

# Wild Life in Turkey

## Introduction

Turkey has a very rich biodiversity because of its geographical location on the world and also because of its geological and morphological structure. This diversity is also valid for game and wildlife.

Breeding stocks of domesticated plants and animals are essentially provided from the wild species. Because of this reason, the natural resources are the common heritage of not only the country also of the entire world.

The game and wildlife in Turkey is being managed by General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Sustainability is our essential principle for the management of game and wildlife. Sustainable management, therefore, is only possible with the establishment of protection and exploitation balance.

Turkey, as a country at the intersection of 5 gene centers, has a geographical location that is rich in biodiversity.

Both the climate and topography have played an important role in maintaining astonishing biodiversity in Turkey. Turkey has a very rich flora and fauna with more than 11 000 species of plants, 150 species of mammals, 481 species of birds, 716 species of fish and 130 species of reptiles. In addition, two of the three major flyways for millions of migratory birds, which move between the Western Palearctic and Africa each year, pass through Turkey.

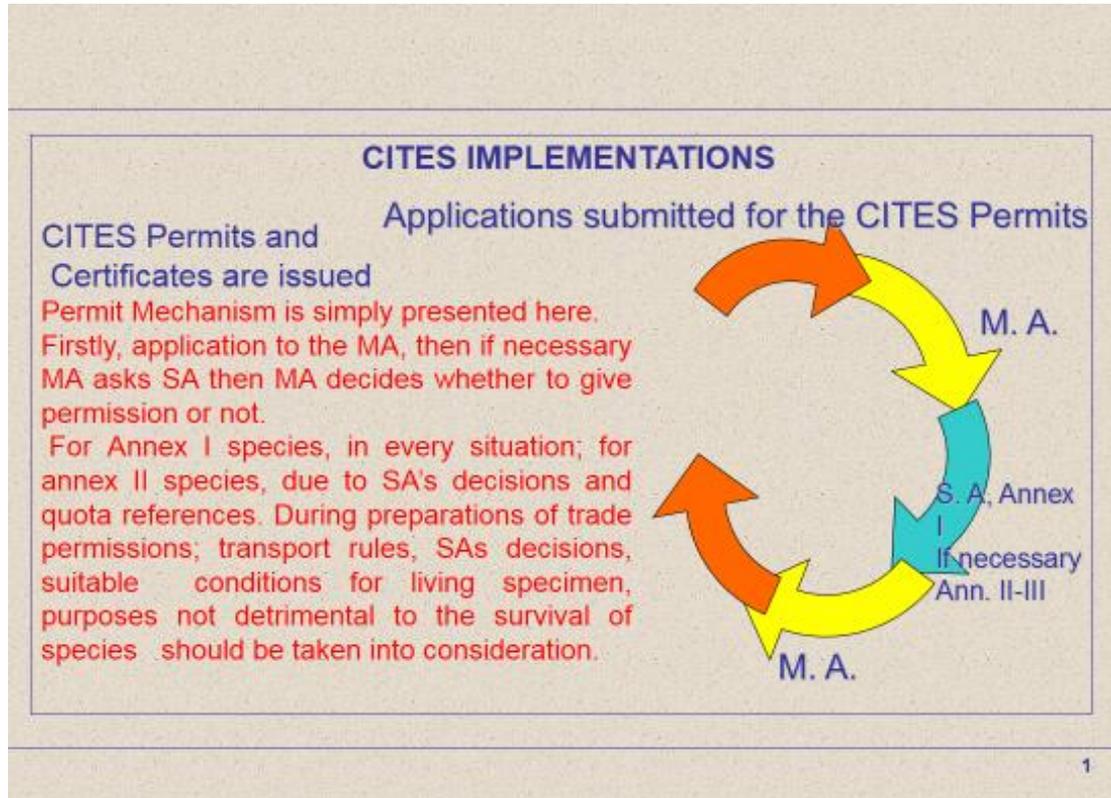
The Turkish Constitution, laws, regulations, and international conventions such as Paris, Ramsar, Bern, Washington (CITES), Barcelona, Combatting Desertification, and Biological Diversity provide the legal framework for nature conservation, sustainable resource use and management. Forest Law coded 6831 enacted in 1956, National Parks Law coded 2873 enacted in 1983, and Land Hunting Law coded 4915 enacted in 2003 authorizes Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for conservation, improvement, and sustainable management of forests, wildlife resources, and biodiversity.

Our culture attaches great importance to conserve nature. Nature conservation practices of Turkey have been institutionalized since 1839.

Sustainable management of wildlife resources depends on successful conservation. For the successful implementation of conservation measures an efficient inspection and control mechanisms have to be developed. Within the frame of this policy, wildlife rangers working in 15 regional and 81 provincial offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have been trained in inspection procedures and a handbook is prepared, published, and distributed to all provincial and regional offices in order to provide standardization. In addition, to develop an efficient control mechanism, necessary equipment such as guns, radios, binoculars, cameras, sleeping bags, tents, and field vehicles have been provided to all the rangers in the provincial and regional offices.

## CITES Implementations

Turkiye has been a party of the CITES Convention since 1996. By-law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was published in the Official Gazette dated December 27,2001 with no. 24623 and was revised in 2004. According to National Legislation Project, Turkey take place in Category A or 1, meaning Turkish Legislation meets the requirements for implementation of CITES.



According to By-law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; **Management Authority** is; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, **Scientific Authority** is the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) and **Enforcement Authorities** are Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Trade.

The trade (export, import and re-export)of the specimen listed in the CITES annexes is controlled with certification by the related to Management Authorities. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry -General Directorate of Nature Conservation and Nationals Parks is a coordinator and a focal point of CITES Convention in Turkey. Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs-General Directorate of Nature Conservation and Nationals Parks is responsible for information flow, coordination, cooperation with different government branches. Information is shared between the different government branches in order to support the exchange of evidence among different government branches and agencies in illicit trafficking in wildlife cases. Management Authority prepare Annual and Biannual reports regularly.

### **Turkish CITES Authorities and Duties:**

**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the Management Authority** designated to implement CITES in Türkiye. According to CITES, as the Primary Management Authority, the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, has functions imposed by the text of the Convention, included in Resolutions and Decisions and others. The most important tasks of the Primary Management Authority are the following:

- To represent the country in the Conference of the Parties
- To grant permits and certificates under the terms of the Convention
- Communication with the Secretariat and other Parties
- Determining the applicability of exemptions
- To prepare the Annual, Biennial and Illegal Trade Reports
- Co-ordination with other government departments, Institutions and Organizations (Customs, Police, etc.)
- To prepare proposals for the Conference of the Parties
- Education, information and training
- Preparation and circulation of official information on CITES to the departments involved in CITES implementation
- To control and to certify the breeding in captivity and the artificially propagated operations
- To dispose of confiscated specimens

**TUBITAK, as Scientific Authority**, has the following tasks:

- To give recommendations where necessary to a management authority on taking proper measures to limit the import of specimens of species included in List II
- To give scientific recommendations to the management authorities for proposals to be prepared on behalf of the State on inclusion of such species in the CITES Appendices
- To state its opinion in written to the Ministry or relevant management authority on the proposals presented by the Parties
- To give recommendations to the Ministry or relevant management authority on determination of rescue center or another appropriate place for confiscated specimens of species
- To determine together with relevant management authority, the export quotas for specimens of species within the regulation to be exported next year at the end of each calendar year

- To state its approval on issues that required related with implementation of the Regulation to a management authority

**Enforcement Authorities:**

Ministry of Trade has the following tasks:

- To request CITES documents before any Customs clearance of CITES specimens
- To take necessary measures in relation with the Customs implementation of the law and designate competent Customs Directorates to perform Custom controls with regard to the specimens of CITES species
- To prevent illegal trade CITES species
- To fulfill the duties and process related to border controls

**1. Customs Procedures:** For CITES species a CITES certificate/permit is required at the customs checkpoints. The procedure that for getting a CITES permit customs officers guide traders to the relevant management authority. The traders usually get their certificates before starting the commercial activity.

Customs checkpoints in Turkiye contains Customs inspectors for administrative procedures and Customhouse guards for legal operations.

**2. Identification at the Customs:** Customs authority use tariff codes determined by the Directorate General of Customs for Identification of the goods.

When necessary, technical support from provincial offices of relevant management authorities or from scientific authority is provided for the identification of the CITES species.

There are well equipped laboratories at six customs checkpoints established in the framework of EU accession process of Turkiye.

There are 140 customs checkpoints in Turkiye for importing and exporting CITES species. But only a limited number of them is particularly used concerning the commercial flow. In accordance with the experience gained from the commercial intensity of CITES species, customs officers at these checkpoints have gained experience on goods such as snakeskin, pebbling and ivory.

**3. Conservation of the Specimes at the Customs Checkpoints:** If the good is seized at the Customs point for smuggling, it is directly sent to the relevant enforcement authority and kept there during the legal process. For living species there are conservation units at the customs checkpoints and management authorities' provincial offices.

The controlling of the live fauna species at the Customs may take a long time considering the quarantine period before letting them in the country. For the large-scaled imports, Customs points containing these quarantine equipments are generally preferred.

## **General Directorate of Customs Enforcement/Duties**

DG of Customs Enforcement of Turkey is one of four law enforcement authorities in Turkey and it is authorized and responsible for preventing, detecting and investigating all kinds of smuggling attempts through the lands and territorial waters of Turkey.

Turkish Legislation gives Customs Administrations to legal powers to cope with CITES goods smuggling and bio-smuggling. In the case of the smuggling of CITES goods, the penal provision referred to in Article 3/(paragraph 7 and 8) of the Anti-Smuggling Law No. 5607 can be applied:

*“A person who exports/imports the goods forbidden by law is sentenced to imprisonment from six months to two years and a judicial fine up to five thousand days.”*

DG Customs Enforcement of Turkey has long been improving its capacity and ability to fight against CITES goods smuggling by increasing awareness, using training programs, enhancing its technical capabilities with hi-tech tools, systems and databases, and developing its legal capacity.

In our efforts against CITES goods smuggling we benefit from WCO tools and assistance such as CEN which provides valuable tools such as seizures database and communication opportunities with our counterparts from different WCO member countries.

Partnership with other countries' law enforcement authorities and international organizations is another important component of our CITES goods smuggling strategy. We have strong relations and a fruitful collaboration with international law enforcement agencies and other countries.

Turkish Customs have close cooperation with regarding to exchange of information and experience sharing with those international bodies such as INTERPOL, EUROPOL, and SELEC and customs authorities in bilateral, regional and global bases.

As in many countries, we use some tools such as risk analysis techniques and scanning technologies at customs. We use WCO's risk analysis compendiums for the member states in our training programs and teach the beginners how to identify and assess high risk indicators. Enforcement units have several databases and programs to evaluate and control the risks at border crossing points. One of the most useful tools here is the pre-arrival passenger program for airway passengers. Thanks to the program, we can receive advanced passenger information

from airlines and have the opportunity to conduct analyses before they arrive at our airports. We also use national and international intelligence resources and some informing resources. In addition, we conduct routine controls to ensure continuous surveillance at border gates.

We included the classes of biological protection and CITES topics into our training programs for both new and senior officers and we cooperate with the experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to teach identification techniques. We are trying to increase the awareness levels and capabilities of customs enforcement officers regarding biological protection and CITES items.

### **General Directorate of Risk Management, Liquidation and Circulating Capital/Duties**

Customs controls are conducted by means of risk-based methods on almost all declaration procedures such as summary declarations (pre-arrival declaration), customs declarations (SAD), TIR/Transit carnets, NCTS declarations and express cargo declarations.

Risk profiles targeting risky shipments or declarations are set by Department of Risk Analysis which is overseen by the DG of Risk Management, Liquidation and Revolving Fund based in Ankara. These profiles are created for suspicious transactions, countries or economic operators such as consignee, consigner or customs brokers etc. Denunciations can also be turned into risk profiles to warn the customs officers on the field. Customs Risk Analysis System hosts more than 1.000 central risk profiles. Smugglers including violators of CITES-listed species can be subjected to risk profiles at any time in Turkish Customs.

The Ministry of Interior, through the **Turkish National Police and the General Command of Gendarmerie** has the following tasks:

- To control and monitor the illegal trade
- To support the Customs border controls

**Turkish National Police Department of Anti-smuggling and Organized Crime** fight against individual and organized crimes affecting public health and country's economy and also internationally connected crimes.

Illegal trade of Endangered wild fauna and flora is ranked third after illegal trading of weapons and drugs.

**1.Tasks:** Intelligence gathering, investigation, operational information support, equipment and infrastructure support, training, international coordination and collaboration.

**2.Training Activities:** National and international training activities are held in collaboration with several organizations including: Interpol, OSCE, OECD, IOM, EU, ECO, UN, EC, BSEC, SECI

- Online education system is used for special training courses. Therefore training videos on the department's website show the authorities how to respond to numerous crimes.
- **Gendarmerie's field** of responsibility is rural areas where natural habitat is mostly populated.
- There are 81 provincial gendarmerie commands in Türkiye and 40 of them has Public Order Division Section of Natural Conservation. This task forces contain civil experts of environmental engineers and implementation experts. The task force is specialized on all kinds of environmental crimes.

### **1.Tasks:**

- Protection of environment, ecological balance and natural life
- Environmental awareness-raising
- Training activities

### **2. Organizational structure of the Public Order Division Section of Natural Conservation**

- Commander of Public Order Division Section of Natural Conservation
- Task Force Expert
- Environmental and Natural Protection expert

### **3.Activities performed by Gendarmerie Regarding Natural Conservation and Anti-smuggling for the Purpose of Implementing Relevant National and International Conventions:**

- Preventing illegal housing, lumbering and destruction of forests,
- Preventing destruction of movable and immovable cultural and natural heritage, and commercial activity of these properties
- Controlling the construction activities in protected areas and forests
- Preventing illegal activity in inland waters
- Ensuring the compliance to the hunting limits and bans
- Patrolling and preventing forest fires
- Keep statistics of environmental crimes occurred in its area of responsibility
- Public awareness raising activities
- Informing the public and the personnel regarding the obligations for gathering from nature

### **4.Procedures adopted for CITES species:**

- Species are seized at the crime scene and preserved.

- Reports are taken and required recording are made.
- CITES authorities, relevant Ministries, and legal authorities are notified.
- Experts such as veterinaries are contacted when necessary.
- The seized CITES species are collected by relevant provincial offices or delivered by the gendarmerie.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION ON CITES IMPLEMENTATIONS**

### **International Trade:**

-International trade of Appendix I species is restricted by the Turkish national law. It is only allowed for artificial propagation and scientific research purposes.

- The Customs officers consult the relevant management authority for the identification of species.
- For CITES species, besides CITES documentations, the trade invoice and bill of lading are also required.
- When re-exporting a product, such as leather or a wood product, production documents are controlled and a tracking certificate is drawn. Series of controls are performed by the experts subsidiary to the relevant management authority during the production process.
- Stopping or suspending the international trade or not giving quotas for endangered species may occur in cases of population decrease.

### **Controlling of Aquariums and Pet Shops**

Aquariums are inspected by experts from local offices of General Directorate of Fisheries. Other species such as birds and reptiles in these shops are inspected by experts from local offices of the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks. Local officials experts teams include veterinarians, aquacultural and agricultural engineers.

According to Turkish Legislation, government licences, permissions including CITES permits and living conditions of animals are controlled during these inspections.

In case of a birth of a specimen at these facilities, a certificate of origin and a possession-only licence/national owner certificate is prepared by the relevant management authority.

The marking of the specimens is carried out by the provincial offices with the consultation of General Directorate of Food and Control, Department of Animal Movement.

**Transportation Supervision For Live Species:** Transportation conditions for live species must be stated before beginning of the commercial activity. According to CITES

regulation, the Scientific Authority TÜBİTAK provides scientific opinion about suitability of transportation criteria and living space conditions of CITES species when necessary.

**CITES Permits:** All management authorities use the same official form to grant CITES permissions. Each permit contains a registration number that is defined by each management authority. Only the name of the management authority may differ on the forms.

Four different forms are drawn as a CITES certificate;

- The yellow sheet form stays with the tradesman,
- The red and green sheet forms stays at the customs,
- The blue sheet form stays at the relevant Ministry,

Copies of these forms are collected by the provincial offices and sent to the Primary Management Authority for the preparation of the annual reports.

**Exported species:**

The export quotas are determined by the Scientific Authority.

<b>FLORA</b>	<b>App.</b>
<b>AMARYLLIDACEAE</b>	
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II
<b>PRIMULACEAE</b>	
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II
<b>AMARYLLIDACEAE</b>	
<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>	II

<b>FAUNA</b>	
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	II
<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	II

**Personal effects:** National owner certificates are issued by the management authorities for the owners of the CITES specimens acquired before the CITES convention entered into force for the species concerned. These documents are provided only in the case that the owner can prove the time of adquisition with any kind of documentation such as an invoice or an old photo.

**Authorisation of Private Institutions:** Institutions such as museums are allowed to keep specimens only with a possession-only licence/national owner certificate. The commercial use of the species are not allowed.

**Identification of Species:** The customs officers take a general CITES training. In cases of problems regarding the indentification of the species, the officers have the contact detailsn of the experts in order to ask for help.

A database project devoted to identification of species has been completed. With this database, the Customs officers will be able to identify the species with help of pictures and templates presented in the database. Furthermore; 10 Identification Guides of Canada and 543 identification sheets have been translated into Turkish and 300 copies of each one have been published and distributed among Customs, Police, Jandarm and CITES Local Offices.

#### **DNA Analys Labs:**

- Biodiversity and Conservation Laboratory of Middle East Technical University, <http://blog.metu.edu.tr/cbilgin/>)

- Molecular Biology and Genetics department of the Istanbul University (<http://www.istanbul.edu.tr/fen/en/molperun.php>)

-TUBITAK MAM (CITES Scientific Authority Lab)

**Problems Encountered And Involvement of Enforcement Authorities:** The gathering species from nature in Turkiye is prohibited by the national law for all Turkish citizens and foreigners. Only the relevant management authority can give the permission for gathering from nature.

In case of a confrontation with an illegal gathering activity, the provincial offices of the relevant management authorities and enforcement authorities are contacted. The species are seized by the authorities and the criminals are imposed a pecuniary penalty of 20.000 Turkish Liras. ( 48.000 TL including value-added tax )

All departments of Turkish National Police and Division Section of Natural Conservation of Gendarmarie are assigned for the monitoring of the commercial activity and authorised for conductions of such operations.

**Public Awareness:** CITES trainer brochures, booklets and posters were prepared for tourists and public and also for customs points

- A website was established to keep the public informed about CITES. With this new website, the management authorities will be able to present the improvements on CITES implementations

**Cooperation With NGO's:** The government cooperates with NGO's on several projects such as establishing rescue centers and raising public awareness.

### **The Related Laws/Legislation**

- The Terrestrial Hunting Law (code 4915).
- The Environment Law (code 2872).
- The violation of Anti-smuggling Law (code 5607)
- Animal Welfare Law (code 5199)
- Fisheries Law (code 1380)

Without any permit, birds, reptile and mammals except marine mammals imported from the other countries, also some of them taken from wild;

The violation of the provision of the article number 4, 18 and 28 of **The Terrestrial Hunting Law (code 4915)**. The penalty is between 1046 TL (Turkish Liras) and 5254 TL(Turkish Liras) for each subject.

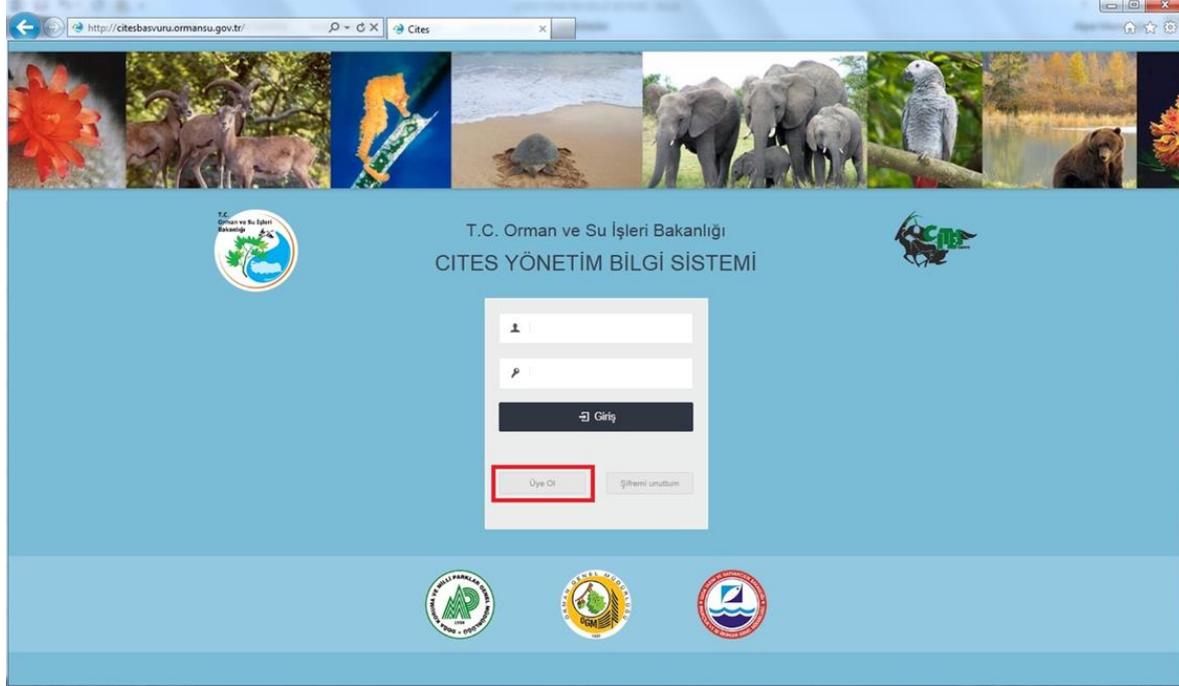
The violation of the provision of the article number 9 and 20 of **The Environment Law (code 2872)**. The penalty is 20.000 TL(Turkish Liras) ( 48.000 TL including value-added tax ) for each subject.

**The violation of Anti-smuggling Law (code 5607):** According to this legislation, export and import of the CITES related matters is prohibited by Law. Because of this regulation, it is stated in our anti smuggling law that, if a person exports the CITES related matters shall be punished from one year up to three years imprisonment and five thousand days of judicial fine .

Moreover, if a person imports the CITES related matters shall be punished from two years up to six years imprisonment and twenty thousand days of judicial fine. A person who buys, exposes for sale, sells, carries or stores the property on purpose, shall be punished with the same penalty.

### **The trade monitoring and database system:**

The trade monitoring and database system was established to issue the CITES permits and certificates electronically. CITES Database program has been working to issue CITES Permits since January 1, 2016.



### **Trainings on CITES**

Turkey has gradually increased wildlife protection activities. The number of trainings given to customs inspectors and police have been increased recent years.

### **CITES Training Programs/ Awareness Increase**

-CITES Training programs are performed by the Management Authority for customs inspectors several times in a year.

### **Please find below the time table of 2018-2019 Training Programs.**

- 06 February 2018 for 100 customs inspectors
- 21 March 2018 for 100 customs inspectors
- 25 May 2018 for 100 customs inspectors
- 29 August 2018 for 100 customs inspectors
- 10 October 2018 for 100 customs inspectors
- 02 November 2018 for 100 customs inspectors

-26 December 2018 for 100 customs inspectors

-30 January 2019 for 100 customs inspectors

**The Agenda of Training Program:**

-What is CITES?

-The Purpose of the CITES Convention

- The CITES Secretariat

- Conference of the Parties

- CITES Appendices (I,II and III)

- CITES Definitions (Species, specimen, trade, Scientific Authority, Management Authority etc)

- Animal species included in CITES Appendices (examples and photos)

- Plant species included in CITES Appendices (examples and photos)

- CITES Permits and Certificates

- Trade Regulation

-Captive Breeding and Artificial Propagation

-Non Detriment Finding

-CITES Implementations in Turkey

-Turkish Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities

-National By Law on CITES

-Risky Species/Risky Countries (ivory, rhino horns,parrots, pangolins etc./Congo etc)

- Identification specimens. Practical exercises

- Exemptions and Other Special Provisions Relating to Trade (crocodile specimens, caviar etc, Pre-Convention specimens)

**-CITES Training programs are performed** by the Management Authority for 50 police 2 times a year.

-CITES Management Authority (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) has 81 Provincial Directorates. **In-service training on CITES is performed** by the Management Authority for the staff of 81 Provincial Directorates once a year.

- The staff of 81 Provincial Directorates, if necessary, give information about CITES to **judges and prosecutors** in that province.

- **The prosecutors** require information from our Ministry in cases involving wild species. The staff of 81 Provincial Directorates give information about CITES with official letter.

## Wild Animal Rescue Centers/Zoos:

### Zoos:

There are 39 zoos in Turkey and 13 zoos take place in Category A according to Regulation on Zoo. A type zoos are used for confiscated wild species as a rescue center. (Please find below the list of A type zoos.)

No	City	The Name of Zoo	The date of Establishment	Group	Kind
1	Bursa	Bursa Zoo	1998	A	Zoo
2	Kocaeli	Faruk Yalçın Zoo and Botanical Garden	2001	A	Zoo
3	Kocaeli	Kocaeli Natural life park	2017	A	Zoo
4	Gaziantep	Wildlife Conservation and Zoo	1999	A	Zoo
5	Kayseri	Kayseri Zoo	2013	A	Zoo
6	Ankara	Aqua Vega	2012	A	Aquarium
7	Antalya	Antalya Metropolitan Municipality Zoo	1989	A	Zoo
8	Antalya	Antalya Aquarium	2013	A	Aquarium

9	İzmir	İzmir Natural life park	2008	A	Zoo
10	İstanbul	İstanbul Aquarium	2013	A	Aquarium
11	İstanbul	Via Sea Aquarium	2016	A	Aquarium
12	İstanbul	Emaar Aquarium and Underwater Zoo	2017	A	Aquarium
13	Eskişehir	Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality Zoo	2014	A	Zoo

### **Rescue Centers:**

We have been establishing Wild Animal Rescue Centers for injured and confiscated wild animals. 9 Wild Animal Rescue Centers have been established in different regions so far. In addition, the construction works of 4 rescue centers have been continuing. 2 Wild Animal Rescue Centers will be established in the other different regions in the future. (Please find below the list of rescue centers.)

<b><u>City/Name of the Rescue Center</u></b>	<b><u>Regional Directorate</u></b>	<b><u>Current situation</u></b>
<u>Bursa-Celal Acar Rescue Center</u>	<u>II. Region (Bursa)</u>	
<u>Şanlıurfa-Gölpınar Rescue Center</u>	<u>III. Region(Şanlıurfa)</u>	
<u>Mersin- Sea Turtles Rescue Center</u>	<u>VII. Region (Adana)</u>	
<u>Van-Yüzüncü Yıl Rescue Center</u>	<u>XIV. Region (Van)</u>	
<u>Kars-Kafkas Rescue Center</u>	<u>XIII.Region(Erzurum)</u>	

<u>Çankırı-Belören YHKRM</u>	<u>IX. Region (Ankara)</u>	<u>They was established</u>
<u>Sinop-Sarikum Rescue Center</u>	<u>X. Region (Sinop)</u>	
<u>Hatay Rescue Center</u>	<u>VII. Region (Adana)</u>	
<u>Rize Rescue Center</u>	<u>XII. Region (Rize)</u>	
<u>Burdur Rescue Center</u>	<u>VI. Region (Burdur)</u>	<u>The construction phase</u>
<u>Afyonkarahisar Rescue Center</u>	<u>V. Region (Afyon)</u>	
<u>Konya Rescue Center</u>	<u>VIII. Region (Konya)</u>	
<u>Diyarbakır Rescue Center</u>	<u>XV. Region (Malatya)</u>	
<u>İstanbul Rescue Center</u>	<u>I. Region (İstanbul)</u>	<u>They were planned</u>
<u>Aydın Rescue Center</u>	<u>IV. Region (Manisa)</u>	

### **Projects:**

We make EU Projects or national projects to rise awareness on wild life and protect the wild species. For example;

**Title:** Strengthening of Institutional Capacity on CITES Implementations in Turkey.

**Overall Objective:** Strengthening the sustainability of the biological diversity in line with CITES Regulation in Turkey.

**Project purpose:**

Strengthening administrative and technical capacities regarding control of trade of CITES species.

**Project Partner:** Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain

**Duration of the project:** 25 months. The Project was started on 13.11.2011 and finished on 13.12.2013.

The aim of the project was to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of CITES implementation of all the authorities involved. Also, to increase the public awareness about what CITES is, its rules and conditions for the international trade of the specimens of the species regulated under the Convention.

- 30 staff received Training of Trainers on CITES and related conservation issues.
- 269 individuals of the target group have been benefited.
- 269 trainees have perceived an average of 90% of the training subjects.
- All the training material was translated into Turkish and distributed to all the participants:
  - o CITES appendices, CITES Convention text and the Turkish legislation
  - o All the practical exercises presented during the seminars.
  - o A CD containing all the lectures and practical exercises.
  - o A CD containing all the identification guides and posters presented and used during the seminars.

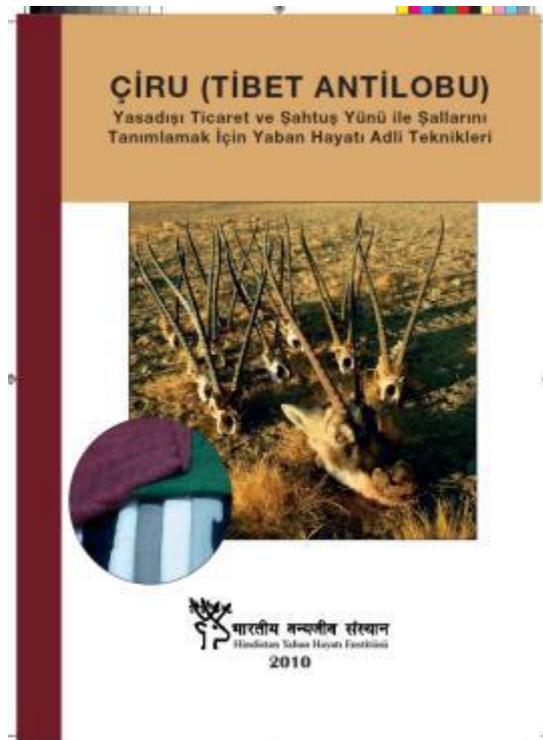
- 10 Turkish experts performed a visit to three Rescue Centers in Spain.
- 57 people participated in four study visits to Spain (2), France and United Kingdom.
- 4 Turkish experts participated in an internship in Spain.

• Preparing of Central CITES Database program was one of the project's main benchmarks. The trade monitoring and database system was established to issue the CITES permits and certificates electronically.

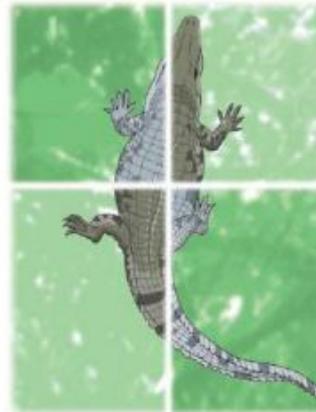
• **10 Identification Guides** of Canada and 543 identification sheets have been translated into Turkish and 300 copies of each one have been published and distributed among Customs, Police, Jandarm and CITES Local Offices.

**Ten identification guides:**

- Turtles and Tortoises
- Hunting Trophies
- Crocodiles
- Birds
- Sturgeons and Paddlefish
- Sharks
- **Ivory**
- Shahtoosh (Tibetan Antelope)
- Tropical Wood
- Cactus
- Native species



CITES Tanımlama Kılavuzu - Timsahlar  
 CITES Identification Guide - Crocodilians  
 Guide d'identification CITES - Crocodiliens  
 Guia de identificación de CITES - Cocodrilos



Government of Canada / Gouvernement de l'Ontario

- 100% of the staff of each local CITES office have participated in one of the training seminar and the technical and administrative capacities have been strengthened.

- A **Website** has been designed and established. The objective of this activity was to help CITES Turkish Department designing and creating the web-page CITES Turkiye using the existing resources in the Turkish IT Department.



- 10.000 **informative brochures**, 1.000 **posters** and 5.000 **booklets** have been performed, published and distributed.



-Brochure

**H**ayvan ve bitkiler, bunların parçalarını ve bunlardan elde edilmiş olan ürünleri içeren uluslararası ticaret, birçok türü küllerine teslimetti ve küle karıştı. Egzotik hayvan ve bitkiler, farklı ve merak uyandıran görünümleri olması veya sadece ender bir tür olmalarından dolayı alıcının ilgisini çekmektedir. Her geçen yıl milyonlarca hayvan ve bitki, yapıldıkları yabani ortamlardan alınmakta ve bu türlerin toplanmasını uzun vadede sürdürülebilir olması gerekmektedir.

**I**nternational trade in plants and animals, their parts and products make them brought many species to the brink of extinction. Exotic animals and plants attract buyers by their curious and unique shape, or simply because they are rare. Every year millions of wild plants and animals are taken from the wild. This off take should be sustainable in a long term.

**C**ITES kapsamında olan türleri satarken, satın alırken ya da değeri tokuş yaparken mutlaka yasal yollarla elde edilmiş olmasına dikkat ediniz. Eğer canlı tür örnekleri ya da bir konusun türü ihlal etmek istiyorsanız; örnekler ile birlikte CITES ihracat izin belgesinin de tarafınıza verildiğinden emin olunuz.

**W**hen selling, buying or exchanging specimens of species that are protected by CITES be sure that they are legally obtained! If you want to import in the country live specimens or some goods, be sure that you have been provided with a CITES export permit.

**B**u türler: fildişi ( diğer bazı hayvanlarda dahil) hayvan, ağız oymaları da dahil olmak üzere çarlı ya da çarısız; filler, yabani kediler, yılan kuşlar, papağanlar, su ve kara kaplumbağaları, yılanlar, İmsahlar, gergedanlar, mersin balıkları, kelebekler, mercanlar, bazı ağaçlar, orkideler, kaktüsler veya bunların parça veya türevleri de CITES kapsamındadır.

**I**ncluding their parts and derivatives; elephants, wild cats, monkeys, birds of prey, parrots, tortoises and sea turtles, snakes, crocodiles, sturgeons, butterflies, corals, some trees, orchids, cactuses, ivory, caviar, wood carvings are part of CITES as well as many other species.

**B**u nedenle kitlen bir tür örneği satın almadan önce; fildişi, gergedan boynuzu, kaplan ve leopar kürkleri, şahin ve deniz kaplumbağası kabukları satgının ve satın alınmasının kesinlikle yasak olduğunu fakat yerel otoritelere verilmiş olan CITES ihracat izin belgeleri olduğu sürece; yılan ve İmsah derisi, mercan, abanoz ağacı ürünleri, kaktüs, mersin balığı (sturgeon) eti ve hayvan ve orkide türlerinin ticaretinin yapılabilmesini unutmayınız.

**S**o before buying something consider that is illegal to purchase: Ivory, rhino horns, tiger and leopard skins, shagreen awatis, marine turtle shells... ..and it is legal to purchase products made with snakes and crocodile's skins, corals, ebony products, cacti, orchids, sturgeon meat and caviar, but only if you have been provided by a CITES export permit by local CITES Authority.



-Brochure

**Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Ticaretinin Bilinçli Yapılmasına Yönelik CITES Rehberi**

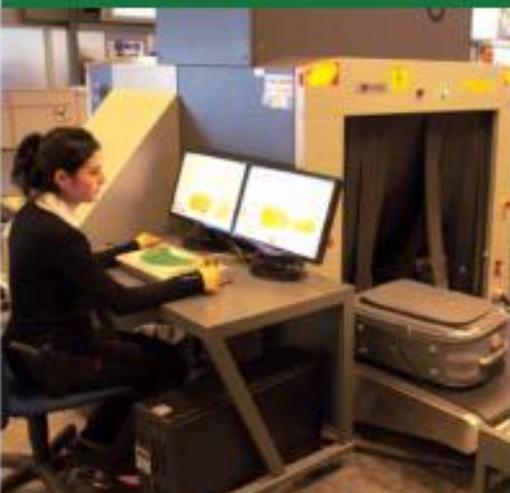
**GUIDE to the conscious trade of wild fauna and flora included in CITES**

**Handbook to the conscious trade of International trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) signed at Washington on March 3, 1973, amended of Bonn on June 22, 1979.**

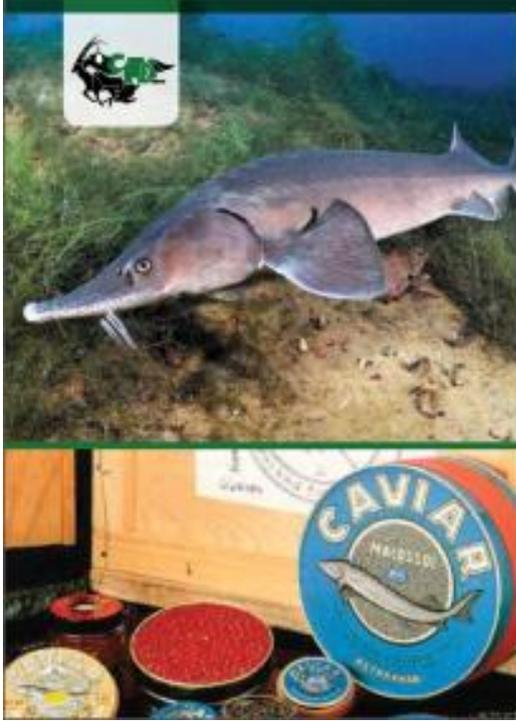
**The Contracting States, Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for the benefit and enjoyment to come; Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, recreational and economic points of view; Recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora; Recognizing, in addition, that international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade; Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end; Have agreed as follows:—**

**Herli türlerle Alınanlar Nüfusu Etkili ve Hayvan Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine Yönelik Sözleşme (CITES), 3 Mart 1973'te Washington'da imzalanmış, 22 Haziran 1979 tarihinde de Bonn'da yapılan değişiklikler ile son şekliyle değiştirilmiştir.**

**İncisilerin ötekiler, yabani hayvanların ve bitki türlerinin, bunların nadir ve çarpıcılığı ve görselliği tarafından yeryüzünün doğal sistemlerinin sağlığına parçaları katkıları ve bu nedenle gelecek nesillere aktarılması amacıyla korunmaları gerektiğini farkında olarak, bilimsel, kültürel, huzur amaçlı veya ekonomik amaçları artıran diğer yönlerini bilincinde; Ülkelerin ve halkların kendilerini yabani bitki ve hayvan türlerini korumasında en iyi koruyucular oldukları gerçeğini farkında; Buna ek olarak, bu hususta bazı türlerin uluslararası ticaretiyle ilgili bir şekilde ticaretlerinin engellenmesi amacıyla gerekli ve hayati öneme sahip uluslararası işbirliğinin temel bir "parçaları katkıları" olduğunu, bu amaçla uygun tedbirlerin alınması gerektiğini bilincinde olarak, ayrıca uluslararası işbirliğine atılmaya hazır oldukları...**



-Booklet



### Özel durumlar

#### Rusya Federasyonu

Birçok yeni pazarlarda kaplıdır. Bu, yılan, kertenkele ve papatya gibi yeni ve egzotik türler satılmaktadır. Ancak bu türlerin ticaretinin (CITES tarafından) sürdürülmesi ya da yasalarının stabilizasyonu riskate alınması gerekmektedir.

