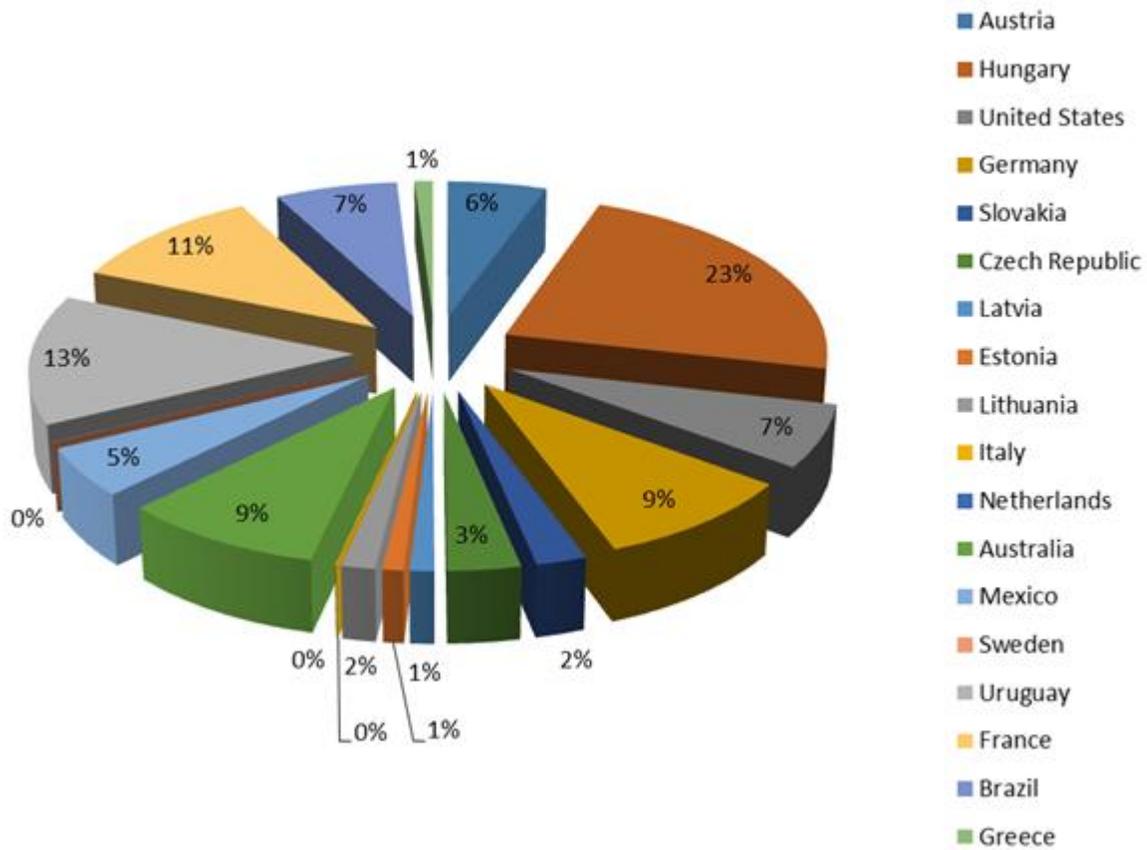
Type of Animal	Export (Dollars)	Import (Dollars)
Live bovine animals (ex. equidae, mules, donkeys and hinnies)	1,990,722	110,332,729
Live ovine, caprine animals	2,075,665	3,744,798
Live Poultry	19,570,282	18,104,972
Other live animals	2,850,737	3,202,037
Live equidae, mules, donkeys and hinnies	232,884	4,506,155
Live fish animals	2,960,240	15,733,220
Crustaceans	5,414,511	9,082,009
Live Bivalve Molluscs	24,609,929	14,728,388
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59,704,970</b>	<b>179,434,308</b>

