

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**  
**Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs**  
**General Directorate of Protection and Control**

**THE LAW OF ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL**

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# THE LAW OF ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL

Law no. 3285

Date of acceptance: 8 May 1986

## 1. PART ONE: General rules

### 1.1 SECTION ONE: Aims, Contents, Definitions and Diseases

#### 1.1.1 Aims

##### **Article 1)**

The aim of this law is to prevent the transmission of diseases from animals and animal materials to humans and other animals. This law also addresses the fight against contagious animal diseases.

#### 1.1.2 Contents

##### **Article 2)**

This law governs:

- a) The protection of animal health.
- b) The battle against contagious diseases, (every possible measure will be taken in this respect).
- c) Local animal movements, transportation of animal materials, import and export of animals and animal materials with respect to health conditions.

#### 1.1.3 Definitions

##### **Article 3)**

In this law the terms:

- a) 'Ministry' implies the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs.
- b) 'Official veterinary doctor' implies the veterinary doctor who is appointed by the government to execute this law.
- c) 'Animals suspected of a disease' refers to those animals which do not show the complete and clear symptoms of a disease.
- d) 'Animals suspected of an infection' refers to those which are considered infected even though they do not show any symptom.
- e) 'Animal materials' refers to the flesh / meat, milk, hoof / horn, blood, bone and manure (waste material) also egg, honey, skin / leather, wool, mohair, intestine and organs (offals).

#### 1.1.4 Determination of notifiable diseases

##### **Article 4)**

Notifiable diseases which are subject to this law will be determined by the Ministry and then will be published in the Official Journal (Resmi Gazete).

### 1.2 SECTION TWO: Health control at the borders

#### 1.2.1 Place of import and export of animals and animal materials

##### **Article 5)**

Import and export of animals and animal materials will be realised at the customs gates which are designated by the joint effort of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Finance and Customs.

#### 1.2.2 The inspection of animals and animal material to be imported / exported

##### **Article 6)**

A health certificate issued by an official veterinary doctor of the exporting country must strictly be produced at the seaports, airports, and borders before animals are allowed to enter.

The first health inspection of animals (imported animals) will be performed at the seaports, airports, and borders by the official veterinary doctors before these animals leave the means of transport they are brought in.

The second phase of health control will be adopted at the customs gate. Entry permission will be given if they are proved healthy. The sick and those suspected of disease, plus animal materials which carry the disease causing agent, or materials suspected of contamination will be rejected. Checking and processing the suspected animals / animal materials will be done after these materials are taken to the warehouse. Entry of these materials will later be allowed in if a disease is not detected.

Points related to the arrangement of certificate of origin and health reports will be defined in detail in the guide (see article 58).

### **Article 7)**

Animals and animal materials which are brought to the gates designated by article 5 of this law without having a certificate of origin or a veterinary health report from the exporting country or animals which have infectious diseases will be rejected.

Among the animals which are brought to the particular gate without a veterinary health report and yet which cannot be sent back, those which are sick or suspected of disease will be subject to article 34 of this law.

Animals that are brought to the particular gate without a veterinary health report and which do not show any symptoms of a disease and that cannot be sent back will be taken under quarantine for a period of 21 days at the owner's expense. Those proved healthy will be released, others will be handled according to article 34 of this law.

Animal material brought to the customs gates under the same condition as stated above will undergo a checkup while it is in the quarantine. Materials which are proved to carry disease will be destroyed without compensation.

Animals and animal materials which are brought into the country through those places other than the gates determined officially, without a veterinary health report will be seized and put under quarantine by the decision of the regional court. Article 34 of this law will be applied on those found sick. The rest will be given out for sale to the related organisation of the Ministry of Finance and Customs. Animal materials found contaminated or carrying the disease will be destroyed. The traffic of animals or animal materials which are suspected of being carriers of a disease (animal disease) that is found in the exporting country will be banned through all or some of the important customs gates. This restriction will be lifted after the disease is eradicated in the exporting country and after quarantine measures are announced to have been lifted.

## **1.2.3 Procedures to be followed when animals / animal materials are imported through closed borders**

### **Article 8)**

Animals / animal materials which enter the country through a border that has been banned for traffic because of a contagious disease will be seized by the decision of the regional / local court. If a disease is detected on these animals they will be handled according to this law.

The procedure to be followed in case of infected animals will be shown in the guide (see article 58). Those which do not show the disease will be taken under quarantine. Animals / animal materials that are free and safe will be sent for market to the regional organisations of the Ministry of Finance and Customs.