#### Avrasya

Morin balıklarının (Sturgeon) ticaretinin CITES'e dahil edilmesi bu kara CITES sözleşmesi ile çok Hazar Denizi'nde yapılan yasadışı balıkçılığın bir sonucu olarak alınmıştır. Bu yasadışı ve demersiz yöntemler bu bölgedeki yabancılara popülasyonunu düşürdü ve zararlı sonuçlandı. Bu nedenle ticaretin sürdürülmesi için bir şekilde denetim altında tutulmalıdır. Kızıl balıkların ticaretinin CITES'e dahil edilmesi tabii olarak aynı şeyi yapabilir. Ancak bu türün sadece 125 gramlık ağırlıkta satılması durumunda CITES izin belgesi alınması gerekmektedir. Bu izin belgesi CITES logosuna sahip olan belgesine yerini almalı. Ayrıca güvenli paketi veya mühür ile kapatılmalı ve damgalanmış bir belgesine sahip olmalıdır.

### Specific cases

#### Russian Federation

In many local markets it is possible to buy indigenous and exotic species in tortoise, snakes, lizards, and parrots. Be careful as trade in this species may be linked with CITES, or prohibited.

#### Europe

All species of sturgeon are included in CITES. This decision has been taken by the CITES community mostly as a consequence of the illegal fishing in the Caspian Sea. This illegal and unregulated activity has severely depleted wild population of this fish. Therefore international trade of caviar is strictly regulated. For personal use limited use is allowed to carry in their personal baggage a maximum of 125 grams of caviar without being subject to CITES rules, if quantity exceeds 125 grams appropriate CITES permits are needed. Please note that should bear CITES logo and that should be sealed and labeled.

### Doğu Asya

Bu bölge dünyadaki en önemli hayvan ve bitki piyasaları arasında bulunmaktadır. Yeni CITES önlemlerinin kabulüne rağmen, yasadışı birçok türün ağırlıklı yeni pazarlarda görmek mümkündür. İnternet üzerinden gerçekleştirilen satış ticaretine de bu tür pazarlar potansiyel olarak erişim imkanı sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle doğa koruma bir ürün satın alınırken çok dikkatli olunması gerekmektedir.

#### Geleneksel Doğu Tıbbi

Bu bölge ülkelerinde geleneksel ilaç ve hayvan CITES'e dahil edilmiş bazı hayvan ve bitkileri (genellikle veya kısmen) bulabilirsiniz. Örneğin; kaplan kemikleri, gorgonlar, bayraklar, pangolin, deri ve bazı türlerin gövde. CITES ile ilgili yeni alan türlerinde olduğu gibi bazı durumlarda ticaretin sürdürülmesi için belgelerin CITES tabii olarak ancak CITES izin belgesi alınması ile ticaretine izin verilebileceğini lütfen unutmayın.

#### Yabani kedilere ait deriler

Bazı yeni pazarlarda bu yabani kedi derileri rastlanabilir. Ancak bu türlerin ticaretinin sürdürülmesi için belgeler alınmadan bunları satın alıp görmek mümkün değildir. Kaplan, kar leoparı veya leopar (genel olarak) bir türün ticaretine izin verilmediği için ticaretine izin verilmemelidir.

### Eastern Asia

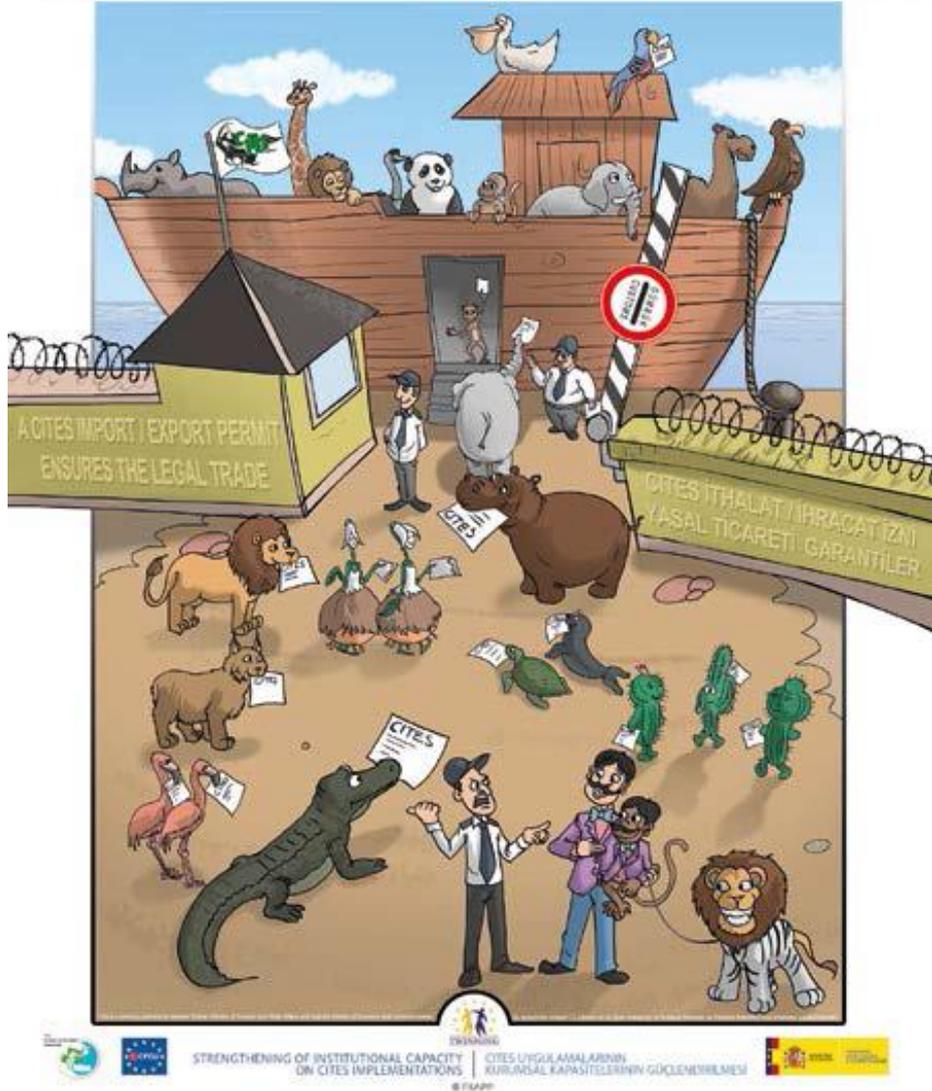
This area represents one of the most important animal and plants markets in the world. Despite the efforts of local CITES Authorities, many illegal specimens are easy to find in local markets. Internet trade is also often offering specimens for which legal origin is not clear enough. It is therefore very important to be extremely cautious when purchasing goods derived from wildlife.

Traditional oriental medicine ... Some animal medicines and medicines contain or claim to contain parts of animals and plants included in CITES (such as tiger bones, Amur horns, pangolin, snakes, certain plants). In some cases they could not be in trade at all, as species contained are included in Appendix I (no trade is possible in this case) or they should be accompanied with proper CITES documentation.

#### Wild cat skins

In some local market it is possible to find wild cat skins. Without specific documentation it is not legal to bring them back home. Please note that tiger, snow leopard and leopard are not allowed to enter in any trade.

  
**CITES** LEGAL TRADE CONTRIBUTES TO THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE  
YASAL TICARETI DOĞAL HAYATIN KORUNMASINA KATKIDA BULUNUR



There was a poster competition among the twinning projects organized by the EU Delegation in order to improve the awareness of the public on the Twinning Projects. **The poster** prepared for the team of this project was the winner among 9 posters of several Twinning. **A success story has been written in the EU on this project and it has been published in the newspapers.**



#### **-Turkish CITES Logo**

-Necessary field equipments and materials were purchased. Also four wheel drives and one transporter (for animals) were purchased for the four local CITES offices and one Rescue Center.

#### **Impact of this Project**

The knowledge about CITES has improved significantly among the Turkish authorities involved in its implementation.

## **Interpol Operations and National Operations/ Routine Controls**

We participate Interpol operations to control the trade of wild species and prevent illegal trade. Local offices of Management and Enforcement Authorities make inspections regularly. The purpose of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is to provide and arrange the sustainable use of the wild animals and plants species which are included in the Appendices of the CITES Convention by taking control of their international trade. Because of this reason; Turkey follows the CITES rules and procedure.

### **Meeting on “CITES and Ivory for Customs Authority/Training Program for Turkish Airlines staff :**

**-Firstly; a meeting on “CITES and Ivory” was held with the Customs Authority by the Management Authority.**

-The number of risk analyzes carried out for cargo and passengers will be increased by the Customs Authority.

-ID Manual Books, brochures and posters were distributed to customs inspectors by the Management Authority. **(ID Manual Books contain information on Ivory)**

**-Training of trainer on CITES was performed for Turkish Airlines by CITES department executives of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 21 February 2019.** Training seminar focused on the management and control of the CITES trade, including application, certification, customs procedures and **ivory**. (Training documents contains information on how to apply CITES, border control techniques, techniques for identifying CITES specimens)

-The cargo department was inspected by the Management Authority and the issues to be considered were explained.

-Turkish Airlines will increase the number of risk analyzes for cargos to prevent illegal trade.

-ID Manual Books, brochures and posters were distributed to Turkish Airlines staff by the Management Authority. **(ID Manual Books contain information on Ivory)**

**-The carriage of African grey parrots was forbidden from all origin stations of Turkish Airlines network as of 13.02.2019**

-Video of lion relocation from Ukraine to South Africa was published by Turkish Airlines on 03.03.2019 in the **anniversary of World Wildlife Day**

**- CITES booklets were distributed to passengers to increase awareness by Turkish Airlines on 3 March 2019.( The booklets focused on giving information about CITES for general public and traders.)**

-Turkish Cargo will **obtain organic detectors** to strengthen its zero tolerance policy of **preventing illegal ivory**

- Turkish Airlines's **Skylife Journal will include information about CITES to increase awareness.**

**NIAP:**

The National Airline Company is only a company, not a party. Such problems may occur in all transport companies. Smuggling is a global problem not only for our country but also all countries. Turkey is not a range state for elephant. Turkey has not a legal domestic market of ivory. Transport companies may not know all notices and rules about wild life and species. Transport companies are not CITES implementers. Moreover, Turkey is mostly a transit country in these cases, it is not importer country. Firstly; the customs officers of the exporter country should check the documents and samples.

Turkish Management Authority transmits Notifications, Decisions or Resolutions related to ivory to all implementers. In this framework; our local office's experts check the permits, certificates for validity and confiscate non-documented illegal samples. Turkey prepares all reports which contains seized specimens's data regularly and these reports are sent to the Secretariat. According to these reports; the amount of captured ivory between 2015-2017 is **not 1kg, the amount of captured raw ivory is 28,5 kg and 764 pieces of ivory carving specimens.**

In this framework; we support ETIS and NIAP to protect elephant populations and we will take more measures to prevent the smuggling but countries in Category C of NIAP are usually the range states or importer. Turkey is mostly a transit country in these cases. Because of this reason; your proposal about our country is not fair.

In this context; we do not accept the proposal regarding the addition of Turkey's to Category C of NIAP.

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*Report of Turkish Airlines on procedures and works.*

*IATA-Live Animal Carriage Procedures*

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The following details are requested from authorised agent of the shipper prior to the completion of booking;

- Route and any special care if it is needed
- Affix special feeding and watering instructions to the container and attach a copy to documents that accompany the shipment
- Gender of mammals being shipped
- Declare the condition of animals when pregnant or has given birth in the last 48 hours
- Advise the carrier if specimen(s) is venomous and/or poisonous and label accordingly
- Providing containers that conform to the IATA Live Animal Regulations latest edition
- Provide a 24-hour phone number from where the carrier can obtain instructions from shipper or his/her agent, in the event of an emergency and state it on the Air Waybill

Factors to be checked by carrier prior to the giving carriage confirmation are as following;

- Type of packaging used
- Type of aircraft used
- The amount of required space in the cargo compartment is available
- The environment conditions in those compartments, ventilation rates and airflow direction, heating / cooling provisions
- The best possible loading location within the cargo compartments
- The presence of other loads affecting the animals
- The availability of ground storage facilities

Presence of the required documents to be verified during the phase of document & cargo acceptance are as following;

- Air Waybill
- Shippers Certificate
- Import/export permit
- Health certificate
- For CITES regulated species; CITES export permit and copy of the CITES Import permit

Upon receipt of the required documents, IATA Live Animal Checklist is filled and if any irregularities are found, reason of rejection is clearly marked for specific point and all documents are being returned to the shipper's agent to prevent any loss of documents. Unless otherwise is stated, upon completion of IATA Live Animal Checklist without any irregularities and signing of Live Animal Transportation Indemnity Form by Shipper, cargo acceptance and document process is being finalized and ground facility storage process is being commenced prior to the dispatch. Dispatch preparations are executed

by using tailored animal transfer dollies dedicated for pets, day-old chicks, horses and other type of animals to protect from acute weather conditions

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*Initiatives-Enhancing Welfare of Live Animals*

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**Turkish Airlines became signatory to the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce Buckingham Palace Declaration in 7.11.2017 and recognised the devastating impact of illegal wildlife trade, agreed to the vital commitments set out below;**

- Not knowingly facilitate or tolerate the carriage of wildlife products, where trade in those products is contrary to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora (CITES) and as such is illegal under international and national law
- Develop mechanisms to enable the transport sector to receive timely information about the transport of suspected illegal wildlife and their products, including methods of transportation, key routes, ports and other locations
- Enhance data systems, including due diligence and risk assessment, to allow the transport sector and/or enforcement agencies to screen data and/or cargo, to identify potential shipments of suspected illegal wildlife and their products
- Improve the training of staff within the transport sector to enable them to detect, identify and report suspected illegal wildlife trade, and acknowledge staff who champion this cause
- Notify relevant law enforcement authorities of cargoes suspected of containing illegal wildlife and their products and, where able, refuse to accept or ship such cargoes

**Turkish Airlines has strengthened its commitments by becoming member of the Animal Transport Association in 2018 to boost safe, humane handling and transport of all animals throughout its network.**

**As a first attempt of performing its commitments, Turkish Airlines has forbidden carriage of African Grey Parrot from FIH-Kinsasha/ Democratic Republic of Congo in 26.01.2018. Then, following initiatives were taken;**

- **“Combatting Illegal Trade in Wildlife” seminar was jointly held by IATA & United Wildlife Transportation Taskforce executives to raise awareness and emphasize mission of tackling illegal trade of wildlife.** The target group of seminar was authorized staff participated from airport management, customs authority, passenger & cargo and Turkish Aviation Academy trainers
- As an output of the seminar, United for Wildlife Coordination working group was formed for dedication of tackling illegal wildlife trade across its all departments, whose members encompasses aviation academy trainers, operational unit managers, international relations unit and quality & training standardization units
- **The carriage of African grey parrots was forbidden from all origin stations of Turkish Airlines network as of 13.02.2019**
- **Training of trainer seminar** was held by CITES department executives of **Agriculture & Forestry Ministry of Turkey** upon the invitation of Turkish Cargo to get insights about threats of fraud

during cargo & document acceptance phase as well as enhancing & updating training material given by Turkish Aviation Academy and Turkish Ground Services Trainers with respect to the live animal regulation courses

- Mistreated lions which were kept in 35 m2 bare concrete cage without direct sunlight and fresh air in Ukraine with purpose of being used for circus activities for a years. Lawrence Anthony Earth Organization contacted Turkish Cargo, as a fastest growing air cargo brand in the world, which operates in 124 countries globally, for transportation of lions with the aim of reintroduction into the wild in South Africa. Turkish Cargo became proud of being official sponsor in reintroduction of sister lions of Luca, Charlie Kai and cub Nathan into the wild as of 05.10.2018 and carriage was executed in 21.11.2018 respectively
- **Video of lion relocation from Ukraine to South Africa was broadcasted on 03.03.2019 in the anniversary of World Wildlife Day**
- **Turkish Cargo will obtain organic detectors to strengthen its zero tolerance policy of preventing illegal ivory**
- **Turkish Airlines's Skylife Journal will include information about CITES to increase awareness.**

**TWINNING FINAL REPORT**  
**TR/2009/IB/EN/02**



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

**TWINNING PROJECT**

**FINAL REPORT**

**Project Title:** **Strengthening of Institutional Capacity on CITES Implementations**

**Partners:** Republic of Turkiye, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain

**Date:** **12 December 2013**

## Section 1: Project data

<b>Twinning Contract Number:</b>	TR/2009/IB/EN/02
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening of Institutional Capacity on CITES Implementations
<b>Twinning Partners (MS and BC):</b>	Spain Republic of Turkiye
<b>Duration of the project:</b>	25 months
<b>Repporteur:</b>	Mrs. Mercedes LASSO LICERAS, MS Project Leader, Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain  Mr. Sabri KİRİŞ, BC Project Leader, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of the Republic of Turkiye

## **Section 2: Content**

This section describes the activities of the project. It is divided in six sections.

**2A.- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**2B.- BACKGROUND**

**2C.- IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

**2D.- ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MANDATORY RESULTS**

**2E.- IMPACT**

**2F.- FOLLOW UP AND SUSTAINABILITY**

**2G.- CONCLUSIONS**

**2H.- FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

**2I.- ANNEXES**

## **2A.- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The aim of the project was to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of CITES implementation of all the authorities involved. Also, to increase the public awareness about what CITES is, its rules and conditions for the international trade of the specimens of the species regulated under the Convention.

### **Extent of coverage**

The project covered the 100% of the CITES Offices and officials, 107 Customs officers, 30 enforcement officers, 100% of the staff of the Scientific Authority and general public.

### **Implementation Process**

The mechanisms used have been the following:

*25 different activities:* covering all the relevant aspects for CITES implementation. During these activities 27 experts from Spain, Portugal, United Kingdom and Italy have participated working closely with the BC members and elaborating reports with recommendations.

*Training seminars:* Six training seminars on CITES implementation were hold in Ankara, Izmit, Antalya (2), Çesme and Rize. The trainings were conducted by Spanish experts, dealt with all aspect involved in CITES implementation and focused on practical exercises using confiscated specimens in Spain that were given to the Turkish CITES authorities. All the participants received the CITES Appendices and the Convention text in Turkish, a CD containing all the presentations and exercises, a CD with identification material (identification guides and posters in English, Spanish and French) and a participation certificate.

*Study visits:* four study visits to Spain (2), France and United Kingdom. During these visits the participants were shown the way of working to manage and control the CITES specimens trade in three EU member States.

*Internships in Spain:* three people from the IT Department were in Madrid working with IT Spanish experts to learn about the electronic permitting system given by Spain to Turkiye. Also, four people from the principal Turkish Management Authority were in two local offices of the Spanish Management Authority (Madrid and Tenerife) dealing with all the aspect related with CITES implementation.

*Exchange program:* ten Turkish experts were in Spain visiting three rescue centers for confiscated live animal and two Spanish experts were visiting rescue centers in Turkiye. During this exchange program the experts had the opportunity of sharing experiences and analyzing the way of dealing with confiscated live animals.

## **Results**

- 30 staff received Training of Trainers on CITES and related conservation issues.
- 269 individuals of the target group have been benefited.
- 80% of improvement in the knowledge of CITES.
- 269 trainees have perceived an average of 90% of the training subjects.
- All the training material was translated into Turkish and distributed to all the participants:
  - CITES appendices, CITES Convention text and the Turkish legislation
  - All the practical exercises presented during the seminars.
  - A CD containing all the lectures and practical exercises.
  - A CD containing all the identification guides and posters presented and used during the seminars.
- 10 Turkish experts performed a visit to three Rescue Centers in Spain.
- 57 people participated in four study visits to Spain (2), France and United Kingdom.
- 4 Turkish experts participated in an internship in Spain.
- A very complete and complex electronic permitting system was given to Turkiye.
- The capacity of controlling the CITES species was enhanced 80%.
- 10 Identification Guides and 543 identification sheets have been translated into Turkish and 300 copies of each one have been published and distributed among Customs and CITES Local Offices.
- 100% of the staff of each local CITES office have participated in one of the training seminar and the technical and administrative capacities have been strengthened.
- A Website has been designed and established.
- 10.000 informative brochures, 1.000 posters and 5.000 booklets have been performed, published and distributed.

### **Impact**

The knowledge about CITES has improved significantly among the Turkish authorities involved in its implementation.

Turkiye has implemented a complex computer system to issue CITES permits and certificates. This computer system includes a complete database of all the species included in the Annexes of the CITES Convention.

An important identification material has been published in Turkish. This material is a very important tool for the Customs inspectors and enforcement authorities.

The publication of brochures, booklets and posters with information about CITES and the establishment of a specific Website have been very important contributions for public awareness.

### **Recommendations**

It is recommended:

- To establish a permanent CITES office.
- To designate at least one responsible person from the CITES Management Authority to manage and update the computer system.
- To accelerate the process of reducing the number of Customs offices enabled for CITES products trade.
- To have CITES experts in the enabled Customs.
- TUBITAK should recognize the important role it has as a CITES Scientific Authority and ensure priority is given to its support and ensure adequate resources are made available to support its work. If TUBITAK does not do it, perhaps Turkiye should study the possibility of changing the designated Scientific Authority.
- To designate a responsible person from the main Management Authority to update the information of the CITES Website.
- To study the possibility of changing the CITES legislation in order to harmonize it to the EU CITES regulation.
- To study the convenience of establishing specific and unique sanctions legislation for CITES offenses.

### **Follow up and sustainability**

- There is a need to continue adapting the computer system to issue CITES permits and certificates.
- Continuous actions on training of inspectors are required.
- It is necessary to start working in the harmonization of the Turkish legislation to the EU requirements.
- It is necessary to continue working in reducing the number of Custom points for international trade of CITES specimens.

## **2B.- BACKGROUND**

### **Starting point**

#### **General**

Turkiye has been Party of the CITES Convention since 1996. The purpose of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is to provide and arrange the sustainable use of the wild animals and plants species which are included in the Appendices of the CITES Convention by taking control of their international trade through the principles and methods in coordination with relevant foundations and associations. The implementation of CITES involves different departments and all of them play an important role.

#### **Component 1.- Assessment and Analysis**

In Turkiye there are different CITES Management Authorities distributed between two different Ministries, four General Directorates and four Regional Directorates. The main Management Authority deals with the general coordination. It works with a CITES team that is led by a Deputy General Director and, according to the composition of the CITES Core Group, at the beginning of the project there were 6 officials dealing with different aspects of CITES implementation.

The officials dealing with CITES in the main Management Authority, do not work in the same department and none of them is fully dedicated to CITES implementation being only a part of their daily work.

Respecting the Scientific Authority, TUBITAK, is well established because has a degree of independence from the Management Authorities and has resources to fund research and link to scientific experts. However there is not a real involvement of TUBITAK in CITES issues operating mostly as a conduit between the Management Authority and its scientific experts. It is not clear what value TUBITAK adds to the decision making process. CITES research and support for attending CITES-related meetings seem to be a low priority for funding within TUBITAK.

#### **Gasps that the project was to address:**

- To assess the organization of CITES in Turkiye in order to establish compliance with all aspects related to CITES implementation. If necessary, to propose a more suitable organization.
- To assess the CITES Turkish trade during 2005 and 2010 in order to know the CITES species most traded by Turkiye.
- To assess the way of working of the Scientific Authority. If necessary, to propose changes on the way of working.

## Component 2.- Activities of the CITES Management Authority

**IT system:** Turkiye did not have a computer system to issue CITES permits and certificates. For this reason one of the most important issues of this project was the “*IT program to issue CITES electronic permits and certificates*”.

To make a computer application for CITES control takes a lot of time, money and big effort. For this reason, this activity was scheduled at the beginning of the project and the first visit of the Spanish experts took place on March 2012.

During this first analysis, the Spanish experts proposed different solutions but it wasn't until December 2012 that Turkiye decided the option of adapting the Spanish computer system. A first part of the program was sent on January 2013 and the whole program with the necessary codes (estimated cost of 300.000 Euros) was sent on February 2013.

As the system was made for the Spanish organization, it was necessary to adapt it to the Turkish requirements.

**Legislation:** Even though Turkiye has CITES legislation, as candidate to the EU it will be necessary to harmonize it with the EU CITES Regulation.

The EU legislation to implement CITES is stricter than the CITES Convention and much more complicated.

**Breeding in captivity:** The control of the breeding in captivity and artificial propagation operations is responsibility of the Management Authority.

In Turkiye there are not many breeders/nurseries of CITES species but it is foreseeable that it will increase. **There is legislation related to this issue.**

**Institutional coordination:** In Turkiye there are more than one Management Authorities and there are many different Ministries involved in CITES implementation. For this reason it is very important the coordination between all of them and the role of the main Management Authority is crucial. **The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs as the main Management Authority, has this role.**

**Gaps that the project was to address:**

- To assess the current CITES legislation.
- To propose the necessary changes for a suitable harmonization.
- To develop a methodology for the monitoring, registration and certification of the activities related to captive breeding and artificial propagation that have to be carried out within the territory of Turkiye in accordance with the provisions established in the EU legislation.

- To elaborate guidelines to facilitate the way of working of the Management Authority when controlling the breeding in captivity operation.
- To assess from a practical point of view the coordination among authorities responsible of the CITES implementation in Turkiye.

### **Component 3.- Border control procedure**

In Turkiye all the Customs (144) were enabled to import and export CITES specimens. This situation made very difficult the control because it was necessary to train a lot of people and to have much support material.

#### **Gasps that the project was to address:**

- To analyze the border control on trade of CITES specimens.
- To establish guidelines to facilitate the way of working of the Customs Inspectors when controlling import and export of CITES specimens.
- To propose changes to improve the CITES control.

### **Component 4.- Disposal of seized specimens**

**Confiscated specimens:** Even though in Turkiye the number of live specimens confiscated annually is very low, it is a problem because it is necessary to transport and accommodate them.

**Exchange program:** In Turkiye there are few rescue centers and there was not experience about how to deal with confiscated live specimens.

#### **Gasps that the project was to address:**

- To assess the way of accommodating confiscated live specimens in Turkiye.
- To establish guidelines for the disposal of confiscated specimens.
- To identify the material and logistic needed for the disposal of confiscated specimens.

### **Component 5.- Support material**

**Identification Manuals:** Turkiye made an Identification Manual for CITES species in 2005. This guide included a CD with a computer program focused on Custom's activity. Unfortunately, this program was not run at Customs.

**Excluding the ID manuals elaborated by the CITES Secretariat,** there was no identification material neither at Customs offices nor at CITES offices. Even though there are a lot of

identification guides for CITES specimens, all of them have been published only in English, Spanish and French.

Gasps that the project was to address:

- To produce identification material

### **Component 6.- Public awareness**

**Brochures and posters:** There was not **enough** information material about CITES and its rules directed to the public.

**Website:** There was not any specific Website for CITES Turkiye and the procedures for importing and exporting CITES specimens **but there is information about CITES specimens in [www.milliparklar.gov.tr](http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr).**

Gasps that the project was to address:

- To produce brochures and posters with information on CITES.
- To establish a Turkish Website for CITES

### **Component 7.- Knowing each other**

**Study visits:** During the Twinning Project that took place during 2005 with Germany as MS, the Turkish CITES core group went to Germany.

Gasps that the project was to address:

- To understand how CITES works in other EU countries and to have information to decide what kind of systematic is the most suitable for Turkiye.

### **Component 8.- Training program**

There was no specific training on CITES. The Management Authority gives short and general training to the new Customs officials.

Gasps that the project was to address:

- To train at least 180 officials dealing with CITES implementation.
- To know daily practical work of CITES implementation.

**The overall objective** of this Twinning Project is to strengthen the sustainability of the biological diversity in line with CITES Regulation in Turkiye.

**The Project purpose** is to establish the framework conditions to achieve reform of the administrative, legal and technical structures to achieve an efficient application of CITES control in Turkiye by the end of the project.

**Mandatory Results:**

1. Strengthened Institutional Capacity on CITES implementation:

- Six (6) training programs will be implemented (activity 8)
- 25 staff will have received Training of Trainers on CITES and related conservation issues by the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011. (Activity 8)
- At least 250 (because it was decreased the number of training programs from 8 to 6) individuals of the target groups will have benefited from the institutional capacity building services by the end of the project. (Activity 8)
- At least 70% of the 25 trainees of Training of Trainers will be ready to deliver trainings and 90% of this subgroup will show at least 80% success on training of trainers subjects in the post-training exam. (Activity 8)
- 250 trainees will have perceived at least 70% of the training subjects. (Activity 8)
- Training documents (information on how to apply CITES, border control techniques, techniques for identifying CITES specimens, requirements to control the captive breeding and artificial propagation, molecular techniques for identifying species) and materials (CITES specimens for practical exercises) will have been prepared for the 6 training programs. (Activities 3 and 5)
- Exchange program for Rescue Centre (One (1) will have taken place for 10 experts that will have been working in Rescue Centres in EU member states). (Activity 4)
- CITES trainer brochures and posters will have been prepared for 140 Customs points, tourists and public by the end of 2012. (Activity 6)
- Two (2) study visit programs for 15 staff and one (1) study visit program for 20 staff will have been carried out to EU Member States. (Activity 7)
- Master Degree Program for 3 CITES experts. (Activity 8)

2. Strengthened Technical Capacity on CITES implementation:

- Monitoring and establishment of database system for CITES Trade will have been implemented by the end of 2012. (Activity 2)
- Capacity of controlling the CITES species will have been enhanced at least 10%. (Activity 2)
- Strengthened the technical and administrative capacities of 5 local CITES offices will have been implemented (at least 20% of the staff of each local CITES office will have participate in one of the training programme). (Activity 1)
- A CITES Website will have been elaborated. (Activity 6)

- CITES brochures and posters will have been elaborated. (Activity 6)

## **2C.- IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

### **Development outside the project**

The most important policy development of the process could be considered as the institutional change in Ministry of Customs and Trade to study the possibility of limiting the number of Customs points for the international trade of CITES specimens. This is a very important starting point because until now there are 140 Customs points allowed for this trade and in order to have an effective control of CITES specimens' trade, it would be necessary to limit them.

With respect to relevant domestic legislation, in the first quarter there was an institutional change of the names of the CITES management authorities:

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry was separated into two legal entities as Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is also changed into Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

### **Project development**

#### **General**

As the CITES implementation involves many different authorities and stakeholders, the project implementation process included effective co-operation and involvement in all components. During the implementation period, there were 25 different activities including study visits, exchange program, internship and six training seminars. The participation in the training seminars was excellent and the quality was evaluated by the participants to be very good. Also the improvement of CITES knowledge after the seminars showed an average of 80%.

#### **Component 1.- Assessment and Analysis**

Three activities were implemented.

The project started with an assessment of the CITES Turkish organization in order to have a starting point and better perform the next activities. Also it was made an assessment of the Turkish CITES trade carried out between 2005 and 2010 to know the CITES species that are most commercially significant for Turkiye.

The MoFWA is working in a new organization in order to place together in the same Department to all the officers currently dealing with CITES issues.



The activity 1.3. *“Assessment of the way of working of the Scientific Authority”*, was not included in the work plan but during the project development it was seen the necessity of dedicating an activity to the Scientific Authority. This activity was carried out during May 2013 and the experts recommended organize a workshop to deal with the specific role of the Scientific Authority and the important role of making not detrimental findings for the wild species that are most exported by Turkiye.



The workshop was planned for November 2013 but, due to the lack of participation of the professors and persons working for the Turkish Scientific Authority, the workshop had to be canceled.

## **Component 2.- Activities of the CITES Management Authority**

To make a computer application for CITES control takes a lot of time, money and big effort. For this reason, Spain offered to give to Turkiye its computer system if it was suitable for the Turkish necessities. This activity was scheduled at the beginning of the project and the first visit of the Spanish experts took place on March 2012.

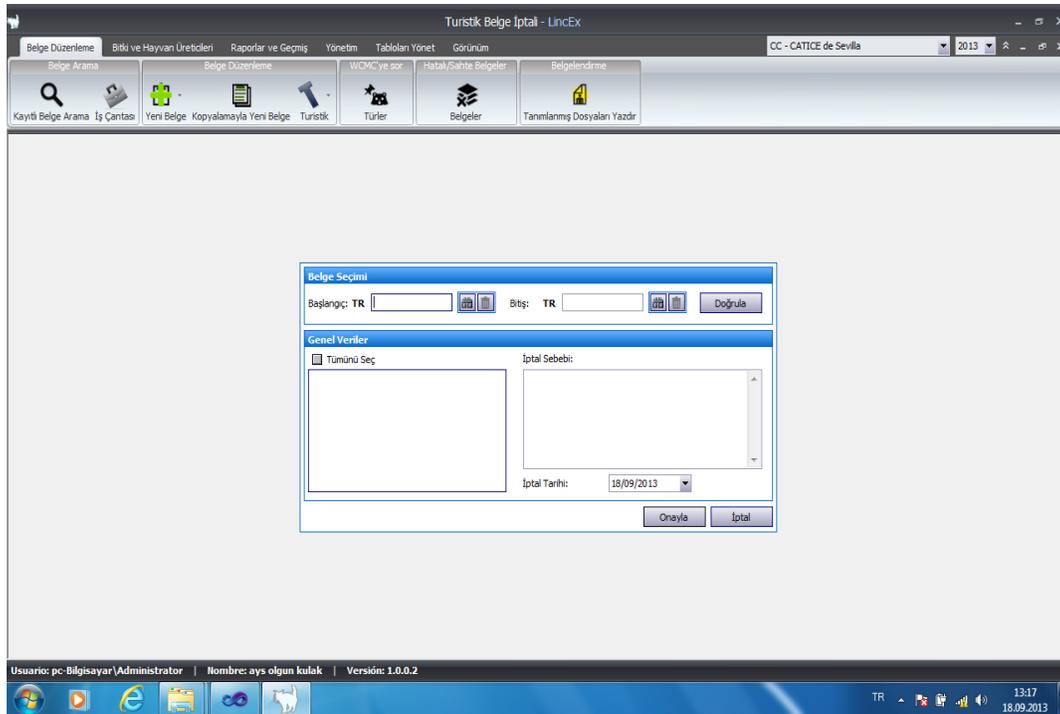
During this first analysis, the Spanish experts proposed different solutions but it wasn't until December 2012 that Turkiye decided the option of adapting the Spanish computer system. A first part of the program was sent on January 2013 and the whole program with the necessary codes (estimated cost of 300.000 Euros) was sent on February 2013.

As the system was made for the Spanish organization, it was necessary to adapt it to the Turkish requirements. During 2013 there were several activities related with the computer application including the internship in Spain of three Turkish experts from the IT Department to learn about the computer system.



After analyzing the technical resources of the IT Department of the Ministry, an action plan was created and according to the short term expert's recommendations the IT department of MoFWA hired an external company with technical ability to make changes in the application and a translator was contracted for translating the remaining Spanish codes to Turkish.

At the end of the project, the computer system was partially working but on the important task that is to issue CITES permits and certificates. The external company has to continue working to adapt the rest of the computer system.



During February 2012 it was carried out a deep evaluation of the necessary changes in the Turkish legislation of CITES implementation to harmonize it with the EU Regulation. In order to facilitate the harmonization and to do it step by step, the experts identified the articles that required minor changes. Also they developed a new text including all the necessary changes to meet the requirements of the EU legislation. As these changes require a political decision, no changes have been made.

Respecting the control of the breeding in captivity and artificial propagation operations, the activity was carried out during March and April 2012. The activity included the visit to nurseries and breeders of CITES species. As it is increasingly important to have control tools, an expert on DNA analysis joined this activity in order to analyze the possibility of including these tests in Turkiye. Currently in Turkiye there is not many breeders/nurseries of CITES species but it is foreseeable that it will increase. The experts prepared guidelines to help the CITES inspectors with the control of nurseries and breeders. Also it was drawn a protocol on sampling for DNA analysis.

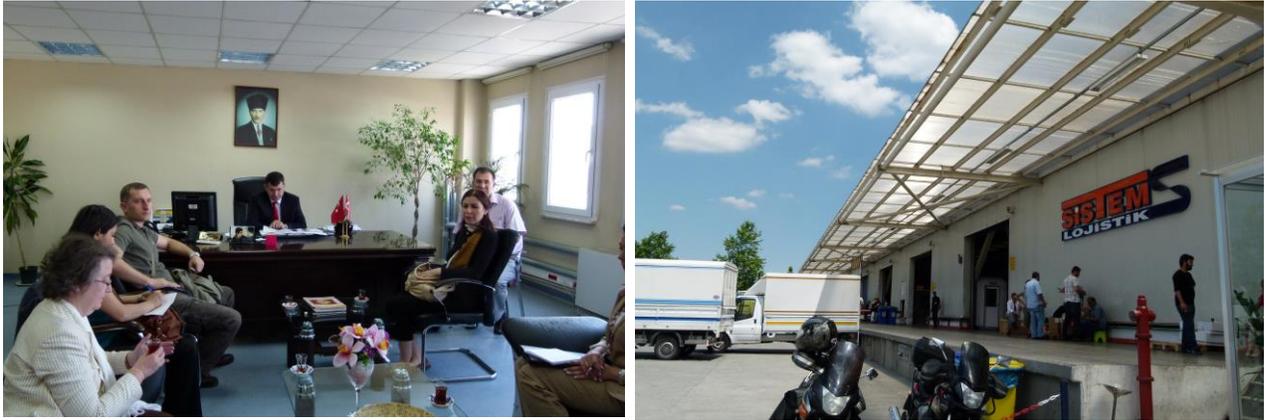


Finally this component also included the important role of an appropriate institutional coordination. This activity took place during April 2012 and it was analyzed the current coordination of the different Ministries and organizations involved in CITES implementation in Turkiye.



