The new implementation period for a law on poultry feeding which would impact the Turkish poultry sector was going to start on January 1, 2016, as reported in December 28, 2015 GAIN Report `New Rules by Turkish Government on Poultry Feed Restrictions` number TR5067, but it has now been postponed for one year. This law will now come into force on January 1, 2017. The Poultry sector is still concerned that if the use of poultry by-products as feed is not allowed, they won’t be able to import a sufficient amount of soybeans as a substitute because of Turkey’s current Biosafety Legislation.
Poultry By-products Feeding Ban is Postponed to 2017:

With the Turkish Official Journal dated January 6, 2016, the transition period given to Turkish poultry producers with regard the ban on poultry by-products as feed has again been extended for one more year. It will now come into force on January 1, 2017.

Turkish poultry sector representatives had petitioned MinFAL to postpone this implementation for ten years; otherwise the poultry sector would have to import more feedstuffs in order to meet feeding needs. Importing feed to Turkey is very difficult because of Turkey’s Biosafety legislation. MinFAL was decisive that they planned to implement this rule as of January 1, 2016, and so it was unexpected that they decided to postpone implementation again. Ministry did not inform the sector regarding the additional year extension before the amended legislation was published in the Official Journal.

The Turkish Poultry sector is pleased with the new amended legislation since they were not ready to implement the ban in 2016. According to poultry sector representatives, 300,000 MT of feedstuffs were produced from poultry by-products in 2014, with 230,000 MT produced from poultry meal (meat and blood meal) and 70,000 MT from animal fats.

The sector estimates that if they are unable to feed poultry by-products, Turkey will need to import 400,000-500,000 MT more soybeans, 30,000 MT Di Calcium Phosphate, and 80,000 MT fats to meet feed needs. Turkey is import-dependent for plant-based protein for animal feed. Turkey imported 2.6 million MT of soybeans and soybean meal in 2014.

In addition, even with the additional one year extension, the poultry sector remains concerned over the 2017 implementation of the ban, particularly regarding sector’s possible economic losses in operations and their difficulties importing feed due to government policies. They believe that MinFAL should take some measures to help the sector to prevent these possible losses. The measures should be to change Turkey’s Biosafety legislation so the sector can meet its feed needs through imports. The disposal of poultry by-products is also an issue of concern and they’d like the government to prepare incineration facilities for the waste. There is still uncertainty and concern among producers as to how these new poultry feeding restrictions will impact the industry.

For detailed information on this issue, please see FAS’s GAIN report number TR 5067 from December 28, 2015 `New Rules by Turkish Government on Poultry Feed Restrictions`.

All of USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) reports can be found here: http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Lists/Advanced%20Search/AllItems.aspx