

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

THE GUIDE TO ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL

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Execution of the 'Guide to Animal Health Control' is decided by the cabinet on 22 February 1989 based on the document number 6400, dated 13 January 1989, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs, and also according to article 58 of law number 3285, dated 8 May 1986, which governs Animal Health Control.

GUIDE TO ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL

1. PART ONE: General rules

1.1 SECTION ONE: Aims, Contents, Definitions and Diseases

1.1.1 Aims

Article 1)

This guide is prepared in order to protect people and animals from diseases which pass from animals and animal materials, and also to constitute a plan to combat contagious animal diseases.

1.1.2 Contents

Article 2)

This guide contains instructions on:

- 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 and transportation of animal materials within the country.
- d) Import and export of animals and animal materials with respect to health conditions.

1.1.3 Definitions

Article 3)

In this guide 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 law number 3285 and the instructions in this guide.
- c) 'Private veterinary doctor' implies a veterinarian who fulfills the requirements of law number 6343, dated 9 March 1954, but is not included in the law of civil servants, number 657.
- d) 'Animals suspected of a disease' refers to those animals which do not show the complete and clear symptoms of a disease.
- e) 'Animals suspected of an infection' refers to those which are considered infected even though they do not show any symptom.
- f) '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).
- g) 'Designated custom gates' refers to the custom gates where import and export of animals / animal materials takes place.
- h) 'Representative of the animal owner' refers to the person who has a document certified by a notary.

1.1.4 Determination of notifiable diseases

Article 4)

Notifiable diseases will be determined by the Animal Health Information Organisation and approved by the Ministry. The list of notifiable diseases will be published in the Official Journal (Resmi Gazete).

Any decision to add or remove a disease to or from the list will be taken by the Ministry after discussion with the Animal Health Information Organisation. Any such additions or removals will be published in the Official Journal.

01.2 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.

To open a customs gate there should be a customs administration office at that place.

Approved customs gates are announced in the Official Journal.

1.2.2 Requirement for certificate of origin and veterinary health report

Article 6)

Owners of animals and animal materials to be imported should show a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report at seaports, airports and border customs gates. These documents should certify that the animals and animal materials do not carry any contagious diseases.

These two documents can be prepared together or separately and should be signed and stamped by the authorities of the exporting country.

If these documents are issued by a private veterinary doctor they must be endorsed by an official veterinary doctor.

1.2.3 Criteria required on the veterinary health report

Article 7)

The veterinary health report should show the kind of animals, their sex, number, owner's name and address and their places of embarkation, customs control and disembarkation.

Special forms should be prepared for breeding single hoofed animals and also forms showing the 'tag numbers' of cloven hoofed animals. For other animals a certificate of origin and veterinary health report are sufficient.

A document concerning the health and technical status of imported breeding animals will be required. This will be arranged by the Ministry.

Conditions for animals imported for slaughter will be specified by the Ministry.

1.2.4 Language used on the veterinary health report and its validity

Article 8)

The certificate of origin and veterinary health report of animals and animal materials should be written in Turkish or English or French, as well as the language of the exporting country.

The documents should be prepared at the most 2 days prior to departure. The validity of the veterinary health, origin report is determined by Ministry.

1.2.5 The first checking and presentation of reports

Article 9)

The first inspection of animals that arrive by land, sea or air will take place at the border or ports before they leave the transport in which they arrive. As part of this inspection the veterinary health report issued by the exporting country will be checked. Animals which pass the first inspection satisfactorily will be sent for a second inspection at health control centres or in holding areas of ports or border gates.

The first inspection of animal materials will be done in the transport in which they arrive. If necessary samples will be taken. The materials will be stored in a bonded warehouse while a report of the first inspection is written. The materials must pass a second inspection before being allowed out of the bonded warehouse and into the country.

Inspections of the animals and animal materials will take place in the presence of the animal owner or the owner's representative. The animal owner or his representative is required to give any assistance necessary.

1.2.6 Animals and animal materials which are refused entry

Article 10)

- Animals and animal materials not having a veterinary health report or those with a report not showing their true condition will not be permitted entry.