## **1.3 SECTION THREE: Communication during disease outbreaks and disease notification**

### **1.3.1 Notification of a disease**

#### **Article 9)**

In a place if a disease or death of animals by an unknown disease is discovered, this situation should be reported as follows:

In villages: owners of animals, shepherds, animal caretakers should report to the 'muhtar' (village chief).

In farms: the farm owner should report to the nearest 'muhtar' or gendarme unit.

In migrating animals: their shepherd / caretaker should report the nearest 'muhtar' or gendarme unit.

Private veterinary doctors, or private veterinary technicians should report to the nearest 'muhtar' or gendarme unit.

In case of cities and towns: reports should be made to the municipality or the provincial branch office of the Ministry of Agriculture, or to the police or gendarme.

In ships: reports should be made to the captain then the captain to the customs officials.

In trains: reports should be made to the train station.

At borders: reports should be made to the customs gates.

Contacts should be made verbally or written. In places close to disease-affected areas it is very important to notify the sickness of even a single animal.

### 1.3.2 Disease outbreaks in animals belonging to the armed forces

#### **Article 10)**

The prevention and eradication of diseases of animals that belong to the armed forces is carried out by the armed force itself as stated in this law. The outbreak and the fight to eradicate the disease will be notified to the civil authorities.

### 1.3.3 Notification of a disease that breaks out in a neighbouring country

#### **Article 11)**

The existence of a particular disease that breaks out in a neighbouring country will be notified by the authorities of the customs and the armed force at that frontier. This notification will be made to the local civil authorities who in turn pass this to the Ministry.

When an epidemic breaks out overseas, people who work for the Republic of Turkey are supposed to inform this case to the nearest representative there, who finally passes the report to the Ministry of External Affairs.

## **1.4 SECTION FOUR: General measures to be taken when a disease breaks out**

### 1.4.1 Temporary cordon

#### **Article 12)**

According to articles 9 and 10 of this law, officials who receive information about the breakout of a disease are supposed to pass this news to the nearest provincial or district representatives of the Ministry immediately.

Until a veterinary doctor arrives there, the sick and the healthy will be separated by a group of people from the municipality, some from the local authorities and others from the village council. Then a temporary cordon will be set up.

### 1.4.2 Reaching the place affected by the disease

#### **Article 13)**

An official veterinary doctor who receives news of the disease should reach the affected area by the fastest means of transport. The local authorities are obliged to facilitate his departure for the area.

### 1.4.3 Efforts made to put the disease under control and declaration of the disease

#### **Article 14)**

The official veterinary doctor has to call a meeting with the Animal Health Control of the affected area immediately. This commission will pass a decision about the outbreak in order to control and eradicate the disease. Measures required by this decision will be executed by the Animal Health Control Commission.

The official veterinary doctor is assigned to supervise the practice of this decision. He is responsible for taking any necessary measures even before the commission meets. Measures taken will be announced to the public by the 'muhtar' or the local authorities of that area. It is also to be reported to the Ministry and the neighbouring provinces.

### 1.4.4 Duties of the civil officials

#### **Article 15)**

Civil officials of this area are assigned to supervise the practice of the decision mentioned above - particularly the setting up of cordon and quarantine and its maintenance. In case the spread of the disease cannot be controlled by the local civil authorities, then this measure will be reinforced by the armed forces.

### 1.4.5 Prohibition of entry and exit

#### **Article 16)**

It is forbidden to take the sick, those suspected of the disease, those suspected of the infection, animal materials, and things that might spread the disease out of the cordon. Those animals which are caught outside the cordon without permission will be confiscated and isolated. Only the entry of those animals brought to be slaughtered will be allowed or tolerated.

Animals which can leave the cordon, and measures to be take in this case will be mentioned in the guide (see article 58).

#### 1.4.6 Application of biological substances, vaccines, serum and drugs

##### **Article 17)**

- a) The application of biological substances for diagnosis can be performed by the official veterinary doctor, a veterinary doctor who is appointed by the Ministry to a different organisation, or by a private veterinary doctor.
- b) The application of vaccine, serum and drugs in order to treat and prevent those diseases specified by article 4 of this law will be carried out by an official veterinary doctor or by those veterinary doctors who are appointed by the Ministry to work in other organisations or by a private doctor or by a veterinary technician who works for the veterinary doctors mentioned above.
- c) Depending on the programme and orders of the Ministry, in areas which are endangered by a disease, vaccination and drugs will be given by the official veterinary doctor or a private veterinary doctor or even by a veterinary technician under the veterinary doctor's responsibility.
- d) Animal owners are obliged to support those on duty and must accept the application of biological substances, serum and vaccination to their animals.
- e) The price of vaccine, serum for those diseases specified on article 4 of this law and also for other animal diseases is based on the property and amount fixed in the guide prepared by the Ministry.