### Component 3.- Border control procedure

In Türkiye all the Customs (144) are enabled to import and export CITES specimens. This situation makes very difficult the control because it is necessary to train a lot of people and to have lots of support material. The activity took place during June 2012 and it was analyzed the border control on trade of CITES specimens. It was recommended to reduce the number of customs offices for CITES trade and to provide the enabled offices with CITES experts. Also guidelines were elaborated to facilitate the way of working to the Customs Inspectors when controlling import and export of CITES specimens.



The General Directorate of Customs decided to reduce to **50** the number of customs offices for CITES trade. At the end of the project, this decision is on the way of being published in the Official State Bulletin.

### Component 4.- Disposal of seized specimens

In Türkiye the number of live specimens confiscated annually is very low. But even though the number of live specimens confiscated is not high, it is a problem because it is necessary to transport and accommodate them.

These activities took place during June and July 2012. The experts made an assessment of the way of accommodating confiscated live specimens in Türkiye and it was identified the material and logistic needed for the disposal of confiscated specimens.

Guidelines for the disposal of confiscated specimens were elaborated and it was recommended to the principal Management Authority to lead a more important coordination role among all the authorities involved in CITES implementation in Türkiye. Also, it was recommended to implement a single legislation focused on sanctioning CITES infractions.

In order to share the way of managing confiscated live animals, ten Turkish experts went to Spain to visit three rescue centers and two Spanish experts went to Turkey to visit two rescue centers. During these visits the experts obtained practical information on how to deal with confiscated CITES specimens. Also, they met with responsible authorities and facilities staff.



### Component 5.- Support material

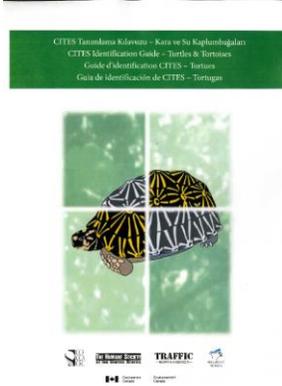
The activity started in October 2012. Firstly it was analyzed which kind of identification material was most suitable for the Turkish's necessities. Due that there are already many identification guides for CITES species, It was decided to translate them into Turkish. For those species that still there is not any identification tool and are of interest for Turkiye, it was decided to make specific identification sheets.

The following material was translated into Turkish:

Ten identification guides:

- Turtles and Tortoises
- Hunting Trophies

- Crocodiles
- Birds
- Sturgeons and Paddlefish
- Sharks
- Ivory
- Shahtoosh (Tibetan Antelope)
- Tropical Wood
- Cactus



**Turtles and Tortoises**



**Hunting Trophies**



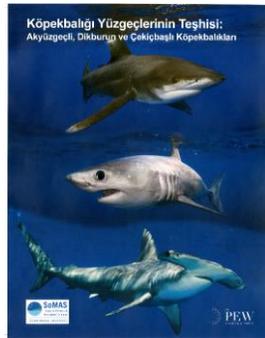
**Crocodiles**



**Birds**



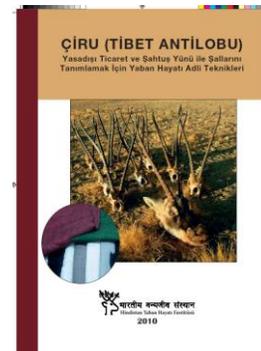
**Sturgeons**



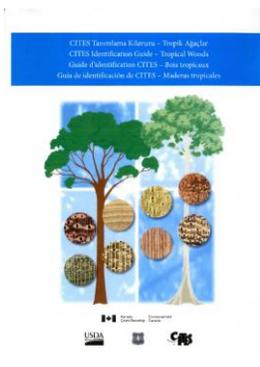
**Sharks**



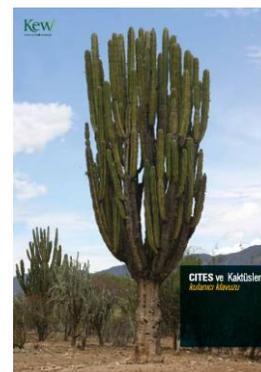
**Ivory**



**Shahtoosh**



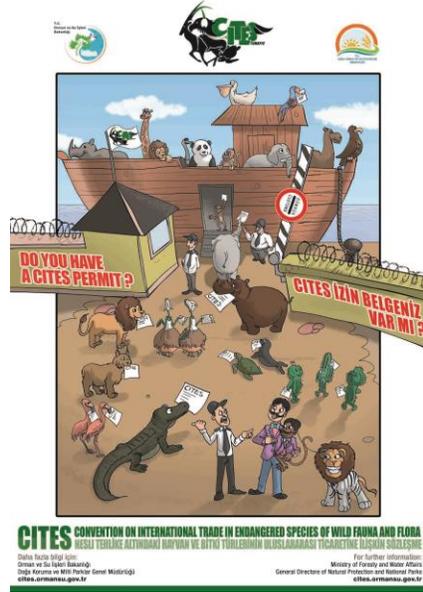
**Tropical wood**



**Cactus**







## Poster

During April 2013, two Spanish experts came to design and establish a Website with information on CITES and its application in Türkiye. The experts proposed the following content for the Website:

- CITES Convention
  - o Introduction
  - o Application in Türkiye
- Legislation
- CITES Authorities
- Permits and Certificates
- Control and Implementation
- Useful information
  - o Local offices
  - o Useful links
- Contact



According to this information, Turkish experts established the CITES website for Turkiye.

### Component 7.- Knowing each other

Four study visits were performed to: France, United Kingdom and Spain (2) with the participation of a total of 57 people working in the different Ministries involved in CITES implementation in Turkiye.

During the visits the participants had the opportunity to review the organizational structure, tasks and responsibilities of their European colleagues involved in CITES implementation. There were meetings held with different CITES authorities and focused on the management and control of the CITES trade, including application, certification and customs procedures.

Visits and meetings with breeders and traders of CITES specimens took place during the visits in order to know practical aspects of the CITES implementation.



## Component 8.- Training program

These activities can be considered among the most important and successful during this project. Six training seminars were performed in 5 different cities of Türkiye: Ankara, Izmit, Antalya (2), Çesme and Rize. A total of 269 participants attended these seminars coming for different Ministries and Institutions: Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Customs and Trade, Turkish National Police, General Command of Gendarmerie, TUBITAK, Universities and NGOs.

As support material for these seminars, Spain gave to the Turkish Authorities, as a gift, 38 specimens that were confiscated in Spain. These specimens were used in all the training seminars to make practical exercises for identification. Also as a gift, Spain gave to all participants a CD with identification material and sent a total of 115 copies of identification guides (in English, Spanish and French) of the following species:

- Birds
- Falconry species
- Hunting trophies
- Crocodiles
- Turtles and Tortoises

- Ivory
- Tropical woods

In compliance with the recommendations of ROM monitors, starting from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Training Program, all the participants were requested to take a general exam on CITES at the beginning and at the end of the programs in order to evaluate the success of the courses. According to these evaluations, the average of improvement was of 80%.



All the participants in all the training seminars received the following material:

- CITES Appendices and Convention text in Turkish
- CD with all the presentations and exercises
- CD with identification material
- Participation certificate

I	II	III
<b>HAYVANLAR (FAUNA) KORDALLAR ŞUBESİ MEMELİLER SINIFI</b>		
ARTIODACTYLA		
Antilocapridae Antilopgiller ailesinden		
<i>Antilocapra americana</i> Çatalboynuzlu Amerikan Antilopu (Sadece Meksika popülasyonları; diğer popülasyonları Ek Listelerde yer almamaktadır.)		
Bovidae Boynuzlular ailesinden (Antiloplar, sığırtlar, keçiler, koyunlar, oeytanlar vb.)		
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> Addaks antilopu		
	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i> Berberistan koyunu	
		<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (Nepal) Siyah antilop
	<i>Bison bison athabascae</i> Bison	
<i>Bos gaurus</i> Sığır (Bos frontalis olarak bilinen evcilleştirilmiş formu hariçtir ve Sözleşme hükümlerine tabii değildir.)		
<i>Bos mutus</i> Yak (Bos grunniens olarak bilinen evcilleştirilmiş formu hariçtir ve Sözleşme hükümlerine tabii değildir.)		
<i>Bos sauveii</i> Sığır		<i>Bubalus arnee</i> (Nepal) Asya su mandası (Bubalus bubalis formu olarak bilinen evcilleştirilmiş formu hariçtir.)
<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>		
<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i> Manda		
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i> Manda		
	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Takın	
<i>Capra falconeri</i> Markor dağkeçisi		
<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>		
<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>		
<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>		
<i>Capricornis thar</i>		
	<i>Cephalophus brookei</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	
<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>		
	<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	
	<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>	
<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>		<i>Gazella dorcas</i> (Cezayir, Tunus) Gazel

Ek I, II & III (03/04/2012) – Sayfa 1



The Master Degree Course on “Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: The International Framework” (Activity 8.7) was scheduled between October 2012 and March 2013. Due to the proximity of the CITES Conference of the Parties that took place during March 2013, most of the participants in the CITES Master Course communicated that they could not attend this course and, for his reason, the Master was cancelled. To compensate this activity that was

relevant for the CITES implementation, it was proposed to have an internship program for the CITES Core Group in Spain. Four people from the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs spent one week in Madrid and one week in Tenerife. During the internship they were working closely with the Spanish officials dealing with different aspects of the CITES implementation.



### **Difficulties encountered:**

The most important difficulty was not enough political support.

Another difficulty was related with the Activity 2.1 “*IT program to issue CITES electronic permits and certificates*”. Even though this activity started at the beginning of the project, it took a lot of time to make a decision. Fortunately, the Turkish core group took up the matter, an external company was hired and the computer system is currently partially working and they continue working hard in this issue. It is expected that soon it will be completely adapted.

## **2D.- ACHIEVEMENT OF MANDATORY THE RESULTS**

### **Component 1.- Assessment and Analysis**

**The mandatory result was to strengthen the technical and administrative capacities of 5 local CITES offices (at least 20% of the staff of each local CITES office should have participated in one of the training programme).**

Achievements:

- 2 people attended from Ankara local office to the Training Program in Ankara: 40%
- 4 people attended from Istanbul local office to the Training Program in Izmit: 80%
- 4 people attended from Antalya local office to the Training Program in Antalya: 80%
- 4 People attended from Izmir local office to the Training Program in Izmit: 80%

### **Component 2.- Activities of the CITES Management Authority**

**The mandatory results were to monitor and establish a database system for CITES Trade and to enhance the capacity of controlling the CITES species at least 10%)**

Achievements:

- The Spanish computer system was given to the Turkish MA.
- The most important parts of the program have been translated into Turkish and experts from the IT Turkish Department have received deep information about the program.
- The computer system has been partially adapted and it has started working. The module to issue permits and certificates has already been adapted.

### **Component 3.- Border control procedure**

**The mandatory result was to prepare training documents and material with information on how to apply CITES.**

Achievements:

- All the training material was translated into Turkish.
- The CITES Appendices, CITES Convention text and the Turkish legislation were distributed to all participants in Turkish.
- All the participants received in written, all the practical exercises presented during the seminars.
- All the participants received a CD containing all the lectures and practical exercises.
- All the participants received a CD containing identification guides and identification posters used during the seminars.

### **Component 4.- Disposal of seized specimens**

**The mandatory result was to have an exchange program for Rescue Centres.**

Achievements:

- It was assessed the way of accommodating live confiscated specimens.
- It was identified the material and logistic needed for the disposal of confiscated live specimens.
- Guidelines for the disposal of confiscated specimens were elaborated.
- 10 Turkish experts performed a visit to three Rescue Centers in Spain.

### **Component 5.- Support material**

**The mandatory result was to prepare training documents and material with information on how to apply CITES.**

Achievements:

- 10 identification guides have been translated into Turkish and 300 copies of each one published. **500 extra copies will be published financed by the Turkish internal budget.**
- 524 identification sheets elaborated by the CITES Secretariat have been translated into Turkish and 300 copies of each one published.
- 12 new sheets containing information for 16 animal species and 7 new identification sheets for plants have been elaborated and 300 copies of them.

### **Component 6.- Public awareness**

**The mandatory results were to prepare brochures and posters with information on CITES for Customs, tourists and public and to establish a CITES Website.**

Achievements:

- Brochures, posters and booklets with information about CITES have been elaborated.
- 10.000 brochures, 1.000 posters and 5.000 booklets were published and distributed.
- The Website was designed and established.

### **Component 7.- Knowing each other**

**The mandatory results were to carry out two study visits for 15 staff and one study visit for 20 staff in different EU Member States.**

Achievements:

- First study visit carried out in Spain with the participation of 20 people + RTA, RTAA, RTALA
- Second study visit carried out in France with the participation of 15 people + RTA, RTAA, RTALA
- Third study visit carried out in United Kingdom with the participation of 15 people + RTA, RTAA, RTALA
- Fourth study visit carried out in Spain with the participation of 7 people + RTA + RTALA

### **Component 8.- Training program**

**The mandatory results were the following:**

- **To implement six training programs**
- **To give training of trainer for 25 staff**
- **To train at least 250 individuals of the target groups**

- **At least 70% of the 25 trainees of training of trainers should be ready to deliver trainings and 90% of this subgroup should show at least 80% success on training of trainers subjects in the post-training exam.**
- **250 trainees will have perceived at least 70% of the training subjects**

Achievement:

- Six training seminars have been implemented.
- 30 staff received Training of Trainers on CITES and related conservation issues.
- 269 individuals of the target group have been benefited.
- 80% of improvement.
- 269 trainees have perceived an average of 90% of the training subjects.
- All the participants received training material.
- There was an internship in Spain. Four persons from the MoFWA were working two weeks in Spain dealing with the different issues involved in CITES implementation.

## **2E.- IMPACT**

The project has a very important long-term impact taking into account the future accession of Türkiye to the European Union. The EU legislation to apply CITES in the Members States is very complicated and needs a deep knowledge. In every activity of the project it has been analyzed the necessary changes to adapt the implementation in Türkiye to the EU.

This impact will be higher if Türkiye follows some of the proposed recommendations, for example to establish a central CITES office under the main Management Authority or to reduce the enabled Customs points for CITES trade.

The most important actions taken by Türkiye and with a long-term impact have been focused on training and 269 officials have been attending the training seminars. Also, the considerable amount of identification material translated into Turkish that will be very helpful for CITES control.

Another important action was to adapt the Spanish computer system to issue permits and certificates. It is very important to continue working to complete the program adaptation.

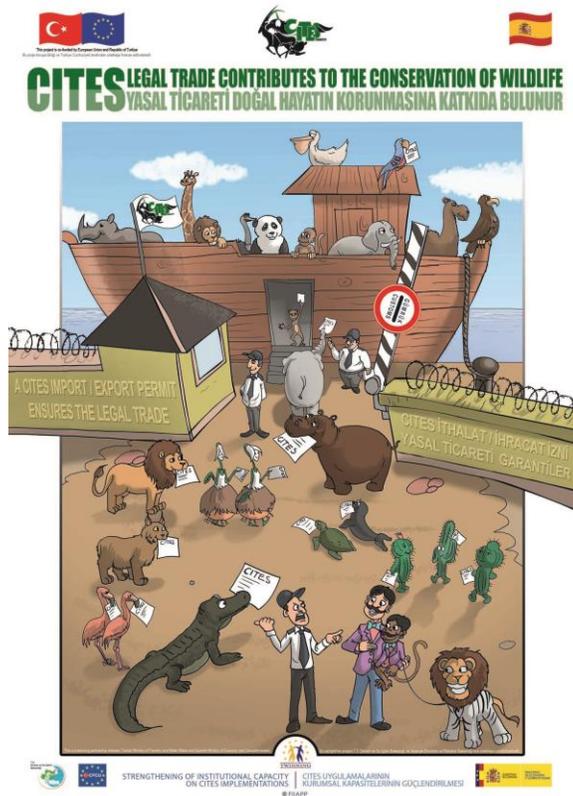
## **2F.- FOLLOW UP AND SUSTAINABILITY**

A logo for the project was designed and used in all the material.





On April 2012 there was a poster competition among the twinning projects organized by the EU Delegation in order to improve the awareness of the public on the Twinning Projects. The poster prepared for the team of this project was the winner among 9 posters of several Twinning.



## **2G.- CONCLUSIONS**

### **Overall Assessment**

As a general conclusion it can be stated that the project was very successful in many aspects:

- The intensive training seminars carried out during the project trained 269 officials with a high level of improvement in the knowledge of CITES.
- A considerable quantity of identification material has been translated into Turkish. This material is a very important tool for the officials involved in CITES control.
- It has been established a computer system to issue CITES permits and certificates. This computer system contains a database with information of all the CITES species.
- The project has produced brochures, posters and booklets focused on giving information about CITES for general public and traders.
- A specific CITES website for Turkiye has been established.
- The process to reduce the number of Customs enabled for CITES trade has started.

All mandatory results of the project were achieved successfully in the planned time frame. In general, the working atmosphere during the regular project period was very good between all the partners. There is the hope that the project will be sustainable with the achieved results for the future for the benefit of Turkiye.

## **2H.- FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendations to ensure sustainability of project results:

- To establish a permanent CITES office in the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs as the main Management Authority. This office should have at least three people working together on CITES implementation. Due that Turkiye has not a big trade with CITES species, perhaps should not be necessary to be fully dedicated to CITES but due to the big amount of information and the big number of institutions dealing with CITES, the officers working in the CITES office should dedicate at least 50% of their time in CITES issues.
- To designate at least one responsible person from the CITES Management Authority to manage and update the relevant information of the computer system.

- To accelerate the process of reducing the number of Customs offices enabled for CITES products trade. Currently there are 144 Customs points authorized to import and export CITES specimens. Even though the Ministry of Customs and Trade is working in a law to reduce the number of Customs offices for CITES products trade, at the end of the project this law has not still entered into force.
- To have CITES experts in the enabled Customs. The control of CITES specimens is very difficult and requires training and experience. It would be very important to have permanent inspectors with knowledge and experience in CITES specimens identification.
- To lead coordination role of the principal Management Authority among all the authorities involved in CITES implementation. The General Directorate of Natural Protection and National Parks of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs is the main CITES Management Authority. It has an important coordination role among the other institutions that deal with CITES issues.
- TUBITAK should recognize the important role it has as CITES Scientific Authority and ensure priority is given to its support. Also ensure adequate resources are made available to support its work. The Scientific Authority role is very important for a sustainable CITES trade. Turkiye is an important exporter of its native CITES species. If TUBITAK does not improve its involvement in CITES issues, perhaps Turkiye should analyze the possibility of changing the designated Scientific Authority. The cancelation of the planned workshop for the Scientific Authority due to the lack of participants supports this recommendation.
- To designate a responsible person from the main Management Authority to update the information of the CITES Website. The Website is an important tool to give information about the CITES rules but if it is not correctly updated, can be useless. Being continuously updated can be very helpful for the authorities, traders and other stakeholders. It is necessary to designate a responsible person to do that.
- To study the possibility of changing the CITES legislation harmonizing it to the EU CITES Regulation. The current Turkish legislation of CITES is very similar to the text of the CITES Convention. The EU CITES legislation is much more complex and, in order to harmonize both legislations, would be necessary to tackle deep modifications in the Turkish one. According to the Spanish expert's analysis, there are some minor changes in the Turkish legislation that won't be very difficult to make and it could be a starting point for further changes.
- To study the convenience of establishing specific and unique sanctions legislation for CITES offenses. The sanctioning system of CITES infractions in Turkiye is very complex. There is no single sanctions legislation for these crimes having specific laws in each

Ministry. It would be desirable to have a common and uniform legislation for CITES infringements.

## **2I.- ANNEXES**

*Annex 1: Overview mandatory results achieved*

*Annex 2: Final Financial Report (separately) with the Expenditure Verification Report*

**ANNEX 1.- Overview mandatory results achieved**

	COMPONENT ACTIVITY	MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)	DEADLINE DELAY	ASSESSMENT To Date	Self- Assessment Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>1</b>	<b>Assessment and Analysis</b>				
1.1.	Assessment of the current structure in Turkey of CITES control authorities	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Strengthened the technical and administrative capacities of 5 local CITES offices will have been implemented (at least 20% of the staff of each local CITES office will have participate in one of the training programme).</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Meetings held in Ankara by month 2. Target group: MoEF staff related to CITES implementation. The implementation of the activity will take place along 10 days.</p> <p>Assessment performed by month 2</p>	<p>Month 2</p> <p>None</p>	Assessment of the structure of all the authorities involved in CITES implementation in Turkiye (Management Authorities, Scientific Authority, Customs and Enforcement Authorities).	HS
1.2	Trade assessment of CITES specimens in Turkey	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Idem</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Data collection by month 2. Target group: MoEF staff related to CITES implementation. The implementation of the activity will take</p>	<p>Month 3</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>Assessment of the CITES Turkish trade during 2005 and 2010.</p> <p>Identified the CITES species and specimens most traded by Turkiye.</p>	HS

<sup>1</sup> HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), U (Unsatisfactory)

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		place along 14 days.  Assessment performed by month 2  Report with the results of the assessment by month 3.			
1.3	Assessment of the way of working in Turkey of the Scientific Authority	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b>  Idem  <b>BENCHMARKS</b>  Meetings held in Ankara. Target group MoEF staff related to CITES. The implementation of the activity will take place along 5 days. Assessment performed by month 18.	Month 18  -4	Assessment of the systematic of working of the Turkish Scientific Authority.	HS
<b>2</b>	<b>Activities of the CITES Management Authority</b>				
2.1.	Assessment of the requirements needed to issue CITES electronic permits and certificates	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b>  Monitoring and establishment of database system for CITES Trade will have been implemented by the end of 2012.  Capacity of controlling the CITES species will have been enhanced at least 10%)  <b>BENCHMARKS</b>  Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff and CITES offices responsible for issuing CITES permits and certificates. The	Month 25  None	Assessment of the requirements needed to issue CITES permits and certificates.  Decision taken to adapt the Spanish computer system.  Computer system given to Turkiye.  Working on the adaptation.	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>implementation of the activity will take place along 3 months.</p> <p>Evaluation of the requirements needed by month 3</p> <p>Report with the results of the evaluation by month 4.</p> <p>Choosing the company that will develop the software by month 5</p> <p>Developing the computer system by month 24</p> <p>Meeting with the Turkish CITES MAs during the twinning</p> <p>Internship in Spain. Three people from the Turkish IT Department, 5 days working in the IT Department in Madrid.</p>			
2.2.	Establishment of guidelines for granting CITES permits and certificates leading to harmonization of Turkish and EU laws in this area	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Idem</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The</p>	<p>Month 8</p> <p>-5</p>	Evaluation of the necessary changes in the Turkish legislation of CITES implementation to harmonize it with the EU Regulation.	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>implementation of the activity will take place along 6 months.</p> <p>Analysis of the CITES Turkish legislation starting by month 3.</p> <p>Evaluation of the changes required in the CITES Turkish legislation by month 6.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 8.</p>			
2.3.	Development of guidelines for the control and certification of activities related to captive breeding and artificial propagation	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Idem</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 4 months.</p> <p>Assessment performed by month 5.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 6.</p> <p>Establishment of guidelines for the control and certification of captive breeding and artificial propagation operations by month 8.</p>	<p>Month 8</p> <p>-4 (report)</p> <p>+8 (guidelines)</p>	<p>Assessment of the way of controlling the activities related to captive breeding and artificial propagation in Turkiye.</p> <p>Elaborated guidelines for the control and certification of breeding in captivity and artificial propagation operations.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
2.4.	Institutional cooperation	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Idem</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 2 months.</p> <p>Assessment and report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 9.</p>	<p>Month 10</p> <p>-5</p>	<p>Assessment of the way of dealing with the cooperation between all the authorities involved in CITES implementation in Turkiye.</p>	HS
<b>3</b>	<b>Border Control Procedure</b>				
3.1.	Development of guidelines for the control of imported and exported CITES specimens	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Training documents (information on how to apply CITES, border control techniques, techniques for identifying CITES specimens, requirements to control the captive breeding and artificial propagation, molecular techniques for identifying species) and materials (CITES specimens for practical exercises) will have been prepared for the 6 training programs</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF and Under Secretariat of Customs staff related to CITES application The implementation of the</p>	<p>Month 12</p> <p>-5 (report)</p> <p>+3 (guidelines)</p>	<p>Assessment of the way of working of the Turkish Customs when controlling the import and export of CITES specimens.</p> <p>Elaborated guidelines for the control of imported and exported CITES specimens.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>activity will take place along 3 months.</p> <p>Assessment performed by month 10.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 11.</p> <p>Establishment of a methodology to facilitate and support the control of import and export in border points by month 12.</p>			
<b>4</b>	<b>Disposal of seized specimens</b>				
4.1.	Development of guidelines for the disposal of confiscated specimens	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Exchange program for Rescue Centre (One (1) will have taken place for 10 experts that will have been working in Rescue Centres in EU member states)</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 3 months.</p> <p>Assessment performed by month 13.</p> <p>Availability of accommodation for confiscated specimens in Turkey.</p> <p>Preparation of the available possibilities to</p>	<p>Month 15</p> <p>-7 (report)</p> <p>+1 (guidelines)</p>	<p>Assessment of the way of working of the Turkish CITES authorities when confiscating live specimens.</p> <p>Elaborated guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live specimens.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>allow a rapid response for the accommodation and disposal of seized specimens.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 14.</p> <p>Establishment of guidelines for the disposal of confiscated specimens by month 15.</p>			
4.2.	Material and logistics needs assessment for the disposal of confiscated specimens	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Idem</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 3 months.</p> <p>Assessment performed by month 13.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 14.</p>	<p>Month 14</p> <p>-6</p>	Assessment of the material and logistic needs in Turkiye for the disposal of confiscated specimens.	HS
4.3.	Exchange program	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Idem</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF</p>	<p>Month 15</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>10 Turkish experts visited three rescue centers in Spain and two Spanish experts visited two rescue centers in Turkiye.</p> <p>Exchange of experiences and ways of working.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>staff related to Rescue Centres (10 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along 7 days.</p> <p>Exchange program in a Rescue Centre in Spain by month 15.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the exchange program by month 15.</p> <p>To know technical operation with confiscated specimens by month 15.</p>			
<b>5</b>	<b>Support Material</b>				
5.1.	Elaboration of identification manuals	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Training documents (information on how to apply CITES, border control techniques, techniques for identifying CITES specimens, requirements to control the captive breeding and artificial propagation, molecular techniques for identifying species) and materials (CITES specimens for practical exercises) will have been prepared for the 6 training programs</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 4 months.</p>	<p>Month 25</p> <p>None</p>	<p>10 identification guides of CITES species translated into Turkish.</p> <p>524 identification sheets for CITES species of Cetacean, Falcons, Primates and Parrots translated into Turkish</p> <p>Elaborated 12 identification sheets containing information for 16 animal species and 7 identification sheets for plants.</p> <p>Published 200 copies of each one and distributed among CITES offices, Customs and Enforcement Authorities.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>Assessment of the needs related to the identification of CITES specimens in Turkey by month 14.</p> <p>Report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 15.</p> <p>Elaboration of Identification Manuals of CITES specimens by month 17.</p>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Public awareness</b>				
6.1.	Publishing of informative brochures and posters	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>CITES trainer brochures and posters will have been prepared for 140 Customs points, tourists and public by the end of 2012.</p> <p>CITES brochures and posters will have been elaborated</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 2 months.</p> <p>Assessment and report with the conclusions of the evaluation by month 22.</p> <p>Design informative brochures and posters to</p>	<p>Month 25</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Elaborated brochures, posters and a booklet with information about CITES.</p> <p>Published 10.000 brochures, 1.000 posters and 10.000 booklets.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>be printed.</p> <p>Contracting the Agency.</p> <p>Published brochures and posters by month 25</p>			
6.2.	Establishment of a Website	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>A CITES Website will have been elaborated</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Target group of these benchmarks: MoEF staff related to CITES application. The implementation of the activity will take place along 2 months.</p> <p>Website performed by month 17</p> <p>Establishment of a website on CITES Implementation by month 18</p>	<p>Month 18</p> <p>-1</p>	Established a Website for CITES Turkiye.	HS
<b>7</b>	<b>Knowing each other</b>				
7.1. / 7.4	Study visits	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Two (2) study visit programs for 15 staff and one (1) study visit program for 20 staff will have been carried out to EU Member States.</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>Study visits to other countries are crucial and</p>	<p>Month 7</p> <p>Month 13</p> <p>Month 19</p> <p>Month 24</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Four study visits carried out: Spain (2), France, and United Kingdom.</p> <p>57 people attended the study visits.</p> <p>It was shown the CITES procedures in the three countries visited.</p>	HS

	COMPONENT ACTIVITY	MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)	DEADLINE DELAY	ASSESSMENT To Date	Self- Assessment Rate <sup>1</sup>
		<p>very important in order to understand how CITES works and to have information to decide what kind of systematic is the most appropriate for Turkey. It is very difficult to understand the process without seeing them <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>7.1.: First study tour performed by month 7. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (20 experts)</p> <p>7.2.: Second study tour performed by month 13. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (15 experts)</p> <p>7.3.: Third study tour performed by month 19. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (15 experts)</p> <p>7.4.- 7 people, three days</p>			
<b>8</b>	<b>Training programme</b>				
8.1. / 8.6.	Training program	<p><b>MANDATORY RESULTS</b></p> <p>Six (6) training programs will be implemented</p> <p>25 staff will have received Training of Trainers on CITES and related conservation issues by the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011</p> <p>At least 250 (Because we have decreased the number of training programs from 8 to 6.)</p>	<p>Month 3</p> <p>Month 7</p> <p>Month 11</p> <p>Month 14</p> <p>Month 19</p>	<p>Six training programs made.</p> <p>269 participants attended the trainings</p> <p>80% of improvement in the knowledge of CITES.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>individuals of the target groups will have benefited from the institutional capacity building services by the end of the project.</p> <p>At least 70% of the 25 trainees of Training of Trainers will be ready to deliver trainings and 90% of this subgroup will show at least 80% success on training of trainers subjects in the post-training exam.</p> <p>250 trainees will have perceived at least 70% of the training subjects</p> <p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>8.1.: First training programme performed in month 3 in Ankara. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (30 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along four (4) days.</p> <p>8.2.: Second training programme performed in month 7 in Istanbul. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (30 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along four (4) days.</p> <p>8.3.: Third training programme performed in month 11 in Antalya. Target group of these</p>	<p>Month 23</p> <p>None</p>		

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		<p>benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (30 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along four (4) days.</p> <p>8.4.: Fourth training programme performed in month 14 in Izmir. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (30 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along four (4) days.</p> <p>8.5.: Fifth training programme performed in month 19 in Antalya. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (30 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along four (4) days.</p> <p>8.6.: Sixth training programme performed in month 23 in Istanbul. Target group of these benchmarks MoEF staff related to CITES application (30 experts). The implementation of the activity will take place along four (4) days.</p>			
8.8.	Internship in Spain	<p><b>BENCHMARKS</b></p> <p>4 people (MoEF related to CITES implementation), two weeks.</p> <p>To know daily practical work of CITES</p>	<p>Month 22</p> <p>+2</p>	<p>Four Turkish experts spend 2 weeks in Spain working in two regional offices.</p> <p>Practical work with different aspects of CITES implementation.</p>	HS

	<b>COMPONENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MANDATORY RESULTS (Components) BENCHMARKS (Activities)</b>	<b>DEADLINE DELAY</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT To Date</b>	<b>Self- Assessment Rate<sup>1</sup></b>
		implementation			



National Operational Plan of Turkey For birds, reptiles, mammals, leather parts and derivatives, timber parts and derivatives

Date/2015	Place	Control Points	Operational Staff
March, April, May	İstanbul Edirne Tekirdağ	Wholesalers, Pet Shops, Custom Points,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and Trade.
March, April, May	Adana Hatay Gaziantep ŞanlıUrfa	Wholesaler, Pet Shops, Custom Points,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and Trade.
March, April, May	İzmir Antalya Aydın	Wholesaler, Pet Shops, Custom Points, Hotels	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and Trade.
March, April, May	Rize Trabzon Artvin Erzurum	Wholesaler, Pet Shops, Custom Points,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and Trade.
March, April, May	Diyarbakır Batman Van	Wholesaler, Pet Shops, Custom Points,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and Trade.

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**Animal Protection Law**

**Law number. 5199**

**Acceptance Date : 24 June 2004**

**PART ONE  
General Provisions**

SECTION ONE

Purpose, Scope, Definitions and Principles

**Purpose**

**ARTICLE 1.** — The purpose of this Law; is to assure a comfortable living for animals and to ensure their proper treatment, to provide the best protection for animals against suffering from pain, distress and cruelty, and prevent all kinds of unjust treatments towards them.

**Scope**

**ARTICLE 2.** — This law covers arrangements, measures taken, coordination attained, audit, limitations and obligations and the penal provisions these are subject to.

**Definitions**

**ARTICLE 3.** — The below terms that are used in this Law shall mean;

- a) Living environment: the natural habitat of an animal or a pack of animals,
- b) Ethology: The branch of science which studies the animal behavior, especially as it occurs in a natural environment,
- c) Ecosystem: a biological, physical and chemical system formed with the interaction of organisms with themselves and their physical environment, functioning as a unit,
- d) Species: populations which can mate with each other and have the ability to reproduce reproductive offspring,
- e) Domestic animal: domesticated and trained animals by mankind,
- f) Stray animal: Domestic animals that do not have any shelter or are outside the home or land of their owners or protectors and also are not under their direct control or supervision,
- g) Debilitated animal: saddle or load carrying animals that have lost their ability to work due to various reasons such as old age, becoming physically disabled, injured and falling ill with the exception of infectious or epidemic animal diseases,
- h) Wild animal: Vertebrates and spineless animals not reproduced that are untamed and live freely in nature,
- 1) Domestic and decoration pets: All types of animals that are kept or are planned to be kept by humans especially at homes, workplaces or at lands for the purpose of special enjoyment and companionship and whose maintenance are undertaken by their owners,
- j) Controlled animals: Marked and registered domestic and decoration pets that are owned by a person, establishment, institution or legal entity and that have regular care, vaccinations, periodic health controls by their owner,
- k) Pet house: A facility where animals are rehabilitated,

- l) Test: Use of any kind of animal for test or scientific purposes which leads to the suffering, tormenting, troubling and long-term damage of the animal,
- m) Test animal: Animal used or to be used in tests,
- n) Slaughter animal: Animals that are slaughtered for food,
- o) Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

### **Principles**

**ARTICLE 4. —** Basic principles for the protection of animals and their well being are as follows:

- a) All animals are born as equals and within the framework of the provisions of this Law, have the right to live.
- b) Pets have the freedom to live under circumstances specific to their species. Animals with no owners should be supported as much as animals with owners.
- c) Necessary precautions should be taken to protect, observe and care for animals as well as keep them from being mistreated.
- d) It is essential to establish cooperation with and encourage the non-profit real or legal entities that have as their sole purpose to look after or which want to look after stray and needy animals that have the conditions set forth in the legislation.
- e) Protection of species and their habitat that are faced with extinction is essential.
- f) It is essential to not deprive wild animals from their natural environments, nor to catch and deprive them of their freedom.
- g) In establishing protection for and comfortable living of animals; the hygienic, health and safety of other animals and people should also be taken into consideration.
- h) It is essential that animals are cared for, fed, sheltered and transported in circumstances conforming to the specifics of their species.
- i) Persons transporting animals, or having them transported, should have them transported under circumstances conforming to the specifics of their species and also have them fed and taken care of during transportation.
- j) It is essential that local administrations, in cooperation with voluntary institutions, should establish animal boarding homes and hospitals for the protection of stray and needy animals and as such provide for their care and treatment and also undertake training work.
- k) In order to prevent uncontrolled reproduction, it is essential that cats and dogs that are fed and sheltered in common living areas are sterilized by their owners. Nonetheless, those who wish to breed the aforementioned animals, are obliged to care for them and/or undertake to distribute them after having them registered with the municipality.

## **PART TWO**

### **Protection Measures**

#### **SECTION ONE**

#### **Ownership, Care and Protection of Animals**

#### **Care and ownership of animals**

**ARTICLE 5. —** The person who has the ownership or is the person caring for an animal is obliged to attend the common training program needed for its care and procure the ethologic needs of an animal depending on its species and breeding method, to care for its health and take all precautions from the human, animal and environmental perspectives.

The owners of animals are obliged to take preventive precautions in order to avoid environmental pollution and harm and inconvenience given to people arising from animals they own; and shall compensate the losses arising from not taking timely and sufficient precautions.

Persons who sell domestic and decoration pets, shall participate in training programs organized by local administration related to the care and maintaining of these animals and attain a certificate.

The conditions of having and owning domestic and decoration pets and controlled animals and owning such, the principles and procedures related to training and precautions to be taken to avoid damage to the environment are determined by establishing cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and by obtaining the opinions of Ministry of Interior and related establishments by way of regulations published by the Ministry.

Domestic and decoration pets which are cared for in the house or garden without a commercial purpose, cannot be confiscated due to the debts of their owners.

The persons breeding and trading domestic and decoration animals, as well as the persons undertaking their ownership and selecting them for breeding, are obliged to take the necessary precautions for anatomical, physiological and behavioral characteristics in order to avoid putting the mother and the young animals to danger.

The domestic and decoration animals and controlled animals that cannot readapt to the natural living environments cannot be abandoned into such environments; shall not be left into an environment where they may not be able to feed or adapt to the climatic environment. However, new owners may be found or they may be left at animal shelters.

#### **Protection of stray and needy animals**

**ARTICLE 6.** — The termination of stray or needy animals are prohibited with the exception of situations as foreseen in the 3285 numbered Animal Health Police Law.

Needy animals may not be put to work neither for commercial and performance nor for riding and transporting purposes.

Within the framework of legislation in force for the protection, care and supervision of stray animals, the principles and procedures related to precautions to be taken to prevent damage to the environment are determined by establishing cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and by obtaining the opinions of Ministry of Interior and related establishments by way of regulations published by the Ministry.

It is mandatory that stray or needy animals be taken to animal shelters to be established or given the permission to be established by local administrations in the shortest time possible. Primarily holding these animals in the observation areas of aforesaid shelters should be achieved. It is essential that animals which are sterilized, vaccinated and rehabilitated in the named shelters are primarily left in the environment from which they were taken after they are registered.

Collection of stray or needy animals and the working principles and procedures of animal shelters shall be established by regulations to be published by the Ministry after opinions of related institutions and establishments are taken. Treasury lands are allocated with the purpose of establishing animal shelters and hospitals before all else. Allotments for lands which are used outside of their designated purpose are cancelled.

Subject to not providing any revenue and benefits, the real or legal entities who look after or want to look after stray or needy animals with solely humane and moral purposes, may be allocated lands and buildings as well as furniture and fixtures by municipalities, forest administrations, Ministry of Finance, Turkish Privatization Administration, with the understanding that their ownership will stay with named establishments. The facilities serving the purpose may be constructed upon permission of related Ministry/administration.