Source: TUIK

### Turkey's Live Cattle Imports by Head from 2012-2014

Partner Country	Quantity		
	2012	2013	2014
Austria	17,387	10,643	11,288
Hungary	105,866	44,754	9,898
United States	22,845	15,393	8,587
Germany	0	60	6,371
Slovakia	9,365	2,037	4,679
Czech Republic	13,348	5,127	5,277
Latvia	3,254	2,730	1,577
Estonia	3,577	1,631	1,308
Lithuania	7,857	2,232	389
Italy	0	0	389
Netherlands	0	0	100
Australia	37,723	25,459	0
Mexico	32,376	2,987	0
Sweden	202	0	0
Uruguay	48,075	45,409	0
France	74,417	1,690	0
Brazil	25,070	22,169	0
Greece	5,414	1,593	209

## 2012-2014 Live Cattle Imports by Country



## Turkish Animal Products Trade in 2014

Animal Products	Export (Dollars)	Import (Dollars)
Beef (fresh/chilled)	291,272	5,257,707
Beef (frozen)	153,802	0
Sheep and Goat Meat (fresh/chilled or frozen)	53,076	0
Poultry meat (Fresh/ chilled or frozen)	651,037,360	1,118,921
Other meat and Offal	2,795,040	0
Meat and edible offal (salted, in brine, dried or smoked)	1,745,454	0
Milk and Cream (non-concentrated)	26,778,590	2,428,007
Milk, Cream (concentrated)	58,744,968	456,796
Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, kefir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not	6,105,563	3,064,456

concentrated.		
Other products including whey and milk ingredients	45,091,072	3,128,039
Butter, including dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	2,825,256	99,891,801
Cheese and curd	172,217,300	45,745,943
Honey	18,919,192	67,982
Eggs	401,829,491	37,014,358
Eggs without shell	119,357	444,344
Raw Hides and Skins- Cattle	173,01	42,127,300
Raw Hides and Skins- Sheep and Lambs	2,947,691	184,291,079
Wools	379,78	5,646,543
Silk; Raw	301	2,291,283
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,333,462,607</b>	<b>432,964,559</b>

Source: TUIK

#### Turkish Custom Duties of Live Animals and Animal Products Imports

	<b>01.01.2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>01.01.2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Beef</b>	225%	30%-Jan. 45%-March 60%-May 75%-July	100%- Oct.	100% (carcass) 225% (boneless)	100% (carcass) 225% (boneless)
<b>Live Cattle</b>	135%	30%-Jan. 30%-July	15%- Jan. 30%- July 40%- Oct.	0%-for breeding 135%-for slaughtering 40%-for slaughtering up to 400 kg.	0%-for breeding 135%-for slaughtering 40%-for slaughtering up to 400 kg.
<b>Lamb Meat</b>	225%	30%	30%- Jan. 100%- Oct.	100%	100%
<b>Live Lamb/Sheep</b>	135%	20%	20%- Jan. 30%- July 40%- Oct.	0%-for breeding 40%-for breeding aged 1 year or less	0%-for breeding 40%-for breeding aged 1 year or less

#### Genetic Materials

Compared to the EU and the other countries, Turkey has lower efficiency levels therefore remains dependent on foreign sources for genetic materials for the production of main breeds.

Turkey is an important buyer of genetic materials, especially for cattle and poultry. Turkey is the world's 12<sup>th</sup> largest importer of bull semen and imported 4 million doses worth \$10.5 million of frozen bull semen in 2014. Turkey imported 500,000 doses of semen from mainly Germany, Canada, and the United States Turkey's only exports of bull semen are destined to the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The related legislation published by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock (MinFAL) on genetic materials importation are:

- Communique on Import Checks of the products subjected to control of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (Communique on Product Safety and Control, 2015/5)
- The Communique on the principles of taking sample from frozen semen (2013/63)
- The instruction on principles and requirements for the importation of semen, ova and embryo.

### **Live Animals**

Since 2010, following the initiation of new animal import legislation, Turkey has imported 2.6 million head of live animals (cattle and sheep for slaughter) worth \$1.3 billion. The leading imported goods are cattle, sheep, and day-old chicks/ hatching eggs.

Turkey has been importing breeding cattle animals for years and the total breeding cattle import quantity reached a record of 80,000 head worth \$293 million in 2011, but dropped to 23,676 head worth \$72 million in 2014. Turkey imported 66 percent of its breeding cattle (52,000 head) from the United States and 19 percent (15,000 head) from Austria.