#### 1.4.7 Destroying of animals, isolation and disinfection

##### **Article 18)**

Animals which are sick or in-contact with the sick will be killed and destroyed or buried by the concerned authorities and later a report will be arranged.

Things which might cause the spread of disease will be cleaned and disinfected. Things which cannot be cleaned will be burned. Cleaning is done by the animal owners under the official veterinary doctor's supervision. Disinfection is performed by the district / province representative of the Ministry.

Special stables will be set up to keep the sick and those suspected of the disease in order to prevent the spread. Places for the dead and the ones to be killed should be far away from water sources and roads and business areas as well as residential areas. The municipality or the village council must designate an area for burying the dead and for isolation of the sick animals.

#### 1.4.8 Movement within the cordon

##### **Article 19)**

Animals which are liable to catch a disease and materials of such animals are forbidden to be taken to a park, a fair or market places. It is also forbidden to mix these animals with other migrating animals.

Places within the cordon such as parks, markets, exhibitions, houses, roads or ports which are exposed to a mass traffic of animals will be closed for those animals / animal materials which are susceptible to an existing disease until this disease is eradicated.

#### 1.4.9 Lifting of a cordon

##### **Article 20)**

Cordon will be lifted when the danger and spread of a particular disease is over. Prior to the lifting, cleaning and disinfection should be completed and a report of the eradication should be prepared. Eventually this report will be sent to the governor through whom the Ministry and the surrounding areas are informed.

### **1.5 SECTION FIVE:**

#### **Measures of prevention and cure;**

#### **Trade and traffic of animals and animal materials within the country**

#### 1.5.1 Production and control of materials used for treatment and protection

##### **Article 21)**

Vaccine, serum or biological substances used against animal diseases will be produced in the institutes or laboratories of professional people who are authorised by the Ministry.

Vaccine, serum, chemical and biological substances produced under license and which are not effective or which are not prepared under proper condition or which are dangerous or which are put into circulation without fitting the required conditions will be confiscated. The use and sale of those which bear the same serial number will be banned by the Ministry. Another license bearing the same name will not be issued for those who had their licenses canceled by the Ministry according to article 52 of this law.

## 1.5.2 Transportation of animals / animal materials within the country

### **Article 22)**

Transportation of animals / animal materials will be authorised by showing a certificate of origin which is issued by the ‘muhtar’ in villages and by the municipality in case of cities and towns.

This does not include those transported for private consumption or those transported for the local markets. The types and amount of animals and animal materials that can be transported without having a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report will be written in the guide (see article 58).

During transportation of animals from one district to another, or from one province to another, owners of animals should report to the nearest representative of the Ministry in order to change the certificate of origin they hold for a veterinary health report which is obligatory throughout the way.

Details related to the certificate of origin and the veterinary health report will be explained in the guide (see article 58).

If people authorised by article 23 of the law catch animals / animal materials being transported without bearing the required certificates they must hold the animals / animal materials to check if any disease is detected within the following 21 days. If no disease is detected, a health certificate will be issued and the animals will be released.

Procedure to be followed on those animals which are found sick and on those infected animal materials, will be written in the guide (see article 58).

The check up of animals, on the animal owner’s request at a place other than those places designated by the Ministry can be possible if the animal owner provides a means of transport.

## 1.5.3 Responsibilities of those on duty

### **Article 23)**

Police, gendarme, personnel of the municipality, personnel of a port, ‘muhtar’ of a village, guard etc. must check the two certificates and if animals / animal materials having no such certificates are caught, these people in charge should seize these materials and must inform the nearest civil official.

## 1.5.4 Trading of animals

### **Article 24)**

The trade of animals in cities and towns must take place in markets or parks. The trade of animals to be slaughtered for personal consumption is an exceptional case.

Animals brought to a fair or exhibition should have a certificate of origin or a veterinary health report. These animals must be checked constantly.

The opening date and the duration of a fair should be informed to the Ministry 20 days earlier and permission must be obtained.

## 1.5.5 Permission to move animals

### **Article 25)**

In areas which are known by the Ministry as sensitive for infection, the gathering and transportation of animals without knowledge and permission of the highest civil officials of the area is forbidden.