## PART TWO Interventions to Animals

#### **Surgical interventions**

**ARTICLE 7.** — Surgical and medical interventions to animals may only be carried out by veterinarians.

In order to prevent uncontrolled reproduction, sterilization interventions will be carried out to animals without giving pain.

#### **Prohibited interventions**

**ARTICLE 8.** — All kinds of interventions that may eliminate an animal species is prohibited.

The organs or tissues of animals cannot partially or completely be removed or destroyed as long as they are alive unless there are medical reasons.

It is prohibited to perform surgical operations on domestic and decoration dogs that have no therapeutic value and are oriented towards changing external appearances such as, cutting off tail or ears, removal of vocal chords and tooth or nail extraction. However such prohibitions are given permissions in circumstances where a veterinarian, for medical reasons related to veterinary applications or as required for a special animal in his/her medical opinion although such intervention may be non-therapeutic.

It is prohibited to change the natural physical features as well as the behavior of an animal, by giving it hormones and medicine in forms and amounts, contrary to its ethological specialties besides medical purposes, by performing doping, to change animals' behavior and physical attributes through artificial methods.

### **Experiments on animals**

**ARTICLE 9.** — Animals cannot be used in diagnosis, treatment and experiments that are not scientific.

It is essential that medical and scientific experiments are implemented and the experiments are conducted in a scientific manner and the experiments are performed in such a way as to protect the animals and that animals used in experiments are cared for and sheltered appropriately.

In cases where there is no alternative, animals may be used as test animals in scientific studies.

The permissions to conduct experiments are taken by ethic committees formed within the structures of establishments and institutions carrying the animal experiments.

The establishment of ethic committees, their principles and procedures shall be determined by a regulation published by the Ministry after the opinions of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Ministry of Health as well as related institutions are taken.

The breeding, feeding, sheltering, caring of test animals, registering the persons feeding, supplying and users of test animals, quality of personnel at work, record keeping, types of animals to be bred and the principles by which enterprises involved in breeding, supplying and using test animals shall abide by will be determined by regulation that will be published by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

## **PART THREE**

### **Trading of Animals and Training**

#### **Trading of animals**

**ARTICLE 10.** — It is mandatory that when being sold, animals should be in good health, their shelters should be clean and complying to health conditions.

The establishment of the organization of the well being and safety of farm animals, their care, feeding, transport and slaughter during such times, will be determined by a regulation published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Organizing trade of wild animals shall be done by a regulation to be published by the Ministry.

Those trading domestic and decoration animals, are obliged to take necessary precautions not to endanger anatomical, physiologic and behavioral characteristics of the mother and the offspring.

Use of animals for commercial purposes in film making and commercials is subject to permission. The principles and procedures concerning this permit are determined by a regulation to be published by the Ministry after opinions of related establishments are sought.

An animal cannot be used for film making, performance, advertisement and similar businesses where they are subjected to pain, suffering or are harmed in one way or another.

The import and export of test animals is subject to permission. This permission is granted by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs after the Ministry's opinion is sought.

It is forbidden to sell or buy a sick, disabled and old animal or that has pains or aches that do not have any chance of recovery unless it is done so to slaughter the animal according to procedures or terminate it without inflicting any pain.

#### **Training**

**ARTICLE 11.** — Animals cannot be trained in a manner which surpasses their natural capacity or power or which results in their getting injured, unnecessary suffering, methods that will result in encouraging bad habits.

It is forbidden to make animals fight with other animals. Traditional displays that do not contain violence, oriented towards folkloric purposes, may be organized after the approval of the Ministry is taken and a permit from provincial animal protection committee is obtained.

## **PART FIVE**

### **Slaughtering, Killing of Animals and Prohibitions**

#### **Slaughtering of animals**

**ARTICLE 12.** — Slaughtering of animals shall be done instantaneously taking into consideration the special religious rules, without scaring or startling the animals, and by inflicting the least pain possible by complying to hygienic rules and in due and proper form. Slaughtering of animals by skilled people should be provided.

For persons who wish to slaughter sacrificial animals, establishing the instantaneous slaughter of the sacrificial animal according to the religious, hygienic rules, and environmental cleanliness by giving the least pain possible to the animal, sacrificial locations, skilled persons to perform the slaughter and other relevant provisions shall be established with a regulation published by the Ministry to which Director of Religious Affairs reports to after opinions of the Ministry and other institutions and establishments are taken into consideration.

#### **Killing of animals**

**ARTICLE 13.** — The animals cannot be killed during their breeding, pregnancy and nursing periods except for legal exceptions and with medical and scientific basis and in emergency situations in which there is no intention of using such as food, and under circumstances where these constitute a threat to human and environmental health.

The persons/institutions responsible for the killing, are obliged with the proper disposal of the dead animal in accordance with procedures that are either carried out by themselves or another party acting on their behalf after they establish with certainty that the animal is dead. The killing principles and procedures shall be determined by a regulation that will be published by the Ministry.

#### **Prohibitions**

**ARTICLE 14.** — Prohibitions concerning animals are as stated below:

- a) To intentionally mistreat animals, carry ruthless and cruel processes, beat them, deprive them of food and water, expose them to extreme cold or heat, neglect their care, inflict physical and psychologic pain.
- b) To force the animals to perform actions that clearly surpass their powers.
- c) To sell domestic and decoration animals by employing persons who have not received animal care training.
- d) To sell domestic and decoration pets to persons who are younger than 16 years of age.
- e) To make interventions to animals' bodies prior to establishing their death with certainty.
- f) With the exception of game reserved for hunting and those permitted to be bred in special breeding farms as slaughter animals within the framework of Slaughter animals and Law number 4915 and wild animals permitted for trade, slaughtering or killing of animals with the purpose of marketing them for meat consumption.
- g) To distribute animals with the exception of those that are bred for slaughtering as prizes, bonuses or premiums.
- h) To perform artificial interventions or give foreign substances which may harm animals or their litter that are within the mother's womb or their eggs with the exception of caviar production and medical necessities.
- ı) To make animals work, have them sheltered in inappropriate conditions when they are sick, or while they are pregnant and have completed 2/3 of their pregnancy and have newly given birth.
- j) To have sexual intercourse with animals, to torture them.
- k) To force feed an animal unless there are compelling health reasons, to provide food or drinks that may cause pain, suffering or harm such as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, narcotics and similar food and drinks that may cause addiction.
- l) Breeding Pit-bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa and similar animals that present hazards; find them owners, bring them into our country, their sale and promotion; barter, display and their being given as a gift.

### **SECTION THREE**

#### **Animal Protection Management**

##### **PART ONE**

##### **Local Animal Protection Committee Organization, Job and Obligations**

#### **Provincial animal protection committee**

**ARTICLE 15.** — The provincial animal protection committee in each province shall convene under the chairmanship of the governor with the sole purpose of animal protection and current issues and possible solutions in regards to these.

The below will participate in these meetings;

- a) in cities where there is a metropolitan municipality, the mayors of metropolitan municipality, county commissioners connected to metropolitan municipality, and in cities that are not a metropolitan, mayors,
- b) Provincial environment and forest director,
- c) Provincial agriculture director,
- d) Provincial health director,
- e) Provincial national education director,

- f) Provincial mufti,
- g) Veterinary affairs director of municipalities,
- h) Faculty representative in locations where there are veterinary faculties,
- i) A maximum of two representatives from non-governmental organizations that are exclusively active in animal protection, elected by the governor,
- j) A representative from provincial or regional veterinary chamber.

Committee chairman may ask for authorized personnel from other institutions and establishments related to the subject, in case he/she thinks such is needed.

The secretariat of provincial animal protection committee, shall be performed by provincial environment and forest directorate. Committee shall report the results of its work, as well as important policy, strategy, implementation, research and its opinions to the Ministry. If some of the establishments do not have representatives in the provinces, than provincial animal protection committees shall be formed with other members. The committee will be called for a meeting by the committee chairman.

The working principles and procedures of provincial animal protection committees shall be established by a regulation to be published by the Ministry.

#### **Duties of provincial animal protection committee**

**ARTICLE 16.** — The provincial animal protection committee, taking into consideration the Central Hunting Commission decisions concerning the protection of game and wild animals and their preserves and organizing hunting, in order to exclusively protect animals, establish the issues and decide upon the solutions, has been assigned and is responsible for the below duties;

- a) To put into effect the duties established by this Legislation for the protection and use of animals, with the attributes of being their legal representative,
- b) To determine the issues related to the protection of animals within the provincial borders, to establish annual, five yearly and ten yearly plans and projects containing solutions of protection issues, to prepare annual target reports and submit these to the Ministry's perusal, to take all kinds of precautions for the protection of animals after taking the positive opinion of the Ministry,
- c) To put into effect the implementation programs prepared and report the results to the Ministry,
- d) To monitor, direct and establish the necessary cooperation in the activities of various persons, institutions and establishments in relation to the protection of animals on a provincial basis,
- e) To support, improve and take necessary precautions for the animal shelters and animal hospitals to be established in the province,
- f) To evaluate the applications of local animal protection volunteers,
- g) Organize educational activities related to animal love, protection and lives,
- j) To perform the duties which may be published in accordance with this legislation.

## PART TWO

### Auditing and Animal Protection Volunteers

#### **Auditing**

**ARTICLE 17.** — The authority to audit to determine whether the provisions of this Law are applied falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry. If need be, this authority may be transferred to the most senior civil authority in the district by the Ministry by way of authority transfer.

The qualities of auditing personnel and the principles and procedures related to the audit as well as establishing a registration and monitoring system, obligation to declare and the persons required to do so, shall be determined by the regulation to be published by the Ministry.

The local administrations have the obligation to perform the registration processes for domestic and decoration animals and stray animals.

#### **The responsibilities of persons in charge of local animal protection**

**ARTICLE 18.** — The persons who assume as volunteers the responsibility of specifically stray cats and dogs that live in their own places, regions and locations are named as persons in charge of local animal protection. These persons are selected each year by provincial animal protection committee from among members of animal protections associations and charities or from persons who have done beneficial deeds in this

subject. Persons in charge of local animal protection are required to carry their documents with them when they are on duty and these documents need to be renewed every year. The documents of persons whose negative activities have been determined shall be cancelled. The principles and procedures for duties and responsibilities of persons in charge of local animals, the documents to be issued to such persons and their cancellation and the training shall be determined by a regulation to be published by the Ministry.

Persons in charge of local animal protection; will take care of, and perform the vaccinations, marking of vaccinated animals and ensuring their sterilization are done, the training of aggressive ones are carried out and finding an owner for them and their transfer to local animal shelters established by local administrations in coordination with local administration for stray animals, especially for stray cats and dogs that live in their own regions and locations.

### PART THREE

#### Support of Protection of Animals

##### **Financial support**

**ARTICLE 19.** — To establish animal shelters and hospitals with the purpose of protecting domestic and decoration animals; in order to perform operations such as care, rehabilitation, vaccination and sterilization in such locations, amounts of financial support regarded as deemed adequate, is provided primarily to local administration, as well as other related institutions and establishments. To serve this purpose, sufficient allocations are made in the Ministry's budget. The principles and procedures related to the distribution of this allocation are determined by a regulation to be published by the Ministry after the opinion of Finance Ministry is sought in this matter.

### PART FOUR

#### Other Provisions

##### **Educational publications**

**ARTICLE 20.** — Production of widespread and formal educational programs with the purpose of protecting and providing comfort to animals, as well as allocating slots to this subject on radio and television is essential. It is mandatory that Programs on Turkish Radio and Television Institution and private television channels broadcast educational programs for at least two hours per months, whereas on private radio stations educational programs of at least half an hour shall be broadcast per month. It is essential that 20 % of these programs shall be broadcast at prime times. Radio and Television Supreme Council is obliged to enforce this article in aspects that fall within its duties.

##### **Traffic accidents**

**ARTICLE 21.** — A driver who hits and harms an animal, is obliged to take it or have it taken to the nearest veterinarian or treatment unit.

##### **Zoos**

**ARTICLE 22.** — Operator owners and municipalities are obliged to arrange (or have them arranged by others) zoos in such a way as to provide a natural environment. The principles and procedures related to the establishment and operation of zoos are determined by a regulation to be published by the Ministry after the opinion of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is sought in this matter.

##### **Bans and Permits**

**ARTICLE 23.** — Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is authorized in all types of permits and processes concerning trading, import and export and taking out of the country, the reason being no matter what of domestic and decoration animals after it takes the opinion of the Ministry. Information on imports and exports realized during the year are reported to the Ministry by related units of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

##### **Take under protection**

**ARTICLE 24.** — Those who breach the provisions of this Law that are directed towards protecting animals, and as such seriously neglect the care of animals they have or who inflict pain, suffering or harm upon them, are prohibited from having animals and any animals they have, shall be confiscated. A new owner will be found for the animal in question or it shall be taken under protection.

## SECTION FOUR

### Penal Provisions

#### PART ONE

Authority to Pass a Monetary Penalty,  
Penalties, Payment terms, Collection and objection

**Authority to pass a monetary penalty**

**ARTICLE 25.** — The monetary penalties specified in this Legislation shall be passed by competent authority as stated in the 17<sup>th</sup> article of this Legislation.

**Objection to administrative monetary penalties**

**ARTICLE 26.** — A court case may be filed in the administrative courts against the administrative monetary penalties during the 15 days following the date of notification. The fact that a case is filed shall not stop the resolution of administrative penalty given from being implemented. The decision taken by the administrative courts in this subject shall be the final decision.

**Payment term and collection of administrative fines**

**ARTICLE 27.** — The payment term of administrative fines is thirty days from the date of notification of the fine.

Fines given by competent authorities with the use of receipts printed and distributed by the Ministry, shall be deposited by the related persons to the highest ranking district revenue offices. 80 % of the deposited money shall be transferred to the related municipality in the following month. This money is in the nature of allocation and shall not be used outside the scope of its purpose. The principles and procedures related to the shape, distribution and control of receipts that will be used in fines according to this law shall be decided by regulations.

Fines that are not paid in the foreseen time, will be collected according to the provisions of 6183 numbered Law on Public Receivables Collection Procedure.

**Penalties**

**ARTICLE 28.** — The below penalties shall be served to persons who breach the provisions of this legislation:

- a) An administrative fine of two hundred fifty million Turkish Liras to those in violation of sub-clause (k) of 4<sup>th</sup> article per animal.
- b) An administrative fine of fifty million to those who do not abide by the obligations set forth in the first, second, third and sixth sub-clause of 5<sup>th</sup> article concerning ownership and care of animals, and one hundred fifty million liras of administrative fines for not abiding by the obligations and prohibitions set forth in sub-clause 7.
- c) An administrative fine of five hundred million liras to those in violation of sub-clause 1 of 6<sup>th</sup> article per animal.
- d) An administrative fine of one hundred fifty million liras per animal to those in violation of interventions with a surgical purpose written in article 7.
- e) An administrative fine of seven and a half billion liras per animal to those intervening to destroy a species as written in sub-clause one of 8<sup>th</sup> article; for those who do not comply with the second, third and fourth sub-clauses an administrative fine of one billion liras per animal.
- f) An administrative fine of two hundred fifty million liras per animal shall be charged to those who do not abide by the provisions of 9<sup>th</sup> article and the regulations to be published pertaining to it; an administrative fine of one billion liras to those who perform test on animals although they do not have the authority to do so.
- g) An administrative fine of two billion five hundred million liras per animal shall be charges to those who do not take trade permit specified by the 10<sup>th</sup> article and those who do not abide by the prohibitions and regulation provisions in this subject.
- h) An administrative fine of one billion two hundred fifty million liras shall be charged to those who act contrary to the first sub-clause of article 11, and one billion two hundred fifty million liras per animal shall be charged to those who act contrary to the second clause of the same article.
- ı) An administrative fine of five hundred million liras per animal shall be charged to those who act contrary the first sub-clause of article 12; one billion two hundred fifty million liras per animal shall be charged to those who act contrary to the second clause of the same article.
- j) An administrative fine of five hundred million liras per animal killed, if the contrary actions are performed by a business than a fine of one billion two hundred fifty million liras shall be charged to those who act contrary to the 13<sup>th</sup> article provisions .

k) An administrative fee of two hundred fifty million liras shall be charged to those acting contrary to sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) of article 14; those who act contrary to (f) and (l) sub-clauses, a fee of two billion five hundred million liras shall be charged, and both slaughtered and live animals shall be confiscated.

l) An administrative fee of five billion liras for each month shall be charged to national radio and television institutions and establishments that are determined by RTUK's follow-up to be acting in violation of the 20<sup>th</sup> article.

m) An administrative fee of two hundred fifty million liras per animal shall be charged to those acting contrary to the 21<sup>st</sup> article.

n) An administrative fee of six hundred million liras per animal shall be charged to those who do not abide by the 22<sup>nd</sup> article and who shelter animals under adverse conditions in zoos.

o) An administrative fee of two hundred fifty million liras per animal shall be charged to those who breach 23<sup>rd</sup> article.

The actions referred to in sub-clause (b) of this article in regards to the first, second and fifth items and activities outside those of sub-clause (o) shall be fined after being doubled if these activities are performed by veterinarians, veterinarian health technicians, animal protection volunteers, members of animal protection association, animal protection charity members, animal collection, observation, caring, and those persons assigned to protecting them.

The administrative fines written in this article shall be increased and applied according to the evaluation made for that year in accordance with 4 January 1961 dated and 213 numbered Taxation Procedure Law and set and announced with the provisions of reiterated article 298.

## **SECTION FIVE**

### **Various, Final and Provisional Articles**

#### **PART ONE**

##### **Various Provisions**

#### **Breach of more than one provision**

**ARTICLE 29.** — If the actions seen as crimes in this Legislation are also crimes according to other laws, then the provisions of the law with the heaviest penalty shall be put into effect.

The heavier of the penalties shall be given to those who breach more than one provision of this legislation.

#### **Recurrence of actions**

**ARTICLE 30.** — In case of recurrence of actions which fall under penalty provisions of this legislation, the monetary penalties shall be increased by twofold, and if they are further repeated, than by threefold and served as such.

#### **PART TWO**

##### **Final and Provisional Articles**

#### **Legally guaranteed provisions**

**ARTICLE 31.** — This shall be without any prejudice to the rights reserved for provisions of 4915 numbered Land Hunting Law, 3285 numbered Animal Health and Police Law, 4631 numbered Animal Reform Law and 1380 numbered Fishery Products Law.

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1.** — The owners of animals specified in sub-clause (1) of the 14<sup>th</sup> article of this legislation that have been brought into the country prior to this legislation being published, are obliged to notify the animal protection committees and as such register them, and sterilize them and submit the documents related to their being sterilized to Provincial animal protection committees.

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2.** — The regulations necessary to be published according to this Legislation shall be prepared in one year starting from the date this Legislation becomes enforceable.

#### **Enforceability**

**ARTICLE 32.** — This Regulation shall become enforceable on the date that it is published.

#### **Execution**

**ARTICLE 33.** — The provisions of this Regulation shall be executed by the Cabinet.



**Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Ticaretinin  
Bilinçli Yapılmasına Yönelik CITES Rehberi**

*GUIDE to the conscious trade of wild fauna and flora  
included in CITES*

T.C.  
Orman ve Su İşleri  
Bakanlığı





Nesli Tehlike Altındaki Yabani Bitki ve Hayvan Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine Yönelik Sözleşme (CITES) 3 Mart 1973'te Washington'da imzalanmış, 22 Haziran 1979 tarihinde ise Bonn'da yapılan değişiklikler ile son şeklini almıştır.

İmzalayan ülkeler; yabani hayvanların ve bitki örtüsünün, bunların sayısız çeşitlilikteki ve güzellikteki formlarının yeryüzünün doğal sisteminin vazgeçilmez parçaları olduğunun ve bu nedenle gelecek nesillere aktarılması amacıyla korunmaları gerektiğinin Farkında; estetik, bilimsel, kültürel, hobi amaçlı veya ekonomik açılardan artan değerlerinin Bilincinde; ülkelerin ve haklarının kendi yerel yabani bitki ve hayvan türlerinin korunmasında başrolde yer almaları gerektiğinin Farkında; buna ek olarak, bu hususta bazı türlerin uluslararası ticarete yoğun bir şekilde tüketilmelerini engellemek amacıyla yabani bitki ve hayvan türlerinin korunmasında uluslararası işbirliğinin temel bir "şart olduğunun Farkında, bu amaçla uygun tedbirlerin alınması aciliyetinin Bilincinde olarak aşağıdaki hususlarda anlaşmaya varmışlardır...

*Preamble to the Convention on international trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) signed at Washington on March 3, 1973, amended at Bonn on June 22, 1979.*

*The Contracting States, Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come; Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view; Recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora; Recognizing, in addition, that international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade; Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end; Have agreed as follows....*

## Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Ticaretinin Bilinçli Yapılmasına Yönelik CITES Rehberi

### *GUIDE to the conscious trade of wild f GUIDE to the conscious trade of wild fauna and flora included in CITES auna and flora included in CITES*





## Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Ticaretinin Bilinçli Yapılmasına Yönelik CITES REHBERİ

## GUIDE to the conscious trade of wild fauna and flora included in CITES

Yabani bitki ve hayvan türlerini (ve bunların parça ve türevlerini) içeren ticari faaliyetlerin düzgün bir şekilde kontrol edilmemesi uzun vadede türlerin yaşamlarını tehdit altına sokabilir.

Ticaret ve koruma politikaları aracılığıyla hem ülkelerin ekonomik yönden kalkınmasını hem de türlerin korunmasını garanti altına alabiliriz. CITES'in amacı; büyüyen ekonomilere sahip birçok ülkenin ekonomik gelişimi ve türlerin uzun vadeli olarak korunması arasındaki hassas dengeyi, yabani bitki ve hayvanların sürdürülebilir kullanımını da eş zamanlı olarak sağlayarak korumaktır. Eğer doğru bir şekilde uygulandığı takdirde CITES, uluslararası anlamda en önemli ve en etkili araçlardan bir tanesidir. Sözleşmeye üye 179 ülke

*The uncontrolled trade of wild species of flora and fauna (including their parts and derivatives) can be a threat for their long-term survival, if not properly regulated.*

*Through trade and conservation policies we can guarantee both the necessary economic development of countries and the protection of the species. The aim of CITES is the preservation of the delicate balance between economic development of many countries with growing economy and their long-term conservation, also through a sustainable utilization of wild flora and fauna. It is then, if correctly implemented, one the most important and effective international tools to achieve this result. The Convention it has*

bulunmakta ve farklı koruma seviyeleri (Ekler) bulunmakta ve bir izin ve kayıt sistemi ile 30.000 bitki ve hayvan türünün uluslararası ticaretine izin verme, bu ticareti kısıtlama ya da yasaklama yollarıyla kontrol altında tutmaktadır. Nesli önemli derecede tehlikede olan türler Ek 1'de yer alır ve bu türlerin ticareti yapılamaz. Ek 2'de listelenen diğer türlerin toplanması, doğadaki dengeli popülasyonlarının neslini devam ettirmelerine engel olmayacağı değerlendirilmiş olduğundan ticaretine izin verilebilir. Türkiye, 1996 yılından bu yana Sözleşme'ye üyedir ve "Nesli Tehlike Altında Olan Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Uluslararası Ticaretine İlişkin Sözleşmenin Uygulanmasına Dair Yönetmelik" aracılığıyla bu anlaşmanın uygulanması sağlanmaktadır.

İlgili uygulamaların temelini oluşturan yabani bitki ve hayvanların büyük ölçekli ticari kullanımı haricinde, kurallara uymayan turistler de yabani bitki ve hayvanların kontrolsüz bir şekilde kullanılması ve nesillerinin tehlikeye girmesi hususunda ister istemez rol oynayabilirler. Bu kitapçığın düzenlenmesinin temel nedenlerinden biri budur. Amacımız ancak istisnai durumlarda ve gerekli şartların yerine getirilmesi halinde ticaretin mümkün olacağı konusunda turistleri ve tüccarları bilgilendirmektir. Kim olursa olsun, kişi eğer ülkeden türler çıkarmak ya da ülkeye sokmak istediğinde elindeki

*been joined by 179 Parties, and through different protection level (Appendices) and a system of permits and registration, allows and regulates international trade of more than 30000 species of flora and fauna. For the most endangered species, listed in Appendix I, trade is not permitted. For the other species, listed in Appendix II, trade is possible provided that their off take is considered sustainable to guarantee a long term survival of healthy population in the wild. Turkey is part of the Convention since 1996, and through the law "Regulation For The Implementation Of The Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora" implement the application of this agreement.*

*Beyond large-scale commercial use of wild flora and fauna, which represents the core of the related implementation actions, also tourist breaking rules may unconsciously take part in the uncontrolled and unsustainable use of wild animals and plants.. This one of the main reasons why this booklet has been planned and produced. Our goal is to give correct information to traders and to tourist visiting foreign countries, making them aware that trade would be possible only if specific conditions occur and appropriate rules are applied. Who has the intention to bring into and out of the country some species needs to be provided*

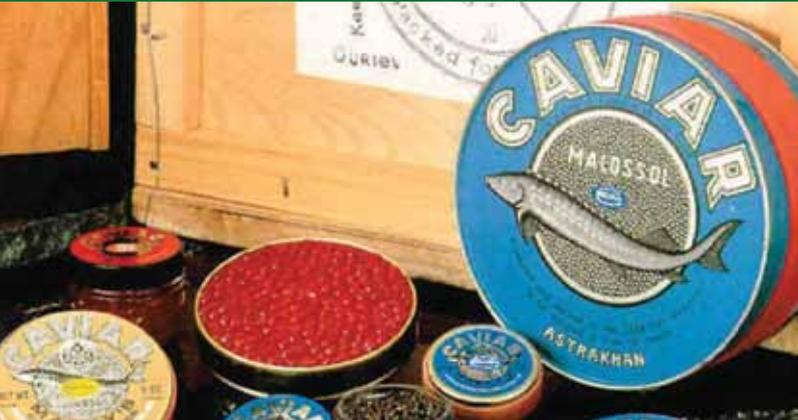
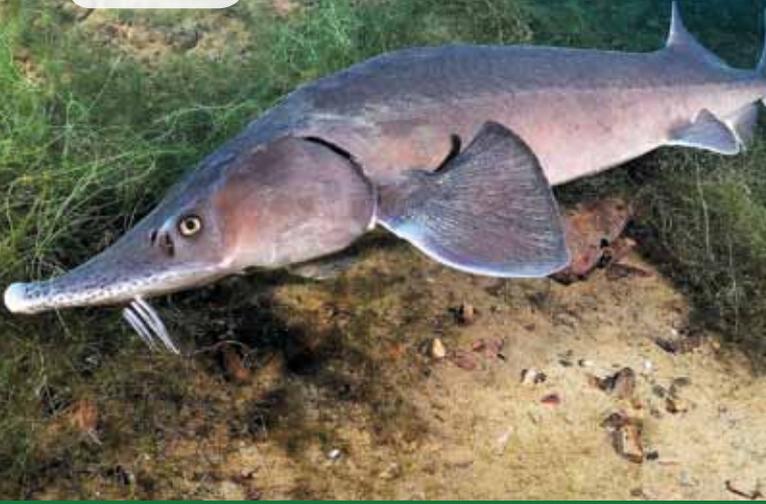
türlerin yasal yollarla elde edilmiş olduğunu kanıtlayıcı gerekli belgelere sahip olmalıdır. Sözleşme gereğince turistin ya da tüccarın elinde satın almış olduğu canlı veya cansız bitki ya da hayvan türünün ülkeden çıkarılmasına veya sokulmasına izin verilmiş olduğunu gösterir belgeler olmalı ve gerekli CITES izin belgeleri için başvuruda bulunmalıdır. Bunun yerine getirilmemesi sonucunda idari ve adli cezalar (el koyma, para cezası, tutuklama, vb.) uygulanabilir. Yabancı bitki ve hayvan türlerinin yasadışı olarak ticaretinin yapılması, gelişmekte olan ülkelere kaynakların götürülmesinin yanında birçok türün hayatta kalması için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Korunan türleri içeren yasadışı ticaret ile mücadele amacıyla, CITES Sözleşmesine imza atmış olan taraf ülkeler, özel yasalar oluşturmalı ve sözleşmenin uygulanmasında çeşitli otoriteler tayin etmelidir. Türkiye’de, Sözleşmenin uygulanması Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı sorumluluğundadır. Bakanlık, Sözleşmeye ilişkin genel faaliyetleri koordine etmek ve deniz memelileri hariç memeliler, kuşlar, sürüngenler, çift yaşamlılar ve eklembacaklılar için izin belgesi düzenlenmesinden sorumludur. Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığı suda yaşayan hayvan türleri ve canlı bitki türleri için CITES belgelerinin düzenlenmesinden sorumlu iken ağaç, kereste türleri ve orman ürünleri için gerekli izin

*with adequate documentation that demonstrate that have been legally obtained. In order to comply with this provisions, tourist should verify if the animal or plant they purchase, no matter if alive or dead, are allowed to legally leave the country, and apply to obtain proper CITES papers. In fact if this papers are missing, they can under administrative and penal sanctions (seizure, fines, personal restriction). The illegal trade in wild flora and fauna, beside distracting resources to the developing countries, may also represents a severe threat to the survival of many species. With the aim to combat illegal trade in protected species, all CITES Parties should enact specific laws and appoint Authorities to manage the Convention. In Turkey the implementation of the Convention is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Forestry and Water affairs. This administration coordinates general activities related to the Convention and grant CITES permits for mammals (except marine mammals), birds, reptiles, amphibians and arthropods, while Ministry of Food, Agriculture and livestock are in charge to grant CITES permits for aquatic species of fauna, and for live specimens of flora. Permits for timber species and forest products are finally granted by Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Department of Harvesting and marketing. Enforcement Authorities in charge*

belgeleri Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı, Orman Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından verilmektedir. Yasadışı ticareti izlemek ve önlemek Emniyet Genel Müdürlüğü ve Jandarma Genel Komutanlığı'nın sorumluluğu altındadır. Gümrük Bakanlığı, gümrük kontrol noktalarında sevkiyatları ve ilgili CITES belgeleri kontrol etmekten sorumludurlar.

*to monitor and prevent illegal trade is under the responsibility of Turkish National Police and the General Command of Gendarmerie. Ministry of Customs and trade checks shipments and parcels at customs checkpoint and related CITES documentation, when necessary.*





## Özel durumlar

### Rusya Federasyonu

Birçok yerel pazarlarda kaplumbağa, yılan, kertenkele ve papağan gibi yerli ve egzotik türler satılmaktadır. Ancak bu türlerin ticaretinin (CITES tarafından) sınırlanmış ya da yasaklanmış olabileceğinin dikkate alınması gerekmektedir.

### Havyar

Mersin balıklarının (Sturgeon) tamamı CITES'e dahildir. Bu karar CITES tarafından daha çok Hazar Denizi'nde yapılan yasadışı balıkçılığın bir neticesi olarak alınmıştır. Bu yasadışı ve denetimsiz eylemler bu balığın yabancı popülasyonunu ciddi anlamda azaltmıştır. Bu nedenle havyarın uluslararası ticareti sıkı bir şekilde denetim altında tutulmaktadır. Kişisel kullanım amacıyla turistlere, CITES hükümlerine tabi olmaksızın kişi başı bir bütün olarak en fazla 125 gramlık kutu olacak şekilde taşımak için izin verilir. Miktarın 125 gramı aşması durumunda CITES izin belgesi alınması gerekmektedir. Bu izin belgeleri CITES logosuna sahip, izin belgesine veren otorite tarafından güvenlik pulu veya mühür ile tescillenmiş ve damgalanmış izin belgeleridir.

## Specific cases

### Russian Federation

*In many local markets it is possible to buy indigenous and exotica species as tortoises, snakes, lizards, and parrots. Be careful as trade in this species may be limited (with CITES), or prohibited.*

### Caviar

*All species of sturgeons are include in CITES. This decision has been taken by the CITES community mostly as a consequence of the illegal fishing in the Caspian Sea. This illegal and unregulated actions have severely depleted wild population of this fish. Therefore international trade of caviar is strictly regulated. For personal use tourist are allowed to carry in their personal luggage a maximum of 125 grams of caviar without being subject to CITES rules. If quantity exceed 125 grams appropriate CITES permits are needed. Please note that should bear CITES logo and that should be sealed and labelled.*



### Doğu Asya

Bu bölge dünyadaki en önemli hayvan ve bitki piyasasını sınırlarında barındırmaktadır. Yerel CITES Otoritelerinin çabalarına rağmen, yasadışı birçok tür örneğini yerel pazarlarda görmek mümkündür. İnternet üzerinden gerçekleştirilen sanal ticarete de sık sık yasal menşei yeterince açık olmayan örneklerle rastlanması mümkündür. Bu nedenle doğa menşeli bir ürün satın alırken çok dikkatli olunması gerekmektedir.

### Geleneksel Doğu Tıbbi

Bazı doğu ülkelerinde üretilen ilaç ve yan ürünler CITES'e dahil edilmiş bazı hayvan ve bitkileri içermekte veya içerdiği belirtilmektedir. (Örneğin; kaplan kemikleri, gergedan boynuzları, pangolin, denizati ve bazı bitkiler gibi). CITES Ek 1'de yer alan türlerde olduğu gibi bazı durumlarda türün ticaretine hiçbir şekilde izin verilmeyeceğini, bu türler dışındaki CITES türleri için ise ancak CITES izin belgesi alınması ile ticaretine izin verilebileceğini lütfen unutmayınız.

### Yabani kedigillere ait deriler

Bazı yerel pazarda bu yabani kedi derilere rastlamak mümkündür. Belirli belgeler olmaksızın bunları satın alıp götürmek mümkün değildir. Kaplan, kar leoparı veya leopar içeren herhangi bir ticari işleme izin verilmediğini lütfen unutmayınız.

### Eastern Asia

*This area represents one of the most important animals and plants markets in the world. Despite the efforts of local CITES Authorities, many illegal specimens are easy to find in local markets. Internet trade is also often offering specimens for which legal origin is not clear enough. It is therefore very important to be extremely cautious when purchasing goods derived from wildlife.*

### Traditional oriental medicine

*Some oriental medicine and medicaments contain or claim to contain parts of animals and plants included in CITES (such as tiger bones, rhino horns, pangolin, seahorses, certain plants). In some cases they could not be in trade at all, as species contained are included in Appendix I (no trade is possible in this case), or they should be accompanied with proper CITES documentation.*

### Wild cat skins

*In some local market it is possible to find wild cat skins. Without specific documentation is not legal to bring them back home. Please not that tiger, snow leopard and leopard are not allowed to enter in any trade.*



#### **Agar ağacı:**

Agar ağacı kullanılarak elde edilmiş en fazla 24 ml'yi aşmayan yağ ve 1 kg'ı aşmayan talaş halindeki nihai ürünler hariç, içeriğinde Agar ağacı olan veya bunun belirtildiği tüm ürünler için CITES izin belgesi alınması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca paketlenmiş olması şartı ile tütsü çubuklarının da ticaretine izin verilir.



#### **Agarwood**

*Products made with agarwood need a CITES permits, but finished products ready for retail trade are exempted as are two sets of beads, 24ml of oil and 1 kg of woodchips. Therefore also parfum sticks are allowed to be in traded with no restrictions, with the conditions that they are packed.*

#### **Hindistan ve Çin**

##### **Şatuş şalı (Shatoosh)**

Bu şallar, Tibet antilobu yani yerel adıyla Chiru(çirü) kürkünden imal edilmektedir. Bu tür sadece Çin'de ve az sayıda olmak üzere Nepal'de bulunmakta ancak yün elde etmek amacıyla yapılan yasadışı av nedeni ile toplu olarak katledildiklerinden nesilleri tükenme tehlikesiyle karşı karşıyadır. Tek bir şal elde etmek için yaklaşık dört antilop öldürülmekte ardından da yünler, dokuma amacıyla Tibet'ten Hindistan'a kaçak yollarla götürülmektedir. Bu şalların ticareti kesinlikle yasaktır ve bir statü sembolü haline gelen bu yeni anlamsız moda akımı bu çok güzel ve ender olan türleri tükenme noktasına doğru götürmektedir.

#### **India and China**

##### **Shatoosh shawls**

*These shawls are produced with under fur of the Tibetan antelope or Chiru. This species found only in China and with little numbers in Nepal is endangered because illegal hunt to obtain their wool has proved mass slaughter. To obtain a single shawl up to four antelopes are killed. Wool in then smuggled from Tibet to India for weaving. Trade in these shawls in entirely illegal and this new status symbol and a senseless fashion are leading to the brink of extinction this rare and beautiful species.*



#### **Fildişi (diğer hayvan dişleri dahil)**

Diğer Asya ülkelerinde olduğu gibi Hindistan'da ticareti yasak olan fildişi nesnelere rastlamak mümkündür. Bu fildişleri, hem Asya hem de Afrika fillerinden elde edilmektedir. Belirtmek gerekir ki; Çin, son yıllardaki çarpıcı boyutlardaki ekonomik gelişimi ile birlikte günümüzde fildişi için en önemli pazarlardan biri haline gelmiştir. Yalnızca Çin için, ithalat sonrasında bu fildişinin ticaretinin sadece Çin sınırları dâhilinde yapılması ve ülke dışına çıkarılmaması şartıyla Afrika ülkelerinden belirli bir miktar fildişi ithalatı için izin verilmiştir.