The value of breeding poultry importation including hatching eggs in 2011 was \$34 million while it was \$20 million in 2014. Breeding poultry materials are mainly supplied from EU countries. The value of breeding material exportation was nearly \$20 million in 2014. Exportation was mainly to Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.

### **Technical specifications for the importation of breeding cattle**

1. The countries authorized to export live breeding cattle to Turkey include the United States, Australia, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, France, Austria, Slovakia, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Greece (except the regions of Lesvos/ Midilli, Samos, Rhodos, Chios, Kos, Ikaria, Dodekanisa, Kalymnos, Halki Islands, Peloponnese, East Macedonia and Thrace), Germany, Netherlands, Italy (except the regions of Lazio, Toscana, Sicilia, Liguria, Calabria, Campania, Umbria, Abruzzo, Molise, Basilicata and Sardinia Island) as published on the website of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey (MinFAL): <http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Veteriner-Hizmetleri/Ihracat-Ithalat/Ithalat> . The authorized countries might change according to the MinFAL concerns based on OIE (World Organization

for Animal Health) animal disease incidents reports. The import permission for breeding female pregnant/not-pregnant is given to the holdings (directly to the producers) which completed their necessary investments and;

- a. The permission is given for at least 100 head of animals for dairy cattle (Holstein, European Red) and at least 50 head of animals for the other breeds.
- b. For the projects that are provided the granted subsidies by the MinFAL, at least 50 head of animals for all breeds.

The animals to be imported shall be born in the exporting country. The animals are selected by a MinFAL delegation consisting of one agricultural engineer and one veterinarian. The animals shall be maximum at 250th day of their pregnancy on the entry day through the Turkish custom gates. The import permission for breeding animals is valid for six months. The validation of the control document is four months. The MinFAL does not allow importing of the animals that are not in the selection list.

2. The import permission for breeding pregnant cattle (for at least 250 head of animals) is given to the associations by making the contract with the producers for the purpose of distributing to the holdings that completed their necessary investments.

To the producers that the contract will be made with:

- a. The import permission is given for at least 100 head of animals for the dairy cattle (Holstein and European Red), at least 10 head of animals for the beef breeds, combined breeds and Jersey,
- b. For the projects that are provided the granted subsidies by the MinFAL, at least 50 head of animals for all breeds.

The import permissions to the agricultural cooperatives that are taken to the investment program for using government assistance is given under the condition by taking the appropriate concerns of General Directorate of Agriculture Reforms with the following conditions:

- a. The import application is made by the contractor company or the legal person of the cooperative for the agricultural cooperatives in question.
- b. For the combined breeds (Simmental and Brown Swiss), the beef breeds (Angus, Hereford, Limousin, Charolais) and for Jersey, the number of breeding animals to be distributed is considered.
- c. For dairy breeds, at least 100 head of animals within the establishment belonging to legal entity.

The animals to be imported shall be born in the exporting country. The animals are selected by a MinFAL delegation (selection committee) consisting of one agriculture engineer and one veterinarian. The selection committee can select 10 percent reserve animals of the number of the animals that the cooperatives need. However, the number of the animals to be imported shall not exceed the number of the animals estimated in the project. The animals shall be maximum at 250th day of their pregnancy on the entry day through the Turkish custom gates. The import permission for breeding animals is valid for six months. The validation of the control document is four months. The MinFAL does not allow the importation of animals that are not in the selection list.

The technical specifications of breeding cattle to be imported are:

