

ü) Authorized veterinarian: Defines the veterinarian authorized by the Ministry to carry out the official duties to be given, except for the veterinarians of the Ministry,

v) Authorized authority: Provincial / district directorates, expresses.

## **SECOND PART**

### **Reporting of Disease**

**ARTICLE 5–** (1) Animal owners and carers, veterinarians and muhtars, village guards, lepers, shepherds, ship captains, station or customs officers or administrators, who are aware of infectious animal disease or unexplained animal deaths, must notify the competent authority of the situation.

## **Type of reporting in the vicinity of the affected areas**

**MADDE 6 – (1)** Even if an animal suffers or dies close to the areas where infectious animal disease is prevalent, veterinarians who are the owner of the pet, the owner of the pet owner and the caretaker, the village headman, the guard, the shepherd or the leprechaun are obliged to inform the competent authority.

## **Procedures to be made at the Disease detection in animals belonging to Armed Forces**

**ARTICLE 7 – (1)** The name of the disease, the time of excretion, the number of sick and dead animals, the number of infected animals, the number of animals exposed to the order and the measures taken to extinguish the disease are notified to the competent authority.

**(2)** The struggle of the diseases in the Armed Forces and the extinguishing of the disease is made by the Armed Forces according to the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry.

(3) In case the aid is requested from the Competent Authority by the relevant command in order to extinguish the disease in the animals belonging to the Armed Forces; The official veterinarian and other relevant personnel are assigned.

## **THIRD PART**

### **General Measures in Disease Outflow**

#### **Procedures to be made until the official veterinarian arrives**

**ARTICLE 8–** (1) When an infectious animal disease is reported to be in place, the administrative authorities, the municipality or the village council shall keep the animals killed in the place until the official veterinarian has arrived. Sick animals are kept in a separate place, intact animals. It prevents entry and exit of sick animals.

It prohibits the removal of all kinds of goods, animal feed and animal substances that patients contact and patients. One person is assigned to care for sick animals. No one is allowed to enter the isolation zone except the person in charge.

### **Maintenance of isolated animals**

**ARTICLE 9– (1)** Due to the infectious disease of the animals, the water and food of the isolated animals are given by the containers in the area that are not in contact with the outside. No animal is removed from the diseased place; no animals from here.

### **Procedure for dead animals**

**ARTICLE 10 - (1)** The dead animals shall be kept for examination until the official veterinarian arrives at the place of illness.

In the event of a rotting of the dead animal, it is ensured that these animals are not transported and transported appropriately and that other animals will not come in contact with them, they will be free from rivers, they will be limescaled or burned in pits of at least two meters deep so as not to pollute the groundwater.

**The official veterinarian goes to the place of illness, detection of protection and surveillance zones**

**ARTICLE 11 - (1)** The official veterinarian, who informs that there is an outbreak of epidemic animal disease, goes to the place of illness at the latest within 24 hours with the most serial vehicle. The provincial or district director is obliged to provide the necessary vehicle. In cases where the facilities of the provincial or district directorate are not sufficient to go to the sick place, the local and local administrative authorities are obliged to show all the necessary means and assistance.

(2) In order to place an official veterinarian cord at the outbreak of epidemic animal disease, it determines the boundaries of the protection and surveillance region and reports the situation to the Animal Health Committee.

### **Responsibility of the civilian supervisor in cordon and quarantine**

**ARTICLE 12 – (1)** According to the decision of the Animal Health Committee, execution and protection of the cord and quarantine in the disease zone are provided by the guards and 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 cord and quarantine.

### **Declaration of disease location**

**ARTICLE 13 – (1)** The disease area is determined and declared to prevent the removal of suspicious animals, animal products and the goods to be transmitted by the infected animals from the place where they are under the cord or from the place they are isolated.

In order to determine the boundaries of the declared disease area, the name of the disease is written as a sign of the disease of the animal to the entry-exit points.

### **Prohibition of entry and exit in the places of knurls and isolation**

**ARTICLE 14 – (1)** Cases where there is a prohibition of entry and exit in the places of knurls and isolation are:

- a) It is not allowed to remove diseased, diseased, contaminated animals, animal products and other contaminated objects and feeds from the places under the knurls or in isolation.
- b) It is not allowed to enter animals that are susceptible to disease in the areas under the knurls and in isolation.
- c) The entrance to the slaughterhouse and the combination of the animals under the knurls is allowed. Uncut animals are not allowed outside the cord.

ç) When unauthorized animals are removed from the area under the cord 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 flesh of the sick or suspected animals, it is referred to the nearest slaughterhouse to be cut and all the costs belong to the owner.

d) In cases where the animals need to be removed to be cut under the cord or where they are isolated, the official veterinarian to follow the disease is consulted. The official veterinarian examines the situation and identifies it with a report. If deemed appropriate, decide to refer to cutting.

e) Animals that are decided to be sent to slaughter are loaded under the cord or from the place where they are sealed, to vehicles that are closed and not in contact with the outside.



Animals are not downloaded from the vehicle until they reach the cutting site. Feed residues, goods and fertilizers are collected and disposed of in one place. The available items are disinfected and given to their owners. After the animals are cut, their skin is disinfected. Disposal of necessary organs is destroyed. After the place where the cut is disinfected and washed, other animals are allowed to be cut.

**f)** The vehicles used in the transportation of animals are disinfected under the supervision of an official veterinarian. Movement of vehicles not disinfected is not allowed.

**g)** If the animals to be shipped to the slaughterhouse to be cut from under the cord or the isolation area are caught in the foot-and-mouth disease, the transport means must be closed and the patients should not have leakage of the currents. Heads, breasts and feet of diseased animals are immediately destroyed. Skin is put to disinfection.

ğ) After the measures taken by the official veterinarian, other than the substances of the cord area which may be susceptible of the animals to be infected, the necessary substances to be removed can be removed.

h) Unauthorized animal material cannot be removed from the cord area. Those who have been removed are confiscated in accordance with a record and laboratory inspections are carried out at the expense of the owner. According to the results of the laboratory, the suspects are destroyed and the others are released.

## **Isolation Area**

**ARTICLE 15 – (1)** In suspected cases, the sick and suspected animals must be isolated by their owners. **(2)** The village council or municipalities are obliged to provide a place of open isolation that is closed or surrounded by a variety of ways, such as barns and corals, in order to avoid contact with other animals of sick and suspicious animals.