

- **SECOND SECTION**

## Reporting of disease

**Article 5:** Animal owners and keepers, veterinarians and village guards, cattle-dealer, flockers, shepherds, ship captains, station or customs officers or administrators who are aware of contagious animal diseases or animal deaths with unknown cause are obliged to report the situation to the competent authority.

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## Reporting type near the disease areas

- **Article 6:** Even if an animal gets disease or dies in areas close to the areas where the contagious animal disease occur, the animal owner, zookeeper, village guard, shepherd and veterinarians are obliged to inform the competent authority.

## Procedures to be performed in occurrence of the disease in animals belonging to the Armed Forces

- **Article 7:** The name of the disease in animals belonging to the Armed Forces, the time of its exit, the number of sick and dead animals, where it was transmitted, the number of animals subject to contagion, the measures taken to extinguish the disease are notified to the competent authority.
- **The fight against and extinguishing the diseases in animals belonging to the Armed Forces is carried out by the Armed Forces according to the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry.**
- If assistance is requested from the Competent Authority by the relevant commander in order to extinguish the disease in animals belonging to the Armed Forces, vaccine, serum, biological material assistance is provided according to the available possibilities; an official veterinarian and other relevant personnel are appointed.

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General measures to be taken when the disease occurs

Actions to be taken until the official veterinarian arrives

- **Article 8:** When an infectious animal disease is reported, the administrative authorities, the municipality or the village council should keep the animals in the place until the official veterinarian has arrived. Infected animals are kept in a separate place. Entry and exit to the place where infected animals are kept are prevented.
- All kinds of materials, animal feed and animal substances that belong to infected animals and patients who are contacted with the animals are prevented to exit. One person is assigned to care for infected animals. No one is allowed to enter the isolation zone except the person in charge.

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### Care of isolated animals

- **Article 9:** The water and food of the animals isolated due to contagious animal diseases are given in containers located in that area and not contacted with the outside. No animal is taken from the place where disease occur; no other animals are allowed here.

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Procedure for dead animals

- Article 10: The dead animals are kept for examination until the official veterinarian arrives at the place where diseases occur.
- In the event of rotting of the dead animal, it is provided by the local administrative authorities that these animals are buried and burned in pits of at least two meters deep as not to contaminate the groundwaters, and transported in an appropriate manner, away from streams that other animals will not touch.

- 3rd SECTION

Official veterinarian's visit to the disease site, determination of the protection and surveillance zone

- **Article 11:** The official veterinarian, who is informed that an epidemic animal disease has occurred in a place, goes to the place of the disease within 24 hours at the latest by the fastest means. In cases where the facilities of the provincial or district directorate are not sufficient to go to the disease site, the local and local administrative authorities are obliged to provide all the necessary convenience and assistance.

- 3rd SECTION

Responsibility of the civilian supervisor in cordon and quarantine

- Article 12: According to the decision of the Animal Health Committee, execution and protection of the cordon and quarantine in the disease zone are provided by the guards, village guards and the local gendarmerie in the villages and by the police and municipal police in the provinces and districts. The local authority is obliged to take all necessary measures for the execution of the cordon and quarantine.

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Declaration of disease location

- **Article 13:** The disease area is determined and announced by local means in order to prevent the removal of suspicious animals, animal products and items that will cause contamination from under the cordon or from the place where they are isolated.
- In order to determine the boundaries of the declared disease area, the name of the disease is planted at the entry-exit points.

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Prohibition of entry and exit in the places of cordon and isolation

- Article 14:

- i. It is not allowed to remove disease or contamination suspicious animals, animal products and other products and feeds which may be used for transmission.
- ii. The entrance of the animals susceptible to the disease is not allowed to the place under the cordon and the isolation areas.
- iii. Animals brought for slaughter are not allowed into the slaughterhouse and combine under the cordon. Animals that are not slaughtered are not allowed out of the cordon.
- iv. When unauthorized animals are removed from the area under the cordon or from the place of isolation, the animals are confiscated and quarantined and kept under quarantine for a period of 21 days. At the end of the quarantine, it is understood that they are in good condition and then they are delivered to the owner after being subjected to cleaning and disinfection. If there is any reason to benefit from the meat of the infected or suspected animals, it is referred to the nearest slaughterhouse to be cut and all the costs belong to the owner.

- 3rd SECTION

Prohibition of entry and exit in the places of cord and isolation

- Article 14:

- v. In cases where animals need to be removed to be slaughtered under the cordon or where they are isolated, the official veterinarian in charge of monitoring the disease is applied. The official veterinarian examines the situation and determines it with a report. If it deems appropriate, it makes a decision to refer to the slaughter.
- vi. The animals that are decided to be sent to slaughter are loaded under the cordon or from the place where they are isolated to closed and non-contact vehicles.
- vii. Vehicles used in the transport of animals are disinfected under the supervision of an official veterinarian. The movement of non-disinfected vehicles is not allowed.
- viii. If the animals to be sent to the slaughterhouse to be slaughtered under the cordon or from the isolation area have a foot-and-mouth disease, the transport vehicles must be closed and not leaking the currents of the animals. The heads, udders and feet of infected animals that are slaughtered are destroyed immediately. Their skin is subjected to disinfection.
- ix. Animal material cannot be removed from the cordon area without permission. Laboratory examinations are carried out. According to the results of the laboratory, diseased and suspected animals are destroyed and the others are released.