1. Only the official yield registrations which are approved by the related Ministry and/or the breeders association shall be accepted by MinFAL.
2. The selection shall be made only among the female cattle which have “Pedigree” that is prepared by breeder associations/cooperatives, and contains information of dam, sire and yield. Furthermore, the original or copy of the document has to be submitted to the delegation from the Ministry during the selection.
3. The female cattle to be selected shall be the daughters of the progeny tested bulls of the same breed. The pregnant heifers shall be artificially inseminated by the progeny tested bull’s semen of the same breed. Original or copy of the pedigree for the bull, catalogue of semen producing company (a printed one from the internet is also accepted) shall be submitted to the selection committee. The bulls of Holstein breed shall be free from BLAD and CVM diseases, and the bulls of Angus breed shall be free from arthrogryposis multiplex, neuropathic hydrocephalus and contractual arachnodactyly.
4. The milk yield records of the dams for 305 days shall be as follows:
  - **Holstein:** if there are milk yield records only for the first lactation of the dams, their milk yield shall be minimum 8500 kg (18700 pounds) for the United States, 8000 kg for the EU, 6500 kg for Australia, 5500 kg for Uruguay. If there are milk yield records for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be at least 9000 kg (19800 pounds) for the United States, 8500 kg for the EU, 7000 kg for Australia, 6000 kg for Uruguay. Milkfat shall be minimum 280 kg for the United States and EU (if the female cattle is pregnant, the milkfat shall be 275 kg), 240 kg for Australia, 190 kg for Uruguay.
  - **Brown Swiss:** if there are milk yield records only for the first lactation of the dams, their milk yield shall be minimum 6000 kg for the United States and EU, 5500 kg for Australia. If there are records for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be at least 6500 kg for the United States and EU, 6000 kg for Australia. Milkfat shall be minimum 235 kg for the United States and EU, 200 kg for Australia.
  - **Simmental (Fleckvieh) - for EU countries:** if there are milk yield records only for the first lactation of the dams, their milk yield shall be minimum 6000 kg. If there are records for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be at least 6500 kg. Milkfat shall be minimum 235 kg.
  - **Jersey- for the United States and EU countries:** if there are milk yield records only for the first lactation of the dams, their milk yield shall be minimum 6000 kg. If there are records for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be at least 6500 kg. Milkfat shall be minimum 300 kg.
  - **European Red- for EU countries:** if there are milk yield records only for the first lactation of the dams, their milk yield shall be minimum 6000 kg. If there are records for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be at least 6500 kg. Milkfat shall be minimum 220 kg.
  - **Montbeliard for EU countries:** if there are milk yield records only for the first lactation of the dams, their milk yield shall be minimum 6500 kg. If there are milk yield records for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be at least 7000 kg. Milkfat shall be minimum 245 kg.
5. Female cattle of beef breeds shall have the following requirements:

- **Limousin- for EU countries:** The cattle shall be light or dark red in color and the skin around their mouths and their eyes shall be light-coloured.
- **Charolais- for EU countries:** The cattle shall be yellowish-white or white and polled.
- **Angus- for the United States , Australia and Uruguay:** The cattle shall be polled from birth, besides, the body shall be solid black and shall contain no red or white colors.
- **Hereford- for the United States, Australia and Uruguay:** The face, chest, abdomen and tail's end of the cattle shall be white, and dwarfism shall not be in her lineage.

6. The breeds defined as European Red which mentioned below shall only be selected from the countries provided as follows:

- a) Danish Red (Denmark)
- b) Estonian Red (Estonia)
- c) Finnish Ayrshire (Finland)
- d) Latvian Brown (Latvia)
- e) Lithuanian Red (Lithuania )
- f) Norwegian Cattle (Norway)
- g) Swedish Red (Sweden)

7. The female cattle to be selected shall be 4-13 months old (120-390 days old) on the day of selection. The minimum live weight of a 4 months old (120 days old) heifer shall be as follows:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| a) Holstein              | 125 kg (110 kg. for Australia and Uruguay) |
| b) Brown Swiss           | 125 kg (110 kg. for Australia)             |
| c) Simmental (Fleckvieh) | 140 kg                                     |
| d) Jersey                | 100 kg                                     |
| e) European Red          | 135 kg                                     |
| f) Montbeliarde          | 140 kg                                     |
| g) Limousin              | 150 kg                                     |
| h) Charolais             | 150 kg                                     |
| i) Angus                 | 135 kg                                     |

The pregnant heifers shall have been inseminated between 13 to 22 months old (390-660 days old), and they shall be 3 to 7 months (90-210 days) for the EU, *3 to 6 months (90-180 days) for the United States and Uruguay* into their pregnancy on the day of selection. The minimum live weight of a heifer that is 3 months (90 days) into her pregnancy shall be defined as follows:

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| a) Holstein              | 470 kg ( for Australia and Uruguay 420 kg.) |
| b) Brown Swiss           | 470 kg ( for Australia 440 kg.)             |
| c) Simmental (Fleckvieh) | 500 kg                                      |
| d) Jersey                | 360 kg                                      |
| e) European Red          | 480 kg                                      |
| f) Montbeliard           | 480 kg                                      |