## 1.5.6 Mass movement of animals

### **Article 26)**

The mass movement of any sort of animals is arranged by the Ministry.

## 1.5.7 People who use animals as a means of transport

### **Article 27)**

People who are involved in this sector must get a license from the municipality. Details of the license will be given in the guide (see article 58).

## 1.5.8 Transportation of animals through disease-affected areas

### **Article 28)**

Transportation of animals through an area which is known by the Animal Health Control Commission as an area affected by a disease is forbidden if these animals are susceptible to the disease regardless of the certificate of origin or the veterinary health report they bear. Such a movement can only be possible if they are transported by a special means of transport and under intensive care.

### 1.5.9 Disinfection of means of transport

#### **Article 29)**

The owner of a means of transport which is used to carry animals and animal materials is obliged to clean and disinfect his means of transport. The procedure to be followed while cleaning, disinfecting and certifying is explained in the guide (see article 58).

## **1.6 SECTION SIX: Supervision of the fight against diseases**

### 1.6.1 Responsibilities of the local authorities

#### **Article 30)**

Taking the number of animals into account, provincial authorities and the municipality must adjust their budget and they have to participate in the fight against this disease.

### 1.6.2 Animal Health Information Organisation (Hayvan Sađlýđý Danýbma Kurulu)

#### **Article 31)**

Such an organisation will be established under the head of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs or the Secretary. This organisation consists of members elected by the Ministry. The duty of this organisation is to give information about topics discussed in the Ministry on animal diseases, and to give information about the responsibilities of a veterinary doctor, the transportation and movement of animal materials and animal products.

### 1.6.3 Animal Health Control Commission (Hayvan Sađlýk Zabýtasý Komisyonu)

#### **Article 32)**

The formation, duties and functions of the Animal Health Control Commission will be explained in the guide (see article 58). The function of this commission will be supervised by an official veterinary doctor.

## **1.7 SECTION SEVEN: The inspection of meat animals, their meat and other products**

### 1.7.1 Slaughtering of animals

#### **Article 33)**

The slaughtering of animals for commercial purpose will be done at closed slaughter-houses, and animals brought there must have a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report. These animals will be examined before and after the slaughtering.

## **2. PART TWO: Special rules**

### **2.1 SECTION ONE: Health control and quarantine at the borders**

#### 2.1.1 Measures to be taken against important diseases

##### **Article 34)**

In case of animals brought from abroad which cannot be sent back:

- a) Rinderpest, African horse sickness, blue tongue, swine fever, salmonellosis (*S.gallinarum*, *S.pullorum*) and fowlpest (fowl plague): If any one of these diseases is detected, the sick, those suspected of the disease and animals which contacted the sick will be killed and destroyed or buried without any compensation. Animals which might act as a vector of these diseases will be slaughtered at the end of the quarantine at the expense of their owners. Later on their meat will be released for consumption.
- b) Foot and mouth disease, rabies, anthrax, blackleg, or sheep / goat scab. Animals affected by these diseases and those which are suspected of having these diseases will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation.

- c) Tuberculosis (T.B.) of cattle, brucellosis of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, glanders or dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) of equines: Animals affected by these diseases or animals proved positive to these diseases by serologic and allergic tests will be killed and destroyed or buried without any compensation.
- d) In case of animals affected by a disease of epidemic nature which is not among the notifiable diseases, necessary measures will be adopted by the Ministry.

The Ministry will prepare a different procedure in case of those diseases which are not included in (a), (b) and (c).

## **2.2 SECTION TWO: Local health control and quarantine measures**

### **2.2.1 Measures to be taken against foot and mouth disease, African horse sickness, blue tongue disease and rinderpest**

#### **Article 35)**

If one of the above diseases is detected in animals, the sick and those suspected will be destroyed, quarantined or given vaccine or serum or will undergo other processes depending on the procedures determined by the Ministry.

### **2.2.2 Measures to be taken against rabies**

#### **Article 36)**

Animals affected by rabies will be killed and destroyed or buried. Those animals bitten by rabid animals or by those suspected of having this disease will also be killed and destroyed or buried without any compensation. But if owners of these animals are not willing to have them killed, their animals will be observed under quarantine at the owner's expense.

In places where rabies is found, dogs and cats should be protected by their owners. Street dogs and cats will be killed without compensation.

Street dogs and cats will be killed and destroyed or buried by the municipality in cities and towns. In case of villages the local guards (*zabýta*) can also help in this task.