- Animals which are sick or suspected of disease or infection and materials which carry infection will not be permitted entry.
- Animal materials which have a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report and which are packed but have a bad or rotten odour will not be permitted entry.

1.2.7 Animal materials which do not need any document

Article 11)

A certificate of origin and a veterinary health report are not needed for: sea products, canned food, cured beef which is packed according to the required scientific method and not exceeding 5kg, specimens imported for particular research.

1.2.8 Expenses of transport and customs inspections

Article 12)

Expenses needed to transport animals and animal materials to the place of the final inspection and all feeding and maintenance costs during customs inspections will be met by the owners.

1.2.9 Obligation to present a certificate of disinfection during import

Article 13)

Owners of any means of transport used for importing animals and animal materials to Turkey must show a document that certifies the cleaning and disinfection of their means of transport to the official veterinary doctor who performs the first inspection. Those without such a document will not be allowed to proceed until their transport is cleaned and disinfected in the presence of the official veterinary doctor at the owner's expense.

1.2.10 Presentation of documents during transit

Article 14)

Owners of animals and animal materials which pass through Turkey must present a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report to the official veterinary doctor in charge of the exit gate.

1.2.11 Closing of border gates during disease outbreaks

Article 15)

Import gates will be totally or partially closed if any of the diseases mentioned under article 4 of the law breaks out in any neighbouring country or in any country with which Turkey has trade or commercial agreements. Import gates will be totally closed if a disease epidemic breaks out in any neighbouring country or in any country with which Turkey has trade or commercial agreements.

1.2.12 Re-opening of the borders

Article 16)

The re-opening of a border after an interval of time after the last death, killing or cure is reported. The time intervals for different diseases are as follows:

- Rinderpest - 60 days
- Foot and mouth disease - 15 days
- Pox - 50 days
- Blue tongue - 40 days
- African horse sickness - 60 days

For other diseases the interval will be decided by the Animal Health Control Commission of that province which has a border with the neighbouring country in which the disease has occurred. This decision will be based on part two of this guide.

1.2.13 Protection of cordons at the border zones

Article 17)

In places where there are closed borders due to the threat of an epidemic, the armed forces will help to control the border if the civil authorities alone are unable to do so.

1.2.14 Procedures to be followed when animals and animal materials are presented without a report

Article 18)

According to article 7 of law 3285:

- a) Animals and animal materials presented at a border or port without a veterinary health report or those which have any kind of contagious disease will not be allowed entry and will be sent back.
- b) Animals and animal materials presented at a border or port without a veterinary health report but which cannot be sent back will be killed and destroyed if they have any kind of contagious disease.
- c) Animals and animal materials presented at a border or port without a veterinary health report but which cannot be sent back and which do not have symptoms of any kind of contagious disease will be kept in customs quarantine for 21 days at the expense of the owner. After this period healthy animals will be allowed in and the others will be killed and destroyed without compensation.
- d) Animals and animal materials presented at a border or port without a veterinary health report but which cannot be sent back and which do not have symptoms of any kind of contagious disease may be subjected to laboratory diagnostic tests at the expense of the owner. Those found positive will be killed and destroyed. Those found negative will be allowed entry.

1.2.15 Procedures to be followed when animals / animal materials are imported through ways other than the authorised customs gates

Article 19)

Animals with or without a veterinary health report which are brought in through ways other than the customs gates determined by the Ministry will be kept under quarantine for 21 days at the expense of the owner by the decision of a court. Those animals found free of disease will be given to the concerned organisation of the Ministry of Finance and Customs for sale. Animals found sick or infected will be killed and destroyed.

Animal materials with or without a veterinary health report which are brought in through ways other than the customs gates determined by the Ministry will be kept under quarantine at the expense of the owner by the decision of a court. After laboratory tests, those materials found free of disease will be given to the concerned organisation of the Ministry of Finance and Customs for sale. Materials found infected will be destroyed.

1.2.16 Procedures to be followed when animals / animal materials are imported through closed borders

Article 20)

If animals are smuggled in through a border closed due to the threat of a contagious disease:

- a) This condition will be recorded by an official veterinary doctor. Based on this record the local court will confiscate these animals.
- b) The confiscated animals will be examined by an official veterinary doctor. Those found sick will be killed and destroyed without compensation
- c) Confiscated animals showing no symptoms of disease will be kept under quarantine for 21 days at the expense of the owner. Those animals found free of disease will be given to the concerned organisation of the Ministry of Finance and Customs for sale. Animals found sick or infected will be killed and destroyed.