#### **Kaplan derisi ve kemikleri**

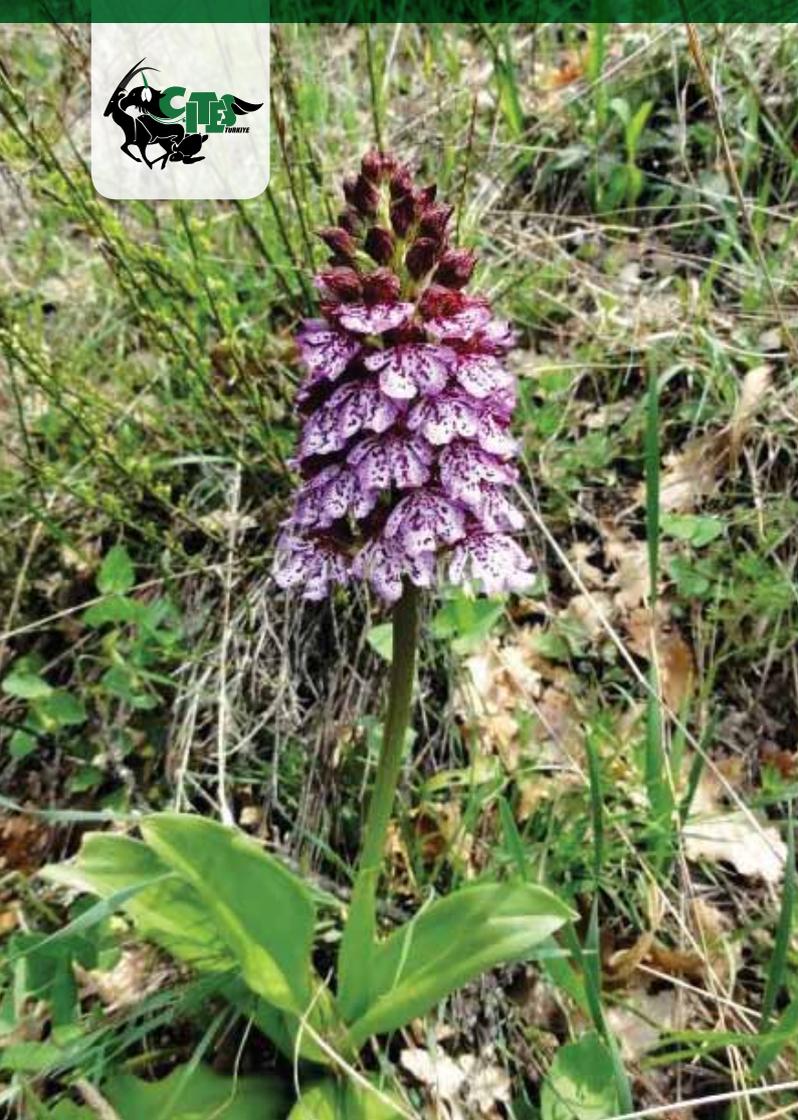
Kaplan derisi satışı yasak olmasına rağmen bazı yerel pazarlarda rastlanabilmektedir. Lütfen bunun yasadışı bir ticari faaliyet olduğunu unutmayınız. Bazı yerel adetlerde kaplan kemikleri kullanılarak şarap üretilmektedir. Bazı kemiklerin yetiştirme tesislerinde üretilen kaplanlara ait olduğu iddia edilse de bu ispatlamak kolay olmayacağından satın alınmasının önerilmediğini belirtmek isteriz.

#### **Ivory**

*In India, as in other Asian countries, it is possible to find ivory objects whose trade is prohibited. This ivory comes both from the Asian and the African elephants. It is worth to mention that China following a stunning economic growth, has probably become one of the most important market for ivory. China has also been allowed to import a certain quantity of legal ivory from selected African countries, but trade in this ivory is legal only internally and ivory it not allowed to leave the country.*

#### **Tiger skins and bones**

*Tiger skins on sale are illegal but possible to find in some local markets. Please be aware that this kind of trade is illegal. Wine produced with tiger bones is also part of local tradition. Even it has been claimed that some bones come from tigers born and bred in captivity, this is not easy to demonstrate and therefore you are advised not to proceed with the purchase.*



### Güneydoğu Asya

#### Orkideler

Orkideler, Güney Doğu Asya ormanlarında yetişir ve en güzel egzotik çiçekler arasında kabul edilir. Birçoğunun nesli tehlike altındadır ve bu türlerin uluslararası ticareti kısıtlanmıştır. Ancak birçok melezin suni olarak üretimi yapılmakta ve bu şekilde üretilmiş olan orkide türleri CITES kapsamına girmemektedir. Üretilmiş melezlerin herhangi bir kısıtlamaya maruz kalmadan ticareti yapılabilir.

#### Sürüngen derileri

Birçok sürüngen türü; çanta, kemer, cüzdan, vs gibi deri obje üretimi için kullanılmaktadır.

Birçok sürüngen türü CITES kapsamında olduğundan, her zaman CITES ihracat izin belgesi alınması zorunludur. Lütfen en fazla 4 adete kadar timsah derisi ürün için muafiyet sözkonusu olduğunu ve daha fazla sayıda timsah derisi ürün için CITES izin belgesi alınmasının zorunlu olduğunu unutmayınız.

### Endonezya ve Malezya

Bu iki ülke biyolojik çeşitlilik açısından dünyanın en önemli yerleri arasında yer almaktadır. CITES kapsamında yer alan canlı türlere veya bunların türevlerine yerel pazarlarda kolayca rastlanabilmektedir.

### South East Asia

#### Orchids

*Orchids, considered one most beautiful exotic flowers, flourish in forest of South East Asia. Many of them are endangered and their trade is internationally restricted. However many hybrid are now artificially propagated and cultivated, and are not included in CITES. Their trade is not subject to any restriction.*

#### Reptile skin products

*Many reptile species are used to produce leather objects, as bags, belts, wallets, etc.*

*As many species are also include in CITES, is always necessary to obtain necessary CITES Export documents. Please be aware that an exemption is granted to up to four specimens of leather products of crocodile skins.*

### Indonesia and Malaysia

*These two countries are among the most important area in the world for biodiversity. It is rather easy to find in local markets live animal of species include in CITES, and derived products as well.*



### **Kelebekler**

Bazı kelebek türleri CITES'e dahildir ve ihraç edilmeleri için CITES izni gerekmektedir.

### **Papağanlar**

Sadece birkaç istisna dışında tüm papağan türlerinin ticareti yasaktır. Bu nedenle bir tür satın alırken lütfen çok dikkatli olun ve bulunduğunuz yerdeki resmi CITES otoritelerine başvurun. Egzotik türlerin özel bir bakıma ihtiyaç duydukları ve deneyimsiz insanların elinde genellikle kısa bir süre öldüklerini lütfen unutmayınız.

### **Filipinler**

#### **Dev İstiridye kabukları (Tridacna)**

Filipinler'de olduğu gibi birçok ülkede bu kabukların ihracatı yasaklanmıştır. Dört ayrı Tridacna türü, Asya ve Okyanusya arasında yayılım göstermektedir. CITES kapsamında uluslararası ticaretine izin verilmiş olsa bile, bazı türler için ulusal tedbirler daha sıkı bir kontrole tabi olabileceğini unutmayınız. CITES hükümlerine göre kişi başı 3 kg'ı geçmeyecek şekilde biriyle eşleşmeyen 3 ayrı yarım kabuk ya da birbiriyle eşleşen iki yarım kabuktan oluşan 3 ayrı bütün ise olacak şekilde izin belgesi olmadan gümrükten geçişine izin verilir.

### **Butterflies**

*Some species of butterflies include in CITES and their export needs a CITES authorization.*

### **Parrots**

*All the species of parrots, with just few exceptions, are include in CITES and for many of them trade is prohibited. Therefore be extremely cautious when buying something and always contact local CITES authorities. Please remember that for exotic specie a particular care is needed and specimens in the hand of inexperienced people often die after a short while.*

### **Philippines**

#### **Giant Clam shells (Tridacna)**

*Many countries, such as Philippines, prohibit the export of these shells. The four Tridacna species are widespread though Asia and Oceania. Even if CITES allows their International trade, please be aware that some stricter domestic measures may have been adopted. An exemption from CITES provision allow tourist to bring back home without CITES documentation up to three specimens, id contained in personal luggage, not exceeding 3kg per person.*



## Mauritius, Seyşeller ve Maldivler

### Deniz kaplumbağası'ndan yapılmış ürünler

Deniz kaplumbağalarının ithalat ve ihracatı kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu türleri, parça veya türevlerini içeren ticari faaliyetlere bu nedenle izin verilmez. Satın alınmalarını tavsiye edilir.

### Mercanlar

Mercan türleri ve bunlar kullanılarak üretilen tüm ürünler için CITES ihracat izin belgesi gerekir. Bu nedenle bir ihracat izni olmadan bu ürünlerin ithalata izin verilmez.

## Kenya ve Tanzania

### Yabani kedigillere ait deriler

Bu iki ülkede yerel pazarlarda bazı yabani kedigillere ait derilere rastlamak mümkündür. Belirli belgeler olmadan bunları ülke dışına çıkarmak yasaktır. Unutmayınız ki; leopar derisinin ancak yetkili bir kişi tarafından af trofisi olarak avlanmış olması şartıyla ülkeden çıkarılmasına ya da ülkeye girişine izin verilir, bunun dışında hiçbir koşulda ülkeden çıkışına veya ülkeye girişine izin verilmez.

### Gergedan boynuzu

Gerçek bir antika eser olduğunun ispatlanmış olması dışında hiçbir suretle gergedan boynuzu veya bunu içeren bir ürünün yasal olmayacağını unutmayınız. Bu yasağa boncuk, tesbih, kap, montür örnekleri de dahildir.

## Mauritius, Seychelles and Maldives

### Sea turtle products

*For all species of sea turtles international trade is prohibited, therefore export and import are not allowed. In this case the best advice is to refrain from buying.*

### Corals

*All souvenirs made with corals species need an export permit. Therefore the import of this items without an export permits is not allowed.*

## Kenya and Tanzania

### Wild cats skins

*In these two countries, among others, it is possible to find some wild cats skins in local markets. Without specific documentation is not legal to bring them back home. Please note that leopard skins are not allowed to enter in any trade, unless they have been hunted as a trophy by an authorized person.*

### Rhino horns

*Please keep in mind that rhino horns products are illegal unless it has been demonstrated that are real antiques. This prohibition includes beads, libation cups, mounted specimens.*



### **Kuzey Afrika**

Tüm maymun türleri CITES'e dahildir. Buna rağmen hala yasadışı ticareti yapılmakta olup genellikle bundan habersiz turistler tarafından yerel pazarlarda yavru maymun satın alınması ile bu yasadışı ticareti desteklemiş olmaktadır.

### **Güney Afrika**

#### **Fildişi**

Fildişinin uluslararası ticareti yasak olmasına rağmen bazı Güney Afrika ülkelerinde fillerin kullanımına izin verilip aynı zamanda türün korunmasını garanti eden bir fil yönetim sistemi olduğu görülmektedir. Bu nedenle fildişinden yapılmış ürünlere ( Namibiya'dan ekipas adında süs eşyaları ya da Zimbabve'den küçük oyma süs eşyaları) rastlanabilmektedir.

#### **Bitkiler**

Birçok güney afrika ülkesinde, nadir sukulent (etli yapraklı bitki) türleri de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli birçok yerel bitki türünün ihracatı kısıtlanmıştır. CITES'e dahil olan birçok bitki türü de mevcuttur ve gerekli bazı izin belgelerinin alınması gerekmektedir. Havalimanında satılan çiçek tanzimleri yasaldir, satın alınmasında sakınca yoktur.

### **North Africa**

*All monkey species are included in CITES. Nevertheless illegal trade is still occurring and often unaware tourists contribute to it buying small monkeys in local market.*

### **Southern Africa**

#### **Ivory**

*Although international trade of ivory is in practice prohibited, some southern African countries have shown that they have an elephant management system in place that guarantee their conservation though their use. It is therefore possible to purchase small ivory items (ekipas from Namibia and small craving from Zimbabwe).*

#### **Plants**

*In many countries the export of native flora, including a wide variety of rare succulents, is restricted by national laws. Many species are also included in CITES and specific authorizations are necessary. The purchase of floral compositions is also available in many airports and it is legal.*



## Meksika ve Orta Amerika

### Kaktüs

Tüm kaktür türleri CITES'e dahildir ve bu nedenle CITES izin belgesi alınması gereklidir.

Sadece yetkili fidanlıklardan kaktüs alınız. Meksika, tohumları da dahil olmak üzere birçok türün ticaretini yasaklamıştır. Bu nedenle bu tür bitkiler için Meksika'daki otoritelerden bir ihracat belgesi alınması zorunludur.

### Sürünge derileri

Birçok sürünge türü, deri üretimi için kullanılır ve hemen hemen hepsi CITES'e dahildir. Bu nedenle her zaman ithalat veya ihracatta gerekli CITES belgesinin alınması gerekir. Yaban hayatı koruma konusunda timsahların korunması, elde edilen en büyük başarılar arasında yer almaktadır. Akıllıca yürütülen yönetim programları sayesinde aşırı tüketilmeleri söz konusu iken ve korunması zor türler olma durumundan, güney yarımkürede birçok ülke için çok önemli bir ekonomik kaynak oluşturmuşlardır. Onların sürdürülebilir şekilde kullanımı, geniş yaşam alanlarının korunmasını da sağlamıştır.

## Mexico and Central America

### Cactus

All species of cacti are include in CITES and therefore to trade them CITES permits are needed.

Be sure to buy cacti only in authorized nurseries. In fact Mexico prohibits trade of many species, including their seeds. For this kind of plants an export permit form Mexico is always required.

### Reptile skin products

Many reptile species are used to produce leather items, and almost all of them are include in CITES; therefore is always necessary to obtain a proper CITES document at import or export. One of the major success in wildlife conservation is represented by crocodiles. From being overharvested and problematic animals, these reptiles became a very important economic resource for many countries in the southern hemisphere, thanks to wise management programs. Their sustainable exploitation has also allowed the conservation of wide areas of pristine habitat.



### **Brezilya ve Latin Amerika Maymunlar**

Tüm maymunlar CITES'e dahildir. Bunun da ötesinde pek çok ülke sadece belirli durumlarda ticarete izin vermekte ve koydukları yasalar ile daha sıkı iç tedbirler uygulamaktadır. Buna rağmen yasadışı ticaret hala devam etmekte ve yasadışı olduğundan bihaber turistler yerel pazarlardan küçük maymunları satın alarak yasadışı ticarete olumsuz yönde destek olmaktadır.

### **Papağanlar**

Birkaç istisna dışında tüm papağan türleri CITES'te yer almaktadır ve doğmuş ve esaret altında yetiştirilen sürece çoğu için ticaret , yasaktır . Yani sunulan ve satın almadan önce yerel yönetimler ile bir temas olan numuneler için dikkatli olun .

### **And Dağları**

#### **Yağmur sopaları**

Yağmur sopası; Peru, Şili, Arjantin ve Bolivya'da kaktüsten imal edilen bir nevi müzik aletidir. Tüm kaktüs türleri CITES'e dahil olsa da; bir izin belgesine ihtiyaç duyulmaksızın kişi başına 3 adede kadar ithalatı yapılabilir.

### **Brazil and Latin America Monkeys**

*All monkeys are included in CITES; moreover many countries introduced stricter domestic measures that allow trade only in particular circumstances. Nevertheless illegal trade is still going on, and often unaware tourists are contributing to it buying small monkey in local markets.*

### **Parrots**

*All the species of parrots, with few exceptions, are listed in CITES, and for many of them trade is prohibited, unless and born and bred in captivity. So be careful to the specimens that are offered to you and make a contact with local authorities before buying.*

### **Andes**

#### **Rainstick**

*Rainstick are a sort of musical instrument made from cacti originating in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Bolivia. Although all species of cacti are include n CITES, it is possible to import up to 3 pieces per person without a specific authorizations.*





### **Vikunya yününden imal edilen el işi kumaşlar**

CITES tarafından öneriler doğrultusunda yerel yönetimlerce gerçekleştirilmiş uygulamalar sonucunda sürdürülebilir kullanım yolu ile Vikunya türünün korunması ve yönetimi belki de son yıllardaki en önemli başarı öykülerinden bir tanesidir. Hayvanın sahipliğinin bölge halkına verilmesi ile yünün ve satışından elde edilen paranın paylaşılması sağlanmıştır. Vikunya yünü ile yapılan bir ürün ithal etmek istiyorsanız CITES izin belgesi olması gerektiğini unutmayınız.

### **Karayipler**

Uyulması gereken kuralları belirlenmiş olan mercan ve deniz kaplumbağaları ürünleri ile birlikte Devkulağı (queen conch)'da CITES'te yer almaktadır. Ancak 2006 yılından bu yana yürürlükte olan muafiyete göre kişisel kullanım amacıyla üç örneğe kadar ithal etmek mümkündür.

### **Avustralya ve Okyanusya**

Avustralya yaban hayatı yasaları, neredeyse yerli türlerin tamamını kapsayacak şekilde ihracat yasağı uygulamaktadır. Bu nedenle herhangi bir yabancı bitki veya hayvan, bunların parça veya türevlerini satın almadan önce yerel yetkililere başvurulması gerekmektedir. Beyaz köpekbalığı'na ait dişler: Bu tür CITES kapsamındadır, bu nedenle ihracat izin belgesi alınması zorunludur.

### **Handcraft clothes made from vicuna wool**

Conservation and management of vicuna probably represents one of the biggest success stories in recent years, though a sustainable use of the species Vicuna populations went under a remarkable increase thanks to action proposed by CITES and implemented by local governments. Giving the property of these animals to local communities, allowed the sharing and sale of wool. To import goods made with vicuna wool be sure that these are accompanied with CITES permits.

### **Caribbean**

Beyond corals and sea turtle products for which categories rules have already been specified, bear in mind that queen conch shell are listed in CITES. However since 2006 an exemption is in force and it is possible to import up to three specimens for personal use.

### **Australia and Oceania**

Australian wildlife laws provide an almost total prohibition of export of native species; so the advice is to contact local authorities before buying any specimens, parts or derivatives. White shark teeth: This species is included in CITES, so it is absolutely necessary to obtain an export permit.

### Canlı hayvanlar

Yukarıda da belirtildiği gibi Avusturalya yaban hayatı sıkı ihracat kontrollerine tabidir.

### CITES belgesinin olmaması ne gibi sonuçlar doğurur?

Eğer gerekli belgeleri olmadan CITES'e dahil edilmiş olan yabancı bitki veya hayvanlar, bunların parça veya türevlerini içeren ürünler satın alındığı durumlarda, Türkiye'deki Ulusal Mevzuat, ürüne el konulması ile birlikte 871 TL'den 3988 TL'ye kadar idari para cezası uygulanmasını hükmeder. (Cezai yaptırım ile birlikte bazı ülkelerde tutuklanma ihtimali de bulunmaktadır.)

### Live animals

*As mentioned above the Australian wildlife is subject to strict export controls.*

### What are the consequences in case of lack of CITES documents?

*In case you buy a wildlife specimens, its parts or derived products included in CITES without the necessary documents, Turkish National law provides the seizure, an administrative from 871 TL to 3988 TL (There is also a chance of a penal proceeding, and in some countries there is also the risk to be arrested)*

### Bu kitapçıkta adı geçen bazı CITES Yönetim Otoriteleri

#### List of CITES Management Authorities in some of the countries mentioned in this booklet:

#### Arjantin / Argentina

Direction Nacional de Ordenamiento Ambiental y Conservación de la Biodiversidad  
Subsecretaría de Planificación y Política Ambiental  
Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable San Martín 451 piso 2, oficina 261 1104 BUENOS AIRES  
Tel : +54 (11) 43 48 84 44  
Fax : +54 (11) 43 48 84 51  
Email : pemesa@ambiente.gov.ar

#### Avusturalya / Australia

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch  
Department of the Environment  
G.P.O. Box 787 - CANBERRA, ACT 2601  
Tel : +61 (2) 62 74 19 00 (general)  
Fax : +61 (2) 62 74 19 21  
Email :  
wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au (for all permitting enquiries)  
wildlife.communications@environment.gov.au  
(for other Management Authority enquiries)  
Web :  
http://www.environment.gov.au/travel

#### Brazilya / Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA  
(Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA)  
SCEN – Trecho 2 Ed. sede do IBAMA

70.818-900 – BRASÍLIA/DF

Tel : +55 (61) 33 16 10 01/02/03  
Fax : +55 (61) 33 16 10 25  
Email : presid.sede@ibama.gov.br

#### Şili / Chile

Dirección de Medio Ambiente y Asuntos Marítimos  
Atn: Embajador José Luis Balmaceda  
Director de Medio Ambiente y Asuntos Marítimos  
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
Teatinos 180 - Piso 13 - SANTIAGO  
Tel : +56 (2) 28 27 43 73  
Fax : +56 (2) 23 80 16 55  
Email : jlbalmaceda@minrel.gov.cl

#### Çin / China

The Endangered Species Import and Export Management Office of the People's Republic of China  
18 Hepingli Dongjie - Beijing 100714  
Tel : +86 (10) 8423 9014/01/10  
Fax : +86 (10) 84 25 63 88  
64 21 41 80; 64 29 95 15  
Email : cites\_chinama@163.com  
mxianlin@gmail.com  
Web : http://www.cites.gov.cn

#### Kosta Rika / Costa Rica

Coordinador Nacional de Vida Silvestre  
Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación  
Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía  
Apartado Postal 11.384-1000 SAN JOSÉ  
Tel : +506 22 56 09 17  
(ext. 167; 153)  
+506 25 22 65 49  
Fax : +506 22 56 24 36  
Email : citescostarica@sinac.go.cr  
joaquin.calvo@sinac.go.cr

### *Küba / Cuba*

Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente

Centro de Inspección y Control Ambiental (CICA)

Atn: Ing. Jorge Alvarez Alvarez - Director

Calle 28 e/ 5ta y 7ma N°502,  
MIRAMAR, PLAYA

CIUDAD DE LA HABANA

Tel : +53 (7) 202 75 73

203 19 36-38 (ext. 243 & 248)

Fax : +53 (7) 202 70 30

Email : jorgeal@oraseen.co.cu

### *Hindistan / India*

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Room No. 441, Paryavaran Bhawan

CGO Complex, Lodi Road

NEW DELHI – 110 003

Tel : +91 (11) 24 36 32 47

Fax : +91 (11) 24 36 47 90

Email : jkishwan@nic.in

Directorate General of Forest Protection and

Nature Conservation

Ministry of Forestry

7th Floor, Block VII, Mangala Wanabhakti

Building Jalan Gatot Subroto

SENAYAN JAKARTA 10270

Tel : +62 (21) 572 02 27

Fax : +62 (21) 572 02 27

Email : cites@dephut.go.id

n.bambang\_w@yahoo.com

nandpri@yahoo.com

badi\_phka@yahoo.com

Correspondence relating to permits

and certificates should be addressed to:

yangesaing@yahoo.com

utama\_puja@yahoo.comIndonesia

### *Kenya*

Kenya Wildlife Service

P.O. Box 40241 – 00100 NAIROBI

Tel : +254 (20) 60 08 80; 60 23 45

Fax : +254 (20) 60 37 92

Email : cites@kws.go.ke

licensing@kws.go.ke

director@kws.go.ke

Web : <http://www.kws.go.ke>

### *Maldivler / Maldives*

Ministry of Environment and Energy

Ameenee Magu, Maafannu, MALE 20392

Tel : +96 0 3004 300

Fax : +96 0 3004 301

Email :

ihham.mohamed@environment.gov.mv

### *Malezya / Malaysia*

Ministry of Natural Resources and

Environment (NRE)

Level 12, Tower Block, Lot 4G3, Precinct 4

Federal Government Administrative Centre

62574 PUTRAJAYA

Tel : +60 (3) 88 86 14 48

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(Mr Nadzrul Anuar Bin Khalid)

+60 (3) 88 86 14 45

(Ms Siti Nawwar Zainudin)

Fax : +60 (3) 88 88 45 04

Email : hasmah@nre.gov.my

simondavid@nre.gov.my

nadzrul@nre.gov.my

sitinawwar@nre.gov.my

CITESMalaysia@nre.gov.my

Web :

<http://www.nre.gov.my/biodiversity/Pages/CITES.aspx>

### *Mauritius*

National Parks and Conservation Service

(NPSC)

Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security

Tel : +230 464 40 16/53; 464 29 93

Fax : +230 466 04 53

Email : npcs@mail.gov.mu

National Parks and Conservation Service

(NPSC)

Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security

Tel : +230 256 96 43

Email : mputtoo@mail.gov.mu

### *Meksika / Mexico*

Director General de Vida Silvestre

Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos

Naturales (SEMARNAT)

Av. Revolución 1425 Col. San Ángel Tlacoapac

Del. Álvaro Obregón, 01040 MÉXICO, D.F.

Tel : +52 (55) 56 24 33 06/09

Fax : +52 (55) 56 23 33 10

Email :

jorge.maksabedia@semarnat.gob.mx

Web :

<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/vs/>

### *Fas / Morocco*

Le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à

la Lutte contre la Désertification

Direction de la Lutte contre la Désertification

et de la Protection de la Nature 3, Rue Haroun

Errachid

AGDAL RABAT

Tel : +212 (5) 37 67 42 70

Fax : +212 (5) 37 67 26 28

### *Namibia / Namibia*

Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Natural Resources Management

Private Bag 13306 WINDHOEK

Tel : +264 (61) 284 25 26 / 29

Fax : +264 (61) 25 91 01

Email : [Imupetami@met.na](mailto:Imupetami@met.na)

[ehamunyela@met.na](mailto:ehamunyela@met.na)

[fiffo@met.na](mailto:fifo@met.na)

### *Peru*

Ministerio de Agricultura

Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre

Calle Diecisiete N° 355

Urbanización El Palomar

San Isidro LIMA 27

Tel : +51 (1) 225 90 05

+51 (1) 225 03 16

Fax : +51 (1) 224 28 64

Web : <http://www.minag.gob.pe>

### *Filipinler / Philippines*

Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau

Department of Environment and Natural

Resources

Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center

Quezon Avenue, Diliman

1100 QUEZON CITY

Tel : +63 (2) 924 60 31 35 to 35

Fax : +63 (2) 924 01 09; 920 44 17

Email : [pawbdir@yahoo.com](mailto:pawbdir@yahoo.com)

Web : <http://www.pawb.gov.ph>

### *Rusya Federasyonu / Russian Federation*

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Consultant of the Division of International

Conventions

Department of International Cooperation

4/6 Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Ulitsa,

123995 MOSCOW

Tel : +7 (499) 254 86 01

Fax : +7 (499) 254 82 83

Email : [belov@mnr.gov.ru](mailto:belov@mnr.gov.ru)

### *Seyşeller / Seychelles*

Ministry of Environment and Energy

Wildlife, Trade and Conservation Section

Attn: Mr. Ronley Fanchette  
Director  
National Botanical garden Mont Fleuri  
P.O. Box 445 VICTORIA Mahé  
Tel : +(248) 2 722 075 / 4 670 540  
Fax : +248 61 06 38  
Email : r.fanchette@env.gov.sc

#### Güney Afrika / South Africa

Department of Environmental Affairs  
Private Bag X 447 PRETORIA 0001  
Tel : +27 (12) 310 35 45  
Fax : +27 (12) 320 70 26  
Email :  
smeintjes@environment.gov.za

#### Tayland / Thailand

CITES Office  
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and  
Plant Conservation  
61 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak  
BANGKOK 10900  
Tel : +66 (2) 561 48 38; 940 64 49  
Fax : +66 (2) 561 48 38; 940 64 49  
Email : citesthailand@yahoo.com  
citesthailand@dnp.go.th

#### Tanzanya / Tanzania

The Director of Wildlife  
Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism  
Mpingo House, 4th floor,  
Nyerere Road,  
P.O. Box 9372, DAR ES SALAAM  
Tel : +255 (22) 286 64 08  
286 63 75  
732 999 283  
732 999 433  
Fax : +255 (22) 286 58 36  
286 34 96  
Email : dw@mnr.go.tz

#### Venezuela

Director General  
Oficina de Asuntos Multilaterales y de  
Integración  
Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones  
Exteriores  
esquina Conde a Carmelitas, Torre MPPRE,  
piso 5 CARACAS  
Tel : +58 (212) 806 43 12; 43 64  
Fax : +58 (212) 806 43 06  
Email :  
dir.asuntomultilaterales@mppre.gob.ve

#### Viet Nam

Viet nam Administration of Forestry  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
(MARD)  
A9 Building N°2 Ngoc Ha Street  
Ba Dinh District HA NOI  
Tel : +84 (4) 37 33 56 76  
Fax : +84 (4) 37 34 67 42  
Email :  
cites\_vn.kl@mard.govvn; tung.kl@mard.govvn

#### Zimbabwe

Parks and Wildlife Management Authority  
P.O. Box CY 140  
Causeway HARARE  
Tel : +263 (4) 79 27 86-9; 70 76 24-9  
Fax : +263 (4) 72 49 14; 79 05 67  
Email : omufute@zimparcs.co.zw

#### daha fazla bilgi için: for further information:



Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı  
Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü  
[cites.ormansu.gov.tr](http://cites.ormansu.gov.tr)



Gıda Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığı  
[tarim.gov.tr](http://tarim.gov.tr)



Cites Secretary  
[www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

*“İtalyan Hükümeti’ne katkılarından dolayı teşekkür ederiz.*

*We are gratefully acknowledge the Italian Government for their contributions.”*



Yabani Hayvan ve Bitki Türlerinin Ticaretinin  
Bilinçli Yapılmasına Yönelik CITES Rehberi

*GUIDE to the conscious trade of wild f* *GUIDE*  
*to the conscious trade of wild fauna and flora*  
*included in CITES auna and flora included in CITES*

T.C.  
Orman ve Su İşleri  
Bakanlığı



**T**uristler, bazı kişisel eşyalar ve ev eşyaları için bir takım muafiyetler tanınmıştır. Bunlar: 3 yağmur sopası, timsah derisinden imal edilmiş 4 küçük deri mamül, 125 gr'ı geçmeyecek şekilde ve CITES logosu taşıyan 1 kutu havyar, 4 denizati, kişi başı 3 kg'ı geçmeyecek şekilde 3 dev istiridyeye (tridacna) ve 5 kg'ı geçmeyecek şekilde Devkulağı (strombus gigas). Agar ağacı talaşı, yağı ve boncukları için muafiyet sınırını lütfen TC Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı, Orman Genel Müdürlüğü'ne sorunuz. Bu nedenle lütfen bir ürün satın alırken bunun yabancı hayvan ve bitki türlerinin tükenmesine yol açmayacağından emin olunuz. Sadece yasal ürünler satın alın ve türlerin korunmasına katkıda bulunun!

**S**ome derogations are granted for tourists, and for personal and household effects but be careful these are limited to few items as 3 rainsticks, 4 small leather goods made of crocodiles skins, one tin of caviar not exceeding 125 grams but duly labelled with Cites logo, 4 seahorses, 3 tridacna not exceeding 3kg per person, and 3 queen conches non exceeding 5 kg., and agarwood woodchips, oil and beads (for quantities please refer to Turkish Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Department of Forestry) So please be sure that your purchase does not contribute to deplete wild fauna and flora. Buy only legal, help conservation !



**G**ümrük görevlileri nesli tehlike altında olan türleri içeren ticaretin ulusal ve uluslararası yasalara uygun olup olmadığı konusunda size bilgi vermek için hazırdırlar. Bu yasaları ihlal edenler; malların adedine ve içeriğindeki türe göre belirlenen koruma derecesiyle oranlı olarak para cezası uygulanır hatta dava açılabilir.

**C**ustom officers are on duty to check if trade in endangered species is made in compliance with international and national rules and laws. Offenders can be fined and even legally prosecuted, according to the level of protection given to the species and quantity in trade.

Daha fazla bilgi için aşağıdaki internet sitelerine başvurabilir ya da sorularınız için [cites@ormansu.gov.tr](mailto:cites@ormansu.gov.tr) adresine e-posta gönderebilirsiniz.

For more information please refer to the websites indicated below or drop a mail to [cites@ormansu.gov.tr](mailto:cites@ormansu.gov.tr)



T.C. ORMAN ve SU İŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI  
[cites.ormansu.gov.tr](http://cites.ormansu.gov.tr)



T.C. GIDA TARIM ve HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI  
[tarim.gov.tr](http://tarim.gov.tr)



CITES SECRETARY  
[www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

NESLİ TEHLİKE ALTINDAKİ  
HAYVAN VE BİTKİ  
TÜRLERİNİN ULUSLARARASI  
TİCARETİNE İLİŞKİN  
SÖZLEŞME

CONVENTION ON  
INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE IN ENDANGERED  
SPECIES OF  
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



CITES, ticareti kontrol altına alan uluslararası bir sözleşmedir. Sözleşme kapsamında 30000 türün ticareti belirli şartlar altında yapılabilirken neredeyse 900 türün ticareti yasaklanmıştır. Siz de CITES ile birlikte türlerin korunmasına katkıda bulunabilirsiniz.

CITES is an international agreement that regulate this trade. It prohibits to trade in almost 900 species, while for other 30000 trade is possible at certain conditions. You can therefore contribute to enhance wildlife conservation through CITES.



**H**ayvan ve bitkileri, bunların parçalarını ve bunlardan elde edilmiş olan ürünleri içeren uluslararası ticaret; birçok türü tükenme tehlikesi ile karşı karşıya bırakmıştır. Egzotik hayvan ve bitkiler, farklı ve merak uyandıran görünüşleri olması veya sadece ender birer tür olmalarından dolayı alıcıların ilgisini çekmektedir. Her geçen yıl milyonlarca hayvan ve bitki, yaşadıkları yabani ortamlardan alınmakta ve bu türlerin toplanmasının uzun vadede sürdürülebilir olması gerekmektedir.

**I**nternational trade in plants and animals, their parts and products make form them has brought many species to the brink of extinction. Exotic animals and plants attract buyers by they their curious and unique shape, or simply because they are rare. Every year millions of wild plants and animals are taken from the wild. This off take should be sustainable in a long term.



**C**ITES kapsamında olan türleri satarken, satın alırken ya da değiş tokuş yaparken mutlaka yasal yollardan elde edilmiş olmasına dikkat ediniz. Eğer canlı tür örnekleri ya da bir korunan tür ithal etmek istiyorsanız; örnekler ile birlikte CITES ihracat izin belgesinin de tarafınıza verildiğinden emin olunuz.

**W**hen selling, buying or exchanging specimens of species that are protected by CITES be sure that they are legally obtained! If you want to import in the country live specimens or some goods, be sure that you have been provided with a CITES export permit.



**B**u türler: fildişi ( diğer bazı hayvanlarda dahil) havyar, ağaç oymalar da dahil olmak üzere canlı ya da cansız; filler, yabani kediler, yırtıcı kuşlar, papağanlar, su ve kara kaplumbağaları, yılanlar, timsahlar, gergedanlar, mersin balıkları, kelebekler, mercanlar, bazı ağaçlar, orkideler, kaktüsler veya bunların parça veya türevleri de CITES kapsamındadır

**I**ncluding their parts and derivaties; elephants, wild cats, monkeys, birds of prey, parrots, tortoises and sea turtles, snakes, crocodiles, sturgeons, butterflies, corals, some trees, orchid, cactuses, ivory, caviar, wood cavings are part of CITES as well as many other species.



**B**u nedenle lütfen bir tür örneği satın almadan önce; fildişi, gergedan boynuzu, kaplan ve leopar kürkleri, şahtuş şalı ve deniz kaplumbağası kabukları satışının ve satın alınmasının kesinlikle yasak olduğunu fakat yerel otoritelerce verilmiş olan CITES ihracat izin belgeleri olduğu sürece; yılan ve timsah derisi, mercan, abanoz ağacı ürünleri, kaktüs, mersin balığı (sturgeon) eti ve havyarı ve orkide türlerinin ticaretinin yapılabileceğini unutmayınız.

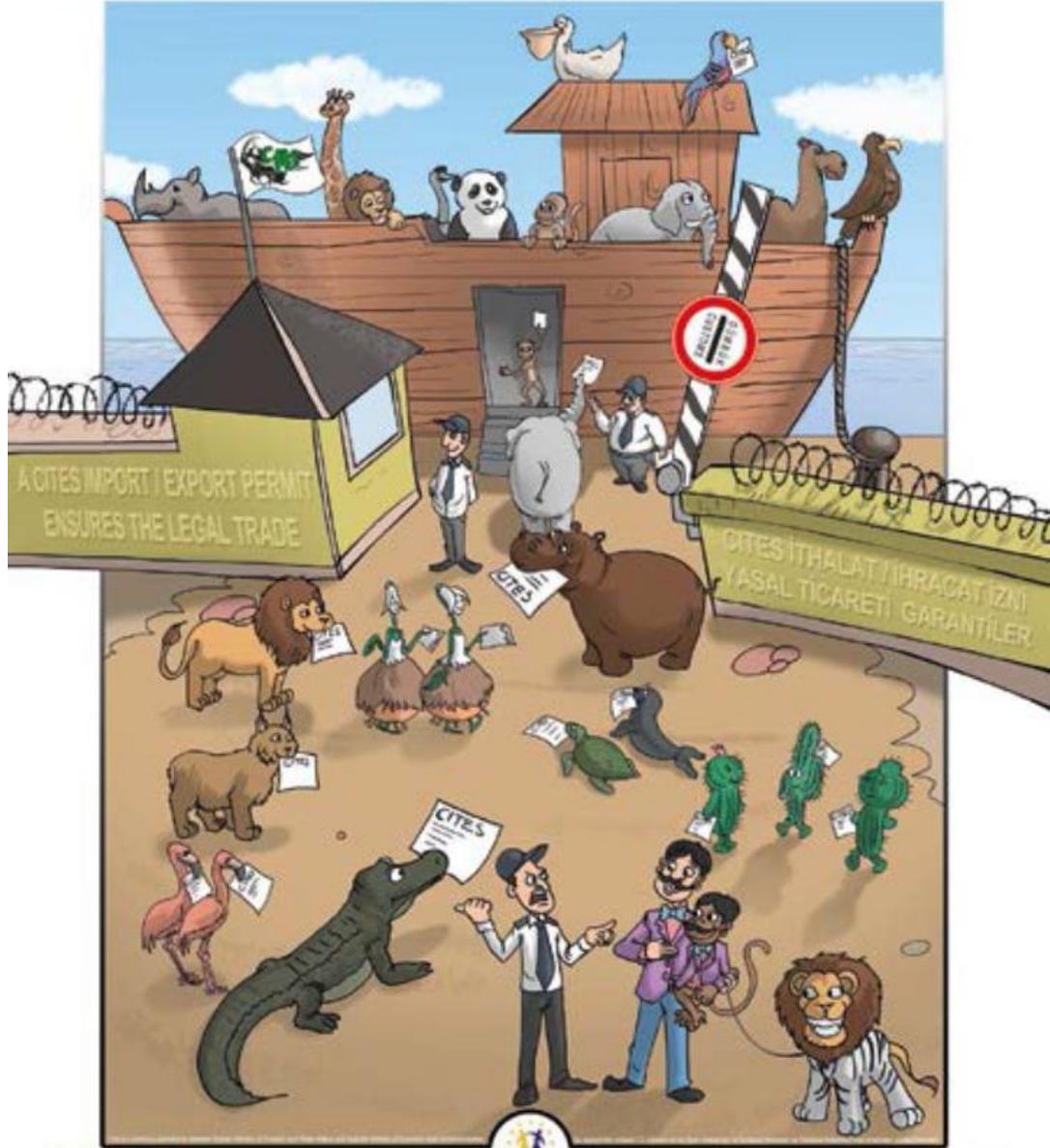
**S**o before buying something consider that is illegal to purchase: Ivory, rhino horns, tiger and leopard skins, shatoosh shawls, marine turtle shells.... ...and it is legal to purchase products make with snakes and crocodile's skins, corals, ebony products, cacti, orchids, sturgeon meat and caviar, but only if you have been provided by a CITES export permit by local CITES Authority.