### **2.2.3 Measures to be taken against T.B., brucellosis and glanders**

#### **Article 37)**

Animals affected by cattle T.B., or brucellosis and equines affected by glanders will be slaughtered and destroyed or buried and compensation will be paid later.

Cows kept in a commercial farm should strictly undergo a tuberculosis test and also they must be examined for brucellosis.

#### **Article 38)**

The duration of a cordon for the different notifiable diseases is written in the guide (see article 58).

### **2.2.4 Entry and exit into and out of the affected area**

#### **Article 39)**

In places where the diseases listed according to article 4 of this law are reported, in addition to taking legal measures on the sick, suspected, and exposed animals it is also forbidden to allow any such animal / animal materials or their foodstuffs out of this place as long as the period of quarantine is in effect. It is also forbidden to allow the entry of those animals which act as vector of the disease and those which are susceptible to the disease before quarantine is lifted.

#### **Article 40)**

The kind of operation to be performed at the borders and within the country against diseases stated in article 4 of this law will be explained in the guide (see article 58).

### 3. PART THREE: Common rules

#### 3.1 SECTION ONE: Compensation

##### 3.1.1 Diseases to be compensated

###### **Article 41)**

People whose animals are slaughtered or killed because of the diseases, rinderpest, glanders, African horse sickness, cattle tuberculosis, cattle brucellosis or foot and mouth disease\* will be paid compensation from the budget of the Ministry. The amount of money paid as compensation will be determined as follows:

- a) Half the appreciated price will be paid to the person whose animal shows clear symptoms of the disease.
- b) Three-quarters of the appreciated price will be paid to owner of animals which do not show the clear symptoms and yet which are found positive by diagnostic tests and thus slaughtered.
- c) The full appreciated amount will be paid as compensation for animals killed due to rinderpest or African horse sickness.
- d) In the case of foot and mouth disease, the virus type having been determined by laboratory tests, the full appreciated amount will be paid as compensation for animals killed in the course of stamping-out an outbreak of the disease in the combat regions to be determined and declared every year by the Ministry.\*

The full appreciated amount will be paid in case of animals which are proved by autopsy and by a laboratory test to have died as a result of a vaccine, serum or drugs given against any one of the notifiable disease by an official veterinary doctor or by a veterinary doctor who is appointed by the Ministry.

The price of the materials of these animals such as leather, meat etc., which can be used or consumed will be evaluated according to the market price and this amount will be deducted from the sum to be compensated.

(\*Provision for compensation for slaughtering due to foot and mouth disease is made by an ammendment, law number 3951, date of acceptance: 27 December 1993.)

##### 3.1.2 Conditions where compensation is not paid

###### **Article 42)**

- Compensation will not be paid for those animals which belong to a government organisation or the municipality.
- Compensation will not be paid to animal owners who hide the sickness of their animals.
- Compensation will not be paid for those animals traded regardless of their sickness
- Compensation will not be paid for those animals caught being transported without certificate of origin or without a veterinary health report.
- Compensation will not be paid to those animal owners who did not have their animals vaccinated or medicated regardless of an announcement made by the authorities.

##### 3.1.3 Determination of the amount of compensation

###### **Article 43)**

Determination of compensation in conditions written in article 41 will be determined by a commission of three:

- A person appointed by the Animal Health Control Commission, set up according to article 32,
- A representative of the owner of the animals,
- An official veterinary doctor.

The amount will be fixed based on the area market price.

#### 3.2 SECTION TWO: Penal codes

###### **Article 44)**

- Those who import or export animals through gates other than the gates designated by article 5 of this law:
- Those who use a different gate to transit animals through customs gates and borders which are closed because of an epidemic animal disease:
- Those who smuggled confiscated animals / animal materials from customs warehouse, whether they have a veterinary health report or not:

...will be sentenced from 3-12 month of imprisonment and they will be fined a sum of money between TL 200,000 to TL 2,000,000, unless the weight of their offense requires a heavier penalty.

### **Article 45)**

- Those who make counterfeit certificate of origin or veterinary health report:
- Those who erase or add something on the original documents:
- Those who knowingly use such documents:
- Those who changed the sign or stamp of a container or a means of transport that carries such materials on purpose:

...will be sentenced from 2-8 months of imprisonment unless the weight of their offense requires a heavier penalty.