If animal materials are smuggled in through a border closed due to the threat of a contagious disease:

- a) This condition will be recorded by an official veterinary doctor. Based on this record the local court will confiscate these materials.
- b) If the confiscated materials come from animals which are susceptible to the disease causing the border to be closed they will be disinfected in the presence of an official veterinary doctor and given to the concerned organisation of the Ministry of Finance and Customs for sale.
- c) If confiscated materials are found to be infected or carrying the disease causing agent they will be burned or destroyed by chemical means in the presence of an official veterinary doctor.

To avoid pollution during the process of killing or destruction the ideas of the concerned people will be considered.

This article also applies to those who transport animals and animal materials through closed borders (even if forced to do so).

1.2.17 Responsibilities of the municipality or ‘muhtar’ (village chief) while destroying animals and animal materials at the gates

Article 21)

The municipality or ‘muhtar’ must designate a place for the destruction of the animals and animal materials. Killing and destroying will be done by a team from the municipality or the local authority.

1.2.18 Application, arrangement and examination of a document for exportation

Article 22)

Owners who want to export animals and animal materials from Turkey must get a certificate of origin from the municipality or village authorities. This certificate must state that the animals do not have contagious disease. Then the owner must get a veterinary health report from an official veterinary doctor.

Owners who want to export animals and animal materials will have their animals examined by an official veterinary doctor at the centre where the official veterinary doctor works. After examining the animals and animal materials, according to the certificate of origin a local veterinary health report will be issued and given to the owner, who must sign it before taking it.

Animals brought to the ports or borders with a local veterinary health report will be examined by an official veterinary doctor. If they are found healthy they will be issued with a veterinary health report particularly for export and the export of these animals will be permitted.

If the conditions on the veterinary health report are not respected or if any disease is detected permission for export will not be granted. These animals will be sent back to their place of origin on the same means of transport. A report will be sent to the concerned provincial authorities of the Ministry in order that the necessary measures will be carried out.

1.2.19 Reports required during exportation

Article 23)

The veterinary health reports used for export are prepared by the Ministry and will be distributed to the concerned organisations. These veterinary health reports cannot be used for local movement of animals.

1.2.20 Export during the break out of a disease in a foreign country

Article 24)

When a contagious disease breaks out in a neighbouring country or in a country with which Turkey has trade agreements of animals and animal materials export arrangements will be made by the Ministry.

1.3 SECTION THREE: Communication during disease outbreaks and disease notification

1.3.1 Notification of a disease in a rural area

Article 25)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease in a rural area the situation must be reported to the ‘muhtar’ by the animal owner or animal caretaker. In the absence of the ‘muhtar’ the gendarme unit must be informed.

The ‘muhtar’ or gendarme unit must report the situation to the district or provincial representative of the Ministry.

1.3.2 Notification of a disease in migrating animals

Article 26)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease the situation must be reported to the nearest ‘muhtar’ by the animal owner or animal caretaker. In the absence of the ‘muhtar’ the nearest gendarme unit must be informed.

1.3.3 Notification of a disease in other places

Article 27)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease in a farm or plantation the situation must be reported to the owner by the animal caretaker. The owner must report to the nearest ‘muhtar’ or gendarme unit or municipality or to the district / province representative of the Ministry either verbally or in writing.

1.3.4 Notification of a disease in a city or town

Article 28)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease the situation must be reported, either verbally or in writing, to the civil authorities of the area, the mayor, the gendarme unit or police or the district / province representative of the Ministry by the animal owner or animal caretaker.

1.3.5 Notification of a disease in ships

Article 29)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease the situation must be reported to the captain by the animal owner or animal caretaker. The captain must report to the customs officials, who will report to the highest civil authorities of the area.

1.3.6 Notification of a disease in a train

Article 30)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease the situation must be reported to the station officials by the animal owner or animal caretaker. The station officials must report to the highest civil authorities of the area.