<b>g)</b> Limousin	530 kg
<b>h)</b> Charolais	530 kg
<b>i)</b> Angus	490 kg
<b>j)</b> Hereford	490 kg

8. The female breeding cattle shall have the characteristics of their breeds in terms of general appearance, body development, physical features and breeding qualities. In addition the pregnant heifers shall be in proper live weight for their breed, age and days in pregnancy.
9. The body shall be free from papilloma, and the number of teats shall not be more than normal.
10. The breeding animals to be selected shall be born in the exporting country.
11. The entry of animals which are not selected by the Ministry Delegation and those which are not indicated in the report of the Selection List shall not be allowed into the country.

### **Importation of Buffaloes**

The holdings with the capacity at least 10 heads of animal, shall complete their necessary investments in order to supply their needs by importing breeding pregnant/ not-pregnant and male buffaloes. Importation is made from the authorized countries within the scope of technical and sanitary requirements determined by MinFAL.

### **Technical specifications for the importation breeding buffaloes (pregnant, not pregnant and male)**

#### **PREGNANT BUFFALO:**

- 1- Only the yield records approved by the relevant Ministry or breeders' associations/cooperatives shall be accepted for pregnant/ not-pregnant breeding buffaloes.
- 2- Selection process will be made only among breeding buffaloes which have approved certificates - containing pedigree records relating to the yields of the sire-dam or yield records- prepared by breeders' associations/cooperatives. The original or the certified copies of the pedigree records or approved documents are required to be submitted to Ministry delegation during the selection.
- 3- Pregnant breeding buffaloes shall be inseminated by bulls/bull sperm of the same breed through natural or artificial insemination.
- 4- The original or the certified copies of the pedigree records pertaining to the bull, the catalogue or the internet print out of the firm which produces sperm shall be submitted to Ministry delegation.
- 5- The buffaloes to be imported and the dams shall be born in the same country.
- 6- Milk yield records of dams shall be as follows according to a 270-day period:
  - a. For the buffalo breeds of Murrah, Italian and Jaffarabadi: If the milk yield records of dams are only for the first lactation, the dams shall have a milk yield of minimum 1800 kg.; if the yield records are for more than one lactation, their average milk yield shall be minimum 2000 kg. with 7.5 % butterfat and 4.5% milk protein (4% milk protein for not-pregnant animals).

For the male breeding buffaloes, the average 270-day milk yield of the country population drawn up and approved by the official authorities of the exporting country in compliance with the ICAR records shall be at least 2000 kg.

- 7- If there are no milk yield records of the dam, average milk yield of the region/state of the pregnant buffaloes shall be taken into consideration in principle. This milk yield shall be at least 1800 kg. per

year.

8- Pregnant breeding buffaloes shall be inseminated between the ages of 20 and 40-months-old (600-1200 days), and on the day of selection, they shall be 4-8 months (120-240 days) pregnant. The minimum live weight of the 4 months pregnant breeding buffaloes shall be at least 400 kg.

Not pregnant breeding buffaloes shall be between the ages of 12 and 24 months old (360-720 days) on the day of selection. The minimum live weight of the 12 month old not-pregnant breeding buffaloes shall be at least 200 kg.

Male breeding buffaloes shall be at least 24 month-old on the day of selection. The minimum live weight of the 24 month-old male breeding buffaloes shall be at least 400 kg.

9- The male buffaloes to be imported shall be used for natural insemination only in farms which are granted import permit.

10- Breeding buffaloes shall bear the characteristics of their breeds in terms of general appearance, body development, physical features and breeding characteristics, and their live weight shall be appropriate to their breeds, ages and pregnancy periods for the pregnant animals.

11- The number of teats shall not be more than normal; body shall be free of papilloma and the tails shall not be cut.

12- The breeding buffaloes which are not selected by the selection committee and those whose ear-tags are not stated in the selection list shall not be dispatched.

1. Buffaloes shall be shipped in order to be dispatched to Turkey within 40 days following the drawing up of the selection list.