# CITES LEGAL TRADE CONTRIBUTES TO THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

## YASAL TICARETI DOGAL HAYATIN KORUNMASINA KATKIDA BULUNUR



STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY  
ON CITES IMPLEMENTATIONS



CITES UYGULAMALARININ  
KURUMSAL KAPASİTELERİNİN GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİ



There was a poster competition among the twinning projects organized by the EU Delegation in order to improve the awareness of the public on the Twinning Projects. The poster prepared for the team of this project was the winner among 9 posters of several Twinning.

# ASSESSMENT REPORT

Twinning project TR-2009-IB-EN-02

“Strengthening of Institutional Capacity on CITES Implementation”

Activity of Developing Identification Guides for CITES  
implementation.

## **BACKGROUND**

Within the Framework of the harmonization program of Law and Enforcement of the CITES Convention, the CITES Turkish Authorities consider the developing of identification guides for most of the animals and plants that are traded, whether native or not, and commonly found on markets, as a basic tool for the implementation of the Convention. It would benefit not only the enforcement police, but also Custom's staff, Local environmental police, CITES inspectors and other stakeholders.

To achieve this goal, among October 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> the program for Action Point 5.1 is developed. The expert requested for the action representatives from different official Departments regarding CITES Management Authorities (personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture and from the Ministry of Forest and Water Resources as well).

Previous works are checked, specially those of the Twinning project among Germany and Turkiye, in 2005, which included identification guides of CITES listed species. It is also checked the trade report from 2005 to 2010, developed during the Activity of this twinning project.

It is also considered the "Wildlife Trade in Central and Eastern Europe" report by Traffic Europe (Kecse-Nagy, K., Papp, D.; Knapp, A., von Meibom, S. 2006).

## **INTRODUCTION**

With the goal set on developing a series of "easy to use" guides as a basic tool for identification of CITES species; the bedrock for such action is based on native species, seizures at Customs and in the interior market, illegal offerings found in the Internet within the country, and those species found in the international trade of Turkiye. Then a list is developed. Turkiye is a range State of 243 CITES listed species including 112 plants, and 131 animal species.

Turkiye shares its borders with eight countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Iraq and Syria, with a total terrestrial boundary length of over 2.600 km. Furthermore, there is 7200 km of Aegean Sea and Black Sea coastline.

Once the list is set, we make use of the most common guides that are being used on a daily basis in Spain and, as far as I am concerned, in the rest of Europe. The species depicted in this guides are then checked in the list, and that accounts for the decision making of which guides will be eligible for translation into Turkish.

To choose which identification factsheets or guides are eligible for translation, we take into account those that Turkish authorities have already published, to avoid double work. Thus, we check the "*CITES tanitim ve kullanim klavuz kitabi*" print, and its computer program that goes along, as well.

As a result of the screening for guides and id sheets, a final selection is made, to cover most of the common species – whether whole, its parts or derivatives – in trade, and the endangered native ones.

### **CITES LISTED SPECIES NATIVE OF TÜRKIYE**

The species list is loaded from the [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org) web page, when the country is selected.

Some species not listed are shown because of the subspecies within it do. i.e. *Cervus elaphus* or *Dama dama*, they account for subspecies listed in the Convention although the species itself are not, and as they do not have Turkiye as a range state of the population; they are discarded in principle.

There are wild and/or captive bred/artificial propagated source species in Turkiye that are on international trade, this becomes one of the most relevant species to be considered for reliable identification guides

### **CITES LISTED SPECIES ON TRADE IN TÜRKIYE.**

It sets the main priorities for species listed on both lists, mainly for Customs control and Jandarma.

It has been based on international trade, according with data gathered in Activity “Trade Assessment and Analysis”.

### **GUIDES REFERENCE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF CITES LISTED SPECIES IN TÜRKIYE.**

It is believed that the most outstanding guides are those already edited in the own language, in turkey, by different specialist, for native species. At a meeting with the staff of the MA they are asked for guides that they use for identification purposes in a daily basis.

Reference key to identification tools is as follows:

**A:** “*CITES TANITIM VE KULLANIM ILAVUZ KITABI*” Proje NO 2001K100070. It is a database system for assisting custom officers in identifying the CITES species. A total of 14655 species and subspecies are included, 256 of them from 13 families of primates, 1587 of them from 56 families of birds, and 12.810 from 4 families of plants, based on the

priority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (now Ministry of Forest and Water Resources).

According with the Traffic Report of 2006, “Wildlife Trade in Central and Easter Europe”, this special programme for Customs officers for the identification of CITES species most frequently appearing in trade in Turkiye, has been tested by Customs during the summer of 2005, and should be available on the Intranet of the Customs, as well as a twin system for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and its 81 local offices.

**B:** CITES IDENTIFICATION GUIDE – BIRDS. ISBN 0-662-61183-7

**C:** CITES IDENTIFICATION GUIDE – “HUNTING TROPHIES”. ISBN 0-660-62303-X

**D:** CITES IDENTIFICATION GUIDE – CROCODILIANS. ISBN 0-662-61957-9

**E:** CITES IDENTIFICATION GUIDE – STURGEONS AND PDDLEFISH. ISBN 0-660-61641-6

**F:** CITES IDENTIFICATION GUIDE – TURTLES AND TORTOISES. ISBN 0-662-64169-8

**G:** CITES IDENTIFICATION GUIDE – TROPICAL WOODS. ISBN 0-660-61750-1

**H: GUIDE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF IVORY AND IVORY SUBSTITUTES,**  
**by Edgard O. Espinoza and Mary-Jacque Mann**

**I:** Guide to the identification of precious and semi-precious corals in commercial trade.  
ISBN 978-0-9693730-3-2

**J:** IDENTIFICATION SHEETS OF THE CITES SECRETARIAT.

**K:** SHATOOSH IDENTIFICATION MANUAL.

# **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**Twinning project TR-2009-IB-EN-02**

**Strengthening of Institutional Capacity on CITES Implementation”**

**Activity 4.1.- Development of guidelines for the disposal of confiscated specimens.**

**Activity 4.2.- Assessment of the material and logistic needed for the disposal of confiscated specimens**

## **BACKGROUND**

Within the Framework of the harmonization program of Law and Enforcement of the CITES Convention, the CITES Turkish Authorities applied for assistant and expertise sharing on the following fields:

- Developing of guidelines for the inspection activity.
- Tools, proceedings and requirements to deal with seized/confiscated specimens.

Focused on those targets, among June 25th and July 3rd, the program for Action Point 4.1 and 4.2 is developed. The experts requested for the meeting representatives from different official Departments (like Customs, Police, Environmental Police, and personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forest and Water Resources).

It was also scheduled a visit to the Ankara Zoo as well as to the Gaziantep Zoo and a meeting in the latter with representatives of the implementing authorities in that city, located 150 km from the Syrian border.

## **ATTENDEES**

The outcome has been a meeting with some representatives of the “Jendarma” – Environmental Police-, member of the Management Authority of Türkiye, the RTA and her assistants (one acting as translator), the expert from the MA of Portugal, the expert of the Spanish Enforcement Police and from the MA.

At the meeting there were personnel from the Ministry of Forest and Water Resources – CITES M.A. Türkiye -, a representative from the Forest Branch of that Ministry, and four members of the Enforcement Police – “Jandarma”-.

From the counterpart, there were the RTA, Project Director Mercedes NÚÑEZ ROMÁN, Mr. João LOUREIRO as expert from the Portuguese Management Authority, Mr. Antonio GALILEA JIMÉNEZ expert from the CITES M.A. of Spain and a representative from the “Guardia Civil” – Enforcement Police of Spain- expert Mr. José Manuel VIVAS PRADA.

## **1.- MEETING HELD ON JUNE 26th, 2012.**

At 10:00 a.m. started at the meeting room on flat 22nd of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources.

After a brief introduction of each one, by both sides, the experts took the floor.

### **CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF SPAIN.**

Mr. GALILEA depicted the proceedings for controlling, seizing and disposal of animal and plants species, whether live, its parts or derivatives. Based on the case study technique, it was stated how the different authorities work and cooperate hand in hand to implementing the Regulations and national law. Through real files, it is made clear how Spain deals with a variety of seizures with different circumstances and the way live plants and animals are re-homed in adequate Rescue Centres.

According to the compulsory briefness of the meeting, the main ideas exposed were:

- First step: identification of the specimens, role of the Management Authority, Scientific Authority and capacity building needed for a successful identification report.
- Proceedings for offences: administrative and penal offences, differences among them, advantages of each one over the other.
- The main role of Customs Authority regarding the implementation of the Border Control Legislation.
- Importance of having a post specific Risk List Assessment Analysis to improve control at the main Border Inspection Points.
- Role of the Judge and necessary requirements to resolving the file in a satisfactory way.
- Role of the MA in coordination with authorities: Enforcement Police, Customs and Judges.
- Fines and penalties on each case.
- Decision making upon the disposal of the seized specimens: special role of the Management Authority as final responsible of them all. Rescue centres: its role.
- Allowed finality of each specimen, depending on the Appendices listed, commercial, scientific and educational values.

A complete reference of the contents of the lecture is attached to this report, in pdf file, named "Border and Mainland Control\_AntonioGalilea".

## **CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF PORTUGAL**

On the side of the expert João LOUREIRO, it was chosen to add complementary information of which it happens in Portugal with respect to all the situations presented / displayed by the Spanish authorities as a way to get more easily information of how CITES works on this issue in Türkiye.

Thus, it was clarified that, although the Portuguese and Spanish Laws are similar, there are some differences as is the case that in the Portuguese CITES points of entrance (ports and airports), customs have the only task of initiating the processes of crime or administrative infraction. In case of an administrative infraction, the final decision, the fine to apply and the decision of the final destiny of the seized specimens are tasks to the CITES Management Authority.

If it is an intervention outside the customs, as the illegal possession of a CITES specimen, any of the police bodies, specially the Portuguese homologous body to the Spanish SEPRONA, the SEPNA/GNR, can instruct the diligences for those infractions which then are sent to the CITES Management Authority.

The decision on the temporary or final destiny of seized specimens is always the responsibility of the Management Authority, being the one that indicates to the different authorities that can take part in CITES questions, the list of rescue centers for those species, differentiating between those destined to native species and those the exotic ones. For these cases can be consulted the two presentations that are attached to this report with the names "Rehabilitation and Rescue Centres" and "Rescue Centres - Disposal of confiscated exotic species".

Besides the comments to the cases presented by the Spanish colleagues, João LOUREIRO emphasized the situation in Portugal where the possession of an extensive listing of species is prohibited as those specimens that can be dangerous or potentially dangerous like the great cats, the poisonous snakes or the elephant, for example, and displayed some cases of intervention of the authorities with those species.

It was also commented that the different police, and the SEPNA in particular, always consult the CITES Management Authority about the destiny of the specimens. Also informed that the Portuguese authorities thought to construct a rescue center but the budget was very high and even higher its later maintenance, reason why was chosen instead to establish agreements with the zoological parks that have the appropriate conditions to receive the different type of species. Finally it was informed that, in spite of being predicted in the CITES Convention the auction of the Appendices II and III live seized specimens, the Portuguese authorities never have done it, always placing them in zoological institutions, with authorization to interchange them with other zoos.

## **ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF SPAIN**

Jose Manuel VIVAS PRADA from SEPRONA provided information about the enforcement bodies in Spain and its structure and organization.

It was explained how SEPRONA works. SEPRONA components receive special training on environmental topics and there is a specific part devoted to CITES. Moreover, there is a third phase for 1 or 2 SEPRONA members in each region, involving a special CITES education with attendance of the Management Authority. There is a web page where the timely updated education documents and exams can be found. This information can be accessed through a username and a password.

Some examples of Spanish standards were also presented

## **2.- VISITS TO ZOOS**

### **2.1.- Visit to Ankara Zoo**

As part of the program, a meeting with the Director and staff of the Ankara Zoo has taken place, followed by a visit to the facilities where the Zoo keeps CITES listed animals, including those that have come from illegal traffic according to CITES Convention. Questions arised:

#### **1.- Does the Zoo take part in a group among Turkish Zoos? And, Is there a leading/coordination agent for them all?**

The Portuguese expert explains that in Spain and Portugal there is a Coordination among Zoos, that in a voluntary basis, cooperates in between to achieve different conservation programs, help each other handling animals and resolve technical questions; AIZA (Iberic Association of Zoos and Aquariums) or EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquariums) for instance.

As we've been told, there is a meeting among all Directors of the Zoos, at least once a year, where they share knowledge, problems, and work on major issues they face. Regarding Ankara Zoo, there is no participation in EAZA due to the fact that their facilities do not meet the welfare and sanitary criteria of that association, mainly because there is an ongoing process of reestruuration of the facilities of the Zoo. There is a Department at the Ministry of Forest and Water Resources, which give license to Zoos, before opening.

#### **2.- Has the Zoo breeding programs?, are they achieved through the participation of another Zoos whether from Türkiye or other countries? And, does the Zoo have 'ex situ' conservation programs?**

The Zoo is going to tenfold its area within the next year, with new facilities for most of the animals. They have more than 160 different species and by the reopening of the facilities they will have plenty of room for new animal's species. The Portuguese expert offers them surplus animals from his country as soon as the facilities will meet the EAZA criteria.

Thus, the programs will start with the new facilities in the near future.

There are breeding tigers (*Panthera tigris*), lions (*Panthera leo*), cougars (*Puma concolor*), bears (*Ursus arctos*), ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) and cranes (*Grus grus*). The ibis reproduction program, has not rendered any success so far.

**3.- Is there any standardized proceeding for seized animals to be relocated at the Zoo from seizures done by the Environmental Police? Who deals with the rehoming of the animals? And if the Environmental Police takes the animal to the Zoo or the other way around.**

Both, the Director and the Ministry personnel told us that is the Environmental Police ('Jandarma') who calls to the Province Delegation of the Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs (MoFWA) about where to take the specimen. On each of the 82 provinces there is a 24 hour team to decide where to place the animal and they have the necessary tools needed to handle the specimens.

**4.- Does the Zoo have all the equipment needed to handle the specimens and if they are the ones to move them to the Zoo? How many confiscated animals they have?**

There is no need to use Zoo's equipment because the Province Delegations have their own (nets, dards, cages of different sizes, etc.) but the Director of the zoo said they also have all the necessary tools.

During the visit to the zoo, we could see a group of baby wolves in a cage. They had been brought by the Jandarma to the zoo.

## **2.2.- VISIT TO GAZIANTEP ZOO**

This Zoo keeps huge facilities for most animals, and there is enough room to new ones. Built in 2006, in a 100 hectares area, receives around two and a half million visitors per year.

Similar questions were arised during the meeting with the Director, as those of the Ankara Zoo. In general terms, conclusions are for both Zoos. See next paragraphs.

## **3.- COLLECTION OF INFORMATION**

In order to gather the necessary information requested interviews with the two state police forces, Polis and Jandarma. In this sense, it specified that the partner should be someone with sufficient capacity to make proposals on the establishment of standards or protocols. In any case, his task correspond to ones of a central body.

The meeting held on 26 June 2012 was not attended by any representative of Polis, while the Jandarma sent four people but it looks none of them with clear capacity of taking a medium-high level of decisions. Other attendees were two components of the CITES Core Group and two from the environmental technicians Corp.

Moreover we have maintained contact with officials from various institutions (Assistant at the Regional Forestry and Water Affairs Gaziantep, Directors of the zoos in Ankara and Gaziantep, Regional Chief, Division of Forestry and Water Affairs of Kocaeli, and Kocaeli Jandarma).

Please find below the responses of some questions:

**Which are the inspection protocols?** In any case, what was clear is that when the Jandarma makes a seizure, it notifies the MoFWA CITES Team, which is available 24 hours a day and they are responsible for the identification of the specimens to conduct the proceedings and to continue the process of prosecution to the Court.

**Where and by whom are the inspections performed?** Everywhere, without determining breeding centers, pet shops, border crossings, etc. "*A priori*", except the Customs who acts at the border points it seems the responsible are MoFWA officials.

**What training receive the members or the Jandarma or Polis?** The Training Program on CITES implementations is given for Jandarma and Police once a year by MoFWA

**What legislation regulates the activity of control CITES enforcement?** By Law on CITES Implementations, The Terrestrial Hunting Law (code 4915)

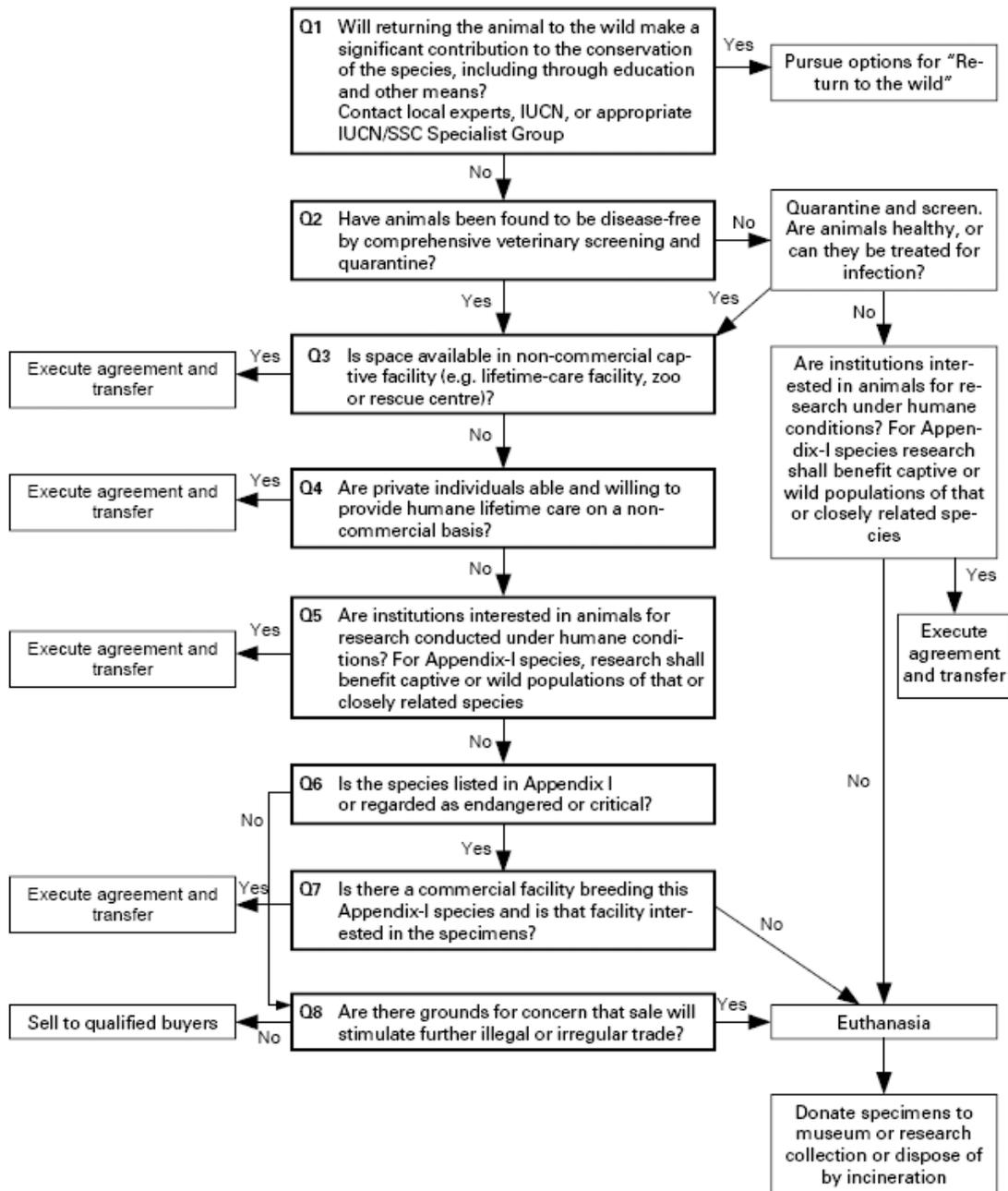
# **GUIDELINES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED SPECIMENS**

Twinning project TR-2009-IB-EN-02  
“Strengthening of Institutional Capacity  
on CITES Implementations”

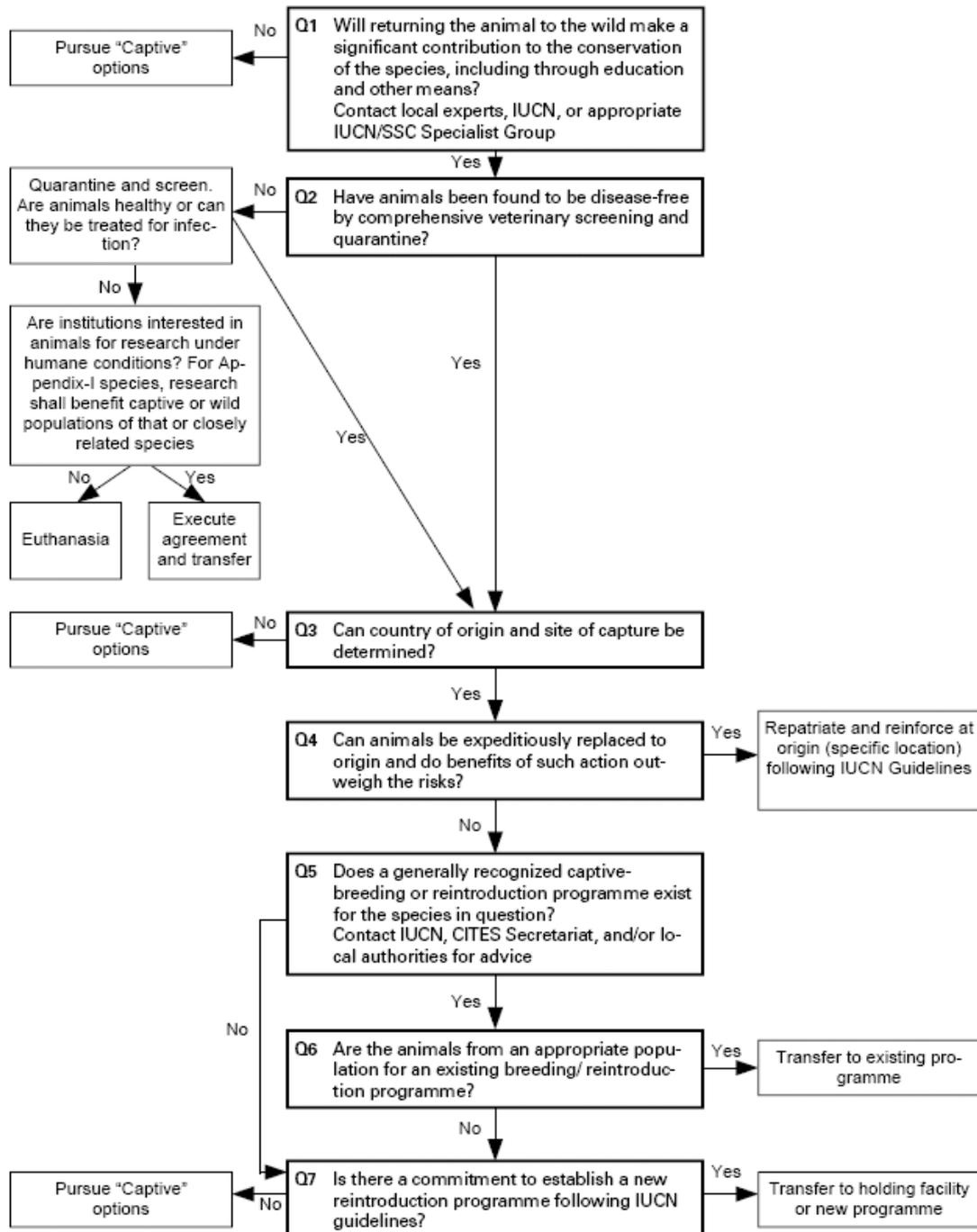
**DECISION TREE ANALYSIS**

**ANIMAL SPECIES:**

**Decision tree for “Captive” options**

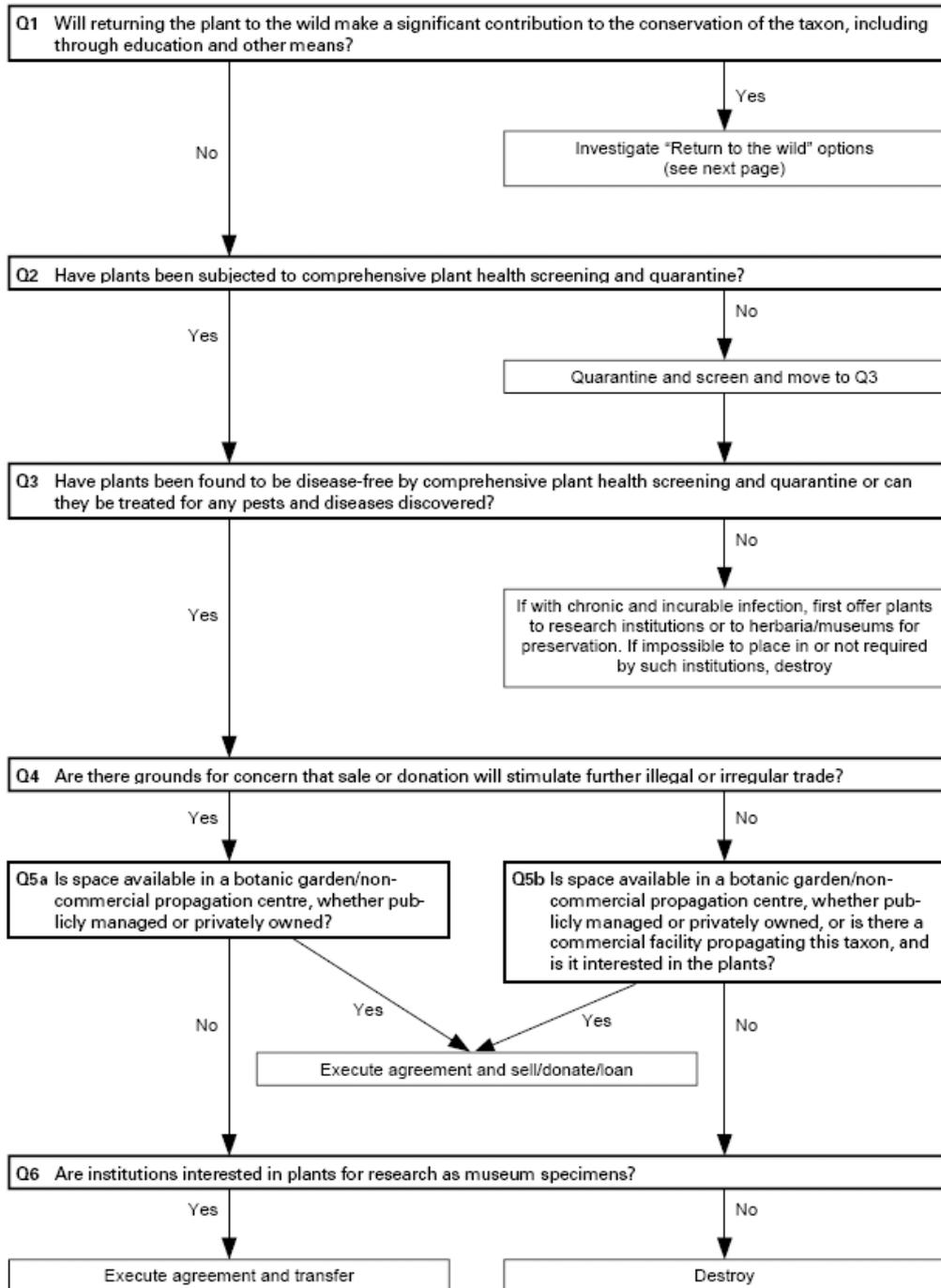


### Decision tree for "Return to the wild" options

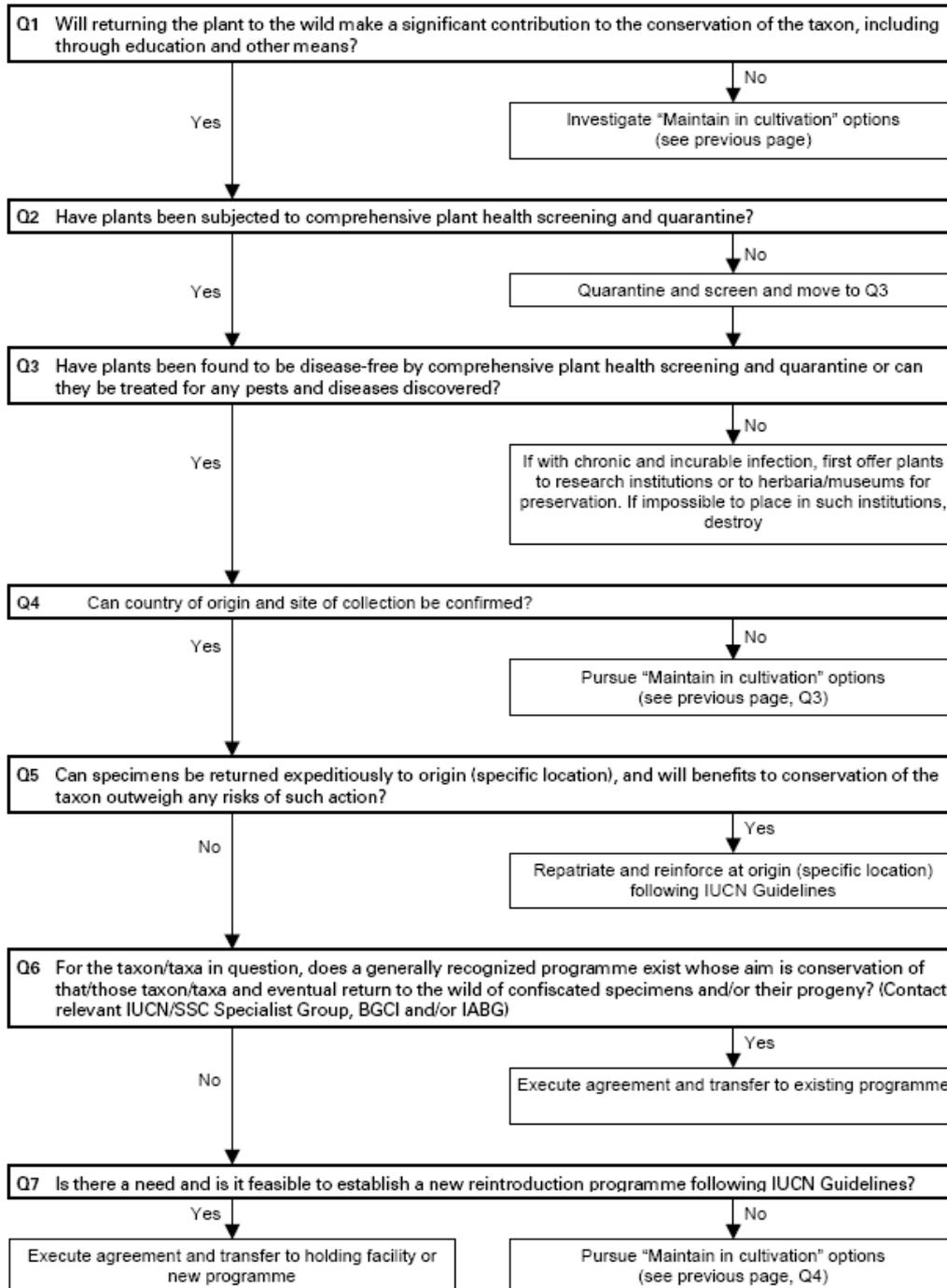


**PLANTS:**

**Decision tree for “Maintain in cultivation” options**



### Decision tree for "Return to the wild" options



**Twinning project TR-2009-IB-EN-02**  
**“Strengthening of Institutional Capacity  
on CITES Implementations”**

**“Institutional coordination”**  
**Assessment report**

## INTRODUCTION

This activity deals with the Institutional Coordination among all official organisms and departments with responsibilities in the implementation of CITES Convention.

**Purposes:** To assess from a practical point of view the coordination among authorities responsible of the CITES implementation in Türkiye. This activity is complementary to the Activity 1.1 on “CITES Control authorities structure in Türkiye” focused on practical aspects.

**Methodology:** It has been considered to have personal interviews with the staff directly working on the spot with CITES issues since they are the ones to face directly the practical and potential problems of CITES implementation.

The staff to be interviewed should preferably be working directly on the spot or in close relation with officials working on the spot.

-**Management Authority** (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

-**Scientific Authority** (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK))

-**Enforcement Authorities:** Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Interior

Following the methodology chosen, in this activity it has been considered of interest to contact with officials of the Cites local offices of the Primary Management Authority, with officials of, at least, one Customs officials working on the spot.

Since it has not been possible to have a personal interview with a Customs official and in order not to cause any disturbance in the carrying out of daily tasks of the department, a questionnaire with two practical examples has been prepared to be answered by a Customs official experienced in CITES controls at borders.

The personal interviews took place in the offices of both local and additional authorities with the attendance of responsible of the Head office from the Primary Management Authority.

**Conclusions:**

CITES in Türkiye is strongly centralized with a very formal coordination and supervision of the Head office of the Primary M.A.

Information and instructions, in order to implement CITES provisions in a coordinate and harmonized way by all the responsible of the different departments, are transmitted and updated by the Head office of the Primary MA to the Local offices, Additional MA, Customs and the Scientific authority too, through: all sorts of written procedures (letters, faxes, e-mails) and through phone contact in case of urgent matters.

**TWINNING PROJECT TR-2009-IB-EN-02**

**STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ON CITES  
IMPLEMENTATIONS**

**Publishing Informative Brochures and Posters**

Activities related to “Education and Public awareness” in CITES Twinning project

First meeting with managerial staff is the preliminary contact on the subject.

Even if activities to be performed have clearly spelt in the project, however we deemed necessary to understand which are priorities target for CITES MA in Turkey.

It has been eventually decided that a leaflet and a poster should be produced with the aim to prevent illegal activities. Messages contained there should be simple enough to get attention and to avoid to be overlooked. Turkish peculiarities should be taken into account giving emphasis on the commitment of the country to fulfil entirely their task to diminish at the most illegal trade and to raise awareness on CITES.

We have started to define text that could be included in the leaflet, and a appealing short text to be inserted in the poster. A preliminary draft of the text has been prepared.

Particular consideration has been dedicated in choosing pictures that necessarily need to be attractive and also linked with Turkish specie and species that are more frequently found in parcel that are illegally traded.

A draft has been printed and submitted for comment to Turkish CITES Unit. Reaction has been generally positive.

We have been also asked to revise and update the text include in the Italian booklet that could be in the future printed and added to the documentation provided to travellers by airline operators.

Some work performed:

Define in a better way the leaflet;

Translate and update the text contained in the IT booklet;

Poster layout.

Print a final draft of the leaflet (some pictures should be replaced because those utilized for the time being have no authorization.)

Link to booklet text reference to pictures that have been found available.

Discuss with Management Authorities if the material produced match with the activities in the twinning project.

Final meeting to agree on documents.

ACTIVITY 2.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR  
THE CONTROL AND CERTIFICATIONS OF ACTIVITIES  
RELATED TO CAPTIVE BRIDING AND ARTIFICIAL  
REPRODUCTION.

TWINNING PROJECT TR-2009-IB-EN-02

“Strengthening of Institutional Capacity on CITES  
Implementation”

## 1.- INTRODUCTION

The article VII on the text of the Convention shows the possibility to consider exemptions the animal species bred in captivity for commercial purpose or plant species artificially propagated included in Appendix I and how these animals shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.

Resolution Conf. 10.16 establishes the definitions of the term “bred in captivity” and Res. Conf. 11.11, the definitions of the term “artificially propagated” according to art. VII above mentioned.

In the same way, Art 7.1 of the Council Regulation 338/97 also foresees exemptions for specimens listed on Annex A, bred in captivity and artificially propagated, and similar definitions of the terms “bred in captivity” and “artificially propagated “ are set in Chapter XIII of the Regulation 865/2009 of the Commission.

## 2.- DEFINITIONS

**BRED IN CAPTIVITY.-** Refers only to specimens, born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment, and shall apply only if:

- i) The parents mated or gametes were otherwise transferred in a controlled environment, if reproduction is sexual, or the parents were in a controlled environment when development of the offspring began, if reproduction is asexual; and
- ii) The breeding stock, to the satisfaction of the competent government authorities of the exporting/producer country:
  - a.- was established in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;

b.- is maintained without the introduction of specimens from the wild, except for the occasional addition of animals, eggs or gametes, in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild as advised by the Scientific Authority:

1. to prevent or alleviate deleterious inbreeding, with the magnitude of such addition determined by the need for new genetic material; or
  2. to dispose of confiscated animals in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.7 (Rev. CoP15)<sup>1</sup>; or
  3. exceptionally, for use as breeding stock; and
- c. 1. has produced offspring of second generation (F2) or subsequent generation (F3, F4, etc.) in a controlled environment; or
2. is managed in a manner that has been demonstrated to be capable of reliably producing second-generation offspring in a controlled environment.

This definition shall apply to the specimens bred in captivity of species included in Appendix I, II or III (Annex A, B or C), whether or not they were bred for commercial purposes. The trade in a specimen bred in captivity shall be permitted only if it is marked in accordance with the provisions on marking in the Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties and if the type and number of the mark are indicated on the document authorizing the trade.

**ARTIFICIALLY PROPAGATED** shall be interpreted to refer to plant specimens:

- a) grown under controlled conditions; and
- b) grown from seeds, cuttings, divisions, callus tissues or other plant tissues, spores or other propagules that either are exempt from the provisions of the Convention or have been derived from cultivated parental stock.

### 3.- PURPOSE

The purpose of this activity is to develop a methodology for the monitoring, registration and certification of the activities related to captive breeding and artificial reproduction that will be carried out within the territory of Turkiye in accordance with the provisions established in the EC Commission Regulation 865/2006 .

### 4.- DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTIVITY.

**Monday 26<sup>th</sup> March 2013.**

**Visit to VSB Nursery.**

This nursery is the most important private producer and exporter of artificially propagated plants in Turkiye.

The company cultivates a huge variety of bulbs, among them, some species of Genus *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen*, included in Appendix II of CITES (and Annex B of R(CE)338/97). 90% of the parental stock is of Turkish origin and only one species (*Galanthus nivalis*) from France.