1.3.7 Notification of a disease in a customs area

Article 31)

If an animal disease is detected or if an animal dies of an unknown disease the situation must be reported to the customs officials, who will report to the highest civil authorities of the area.

1.3.8 Responsibility of a veterinary doctor and veterinary technician in notifying of a disease

Article 32)

If a private veterinary doctor or a private veterinary technician detect an animal disease or death of an animal due to an unknown disease they must report to the nearest 'muhtar', gendarme unit or police, the municipality or the district / province representative of the Ministry.

1.3.9 Notification in areas close to disease-affected areas

Article 33)

In such areas the sickness or death of even a single animal must be reported to the 'muhtar' or the gendarme unit, who must then report to the highest authorities.

1.3.10 Responsibilities of those who are informed of the outbreak

Article 34)

People who are authorised by article 9 of law 3285 and who are informed of an outbreak of disease or sudden death of an animal must report the case to the district / province representative of the Ministry by the fastest possible means.

1.3.11 Procedures to be followed when a disease breaks out in animals belonging to the armed forces

Article 35)

In such cases, the name of the disease, time of outbreak, number of sick and dead animals, number of exposed animals, origin of the disease and the measures taken to fight the outbreak should be notified to the highest authorities of the area.

According to law 3285 the fight to control the disease should be carried out by the armed force itself. If the force needs help from the civil authorities, such as vaccine, serum, biological substances or veterinary or other personnel, this will be provided.

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

1.4.1 Things to be done before the official veterinary doctor arrives

Article 36)

When a disease breaks out it should be reported to the district / provincial representative of the Ministry. The body of the dead animals must be preserved by the 'muhtar' or village council until the official veterinary doctor arrives. The sick animals must be isolated from the healthy ones. Entry and exit to and from the place where the sick are put will be forbidden. Removal of things used by the sick will also be forbidden. A person will be assigned to look after the sick animals and nobody else will be allowed.

1.4.2 Care for the isolated animals

Article 37)

The sick animals should be fed and watered from containers which avoid contamination. Animals must not leave or enter the place of isolation.

1.4.3 Procedures to be followed when handling the dead animals

Article 38)

Dead animals should be preserved until the official veterinary doctor arrives at the place. Cadavers which become rotten should be buried far away from water sources or grazing areas. They should be buried 2 metres deep without being skinned, or they should be burned.

1.4.4 Arrival of the official veterinary doctor at the affected area

Article 39)

An official veterinary doctor who is informed of the outbreak should travel to the affected area within 24 hours. The district / province representative of the Ministry should facilitate his journey. If the district / province representative of the Ministry cannot provide him with means to reach the place then other authorities, even the armed forces, should help.

1.4.5 Responsibilities of the civil authorities in the cordon (quarantine area)

Article 40)

According to the decision of the Animal Health Control Commission (Hayvan Sađlýk Zabýtasý Komisyonu), quarantine is controlled by the village guards or the gendarme unit of the village. In the case of districts or provinces it can be controlled by the police or municipality. The highest civil authority of the area is responsible for taking any other necessary measures. If required the civil authority can seek the help of the armed forces.

1.4.6 Announcement of the affected area

Article 41)

To avoid the spread of infection from the cordon through sick or in-contact animals or materials, it is necessary to declare the affected area by all possible means.

Sign-boards announcing the disease outbreak will be placed at the entrances and exits of the affected area.

1.4.7 Restriction on entry and exit to and from the cordon

Article 42)

Movement restrictions are imposed in the following conditions:

- a) Sick and infected animals and materials used by them will not be allowed to leave the cordon.
- b) Animals susceptible to the disease will not be allowed to enter the cordon.
- c) Permission may be given for animals to enter to be slaughtered at a slaughter-house within the cordon. Exit of any animals not subsequently slaughtered will be forbidden.
- d) If animals are caught leaving the cordon without permission they will be seized and held in quarantine for 21 days at the expense of the owner. After this period the healthy animals will be cleaned and disinfected and released. The sick animals will be treated according to part two, section two of this guide. Suspect animals will be sent to the nearest slaughter-house for slaughter at the expense of the owner. People who attempt to take animals out of the cordon will be prosecuted under article 46 of law 3285.