### **Article 46)**

- Those who smuggle out of a cordon, sick animals or animals which are suspected of disease or are exposed to disease or infected animal materials:
- Those who take things that might cause the spread of a disease out of the cordon or the affected area which was announced before:
- Those who try to sell or transfer such materials to others:
- Those who are involved in this offense and those who allowed the entry and exit of animals into the restricted area or the place of quarantine and also those who removed the materials of animals which were killed and buried:

...will be sentenced to 2-6 months of imprisonment and pay a fine of TL 30,000 to TL 300,000.

Those who drive the means of transport used for such a crime will also be subjected to the same penalty.

### **Article 47)**

According to the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of article 22 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of article 24:

- Those who try to sell animals at places other than a park or a market place:
- Those who bring their animals to a park, market, exhibition, slaughter-house etc. without having a certificate of origin or a veterinary health report:
- Those who transport their animals from one place to another without the above documents:

...will be fined TL 20,000 - TL 200,000.

### **Article 48)**

Those who changed or destroyed the sign-boards which show the places under cordon will be fined TL 20,000 - TL 50,000.

### **Article 49)**

Those who fail to inform the eruption of an epidemic animal disease or the death of an animal by an unknown disease, within 48 hours due to negligence of duty will be fined TL 10,000 - TL 50,000 unless the weight of the offense requires a heavier penalty.

Article 13 of this law must be obeyed by an official veterinary doctor or by officials and staff members of those organisations mentioned on this article. Those who do not obey this article will be fined a sum ranging from TL 30,000 - TL 300,000.

### **Article 50)**

In areas where rabies is detected and then announcement of the outbreak is made, those who do not keep their dogs and cats under control will be fined TL 5,000 - TL 50,000.

### **Article 51)**

Owners of animals who refuse to have their animals vaccinated or medicated by a veterinary doctor or who refuse to have their animals undergo a diagnostic test will be fined TL 10,000 - TL 50,000.

In the case of an owner who refuses vaccination against foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, African horse sickness or blue tongue, their penalty will be doubled.

### **Article 52)**

If materials such as serum, vaccine and biologic substances which are to be used for animal health protection are found impure, or if they do not comply with the codex, if they do not fit the formula necessary to get the license, if found deficient of certain materials which would have increased their effect in terms of diagnosis, treatment or protection, then those who tried to manufacture or produce these substances will be fined a sum of money which should at least be five times as much as the profit they gained out of it. This sum should not be less than TL 200,000. Those who are involved in marketing such materials will be fined TL 50,000 - TL 100,000.

If the same offense is repeated, the offender's license will be taken and the punishment will be twice as heavy.

### **Article 53)**

Those who try to produce vaccine, serum and biologic substances or any veterinary drugs to be used for animal health protection without the approval of the Ministry will be sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment and will pay a fine of TL 1,000,000 - TL 10,000,000.

Those involved in the marketing of these materials will be fined TL 100,000 - TL 1,000,000.

Materials produced will be confiscated and destroyed by the decision of a court.

The law no. 1918, which is against smuggling, will be imposed on those who import live or attenuated micro-organisms or other sorts of things necessary for diagnosis, treatment or the preparation of vaccine without the permission of the Ministry, when such permission is required.

### **Article 54)**

Those who produce a low quality and ineffective serum, vaccine and other veterinary drugs by imitating the original ones will be sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment, and a fine TL 200,000 - TL 2,000,000.

### **Article 55)**

Those who slaughter or get their animals slaughtered for commercial purpose at places other than the legal slaughter-houses, or those who sold or tried to sell the materials of animals which were slaughtered in such illegal places will be fined TL 10,000 - TL 100,000.

### **Article 56)**

The laws written here will remain valid unless proved otherwise.

## **4. PART FOUR**

### **4.1.1 Rules of international agreements**

#### **Article 57)**

During import and export of animals / animal materials, if diseases are discovered different from those stated according to article 4 of this law, agreements reached with foreign governments will be in effect.

### **4.1.2 Guide**

#### **Article 58)**

Principles and procedures to be followed in practicing this law will be arranged in a guide by the decision of the cabinet that will meet within 6 months after this law is published.

### **4.1.3 Validity of previous laws**

#### **Article 59)**

The Law of Animal Health, dated 3 May 1928, number 1234, and its supplements, will be out of effect.

#### **Transient article)**

Until the guideline prepared on basis of this law is published, the rule dated 17 September 1931, number 11656 - 'Animal Health Control' - and its supplements, which goes in harmony with this law will remain in effect.

### **4.1.4 Validity**

#### **Article 60)**

This law will be in effect from the date of publication.

### **4.1.5 Execution**

#### **Article 61)**

This law will be executed by the cabinet.