Turkiye has national legislation in order to control the exploitation of wild plants since 23 years ago. The Scientific Authority establishes the export quota for the year, for each species, for wild and cultivated plants. The harvesting is carried out by trained workers, and there is a minimum size authorized for the bulbs. Inspectors from M. of Food, Agriculture and Livestock control the bulbs both, for phytosanitary conditions and quotas in every step, from harvesting to packing. After that, CITES export permit could be issued by the Central Office of the Ministry.

It lasts four years to get an artificially propagated *Galanthus* bulb with a commercial size and three years for *Cyclamen*.

Turkiye exports an average of 20 millions of bulbs per year, with a value of 2 million Euros.

The main importer countries are Netherlands, UUEE and Japan.

Apart from VSB there are another 5 firms that produce and export plants.

### **Visit to Ataturk Central Horticultural Research.**

This official centre opened in 2000, belongs to M. of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and carries out cultivation studies of Turkiye's geophytes and the giving obtained new species and cultivars.

700 out of 1000 species of Turkish geophytes are present in this centre; and 75% of Turkish endemism. There are three main lines of research: production of new cultivars for commercial purpose (as bulbs and cut flowers), research of medical uses of plants and preservation of genetic bank of seeds.

The Ataturk Central Horticultural Research is a leader centre in fields such as classification, studies, research and obtaining of new species, cultivars and hybrids.

### **Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> March 2013.**

#### **Visit to Michael Reimann's facilities.**

This company breeds different species of turtles:

- *Testudo marginata* Ap.II/An.A
- *Testudo graeca* ApII/An.A
- *Testudo hermanni* ApII/An.A
- *Emys orbicularis* NL
- *Mauremys caspica* NL
- *Mauremys rivulata* NL.

The current stock is 7.500 specimens of Emydidae and 12.500 of Testudinidae.

The parental stock for the CITES listed species, was imported from the EU (mainly from Germany) before 1996, so is considered as preconvention for Turkiye.

The centre has already produced offspring of third generation.

They export about 5.000/6.000 turtles each year, mainly *Testudo graeca* and in a smaller amount *Testudo hermanni hermanni*.

The CITES export permits are issued by the Local Office of the M. of Forestry and Water Affairs in Izmir. The main import countries are Germany and France.

The breeder informs the Local Office about egg-laying, hatching and baby-turtles survival. The official veterinarian performs inspections once a month.

Nor the stock parental neither the offspring are marked.

### **Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2013.**

#### **Visit to the facilities of a pheasant's breeder.**

This breeder began his activity 17 years ago as a hobby, and he has not a primarily commercial purpose. He doesn't export and only sells some chicks to individuals.

The current stock is small, only a couple of a few couples (up of three) per species. The species included in CITES Appendixes (and R(CE)338/97) were:

- *Lophophorus impejanus* Ap.I/An.A
- *Lophura swinhoei* Ap.I/An.A
- *Syrmaticus humiae* Ap.I/An.A
- *Syrmaticus mikado* Ap.I/An.A
- *Polyplectron malacense* Ap.II/An.B
- *Tragopan satyra* Ap.III/An.C

The remaining species of pheasants (*Pavo cristatus*, *Lophura nyctemerea*, *Syrmaticus reveesi*) are not listed, and there were also some species of ducks (mainly *Aix galericulata*) neither included on CITES Appendixes.

The parental stock was imported from Germany and The Netherlands and is considered as pre-convention for Turkey. The current breeding pairs were bred in captivity and most of them wear close rings.

The chicks are also marked with close rings with the name and number of the producer, the year and a unique number.

The breeder informs the Local Office of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs about egg-laying, hatching and rings used. The official veterinarian performs inspections twice a year.

### **Friday 30<sup>th</sup> March, Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> April, Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2013**

Throughout these days, some interviews took place with officers from the Central Offices of both, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs in order to complete information with any other relevant data and to clear up some questions.

## 5. – FINDINGS

- Turkish legislation related with operations that bred in captivity animal of CITES listed species is the “Regulation on Keeping, breeding and Trade of Game and Wild Animals, and Keeping, Producing and Trade of their Derivatives” N. 25847, in force since 2005. It’s a very complete and detailed regulation that establishes procedures for register, monitoring, control, information that must be provided, keeping, breeding, internal and foreign trade and any other activities that can be carried out, not only by producers with commercial purposes but also by keepers as a hobby, circus and zoos. CITES Primary Management Authority (General Directorate and Provincial Directorates) is the responsible for its implementation.
- Out of the 20 breeders that already have the called “Hunting and Wild Fauna production and Breeding Permit Certificate”, only three of them bred CITES-listed species:
  - Turtles breeder visited
  - Pheasant breeder visited
  - Breeder of *Vipera wagneri* (ApII/An.B), bred for medical purposes (antidotes).
- The nurseries that produce and export CITES-listed plants are controlled by the Additional Management Authority (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock). 5 of these nurseries produce bulbs and 1 different species of cacti (all of them ApII/An.B).
- According to the above, in Turkiye there is not international trade of Appendix I species and, accordingly, there is not any nursery or breeding operation registered in the CITES Secretariat.

## 6. - CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the national legislation, visits performed and procedures explained by involved officers, we can conclude that the current control carried out by the Management Authority is adequate.

### **“DNA ANALIYS LAB” ACTIVITY:**

The aim of this activity is developing a methodology for the monitoring, registration and certification of the activities related to captive breeding, in particular the control of offspring when there are paternity doubts.

Art.55 of R(CE)865/2006, establishes the possibility of carrying out analysis of blood or other tissue if a competent authority considers it necessary to establish the ancestry of an animal. It would be advisable that Turkish Management Authorities get information about laboratories that would be able to make this kind of genetic analysis.

### 4.- DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTIVITY.

**Tuesday 10th April.**

#### **Visit to the Department of Biological Sciences, Middle East**

The Dept. of Biological Science includes areas specialized in molecular techniques for the study and monitoring of both animals and plants.

Prof. Can Bilgin from the Biodiversity and Conservation Laboratory of METU (ODTÜ Biyoçeşitlilik ve Koruma Laboratuvarı, <http://blog.metu.edu.tr/cbilgin/>) presented us the activities related to molecular techniques of his department, and more specifically, the activities of his laboratory regarding the use of DNA.

#### 5. – FINDINGS

The visit showed us that the research teams applying molecular techniques are basically using mitochondrial DNA for their analysis.

We also learned that there is another university that includes other research teams that are also applying molecular techniques. This is the case of the Biology department and the Molecular Biology and Genetics department of the Istanbul University (<http://www.istanbul.edu.tr/fen/en/molperun.php>)

**Exam questions of Training Course for customs inspectors:**

**NAME:**

**DATE:**

**1.- In order to export a wild specimen of Appendix I the Management authority must issue a CITES export permit. Which are the steps that the Management authority must follow before the issuance?:**

- a) Consultation with the Scientific authority, to establish the legality of the acquisition and verify that there is an import permit granted by the importing country
- b) To consult the Scientific authority and establish the legality of the acquisition
- c) Verify the legality of the acquisition and wait for the import permit granted by the importing country

**2.- The ultimate authority of the Convention with the power to modify lists of protected species and make resolutions and decision is the:**

- a) CITES Secretariat
- b) The Management Authorities and the Scientific Authorities
- c) The Secretary-General of CITES
- d) The Conference of the Parties to CITES

**3.-The Scientific authority must be consulted by the Management authority before the issuance of a document. What kind of CITES document is it?**

- a) An import permit for wild specimens of Appendixes I and II
- b) An export permit for wild specimens of Appendixes I, II and III
- c) An export permit for wild specimens of Appendixes I and II and an import permit for wild specimens of Appendix I

**4.- The checking of the marks that are written in the export/import permits is made for:**

- a) The Scientific Authority
- b) The Management Authority
- c) The Management Authority and any other enforcement authority

**5.- According to CITES, trade is:**

- a) Import and export
- b) Import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea
- c) Import, export and re-export
- d) Import, export, re-export and national trade

**6.- According to the CITES Convention. Is it possible to trade with captive bred specimens of Appendix I?**

- a) Yes
- b) Only for non commercial purposes
- c) Only when there is an import permit issued by the country of destination

**7.- Which of the following is NOT considered an exception to the principles governing Appendices I, II, III:**

- a) Specimens that are personal or household effects
- b) Animals bred in captivity
- c) Wild specimens of Annex III species for not commercial purposes
- d) Specimens destined for scientific research

**8.- To whom should confiscated specimens be entrusted?**

- a) Your Management Authority
- b) Your Scientific Authority
- c) The CITES Secretariat
- d) Customs

**9.- “Part and derivative” of an animal species is a CITES specimen when:**

- a) It can be identified at first sight
- b) It can be inferred from the specimen’s appearance or the information stated in the documentation of the specimen, the label or the container**
- c) It comes from a species included in Appendixes I or II

# **TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

LAW

LAND HUNTING LAW

Law no: 4915

Date of Acceptance: 1.7.2003

## **PART ONE**

General Provisions

### **PART ONE**

Purpose, Scope and Definitions

Purpose and Scope

ARTICLE 1.- The purpose of this law is to ensure the protection and development of the hunting and wild animals for the management of sustainable hunting and wild life together with their natural living environment, taking their hunting under control, regulation of hunting, evaluating the hunting resources so as to be beneficial in terms of national economy and cooperation between the relevant public and private law corporate bodies.

This law includes the hunting and wild animals and their living environment, their protection and development, management of hunting and wild life, establishment, operation and having operated the hunting grounds, regulation of hunting, hunting tourism, production of wild animals and their trade, increasing the consciousness of the society, training of hunters, crimes relating to the hunting and wild life and the penalties applied for such crimes.

Definitions:

ARTICLE 2. Within the scope of this Law, the following terms shall have the meanings given hereunder:

- 1) Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- 2) Minister: Minister of Environment and Forestry
- 3) General Directorate: General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks
- 4) Hunting Animal: The animals that are hunted, protected and included in the list prepared by the Ministry within the scope of this law.
- 5) Wild animal: All mammals, birds and reptiles other than the mammals living in water, which are hunted within the scope of this law.

- 6) Hunting Grounds: The areas, where the hunting and wild animals naturally live or released later.
- 7) Private hunting Ground: Among the lands included within private ownership under a title deed constituting a whole, the hunting grounds that are compliant with the conditions determined and defined by the Ministry.
- 8) State hunting grounds: The areas reserved as hunting grounds by the Ministry within the state forests, land maintenance and treeing areas and similar locations and State agricultural enterprises, dam lakes and security areas, obtaining the consent of the relevant organization.
- 9) General hunting grounds: All hunting areas other than the private and state hunting grounds and areas such as lakes, lagoons, swamps and reed beds.
- 10) Sample hunting ground: The hunting grounds reserved, operated or having operated in compliance with the principles to be determined by the Ministry within the state hunting grounds and general hunting grounds.
- 11) Area for the protection of Wild Life: The areas where the plant and animal species of the living environments that must be protected and that have wild life values are absolutely protected and where the continuity of them is provide.
- 12) Wild life development area: The areas where the hunting and wild animals and wild life are protected, developed, where the hunting animals are bred, where precautions improving the living environment are taken and whenever necessary where hunting is made within the frame of special hunting plan.
- 13) Reproduction station: The facilities where hunting and wild animals are reproduced.
- 14) Trophy: parts of wild animals such as horn, tooth, fur etc having a souvenir value.
- 15) Watery areas: All waters, swamps, reed beds and peat beds natural or artificial, permanent or temporary with steady or streaming waters, fresh, sour or salty, with depths not exceeding six meters at the term of withdrawal of tide of seas.
- 16) Management of hunting and wild life: Originating from the target of providing the sustainability of wild and hunting life, preparation, application, auditing, monitoring and assessing the management plans including the performance of the necessary research, study and inventory works, determination of the protection and improvement activities, and arrangement of the benefits.
- 17) Hunting plan: The plan approved by the General Directorate which regulates the number of the wild animals to be hunted, for which the inventory is made and which are permitted to be hunted within a hunting ground with determined limits as of their types, gender and age, and the procedures and rules to be complied with and the period related to such hunting and which prescribes the precautions necessary for the improvement and continuity of the living environment.
- 18) Hunter: The person having the hunting certificate,
- 19) Hunter organization: The associations, in the corporate status of which provisions related with hunting and the protection, development and arrangement of hunting and wild life are included and the federations and confederations constituted by such associations.

- 20) Voluntary Organization: The foundations, associations, the purpose of which is the protection and improvement of hunting and wild life and which act in this area and non – governmental organizations such as federations and confederations constituted by them.
- 21) Hunting Certificate: The certificate issued upon the application of people, who completed their age of 18, who own a gun carrying license, who do not have any prevention under this law for obtaining a hunting certificate, who are trained about hunting and hunting wild life and who have become successful in the relevant examination.
- 22) Hunting right: The right obtained by the people having a hunting certificate under the conditions of payment of an annual hunting permission charge.
- 23) Hunting year: The period starting from April the 1<sup>st</sup> and continuing until the end of March 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year.
- 24) Hunting Season: the period between the date on which the hunting of first group of hunting animals, which are permitted for hunting, starts and the date on which the hunting of the last group of hunting animals ends as determined by the Central Hunting Commission.
- 25) Hunting Time: The period between one hour before the sunrise and one hour after the sunset.
- 26) Hunting: Trying to seize or seizing the wild animal species, which are permitted for hunting within the scope of this law, either dead or alive, in compliance with the determined times and amounts and the relevant principles and procedures.
- 27) Illegal hunting: Trying to seize or seizing the wild animal species, which are protected or permitted for hunting within the scope of this law out of the determined places, times and amounts and / or through poisoning setting traps, snares or using other prohibited procedures
- 28) Hunting charge: The charges that are collected separately from the annual hunting permission charge at the sample hunting grounds and the State hunting grounds and general hunting grounds as determined by the General Directorate in accordance with the animal species, weights and trophy values.
- 29) Hunting permission charge: For each hunting year, the charges determined by the Ministry in accordance with the hunting animal groups and types of hunting certificate.
- 30) Operating Capital Enterprise: The Operating Capital Enterprises that are established under article 35 of the Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Ministry of Forestry dated 21.5.1992 and numbered 3800, where the incomes collected within the scope of this law are deposited for use within the frame of this law.
- 31) Hunting protection officers: The officers who are trained and charged for the follow up of the crimes within the scope of this law, for controlling the hunting and wild life, living environments and the hunters, care, protection, improvement, monitoring and counting of the hunting and wild animals and for making the necessary determinations about these issues and who are employed at any class, grade and duty within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and General Directorate of Forestry.

32) Area Watch: The personnel employed in officer and worker status who are charged with the protection of wild life and protection in the improvement areas and hunting grounds.

## **SECTION TWO**

### Central hunting Commission and Provincial Hunting Commissions

#### Hunting Commissions

ARTICLE 3.- At the center, a Central Hunting Commission is established under the chair of the Minister or the Undersecretary; this commission consists of twenty one members as follows: three members from the relevant units of the Ministry, General Directorate central organization, two members from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Works one being a plant protection expert and the other being a veterinary, one member from each of General Commander's Office of Gendarme, General Directorate of Forestry, General Directorate of Youth and Sports and forestry faculties and voluntary organizations, nine members from the hunter organizations to be determined basing on nine geographical regions, and one member as the representative of private hunting grounds.

At the provinces, under the chair of the governor or vice governor to be assigned by the governor, a provincial hunting commission is established consisting of a total of eleven members as follows: two members from the Ministry, one member from each of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Works and ministry of national education, provincial directorate of youth and sports, gendarme organization and voluntary organizations, three members from the local hunting organizations.

In cases where necessary, the governor's office may establish a district hunting commission having a structure similar to that of the provincial hunting commission.

The resolutions of the district hunting commission are assessed at the provincial hunting commission and the resolutions of the provincial hunting commission are assessed at the Central Hunting Commission. The Central Hunting Commission takes the resolutions necessary for the protection and development of the hunting and wild life other than the authorities vested in the Ministry with this law. The resolutions of the Central Hunting Commission are final.

The duties, authorities and responsibilities of the Central Hunting Commission and the provincial and district hunting commissions, the selection of the members, working procedures, determination of the geographical regions, taking resolutions, the principles for the publication and announcement of the resolutions are regulated with the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Execution of the resolutions taken by the Central Hunting Commission, the protection, production and care of the hunting and wild animals and encouragement of the establishment and operation of the hunter organizations, the training of their members are carried out by the Ministry.

## **PART TWO**

Protection of Hunting and Wild Animals, The Areas for the Protection and Development of the Wild Life, Reproduction Stations, Hunting Season, Hunting Procedures and Principles, Management of Hunting Life and wild Life

## SECTION ONE

### Protection of Hunting and Wild Animals, Areas for the Protection and Development of Wild Life and Reproduction Stations

#### Protection of hunting and wild animals and protection areas

ARTICLE 4.- The ones that must be protected among the hunting animals included in the wild animal species and determined by the Ministry are taken under protection by the Central Hunting Commission and the wild animals other than the hunting animals and other species are taken under protection by the Ministry obtaining the consent of the relevant organizations. This resolution is published in the Official Journal. The wild animals that are taken under protection may not be hunted. The wild animals may not be disturbed during their reproduction, feather change and immigration periods, their offspring and eggs may not be collected, their nests can not be destroyed and the mammals may not be disturbed during winter sleep. When necessary, the Ministry determines the procedures for making use of these wild animals and their offspring and eggs within the period of their protection and for struggling against the harmful ones and the forbidding hunting procedures and the procedures related with temporary hunting.

In case it is determined that the wild animals that are not under protection have reproduced up to a number that will be harmful for the agricultural areas and breeding and wild animals or that they carry any epidemics, the General Directorate may permit the hunting of a certain number of wild animals in compliance with the principles and procedures to be determined in line with the common report to be prepared by the officers of the local agricultural and rural works and forestry organizations within these areas.

Rescue centers, where the care, therapy and rehabilitation of the hunting and wild animals, which are retained under the international agreements that our country is a party or which in need of care or therapy due to natural disasters, environmental problems, injury or being left by their owners, will be carried out until they are released to their natural living environment or until the foreign species are sent to their country of origin, shall be established. The principles relating to the establishment and operation of such places shall be regulated with the regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

The natural living environments that allow for feeding, accommodation, reproduction and protection of the hunting and wild animals may not be poisoned, the watery areas may not be polluted, dried or their natural structures may not be changed.

The areas for the protection and development of wild life may not be destroyed, the ecosystem may not be deteriorated; even if they are out of the wild life protection and improvement areas or reproduction stations, facilities that may have a harmful effect on such areas may not be permitted, the wastes of the existing facilities may not be released, if any, no structures or buildings other than the ones indicated in the approved plans may be constructed, no right of way may be established. In these areas, the Ministry may impose additional prohibitions if it deems necessary. Prohibitions may not be imposed by other public institutions and organizations without obtaining the consent of the Ministry.

The open areas belonging to the public in the wild life protection and development areas and the open areas that will occur as the result of cutting, disassembling, burning, pruning of the trees within these areas and the lands that will be obtained by leveling the land may not be occupied, used, any kind of buildings and facilities can not be constructed on these areas, these buildings and facilities may not be registered in the title

deed office. Such buildings and facilities shall be seized by the Ministry without being dependent on any condition and term. The Ministry separately collects the expenses made for improvement works to be performed due to the negative interventions resulting in the destruction of wild life and deterioration of the ecosystem, from the ones who caused such events.

Cooperation with the village corporate body and district municipalities having proprietary areas in the wild life protection and development areas can be made for protection service. The principles and procedures for obtaining the protection service shall be determined by the Ministry.

Wild life protection and improvement areas and reproduction stations shall be determined by the Ministry at locations included within the scope of forest regime and by the Board of Ministers at other locations. The principles and procedures for the reservation and management of these areas shall be determined with the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

## SECTION TWO

Hunting Season, Procedures and Principles for Hunting and Hunting and Wild Life Management

### Hunting Season

Article 5- For determining the starting and ending dates of the hunting periods of the reptiles, birds and mammal hunting animal classes taking into account their life stages such as mating, reproduction, offspring care, maturing and for determining the days of hunting them in accordance with the population condition and for determining the amounts to be hunted, for prohibiting hunting of some species for a certain period for some species and for prohibiting hunting in some hunting grounds, Central hunting Commission shall be authorized in relation with the State hunting grounds and general hunting grounds and the Ministry shall be authorized in relation with private hunting grounds and sample hunting grounds. The Ministry is authorized for taking the protection precautions necessary for the protection of species, that are under threat, that are rare, sensitive and included in some certain status and of endemic and immigrant species, for establishing the protection areas named in the law for these species or ensuring the performance of re – settling works in case of decrease of natural species or in case of threat on their generation in compliance with the ecological principles, for determining the procedures and principles relating to the hunting prohibition, for performing the auditing and monitoring works for hunting and for taking the necessary precautions in the execution.

No hunting can be made out of the hunting amounts and hunting periods determined by the Central Hunting Commission.

In the protection, development and sustainable management of the hunting and wild life, in order to inform the public and to increase public awareness for obtaining the support of the public and for training the hunters and the community, the national, regional, local radios and televisions broadcasting within the borders of Turkey have to make a training, warning and introducing broadcast for a period of fifteen days prior to the commencement and fifteen days after the end of the hunting season. These broadcasting and introduction activities are broadcast free of charge after the period following the main bulletin of each organization. The period of these programs may not be less than three hours per year. The institutions and organizations cooperate with the Ministry in the performance of these services.

## Hunting procedures and principles

ARTICLE 6.- Hunting is performed, by obtaining the hunting certificate and hunting permission, using the guns, instruments and trained animals permitted by the laws, in accordance with the hunting plans and the resolutions of the Central Hunting Commission.

Hunting with poison is prohibited. Automatic, semi – automatic, pump and similar hunting rifles without grooves and air rifles and pistols, whose chambers are not limited so as to accommodate two bullets may not be used in hunting. The land, air vehicles and floating vehicles other than the ones whose place of use and characteristics are to be determined by the Central Hunting Commission within the scope of struggle and other than the trained animals; and the devices emitting sound, magnetic wave, light, living baits, traps, snares and other similar instruments and tools may not be used in hunting. The sound and magnetic wave emitting devices, the use of which in hunting is prohibited by the Central Hunting Commission and similar instruments and tools may not be held and sold in the markets and commercial stores. Hunting lodges may not be established other than the ones whose features are determined by the central Hunting commission and hunting may not be performed at those hunting lodges.

The Central Hunting Commission determines the principles for carrying the hunted animals and for hunting the animals for a purpose other than hunting within the scope of struggle and for protecting themselves, their herds and fields without a hunting certificate and hunting permission in the hunting grounds and for keeping the guns and tools used in hunting or for breeding dogs and for hunting out of the hunting season. Hunting may not be performed in violation of these principles and procedures.

## Management of hunting and wild life

ARTICLE 7.- The works and operations relating to the management of hunting and wild life, establishment of areas, hunting grounds, stations and facilities shall be performed or had performed by the Ministry taking the opinions of the relevant organizations whenever necessary.

## PART THREE

Hunting Charges, Participation Share, Conditions where no Charge will be Collected and Utilization of Collected Incomes

### SECTION ONE

Hunting Charges, Participation Share and Conditions where no Charge will be Collected

Hunting Charges and participation share

ARTICLE 8- For the hunting and wild life management and hunting activities to be carried out in compliance with the hunting plans, the hunting charges to be collected are determined by the Ministry in accordance with the species, weights and trophies of the hunting animals. The hunting charges are collected by the General Directorate and deposited in the Operating Capital Enterprise.

2% of the retail sales of the grooved, non – grooved hunting rifles and bullet, cartridge, gunpowder, buckshot, core, capsule and hives is deposited as Operating Capital Enterprise participation share until the last day of the third month following the sale. The participation share schedules to be prepared in relation with these payments shall be

sent to the General Directorate within the same period. In case the participation shares are not deposited within the relevant period, the provisions of the Law on Procedure for the Collection of Public Receivables dated 21.7.1953 and numbered 6183 shall apply for the ones who do not deposit such shares.

30% of the collected hunting certificate fees shall be deposited in the Operating Capital enterprises of the Ministry.

Conditions where no Charge will be Collected

ARTICLE 9.- The procedures and principles relating to the hunting of animals which are harmful to the nature and species in scientific point of view, under this law by the officers or by the hunters, are determined by the Ministry.

Hunting permission charge or hunting charge may not be collected from the representatives of foreign countries bearing a diplomatic passport and from the guests of the State, depending on bilateral or multilateral agreements or on the reciprocity basis.

## SECTION TWO

Use of Collected Incomes

Use of Incomes

ARTICLE 10.- The ministry uses all of the incomes collected under this law in the Operating Capital enterprise for the protection, development of the hunting and wild animals and for hunting and wild life management, establishment, maintenance, operation of hunting grounds, taking hunting activities under control, establishment of reproduction stations, protection and development areas, struggling against the diseases of wild animals, training the hunters, developing the hunting and hunting tourism.

## PART FOUR

Hunting Grounds, Hunting Certificate and Hunting Permission

### SECTION ONE

Hunting Grounds

Establishment, Management and Supervision of Hunting Grounds

ARTICLE 11.- Private hunting grounds are established by obtaining permission from the Ministry and are managed, operated or had operated by their owners or tenants. Other hunting grounds are managed, operated or had operated by the General Directorate. The procedures and principles relating to the planning, establishment, classification, determination of areas of, signing, management, operation, having operated and supervision of the hunting grounds managed, operated or had operated by the General directorate are regulated by the Ministry.

Cooperation can be made with the rural corporate bodies and district municipalities against the regulation of protection, reproduction and hunting in cases where they have areas in the hunting grounds other than the private hunting grounds, for the operation of these hunting grounds. The amount to be assigned to the rural corporate bodies and district municipalities from the income obtained from the hunting grounds, for which cooperation is made, is determined by the Ministry in accordance with the characteristics of the area.

The operation of the sample hunting grounds, for which the hunting plans are prepared, may be assigned to real or corporate bodies in accordance with the principles indicated in the plan. The operator provides the manpower to be used in the operation of the hunting grounds from the local villages with priority. The principles related with these matters shall be determined by the Ministry.

All hunting grounds shall be controlled by the Ministry.

Hunting grounds that are subject to permission, prohibited and free

ARTICLE 12.- Hunting in private hunting grounds is subject to the permission of the hunting ground owner and hunting in state hunting grounds, general hunting grounds and sample hunting grounds is subject to the permission of the Ministry. The principles related with hunting under private ownership are determined by the Ministry.

No hunting may be performed at locations where hunting is prohibited with special laws or by the Central Hunting Commission and in the areas and at the stations defined in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of article 2. Here, hunting may be permitted by the Ministry only in cases where the hunting and wild animals have increased in number and became harmful. In the areas defined in paragraph 12 of article 2, hunting may be performed with the permission to be given by the ministry in accordance with the special hunting plans.

In cases where the number of some hunting animal species decrease too much that the continuity of their generation is under threat within the hunting year, the Ministry is authorized for prohibiting hunting in the hunting grounds where hunting is free and to re – permit it whenever necessary. The principles related with these matters are determined by the Ministry.

## SECTION TWO

Hunting Certificate and Hunting Permission

Hunting Certificate

ARTICLE 13.- Hunting certificate is given only for once to the Turkish citizens and is subjected to visa every year. The works and operations relating to the visa of the hunting certificates are determined by the Ministry.

Among the owners of grooved hunting rifles purchased under article 7 of the Law on Fire Guns and Knives and Other Tools dated 10.7.1953 and numbered 6136, the ones who want to hunt, have to obtain the hunting certificate that must be obtained under this law.

The ones who will obtain hunting certificate are subjected to training and competence examination.

Reciprocity principle must be complied with in issuing foreign hunting certificate to the foreigners resident in Turkey in order for them to be able to hunt. Temporary hunting certificate is issued to the hunter tourists. The procedures and principles relating to the issuance of the training, competence examination and hunting certificates are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

The works and operations relating to the hunting certificates are carried out by the Ministry and hunting is not possible without these certificates.

## Hunting permission

ARTICLE 14.- The hunters having a hunting certificate have to obtain hunting permission by depositing the hunting permission charge relating to the hunting year, during which they want to hunt, to the Operating Capital Enterprise. The hunting permission charge may be determined by the Ministry differently in accordance with the animal groups or the location of hunting being province, region or country. The hunting permission is valid for one hunting year.

Hunting is not possible in the hunting grounds without the hunting certificate and hunting permission.

The permission necessary for hunting the species produced and released in private hunting grounds is given by the owner or the operator of the private hunting ground against the relevant charge. 10% of this charge will be deposited to the Operating Capital Enterprise, otherwise the private hunting ground establishment permission is canceled.

The principles relating to the collection of the hunting permission charges and their deposit to the Operating Capital Enterprise will be determined by the Ministry.

## PART FIVE

### Hunting Tourism, Trade and Special Production

#### SECTION ONE

##### Hunting Tourism

###### Permitting the Foreigners to Hunt

ARTICLE 15.- The travel agencies that will arrange hunting tours, photograph and film shooting and hunting and wild animal observation tours in Turkey have to obtain hunting tourism permission certificate from the Ministry and the hunter tourists coming to our country for hunting only in the private hunting grounds and the hunting grounds operated by real and corporate bodies through the travel agencies or individually have to obtain the temporary hunting certificate indicated in article 13 and to have the hunting animals they will hunt registered in this certificate. The principles and procedures relating to the issuance of the hunting tourism permission certificate are determined with the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

The procedures and principles relating to hunting tourism and the types, genders and amounts that can be hunted by the hunter tourists, the hunting charges to be collected from them and other charges are determined by the Ministry.

The provisions of the Law on Military Forbidden Zones and Security zones dated 18.12.1981 and numbered 2565 and the Law on Residence and Travel of Foreigners to Turkey dated 15.7.1950 and numbered 5683 are reserved.

The hunting equipment that may be brought by foreigners

ARTICLE 16. The hunter tourists may bring their bows – arrows and grooved and non – grooved hunting rifles and their bullets with them. The provisions of the Law on the Production, Purchase, Sale and Keeping of the rifles used in Sports, Shooting target guns and Hunting Knives dated 11.9.1981 and numbered 2521 are reserved.

Hunting animals that the foreigners may take with them

ARTICLE 17. The hunter tourists may take the flesh and trophy parts of the hunting animals registered in their approved temporary hunting certificates out of the country taking into account the undertakings in the international agreements to which Turkey is a party, without being subject to any other permission, may send them or have them sent to their addresses.

## SECTION TWO

Trade and Production Principles of the Hunting and Wild Animals

Trade principles

ARTICLE 18.- The domestic and foreign wild animals, whose trade is prohibited under the international agreements, to which our country is a party, and the wild animals which are hunted in violation of the hunting principles and procedures determined within the frame of article 6 of this law, being dead or alive, and their flesh, eggs, furs, leathers, horns and similar parts and their derivatives may not be sold, purchased, transferred and their import and export may not be made.

The Ministry is authorized to control the trade of the species, the trade of which is regulated with the international agreements to which our country is a party and the trade of the parts obtained from them and to prohibit such trade wholly or partially, to regulate the principles and procedures for obtaining income for the operation Capital Enterprise from their trade.

The wild animals, the import of which is permitted by the Ministry within the frame of the international agreements for the purposes of exhibition or show, may not be sold. These matters are controlled by the Ministry.

Production principles

ARTICLE 19.- The public institutions and organizations and real and corporate bodies may produce the species among the hunting and wild animals, which breed in Turkey naturally, by obtaining the necessary permission from the Ministry. For releasing them to the nature, a separate permission must be obtained from the Ministry. The Ministry may permit the import and production of the foreign species within the international obligations of Turkey provided that they will not give harm to our natural species, obtaining the opinions of the relevant institutions and organizations.

## PART SIX

Follow up of Crimes and Penalties

### SECTION ONE

Follow up of Crimes

Follow up of Crimes

ARTICLE 20.- The Ministry and Forestry General Directorate carries out the control of hunting, protection of hunting animals, follow up of hunting crimes and the supervision of the places performing production within the scope of article 19 of this Law. The provisions of the law on Police Duties and Authorities dated 4.7.1934 and numbered 2559 and the

Law on the Duties and Authorities of the Gendarme Organization dated 10.3.1983 and numbered 2803 are reserved.

The hunting protection officers and field watches who are charged with the follow up of crimes are charged and authorized to prohibit from hunting the ones who act in violation of the prohibitions indicated in this Law, to prepared a crime minute about them and to seize their guns, tools and equipment and dead or alive hunting animals, the crime tools used for hunting the animals, regardless of their owner and to catch them for such purpose. The ones accomplishing a hunting crime are immediately set free after preparing the necessary minutes at the place of event. The criminals, whose identification could not be determined are taken to the closest muhtar or village council and if this is not sufficient for determining their identification, to the closest municipal police center. At places where there are no charged officers, the pasture and village watches and the village administrators have the same authority. The minutes prepared by the people indicated herein above are valid until otherwise is proven.

The seized guns used in the crime are delivered to the closest forestry administration. These guns are transferred to the Republic prosecutor's offices together with the interrogation documents. Other seized dead, alive hunting animals and the tools used in the hunting crimes, the tools and equipment used in the crime are delivered to the forestry administration, and at locations where there is no forestry administration, to the closest municipality, village administrator, one of the members of the village council, against the trustee bond. The dead, alive hunting animals, crime tools and equipment and the tools used in the crime are transferred to the forestry administration as soon as possible by the relevant directorate. Among these, the dead hunting animals are sold by the Ministry or the Forestry General Directorate without need for a court order, making the necessary notification to the Republic prosecutor's office. The procedures and principles relating to the sale are determined by the Ministry. The alive hunting animals are immediately released to the nature, the injured ones are first cured and then released to the nature or taking into account the undertakings of Turkey under the international agreements, the necessary transaction is carried out by the Ministry. Other crime tools, equipment and devices that are used in the hunting crime and that are seized are transacted under the provisions of article 84 of the Law on Forestry dated 31.8.1956 and numbered 6831. all of the sales prices are deposited to the operating capital enterprise as trust after deducting any kind of expenses. The situation is notified to the relevant court.

Honorary hunting inspector duty and title may be vested in the people to be determined by the Ministry for providing voluntary support to the Ministry officers or security forces in the hunting protection and controls. The honorary hunting inspectors prepared the minute given to them by the General Directorate for the purpose of carrying out transactions about the ones performing the actions that are accepted as crimes under this law and deliver them to the closest forestry administration in maximum one week. The selection, training, duties and authorities of the honorary hunting inspectors and their working procedures and principles are determined with the regulation to be issued by the ministry.

The hunters have to present their hunting certificates and permissions and the animals they hunted to the hunting protection officers, field watches, police and gendarme and village and pasture watches, village administrator and the members of the village council, whenever demanded. The village and pasture watches, village administrator and the members of the village council have to help the hunting protection officers and field watches in the notification of crimes and in case demanded in their follow up.

Among the hunting protection officers and field watches, the guns determined by the Board of Ministers are provided by the Ministry to the ones found necessary, as fixtures.

The hunting protection officers and field watches may use their guns during the performance of the duties given to them under this law, in the cases indicated in article 78 of the Law numbered 6831.

The hunting protection officers have to wear an official cloth, the color and form of which are determined by the Ministry, while performing their duties, after obtaining the opinion of the relevant ministries. The official cloths, guns, radios and other equipment, tools and instruments are provided by the Ministry.

## SECTION TWO

### Penalties

#### Incompliance with Prohibitions

ARTICLE 21.- An administrative monetary penalty of one hundred and fifty million liras is applied to the ones acting in violation of the first, second and sixth paragraphs of article 4, the ones hunting out of the hunting amount and hunting periods determined under paragraphs one and two of article 5, the ones who do not comply with the prohibitions to be applied by the Ministry under paragraph three of article 12, separately for each crime.

An imprisonment penalty not less than two years and a heavy monetary penalty not less than three billion liras are applied to the ones who poison the environment where the hunting and wild animals feed and accommodate, under paragraph four of article 4. the hunting certificates of the criminals are canceled and they can never obtain this certificate again.

The provisions of the Law on Environment dated 9.8.1983 and numbered 2872 are applied to the ones who cause a negative effect on the wild life or ecosystem by releasing the building and facility wastes to the areas of protection and development of wild life and production stations and similar areas under paragraph five of article 4.

The buildings and facilities that are constructed in the areas of protection and development of natural life at locations subject to the resolutions of and utilization by the state, without obtaining permission, are confiscated by the local courts.

In case the crimes indicated in this law are performed by the honorary hunting inspectors, twice these penalties shall be applied. the certificates of the honorary hunting inspectors, who accomplish a hunting crime or who prepare minutes not compliant with the truth are canceled and they are never charged with honorary hunting inspector duty again.

The provisions of the Law on the Foundation and Broadcasts of the Radios and Televisions numbered 13.4.1994 and numbered 3984 are applied about the radio and television organizations which do not comply with the provisions indicated in paragraph three of article 5.

#### Operation of Private hunting grounds out of the purpose of establishment

ARTICLE 22.- In case it is determined during the controls performed under article 11 that the private hunting grounds are operated for purposes other than the purpose of their establishment, an administrative monetary penalty of one billion liras is applied to the hunting ground owner or the ones operating such hunting grounds through hiring.

## Hunting without permission or at prohibited locations

ARTICLE 23.- An administrative penalty of one hundred and fifty million liras is applied to the ones hunting in the hunting grounds without permission and at the hunting grounds where hunting is prohibited by the Central Hunting Commission and an administrative monetary penalty of three hundred million liras is applied to the ones hunting in the areas and stations defined in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of article 2.

## Incompliance with Hunting principles and hunting without certificate

ARTICLE 24.- An administrative monetary penalty of one hundred and fifty million liras is applied to the ones who act in violation of the prohibitions other than hunting with poison, as listed in paragraphs two and three of article 6, and to the ones who act in violation of the principles, separately for each crime.

An imprisonment penalty from one to three years and a heavy monetary penalty not being less than one billion liras are applied to the ones hunting with poison, the hunting certificate of the criminals is canceled and they can never obtain this certificate again.

An administrative penalty of three hundred million liras is applied to the ones hunting without obtaining the hunting certificate that must be obtained under this law and an administrative monetary penalty of one hundred and fifty million liras is applied to the ones who hunt without a hunting permission.

An administrative monetary penalty of one billion liras is applied to the ones hunting without obtaining a foreigner hunting certificate or temporary hunting certificate.

An administrative monetary penalty of thirty million liras is applied to the ones who hunt without carrying their hunting certificate and hunting permission document with them, for each missing document.

## Incompliance with the prohibitions relating to the foreigners

ARTICLE 25 – A heavy monetary penalty from five hundred million liras to two billion five hundred million liras is applied to the ones who do not comply with the prohibitions to be brought by the Ministry under paragraphs one and two of article 18 and under article 19.

An administrative monetary penalty of three billion liras is applied to the ones who do not comply with the prohibition indicated in paragraph three of article 18.