### **Importation of Feeder Cattle**

The animals can be imported from the countries authorized to export feeder cattle to Turkey: the United States, Australia, Brazil, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, France, Austria, Slovakia, Sweden, Czech Republic, Greece (except the regions of Lesvos/ Midilli, Samos, Rhodos, Chios, Kos, Ikaria, Dodekanisa, Kalymnos, Halki islands, Peloponnese, East Macedonia and Thrace), Italy (except the regions of Lazio, Toscana, Sicilia, Liguria, Calabria, Campania, Umbria Abruzzo, Molise, Basilicata and Sardinia Island) as published on the website of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey (MinFAL): <http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Veteriner-Hizmetleri/Ihracat-Ithalat/Ithalat>

In 2014, Turkey imported 22,508 head of feeder cattle, all from EU countries (32 percent from Hungary, 20 percent from Slovakia, 19 percent from Austria, 17 percent from Czech Republic, 7 percent from Latvia, 4 percent from Estonia, 1 percent from Lithuania). Reportedly, the sector could not find the sufficient number of animals from EU countries in recent years, so they are currently searching for exporters to fill Turkey's feeder animal needs.

### **Technical specifications for importation of feeder cattle**

1- The beef cattle to be imported shall have pure-breed or cross-breed male animals of the beef or combined breeds. Dairy breeds and their crosses shall not be accepted.

2- On the date of the entry into the country, each animal shall be younger than 12 months of age and less than 300 kilograms.

3-The animals shall bear the characteristics of their breeds and shall not have any physical defect (in their feet, eyes, ears, etc.)

4-The animals to be selected shall bear a mark for individual identification (eartags and electronic eartags/microchips). In addition, the animal shall have an identification document consistent with the information on their individual identification numbers, ages, sexes and breeds.

5- The imports of the animals whose health and technical examination procedures have not been carried out, and which are not subjected to controls and not selected by the selection committee; whose ear tag numbers are not included in the selection list shall not be allowed.

6- Substances such as estrogenic, androgenic, gestagenic or B-agonist substances for purposes other than treatment with any stilbene or thyrostatic substance or for zootechnical purposes must not have been applied to the animals.

7- The animals to be imported shall comply with the health and technical requirements specified by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

Only the applications of individuals/companies with holdings of at least 100 head of animals (de facto) and eligible for quarantine shall be accepted. Beef cattle to be imported shall be born and raised on the territory of the country of export. The importer (individual/company) shall have recourse to the General Directorate of Livestock for the selection committee consisting of two veterinarians when the animals to be imported are ready in the exporting country. The information indicating the number of animals to be selected shall be stated in the petition. The selection of the beef cattle shall be conducted in the exporting country by the Selection Committee assigned by the Ministry.

The selected animals shall be shipped in order to be dispatched to Turkey within 45 days at the latest. The Report of the Selection Committee shall be drawn up by the Selection Committee assigned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock for the animals complying with the health and technical requirements determined by the Ministry in the form of four (4) copies, and the authentic report shall be submitted upon the entry of the animals into the country.

The Veterinary Health Certificate requested by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock for the importation of beef cattle shall be approved by the official veterinary service of the exporting country and shall be signed by the official veterinarian of the exporting country. The certificates are published on the MinFAL website: (<http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Veteriner-Hizmetleri/Ihracat-Ithalat/Ithalat>)

The report of the selection committee, the authentic veterinary health certificate and additional declarations (vaccines, test documents, etc.) together with control certificate drawn up for the shipment shall be submitted upon the entry of the animals into the country. If no information regarding hormones and antibiotics is provided in the Veterinary Health Certificate, an analysis report indicating that the beef cattle to be imported are free from hormones and antibiotics shall be submitted together with the health certificate.

Control Document is approved after selection of the animals. Approved Control Document is valid for 4 months. The quantity of the animals to be imported is determined with taking into account the capacity of the establishment and the quantity of domestic feeder breed male animals within the establishment.

- The owner of the establishment is able to import 40 percent of the current number of domestic feeder cattle in his/her establishment. The import permit is not given to the company/ individuals

if they do not have domestic feeder cattle in his/her establishment. The imported animals shall not be allowed to dispatch outside from the establishment until slaughter.