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### Place of Isolation

- Article 15: In places where disease occurs, infected and suspected animals must be isolated by their owners.
- The village council or municipalities are obliged to provide an open isolation place such as a barn, a barn or an open seclusion area, which is covered in various ways, so that animals with a suspicion of disease do not come into contact with other animals.

### Inputs and outputs instead of isolation

- Article 16: Nobody except the official veterinarian and zookeeper can enter the place where the animals suspected of disease are located. The official veterinarian is obliged to take scientific measures for entry and exit.

- 3rd SECTION

Entry and exit ban in regional epidemic diseases

- Article 17: When the disease becomes an epidemic in a region, piers, stations and airports, public passages, animal parks, markets and fairs in the region are partially or completely closed with the decision of the animal health police commission. Until the disease is eliminated, animals susceptible to the same disease, are allowed to enter and exit the area.

- 3rd SECTION

### Removing the cordon

- **Article 18:** The health status of the animals in the cordon is controlled by official veterinarians. When it is found out that the disease is extinguished and the danger of contamination has disappeared, the official veterinarian offers a report to the animal health police commission on the removal of the cordon.
- According to this report, the animal health police commission decides that the cordon will be removed at the end of the cordon period of each disease. The official veterinarian has the necessary cleaning and disinfection at the infected place.
- The Ministry is notified to the Ministry and other provinces. The official extinction report issued by the official veterinarian in charge of monitoring the disease is sent to the Ministry.

- 4th SECTION

Fight and Control of diseases

- **Article 26:** The Ministry may prohibit or restrict the entry of certain animal species into the designated protected area in order to prevent the occurrence of harmful organisms in which the ministry destroys or aimed to destroy the disease agent in that area.

- 4th SECTION

Animal health advisory commission

- Article 28: The Animal Health Advisory Commission, which consists of members to be elected by the Ministry, may be established under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or Undersecretary. According to the issues to be examined in the Commission, representatives of universities, public and private sector and professional organizations can also be appointed as members of the commission. The General Manager of Food and Control carries out the secretariat of the board.

- 4th SECTION

Animal health police commissions

- Article 29: In order to protect animal health, to combat infectious animal diseases, to determine the measures of animal movements and the transportation of animals and substances in the country and to ensure the implementation of the animal health police commissions is established with the participation of the following members.

- **Provincial animal health police commission**; under the chairmanship of the governor (vali) or the deputy governor (vali yardımcısı) to be appointed, the mayor (belediye başkanı), provincial police director (il emniyet müdürü), provincial gendarmerie commander (il jandarma komutanı), heads of chambers of commerce and agriculture (ticaret ve ziraat odaları başkanları), provincial health director (il sağlık müdürü), ministry provincial director (bakanlık il müdürü), animal health, breeding and aquaculture branch manager (hayvan sağlığı, yetiştiriciliği ve su ürünleri şube müdürü), member of provincial council (il daimi encümen üyesi) and trade exchange Head of the Commodity Exchange (ticaret odası başkanı) and an Official Veterinarian.

- **The county animal health police commission**; head of district governor, district police chief, district gendarmerie commander, district health group head, district director, official veterinarian and head of the chamber of agriculture,
- **Commission on animal health police**; under the chairmanship of the official veterinarian, the mayor of the town and the headmen of the neighborhood,
- **Village animal health police commission**; under the chairmanship of the official veterinarian, the village headman, the elder committee and the guard or guard of the village

Procedures and procedures for gathering and decision-making of animal health police commissions are as follows.

- Animal health police committees are called upon by the chairman to discuss the proposal of the official veterinarian on the disease emerge report or the provincial / district director's proposal at the emerge of one of the compulsory reportable diseases.
- The decisions of the Animal Health Committee are taken by majority of votes. No abstaining vote. In the equality of votes, the decision is taken in accordance with the votes of the commission chairman. The issues concerning the implementation of the decisions of the Commission shall be inspected by the official veterinarian.

- In order to participate in the Local Appraisal Commission established to determine the compensation to be paid to the producer within the scope of the diseases to be paid compensation, one of the members of the provincial or district animal health police commission is appointed by the governor / deputy governor or district governor depending on whether the disease is in the province or district.
- Animal health police committees report to the upper animal health police commission the requirements and requirements which cannot be made by the local authorities. Provincial animal health police commission is the highest commission.