## Updating of Penalties

ARTICLE 27- The monetary penalties indicated in this law are applied being increased in proportion with the evaluation determined and announced in line with the provisions of repeated article 298 of the Law on Tax Procedures dated 4.1.1961 and numbered 213 for that year, being valid from the beginning of each calendar year.

## Prohibition from hunting, confiscation and indemnification

ARTICLE 28- The ones accomplishing the actions prohibited with this law are immediately prohibited from hunting. The crime tools used in the hunting crime by them, are seized by the directorate regardless of their owner and confiscated by the authorized peace penalty court. The dead and alive hunted animals are also confiscated.

The tools and equipment used in the crime other than the confiscated guns and the dead hunted animals are sold by the forestry directorate and their charge is deposited as

income to the Operating Capital Enterprise. The amounts obtained from the things seized and sold and taken as trust under paragraph 20 are deposited as income to the Operating Capital Enterprise following the finalization of the confiscation resolution.

Even if the animals hunted, killed or injured in violation of the provisions of this law are confiscated, the indemnification to be decided in case of demand is calculated by the Ministry in accordance with the types of hunting animals basing on the values determined by the Ministry , being five times for hunting with poison and their collection is decided by the court. The collected money is deposited as income to the Operating Capital Enterprise.

#### Repetition of the Crimes

ARTICLE 29.- The administrative monetary penalties indicated in this law are applied twice in case of repetition of the crime.

In case of repetition of the crimes subject to penalty as indicated in paragraph one of article 21, the hunting certificates of the criminals is canceled and they may never obtain a hunting certificate again.

In case of repetition of the crimes subject to penalty as indicated in paragraph two of article 21, the penalties are increased twice.

In case of repetition of the crimes listed in article 22, the hunting ground establishment permission is canceled.

In case of repetition of the crimes indicated in article 23, the hunting certificates of the criminals are canceled and they may never obtain a hunting certificate again.

In case of repetition of the crimes in paragraph three of article 6 subject to the penalty indicated in paragraph one of article 24, if the criminals do not have a hunting certificate, they may not obtain a hunting certificate for a period of two years and the ones owning a hunting certificate are prohibited from hunting for a period of two years.

In case of repetition of the crime subject to penalty as written in paragraph two of article 24, the penalties are increased twice.

In case of repetition of the penalties subject to penalty as written in paragraph one of article 26, twice the indicated penalty shall be applied.

#### Objection to the administrative monetary penalties and collection of penalties

ARTICLE 30.- The administrative penalties to be given under this law are given by the Provincial Environment and Forestry Director or the personnel authorized by him/ her as indicated in the Law numbered 4856 and by the forestry operation chief as indicated in the Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Forestry General Directorate dated 31.10.1985 and numbered 3234.

The monetary penalties given are notified to their owners under the provisions of the Law on Notifications dated 11.2.1959 and numbered 7201. these penalties may be objected at the administrative court in seven days starting from the date of delivery. The objection does not prevent the application of the penalty given by the administration. The resolutions of the administrative courts are final about this matter.

The finalized monetary penalties are collected by the bodies authorized for giving administrative monetary penalties as listed in paragraph one herein above under the provisions of the Law numbered 6183.

## PART SEVEN

### Final Provisions

#### Law Cases

ARTICLE 31.- The law cases relating to the crimes envisaged in this law are accepted among the urgent transactions and are referred to the peace – penalty courts.

#### Regulation

ARTICLE 32.- The procedures and principles related with the application of this law are determined with regulations to be issued by the Ministry in one year obtaining the opinions of the relevant organizations and institutions.

#### Reference

ARTICLE 33.- The references made in other legislation to the Law on Land Hunting dated 5.5.1937 and numbered 3167 are deemed to be made to the relevant articles of this law.

#### Canceled and Amended Provisions

ARTICLE 34.- The Law on Land Hunting numbered 3167 is canceled.

The expression “ if there is no hunting memorandum” included in paragraph one of article 8 of the law numbered 2521 and the expression “or non – grooved rifle ownership certificate” included in article 13 are removed from the texts of these articles. Instead of “ownership” included in paragraph one of article 8, “purchase”, instead of “hunting licenses” included in paragraph one of article 9, “non – grooved rifle licenses”, instead of “hunting memorandum”, “non – grooved rifle licenses”, instead of “to hunting memorandum”, “to non – grooved rifle license”, in paragraph 2, instead of “purposes other than hunting”, “non – grooved”, instead of “ownership certificate”, “license”, instead of “hunting memorandum”, “hunting certificate”, in paragraph three, instead of “ownership”, “purchase”, instead of “hunting memoranda”, “non – grooved rifle licenses”, in the title of article 13, instead of “hunting memorandum”, “non – grooved rifle license”, in paragraph 13, instead of “hunting license”, “non – grooved rifle license” expressions have been brought.

The expression “by Ministry of Environment and Forestry and” is added in front of the expression “General Directorate of Forestry” in paragraph 1 of article 77 of the law numbered 6831.

The following expressions are changed as indicated: The expression “Land hunting license memoranda” included in subparagraph (4) of paragraph (A) of provisional article 1 of the Law on Amending the Law on Prime Education and Training Law dated 16.8.1997 and numbered 4306, the Basic Law on National Education, Law on Apprenticeship and Professional Training, The Law on Organization and Duties of Ministry of National Education and the Law dated 24.3.1988 and numbered 3418 and on Receiving a Share of Contribution to Education from Some Papers and Transactions, as “hunting certificates”; the expression “memorandum” in subparagraph (11) as “hunting certificate”; the expression “non – grooved hunting rifles” included in the Law numbered 6136 as “non

– grooved rifles”, the expression “Land hunting memoranda” included in subparagraph 15 of the VI. section on fees to be received from memoranda, documents and licenses to be issued to the member of profession of the tariff numbered (8) under the law on Fees dated 2.7.1964 and numbered 492 as “Hunting Certificate”; and the expression “land hunting license memoranda” as “hunting certificates”.

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1.- Starting from the date of entry into force of this law, the hunting memoranda given under the Law numbered 2521 shall be converted into non – grooved rifle licenses. Among the people, whose hunting memorandum is converted into non – grooved rifle license, the ones who want to hunt have to obtain hunting certificate under article 13 of this Law.

After the date of entry into force of this law, temporary hunting certificate will be given to the ones who want to hunt among the ones who converted their expired hunting memoranda into non – grooved rifle license and among the ones who obtain a non – grooved rifle license for the first time, until the regulation to be issued about the procedures and principles related with the issuance of hunting certificates. In issuing hunting certificates to these people, the condition of examination will not be applied. The period of provisional hunting certificates expire at the beginning of the financial year after the date of their issuance. The ones who will obtain a provisional hunting certificate have to pay the fee collected for the hunting certificates and the share of contribution to education under the Law numbered 4306.

Before the date of entry into force of this law, the examination condition is not applied for the issuance of hunting certificates to the hunters, who participated the hunter training courses arranged by the Ministry and obtained hunter training course completion certificates.

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2.- The hunting periods, hunting limits, the species permitted for hunting, the species taken under protection, prohibited hunting areas and resolutions relating to the regulation of the hunting tourism taken by the Central Hunting Commission before the date of entry into force of this law shall be valid until the entry into force of the resolution of Central Hunting Commission established within the scope of article 3 of this law.

Entry into Force

ARTICLE 35.- This law enters into force on the date of its publication.

Execution

ARTICLE 36.- The provisions of this law are executed by the Board of Ministers

Same as the original

İbrahim ARAÇ

Director of Laws and Resolutions

(seal of General Directorate of National Parks and Hunting Wild Life Organization Reinforcement Foundation)

# Regulation Concerning the Foundation, Operation, Procedures and Principles of Zoos

## FIRST SECTION

### Aim, Content, Base and Descriptions

#### Aim

**ARTICLE 1 – (1)** The objective of this regulation is to ensure that, animals are provided with a suitable environment to provide an opportunity to express most normal behaviour and to conserve biodiversity by providing adoption of measures

#### Contents

**ARTICLE 2 – (1)** This directive covers the zoos opened by real persons or corporate bodies excluded pet shops and circuses.

#### Base

**ARTICLE 3 – (1)** This directive arranged, according to 22. article of 5199 numbered “Animal Protection Law” dating 24/6/2004

#### Descriptions

**ARTICLE 4 – (1)** In this directive ;

- a) Outdoor enclosure : Outside providing animals space for their free movement and exercise  
Outdoor enclosure should be covered with a perimeter fence or other material to prevent any damage to/from visitors and animals
- b) Aquarium: Tank in different sizes in which fresh and salt water-dwelling plants or animals are kept in an artificial environment
- c) Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- ç) CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora which is published on 20/6/1996 dated and 22672 numbered official gazette
- d) Screening staff: Person, who is graduated from at least a four year University , attended by ministry, provienced directory and/or government , for inspecting the requirements cited in the “Animal Protection Law” numbered 5199
- e) Disinfection: Destroying harmful microorganisms with physical, chemical methods and ultraviolet light .
- f) Domestic animal: Animals which are domesticated by humans.
- g) Pet : An animal kept for companionship and enjoyment, in homes, work places or lands. Their owners are responsible from their husbandry.
- ğ) General Directory: General Directory of Nature Conservation and National Parks.
- h) Keeper: Any person employed under the direction of an operator or an appointed agent is a worker in a zoo, responsible for the feeding and daily care of the animals
- ı) Zoo : An establishment where domestic and wild animals are kept for exhibition to the public at least seven days in a year
- i) Provincial directorate: Provincial environment and forest directory
- j) Cage: An enclosure made of wood, plastic or metal bars , easy to disinfect and movable structure .
- k) Indoor Enclosure : The place connected with outdoor enclosure , builded according to the biological features in which animals kept to keep the animals
- l) Isolation Unit : The Unit is designed to isolate patients with various diseases from healty animals
- m) Comission: Comission is composed of three people , director and a staff of provincial forest and environment department, veterinarian from provincial agricultural directory
- n) Central Hunting Comission (MAK): Comission builded according to the directories on provincial Hunting comission duties, working base and methods. Published on the official gazette dated 18/5/2004 and numbered 25466
- o) Examination room : a healthcare facility for outpatient care meeting for diagnosis of problems and instruction or remedial work in a particular activity run by veterinarian. Should be arranged according to the Veterinary Medicine Clinic and polyclinic legislation directory pressed on the official journal dated 18/6/2001 and numbered 24436
- ö) Quarantine : Dedicated accommodation, where necessary, should be available for the isolation and examination of newly arrived animals,

- p) Licence: The document granting such permission for acting for zoos
- r) Manager Main responsible person for the management of zoo
- s) Veterinary Technician: Person who deals with animal health, nutrition and breeding under responsibility of Veterinarian
- ş) Veterinarian: The healthcare person who performs his/her duties according to the Veterinary Medicine law dated 9/3/1954 and numbered 6343
- t) Wild animal untamed vertebrate or invertebrate animal living in its original and natural state, untamed
- u) Technical staff: people who work under observation of responsible manager
- ü) Animal Healthcare staff: Veterinary technician or laboratory staff who works for animal health under observation of responsible veterinarian
- v) Food store: Her türlü yemlerin depolanıp saklandığı yeri, ifade eder.

## **SECOND SECTION**

### **Classification of Zoos, Choosing Locations and Building Facilities**

#### **Classification**

**ARTICLE 5** – (1) Zoos are classified as following according to the number of species they include:

- a) A type zoos keep more than seventy species. This type of zoos has to employ a responsible manager and at least one veterinary.
  - b) B type zoos keep maximum 69 species. This type of zoos may employ a responsible manager and may receive veterinary service part - time.
- (2) Zoos may include petting-zoo.

#### **Choosing Locations**

**ARTICLE 6-** (1) Zoos are located in places which are not exposed to noise, air and water pollution; not close to industrial establishments that may negatively affect human and animal health and in places complying with the related regulation in terms of science, health and disaster conditions.

#### **Facility building report and permission**

**ARTICLE 7-** (1) Real person, corporate bodies, institutions and establishments demanding to build a zoo apply to the provincial directorate they are bound to with documents stated below;

- a) Application Form filled in by the business owner according to the Appendix 1 of this regulation,
- b) Species List Form in Appendix 5 of this regulation,
- c) Municipality certified Site Plan of the residential area and its environs drawn to a scale of 1/500 or 1/1000 showing the administrative, technical and social facilities, parking lot, enclosures, etc.,
- ç) Water use certificate taken from the municipality it is bound to, drinking and potable water obtaining project in locations where there is no city network water and the report indicating the bacteriological and chemical analysis results of water samples duly taken by legal institutions, and the well water use certificate and analysis report taken from the Head Office of Public Waterworks Administration in the cases where the water is obtained from water wells.

(2) These information and documents are screened by provincial directorate. If the documents are acceptable, the commission examines on site whether the location in which the zoo will be constructed has the appropriate qualities. If it is determined that the location in which the zoo will be constructed complies with the conditions stated in article 6, the Facility Building Report and Permission is drawn up by the commission in two copies and authenticated by the provincial directorate. One copy is kept in file in the provincial directorate and the other copy is given to the applicant.

#### **Zoo Licence**

**ARTICLE 8-** (1) Real persons, corporate bodies, institutions and establishments having the facility building report and permission apply to the provincial directorate with the documents stated below

in six months at the latest so as to get an operating licence. The files of the applicants who do not apply in this period are discarded.

(2) Documents needed to get a zoo licence:

a) The document taken from fire department indicating that the required precautions are taken against fire and explosions,

b) Pro forma invoice, invoice, breeder sales documents, CITES documents if the species is in agreement appendix lists, gathering and catching permissions, etc.,

c) Document taken from provincial directorate that domestic, solid and medical wastes will be disposed in a controlled way.

(3) Documents are examined by the provincial directorate and if there are no deficiencies in documents, the Opening Report in Appendix 3 is drawn up and the Zoo Licence in Appendix 4 is given. If there are deficiencies, the ones demanding to open a zoo are informed about the situation.

(4) Before giving zoo licence, provincial directorate examines the zoo in ten days at the latest and determines whether game and wild animals are caught legally and other than the hunting methods forbidden according to the Central Hunting Commission, then two copies of Product keeping Document with Game and Wild Animals in Appendix 6 for each game and wild animal is drawn up. One copy is kept in the provincial directorate; the other is given to persons concerned.

(5) A file containing all permissions and documents for each zoo is composed by the provincial directorate. Copies of zoo licence and species list of the zoo is sent to the Head Office.

(6) The owner or the responsible manager of A and B group zoo sends the documents below to the provincial directorate in three months after the licence date;

a) Contract between the responsible manager and the business owner in zoos and the appointment letter indicating the fulfilment of the tasks given in this regulation written by the institution manager or by the person legally appointed by the manager in institutions,

b) The work permit of the veterinary taken from the trade association s/he is bound to and the contract s/he has made with the business owner in zoos; the appointment letter indicating the fulfilment of the tasks given in this regulation written by the institution manager or by the person legally appointed by the manager in institutions,

c) The document signed by the responsible manager indicating the tasks that each employee in the zoo is responsible for and the training that they have received,

(7) The zoo licence is valid for five years. At the end of five years an application is made to the provincial directorate with a petition and two copies of species list attached to this petition for extending the period. The application is examined on site by the commission. The licence of the ones which are found to be appropriate is extended for another five years. Three-month notice is given to the ones which are not found appropriate to correct the deficiencies. At the end of this notice it is examined whether deficiencies have been corrected; the final status is recorded and the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> articles of this regulation are executed.

(8) In the case of period extension a copy of the species list is put into the file in provincial directorate and the other copy is sent to the Head Office.

(9) Zoos can not be opened to public without a licence.

### **THIRD SECTION**

#### **Employing Responsible Manager and Veterinarian**

##### **The duties and responsibilities of the manager**

**ARTICLE 9-** (1) There is a responsible manager in A-group zoos who is responsible from all the process concerning the foundation, management and inspection. The addressee in all procedures concerning the Ministry and the Head Office is the responsible manager in A-group zoos and the zoo owner in B-group zoos. B-group zoos may have responsible managers. The responsible manager must be a citizen of the Republic of Turkey and a graduate from a four-year college.

(2) The duties, authority and the responsibilities of the responsible manager and the zoo owner are stated below;

a) To administrate and supervise the administrative, financial, technical and medical services of the zoo in accordance with the regulations,

- b) To inform the provincial directorate about the changes in the numbers of building, facilities and species after the licensing of the zoo,
- c) To get the documents concerning the zoo authenticated,
- ç) To assemble a recording and archiving system for the zoo and to ensure the accuracy and the order of the records,
- d) To get all information and documents demanded by supervisors through supervisions ready,
- e) To take the required precautions for the control and the disposition of wastes,
- f) To inform the provincial directorate when there occurs an illness whose notification is obligatory according to the Animal Health and Surveillance Law dating 16/5/1986 and numbered 3285 and to apply the legal precautions taken by the people concerned,
- g) To have all required examinations and tests including tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis tests of the personnel in the zoo done periodically,
- ğ) To ensure full security service,
- h) To supervise and control the personnel whose sections they are responsible for and tasks are determined,
- ı) To determine the technical, medical and assistant staff to work in the zoo and inform the zoo owner,
- ı) To give the information and documents demanded by the Ministry and the provincial directorate,
- j) To employ a new veterinary or a responsible manager in a month at the latest in the case of removal, the death or the resignation of the veterinary or responsible manager and to send the information and documents to the provincial directorate,
- k) To inform the provincial directorate about the new individuals obtained as a result of the breeding of game and wild animals and about the stolen, missing and dead individuals in thirty days and to register them in Product keeping Document with Game and Wild Animals in the Appendix 6 of this regulation.

### **The duties and responsibilities of the veterinary**

**ARTICLE 10 - (1)** The veterinary may be the responsible manager at the same time.

(2) The duties, authority and the responsibilities of the veterinary are stated below;

- a) To ensure the accepting healthy animals into the zoo and their classifications into appropriate sections,
- b) To perform the medical examinations, vaccinations and medications to all animals in certain periods according to their species and family characteristics or ensure their performance and to keep records,
- c) To ensure the cleaning and disinfection of all areas where animals live and all sections concerning the animal health and to keep records,
- ç) To treat the animals and keep their records,
- d) To ensure the autopsy and other analysis of the dead animals to determine their causes of death, their deduction from the records and the disposal of the carcass in an appropriate manner,
- e) To prepare a nourishment programme for the animals,
- f) To educate the animal keepers about the animal husbandry feeding, nursing, welfare and zoonosis infections,
- g) To ensure the nursing, nutrition, feeding, watering, feed examination and the control of heat, light and the moisture of the environment of all animals and to examine the records concerning these and to authenticate them,
- ğ) To ensure with the responsible manager that the precautions are taken to prevent the damage of animal wastes to environment and human health,
- h) To inform the provincial or district directorate of agriculture with the responsible manager when there occur an illness whose notification is obligatory according to the law numbered 3285 or when there occur sudden animal deaths and to perform the legal precautions taken by the people concerned,
- ı) To inform the provincial directorate as soon as possible when there are animals escaping and to keep their records,

- i) h) To work with the responsible manager in keeping the records of animals and to present those records to responsible people when needed,
- j) i) To appoint tasks to the assistant medical personnel in the zoo and to determine the sections in their responsibility and their shift schedule; to authenticate them with the responsible manager,
- k) i) To supervise and control the personnel whose sections of responsibility and tasks are determined,
- l) i) To observe animals daily,
- m) j) To prepare a quarantine protocol appropriate for each species and to follow this protocol,
- n) To prepare protocols concerning euthanasia and dangerous medicines appropriate for each species.

## **FOURTH SECTION**

### **General Conditions Concerning the Zoo**

#### **General Conditions for the Zoo**

**ARTICLE 11-** (1) Zoos are obliged to perform the following general conditions;

- A group
  - a) Zoos are surrounded in two meters height, wall or fence
  - b) An entrance with separate doors where the visitors will go in and out is arranged,
  - c) Separate doors from the visitors' entrance are set for animal transportation vehicles,
  - ç) A ramp or an elevator will be ready for animal loading and unloading,
  - d) Security precautions are taken in all entrances,
  - e) A detailed plan or a model of the zoo is put at visitors' entrance,
  - f) There are enough emergency exits other than the main entrance,
  - g) There are service roads for cleaning vehicles and animal transport vehicles,
  - ğ) There are pressurized water systems appropriate for cleaning and fixed or mobile disinfection tools and instruments for disinfection,
  - h) Animal enclosures and other sections are stated on signs on the pedestrian lane,
  - ı) There are signs in the animals' section bearing information about the animals such as the race, species, origin, etc.,
  - i) Precautions are taken according to the species and breed of the animals so as to prevent them from escaping and damaging other animals and the environment,
  - j) Presentation and education programmes are held for the visitors to form awareness for animal love and protection,
  - k) Required actions are taken to increase the number of animals in danger of extinction,
  - l) All personnel is educated on animal behaviour, animal we, health, seclfareurity, emergencies, first aid and means of protection at least once a year,
  - m) Animal keepers are educated at least 20 hours from their starting date by the veterinary,
  - n) There are specially arranged rooms for treatment purposes for aquatic animals and there are fresh and salt water tanks and pools,
  - o) There are food storages containing different feeds for species and a kitchen to prepare the feeds,
  - ö) Toilets for visitors in adequate number are set according to the size of the zoo,
  - p) A facility containing changing rooms, lockers, shower and toilet for the assistant personnel is set,
  - r) In case of butchering inside the zoo for the meat needs of animals, required permissions are taken according to the regulations of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs; also there is a cold storage to keep the meats,
  - s) Researches concerning the protection of species are ensured and encouraged,
  - ş) Incubation facility is set.
  - t) Localization of zoo should be far from noisy areas
  - u) Antitoxin should be ready against poisoning with the snakes included in zoo

- ii) Warning signs should be set up for visitors
- v) When the display excess of games and wild animals breeding naturally are to be sold; zoos must get Appendix-6 and game and wild animal selling licence in accordance with the Regulation Concerning the Keeping, Breeding and the Trade of Games and Wild Animals and Products Obtained from Them numbered 25847.
- y) In case of artificial and breeding, permission should be get provincial directories
- z) Zoos should not accept the injured, orphaned, sick or healthy animals brought by people, without asking permission from provincial directory.
- aa) Above species can not be purchased donated and transported to another zoo, without permission of local directory

### **General conditions concerning the animal shelters**

**ARTICLE 12-** (1) It is obligatory to obey the general conditions below in animal shelters in zoos;

- a) There are enough water cups and feed boxes produced with appropriate material,
- b) Wastes in animal shelters are cleaned regularly,
- c) Walls and wire fences surrounding the shelters are made by materials that will not hurt the animals,
- ç) There is a security barrier to protect the visitors from dangerous animals and these barriers are set so that children cannot jump over or get under,
- d) Animal species are kept separately or together according to their ethological characteristics,
- e) Nutrition of animals are arranged according to their species,
- f) Animal shelters are arranged appropriately according to their behaviours and the needs of species,
- g) Enough shady spot and hiding places are arranged in open areas according to the needs of species,
- ğ) Aquatic animals are kept in pools or aquariums according to their characteristics; the water is arranged for each species and it is ensured that the periodic cleaning and disinfection procedures are performed in time,
- h) Enclosures are set taking the food chain and similar interactions into consideration so that they do not see each other,
- ı) The husbandry and nutrition of animals are performed by people experienced and educated on this area,
- i) Pesticide is applied to animal shelters and to areas around the zoo; reports concerning this are recorded.

## **FIFTH SECTION**

### **Service and Health Units**

#### **Entrance Building**

**ARTICLE 13-** (1) It is obligatory that an entrance building is constructed at visitors' entrance in A-group zoos. An entrance building may be also constructed in B-group zoos. The entrance building may be in the administrative building.

(2) Following sections are found in the entrance building;

- a) The section where the visitor entrance is made and the tickets are sold,
- b) The sections where there are security personnel and the announcement system,
- c) The section where the plan, scheme or the model of the zoo is put,
- ç) Toilet and washbasin.

#### **Administrative Building**

**ARTICLE 14-** (1) It is obligatory to construct an administrative building in A-group zoos. An administrative building may also be constructed in B-group zoos. The administrative building is constructed separately from the cages.

(2) The following sections are found in the administrative building;

- a) The room of the business owner,
- b) The room of the responsible manager,
- c) The room of the veterinary,
- ç) The room of technical personnel,
- d) Meeting or education hall,
- e) Cafeteria,
- f) Toilet and washbasin.

### **Animal Health Service Building**

**ARTICLE 15-** (1) There is an animal health service building where the examination and treatment of animals will be performed in A-group zoos. An animal health service building may also be constructed in B-group zoos.

(2) The following sections are found in the building where the animal health service will be given;

- a) A consultation room equipped with hygienic tools with which the animals will be examined,
- b) Aquarium in different sizes, room with a pool and water tanks for aquatic animals,
- c) Quarantine and observation room,
- ç) A projection unit such as x-ray and ultrasound,
- d) Young animals' nursing unit.

### **Feed storage and kitchen**

**ARTICLE 16-** (1) In zoos;

- a) A feed storage and a kitchen where the animal feed is prepared,
- b) A cold storage where the meats to be given to animals are kept are found.

## **SIXTH SECTION**

### **Illness Notification, Security, Record and Archive**

#### **Illness Notification**

**ARTICLE 17 -** (1) When there is an illness which is obligatory to notify according to the Law numbered 3285 or when there are sudden animal deaths from unknown reasons; the responsible manager or the zoo owner informs the provincial directorate in accordance with the report of the veterinary and performs the legal precautions taken by people concerned.

#### **Security**

**ARTICLE 18 -** (1) The following security measures must be taken in zoos;

- a) To arrange visitors' entrance and exit from separate doors,
- b) To arrange emergency exits where the personnel and visitors can be evacuated in emergency situations,
- c) To place caution signs so as to inform about the damages the animals may give to people,
- ç) To take precautions to prevent visitors from entering the areas having risks as animals may cause damage,
- d) To construct open and closed animal sections accordingly so that animals cannot escape.

#### **Record and Archive**

**ARTICLE 19-** (1) It is obligatory that the records concerning the following services are kept regularly and they are presented to supervisors when asked in zoos;

- a) A fixture record is kept. There are sections where the name of the animal, its species, race, family, ear or wing number, date of birth and age, origin, arrival date to the zoo and the arrival place; date columns for routine health examination and the result of the control and the name and the date of required vaccinations and the full name of the person recording are written
- b) Records are kept for ill animals. Information such as the beginning date of the illness, the diagnosis, the treatment method, the medicine used in the treatment, the tests performed, the

observation of the veterinary after medicine use and the condition of the animal after the treatment is kept in these records.

c) A separate record is kept for dead animals. Information such as animal's species, race, family, cause of death, date of the death and the results of tests and the autopsy are kept in these records.

(2) Zoos are obliged to inform the provincial directorate about the changes in the species and the number of animals in November each year.

(3) All records are kept for twenty years in minimum in zoos.

## **SEVENTH SECTION**

### **The Uniform of the Personnel, Advertisement and Publicity**

#### **The uniform of the Personnel**

**ARTICLE 20-** (1) It is obligatory that all personnel in zoos wear cloths like aprons and overalls according to the service they give. It is determined by the zoo owner or the responsible manager what kind of and in which colour the uniforms of the personnel will be and it is recorded and obeyed.

(2) It is obligatory that all personnel have a photographed identification card on them bearing the information such as the name, surname, the profession and the title of the personnel authenticated by the responsible manager or the zoo owner.

#### **Advertisement and Publicity**

**ARTICLE 21-** (1) Zoos cannot advertise causing unfair competition against other zoos.

(2) All scenes in which the animals in zoos are used in commercial films and similar shots and shows are subject to the permission and the supervision of the provincial directorate.

## **EIGHTH SECTION**

### **Inspection, Closing, Cancellation of the Licence, Prohibition, Punishments, Changes and Transfer**

#### **Supervision**

**ARTICLE 22-** (1) Zoos are supervised for the appropriateness to procedures and principles stated in this regulation once a year by the supervisors except extraordinary supervisions.

(2) The responsible manager or the zoo owner is notified in written form by the authorities about correction of the deficiencies and irregularities determined during the supervision.

(3) The personnel of the Head Office may be assigned for the supervision of the zoos.

#### **Shutting the zoos temporarily**

**ARTICLE 23-** (1) Some parts or whole of the zoos in which deficiencies and irregularities are determined during the supervision are temporarily shut down for three months to public with the permission of the governor for the correction of this situation.

#### **Cancellation of Zoo Licence**

**ARTICLE 24-** (1) The licence of the zoos which are shut down temporarily and which do not correct the stated deficiencies and irregularities in three months is cancelled; and the responsible manager or the zoo owner is notified about the situation in written form.

(2) Three-month notice from the cancellation of the licence is given to the zoos whose licence is cancelled to sell or donate the animals they have. If the animals are not given away at the end of this period, they are transported to other zoos without any charge or return. All expenses during the transportation are paid by the zoo owner whose licence is cancelled.

## **Prohibitions**

**ARTICLE 25-** (1) The prohibited acts and behaviours according to this regulation are stated below;

- a) Zoos opening after the publishing of this regulation cannot accept visitors without a licence,
- b) Veterinaries temporarily forbidden in profession according to the Law numbered 6343 cannot work in zoos during this prohibition,
- c) Animals without certificates cannot be sheltered in zoos,
- ç) People who were punished because of hurting animals cannot be employed in zoos,
- d) Acts causing pain or torturing the animals cannot be accepted in zoos,
- e) None of the animals in zoos can be freed to nature without the permission of the Head Office,
- f) Visitors cannot enter into zoos with pets,
- g) The responsible manager and the veterinary working in A-group zoos cannot work in another place,
- ğ) Visitors cannot enter into the zoos with bicycle-like vehicles whose movements and noises may discomfort the animals,
- h) It cannot be permitted that animals from different species are mated,
- ı) It cannot be permitted in zoos that half-blooded animals are mated with purebred animals.

## **Punishments**

**ARTICLE 26-** (1) Zoos founded after the publication of this regulation and operating without a licence are warned by the provincial directorate about taking permission for building a facility and taking a licence. Zoos which do not apply in one year after the warning are shut down with the permission of the governor and the animals they have are transported to licensed zoos found appropriate by the provincial directorate.

(2) Zoo owners are obliged to organize their zoos in a way most appropriate to the natural environment. Zoo owners who shelter animals under bad conditions in their zoos get administrative fines in accordance with the (n) clause of the 28<sup>th</sup> article of the Law numbered 5199.

## **Changes and Transfer**

**ARTICLE 27-** (1) In the case of change of the owner or the title stated in the zoo licence, the original of the licence attached to a petition stating the mentioned changes is sent to the provincial directorate. The provincial directorate makes the required changes and composes a new licence on condition that it asks for the required information and documents.

(2) In the case of the transfer or the purchase of the zoo, the zoo owners taking over and the one handing over present the following documents attached to the petition to the provincial directorate the zoo is bound to;

- a) The transfer or purchase contract authenticated by the notary,
- b) The licence of the zoo owner transferring the zoo,
- c) The rearranged documents asked in the 7<sup>th</sup> article of this regulation presented by the zoo owner taking over the zoo.

(3) The duty of the previous owner, responsible manager and the veterinary continues until the new licence is composed for the person taking over the zoo.

## **NINTH SECTION Temporary and Final Provisions**

**TEMPORARY ARTICLE 1 -** (1) A two-year transition period after the publication of this regulation is applied to zoos founded and operating before the publication of this regulation. 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> articles of this regulation are executed to zoos not applying and getting a licence during this period. Zoos founded and operating before the publication of this regulation may accept visitors during this period.

**Operative Effect**

**ARTICLE 28-** (1) This regulation is put into effect at its publication date.

**Law Enforcement**

**ARTICLE 29-** (1) The enforcement of the provision in this regulation is performed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

## Application Petition

a) Owner of the Zoo

1) If Real Person;

Name :

T.C. Identity no. :

Address :

Tel. & Fax No. :

2) If corporate body :

Name/title :

Responsible person's name :

Address :

Tel & Fax no : :

b) Zoo

Name :

Address :

According to the above information , I want to open zoo  
Kind Regards

Owner of the Zoo  
Name-Surname  
Date-Sign

Attachments:

1) Species form

2) Layout of the Zoo

3) Water usage certificate

## FACILITY BUILDING PERMISSION

a) Owner of the zoo

1) If Real Person;

Name :  
 T.C. Identity no. :  
 Adress :  
 Tel. & Fax No. :

2) If corporate body :  
 Name/title :  
 Responsible person's name :  
 Adress :  
 Tel & Fax no :

b) Zoo (A/B)

Name :  
 Adress :

c) Localisation

- 1) Public transport?
- 2) Distance between zoo and industrial area?
- 3) Diistance between zoo and unhygienic facilities?
- 4) Is water supply sufficient?

ç) If preventions related with wastes are sufficient ?:

Provincial Directorate of  
 Environment and Forestry  
 Environment Protection and  
 National Parks Department  
 Manager

Provincial Directorate of  
 Environment and Forestry  
 Supervisor

Provincial Directorate of  
 Agriculture  
 Veterinary

Appropriate

... / ... / 200.

Province Director

## OPENING PERMISSION

a) Owner of the zoo

1) If Real Person;

Name :

T.C. Identity no. :

Address :

Tel. & Fax No. :

2) If corporate body :

Name/title :

Responsible person's name :

Address :

Tel & Fax no : :

b) Zoo (A/B)

Name :

Address

c) The date and the number of the permission of facility building:

ç) Is the zoo constructed in conformity with its project according to the permission of facility building?

d) Are the species stated in species list gathered in stated amounts?

e) Is there any document taken from fire department stating that the required precautions against fires and explosions are taken?

f) Is there any document taken from the institution concerned stating that the appropriate waste disposal is performed?

g) Determinations and observations from the examination on site:

Provincial Directorate of  
Environment and Forestry  
Environment Protection and  
National Parks Department  
Manager

Provincial Directorate of  
Environment and Forestry  
Supervisor

Provincial Directorate of  
Agriculture  
Veterinary

Appropriate

... / ... / 200.

Province Director

**Republic of Turkey**

**Government of.....**

**Provincial directorate of Ministry of Environment and forestry**

**ZOO LICENCE**

a) Owner of the zoo

1) If Real Person;

Name :

T.C. Identity no. :

Adress :

Tel. & Fax No. :

2) If corporate body :

Name/title :

Responsible person's name :

Adress :

Tel & Fax no : :

b) Zoo (A/B)

Name :

Adress

Licence No :

Licence Date :

The zoo whose title and address are stated above has been given a zoo licence as it conforms with the conditions stated in the Regulation Concerning the Foundation, Operation, Procedures and Principles of Zoos composed in accordance with the *Animal Protection Law* dating 24/6/2004 and numbered 5199 .

Signature-Cache  
Governor

## SPECIES LIST FORM

	Species			Number (as individuals)				Origin (Nature, breeding, region or country )	Source of the species (Adet)		Egg number	Please code your aim as numbers
	Scientific name (Latin name)	Turkish name	English name	Female	Male	Egg	Cub		Nature	Breeding		
1. Sp												
2.Sp												
3. Sp												
4. Sp												
5.Sp												

**I agree that I will breed / keep games and wild animals from species and for purposes stated above.**

.../.../200 .

**Name Surname**

**..... page species list form including ..... species stated above has been examined on our part.**

... / ... / 200 .

**Province Director**

## **THIS IS THE BACK PAGE OF SPECIES LIST FORM**

### **EXPLANATIONS:**

1. The applicant must sign each form if s/he has filled in more than one species list.
2. Each page is examined by the provincial directorate; the total number of stated species and of species lists are written on each page and authenticated by the province director.
3. The date and authentication sections on the form are filled in by the provincial directorate.
4. The stated species in species lists are based in supervisions.
5. If the species are gathered from our country's nature; the province, district, village and the location, if they are gathered from aboard the location they are gathered or bred are written in the origin section.
6. The species found appropriate by the provincial directorate are kept.
7. People concerned may apply for only one keeping purpose in the section of the keeping purpose.

**DOCUMENT FOR PRODUCT KEEPING WITH GAMES AND WILD ANIMALS**

Document number\* : year / Number  
 Alive Game and wild animal  
 Name in Turkish and in Latin :  
 Sex :  
 Features :  
 Signs it bears :  
 Circle / label / stock number :  
 Type and date of obtaining : Breeding ( ) Nature ( ) .../.../..... Country  
 Number (Item) :

Product  
 The name of the species in Turkish and in Latin :  
 with which the product is obtained  
 The quality of the product :  
 Number (item) / amount (kg.) :

Joint articles  
 Origin :  
 CITES document number and date if the species is :  
 in appendix lists

The name-surname-address and telephone number :  
 of its owner or keeper  
 The address and the telephone number of the place :  
 the product is kept

..... / ..... / 200 .

Province Director

If new individuals are obtained from the animal or animals kept or if any of them is lost;

Breeding date of the animal	The name of the breeding animal in Turkish and in Latin	Number of obtained animals	People / institutions the studs and obtained animals are given / sold	Number of lost animals	Explanations	Authentication and date

Institutions / people the product is given / sold	Explanations	Authentication and date

\* The document year is the date the document is given and the document number is the number given starting from one. When the date changes the document year is renewed and the numbers are restarted from one.

## **THIS IS THE BACK PAGE OF THE DOCUMENT FOR PRODUCT KEEPING WITH GAMES AND WILD ANIMALS**

### **EXPLANATIONS**

- 1) This document is composed in two copies by the provincial directorate and one copy is given to the product or animal owner. The other copy is kept at the provincial directorate of environment and forestry. The person concerned must keep this document and present it in supervisions.
- 2) In the cases of selling, giving away or losing animals or products, the document owner applies to the provincial directorate of environment and forestry and gets the related section authenticated.
- 3) The quality of the product is stated as feathers, bones and alike, embalming and eggs obtained from the games and wild animals.
- 4) If the species is gathered or caught from abroad;  
  
The date and the country it is gathered or caught are written.  
  
If it is bred;  
The facility, province and the country it is produced in are written.
- 5) When the display excess of games and wild animals breeding naturally are to be sold; zoos must get game and wild animal selling licence in accordance with the Regulation Concerning the Keeping, Breeding and the Trade of Games and Wild Animals and Products Obtained from Them.
- 6) Lost animals mean the dead, missing and stolen animals. The type of losing is stated in explanations section.
- 7) People concerned must inform the provincial directorate and record in their keeping document about new animals obtained from the natural breeding of games and wild animals and about stolen, missed and dead animals in thirty days; and if it is a public holiday in the first work day after the public holiday.
- 8) Provisions of CITES agreement, International Air Transport Association IATA rules, The European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport and provisions of other international agreements to which we have become a party are obeyed in the transportation of animals.