- An implementing procedure for the importation of feeder cattle was published on February 05, 2015. In order to qualify, an importer must have a contract for slaughter of the same or greater number of head of existing animals, and must have at least that many domestic head of cattle.
- With the Ministry's Permission published 5 March 2015, feeder cattle import permission will be given to the producers who are the member of association/ cooperatives and who have made a contract with the Meat and Milk Board (ESK). The aim of this permission is to provide the animals to the producers for their idle capacity. The number of the animals which is to be permitted is determined by the capacity of the feedlot and quarantine place. The animals will be feeder cattle or combined breed and their cross-breeds.

### **Importation of Ovine/Caprine Animals**

The ovine and caprine animals shall be imported from countries authorized by the MinFAL. The countries authorized for sheep and goat importation are published on the MinFAL website:

<http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Veteriner-Hizmetleri/Ihracat-Ithalat/Ithalat>

The veterinary health certificates are also published at: <http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Veteriner-Hizmetleri/Ihracat-Ithalat/Ithalat>

The requirements for the application for the importation of breeding sheep and goat:

- The holdings are able to import at least 100 and a maximum of 1000 head of animals. They may require importing breeding male animals with the number 5 percent of breeding female animals within the establishment. The requirements for the quarantine facilities shall be determined by the Ministry. The holding capacity shall be in accordance with the number of the animals that they want to import.
- The import permission for breeding sheep and goat is given to the associations by making the contract with the producers for the purpose of distributing to the holdings that completed their necessary investments. The permit is given for at least 500 head of animals and a maximum 2000 head of animals.
- The animals shall be registered into the Ministry's registration system (KKKS- Sheep and Goat Registration System) after importation.
- The imported animals shall not be sold, transferred or used for the other purpose for two years after importation except the force reasons.

Technical Specifications for the Importation of Breeding Sheep and Goats:

1. The breeding animals to be imported shall be born in the country of export. Animals shall be registered to the databases of the official herdbook organization or breeders' association of the country of origin, and they shall have breeding certificates; these documents shall be submitted to selection delegation.
2. Animals shall bear a mark (eartag or microchip) to be used for the identification of an individual animal.
3. Animals to be selected shall bear the features of their breeds in terms of general appearance,

body development, physical features and breeding characteristics; shall comply with the health requirements determined by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and they shall not have any physical defects.

4. Female animals shall be at least 6 months old and shall be 12 months old at maximum regardless of their pregnancy status on the date of selection.
5. Male animals shall be at least 18 months old and shall be 30 months old at maximum on the date of selection.
6. The report of the selection delegation shall be drawn up separately for pregnant and non-pregnant animals on the basis of exporting company and/or competent authority's statements.
7. Live weight:

- 1) Minimum live weight for females of East Friesian breed shall be at least 40 kg, and shall be at least 80 kg for males,
- 2) Minimum live weight for females of Merinos breed shall be at least 45kg, and shall be at least 90 kg for males,
- 3) Minimum live weight for females of Dorset Down breed shall be at least 45kg, and shall be at least 90 kg for males,
- 4) Minimum live weight for females of Charollais breed shall be at least 50 kg, and shall be at least 90 kg for males,
- 5) Minimum live weight for females of Lacaune breed shall be at least 40kg, and shall be at least 90 kg for males,
- 6) Minimum live weight for females of Dorper breed shall be at least 45kg, and shall be at least 90 kg for males,
- 7) Minimum live weight for females of Ile de France breed shall be at least 50kg, and shall be at least 110 kg for males,
- 8) Minimum live weight for females of Suffolk breed shall be at least 50kg, and shall be at least 110 kg for males,
- 9) Minimum live weight for females of German Black-headed breed shall be at least 45 kg, and shall be at least 80 kg for males,
- 10) Minimum live weight for females of Romanov breed shall be at least 30 kg, and shall be at least 60 kg for males,
- 11) Minimum live weight for females of Plevne breed shall be at least 45kg, and shall be at least 70 kg for males,
- 12) Minimum live weight for females of Saanen breed shall be at least 30 kg, and shall be at least 60 kg for males,
- 13) Minimum live weight for females of Damascus breed shall be at least 40 kg, and shall be at least 70 kg for males,
- 14) Minimum live weight for females of Boer breed shall be at least 45 kg, and shall be at least 90 kg for males,