Animals can leave the cordon only after an official veterinary doctor is consulted. The official veterinary doctor will prepare a report which will be studied by the Animal Health Control Commission before an official decision is made.

Animals which are allowed to be moved out of the cordon should be taken in a closed means of transport to avoid possible contamination. Animals must not leave the means of transport until they reach the slaughter-house. Materials used by these animals and their waste will be destroyed. Things that can be used again will be cleaned and disinfected. After slaughtering the animals their skins will be cleaned and disinfected and infected organs will be destroyed. The slaughter-house should be cleaned and disinfected after the process is completed. The means of transport will be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinary doctor. When animals affected by foot and mouth disease are transported to a slaughter-house they must be taken in a closed means of transport which is designed to avoid the leakage of substances from the affected animals. The head, udder and feet of such animals will be destroyed. Their skins will be cleaned and disinfected.

1.4.8 Application of biological substances

Article 43)

Biological substances can be applied in diagnostic tests by private and official veterinary doctors who are qualified and appointed by the law. Results of diagnostic tests should be reported to the district / province representative of the Ministry. When a notifiable disease is detected measures will be taken according to this guide.

1.4.9 Administration of vaccines and drugs

Article 44)

Drugs, vaccines and sera can be applied to protect animals from those disease listed according to article 4 of law 3285 by an official veterinary doctor or the veterinary technician under his supervision. The application of drugs, vaccines and sera in areas threatened by a disease or in areas which have been affected by a disease in the past can be done by an official veterinary doctor or the veterinary technician under his supervision or by a private veterinary doctor or the veterinary technician under his supervision. Private veterinary doctors and the veterinary technicians under their supervision who do not follow the programme set out by the Ministry will be dealt with under article 49 of law 3285.

1.4.10 Protective vaccine and drugs which can be applied by a private veterinary doctor

Article 45)

Private veterinary doctors will inform the district / province representative of the Ministry where they want to apply protective drugs and vaccination at the start of each December.

The price of vaccines to be used in areas outside the Ministry's programme will be paid direct to the laboratory concerned. The materials will be sent direct from the vaccine producing factory to the private veterinary doctor or the private veterinary doctor can collect the materials from the local warehouse. The factory or warehouse which supplies materials to the private veterinary doctor will record the amount and type of vaccine delivered. If necessary vaccines not included in the programme can be ordered. The private veterinary doctor should send a report about the type of vaccine, time and place of application, type and number of animals vaccinated to the district / province representative of the Ministry at the beginning of each month.

1.4.11 Checks and principles to be followed by the private veterinary doctor while applying vaccines

Article 46)

Private veterinary doctors must have a refrigerator in their workplace and must keep the vaccine cool. They must follow the prescription when applying vaccine. The implementation of these principles will be checked by the district / province representative of the Ministry.

1.4.12 Responsibilities of animal owners during the application of drugs and vaccines

Article 47)

Animal owners must get their animals medicated / vaccinated by an authorised person. The animal owners should supply the means to get the authorised person to the affected area. They must obey the instructions of the authorised person.

The application of drugs, vaccines or sera will take place at places designated by the veterinary doctor.

1.4.13 The cost of vaccination and medication

Article 48)

Animal owners must pay a sum fixed by the Ministry each year for drugs, vaccines or sera used to treat or protect them against diseases listed according to article 4 of law 3285. Animal owners should not be charged more than a fixed sum for vaccines and drugs used against other diseases. These prices will be set by the Ministry in a special report.

The cost of applying drugs, vaccines or sera to treat or protect animals on the request of the owner or of the Ministry will be covered by the party making the request.

1.4.14 Protective vaccination which is outside the programme

Article 49)

In order to get vaccines which are outside the Ministry's programme application must be made to the district / province representative of the Ministry. The transportation of these materials will be at the expense of the owner. A receipt should be given.

1.4.15 Destruction of animals

Article 50)

This task can be performed by personnel of the municipality in a district / province or by people appointed by the 'muhtar' in villages. This will be decided by the Animal Health Control Commission. Animals which are killed will be burned or buried. All measures taken will be reported to the district / province representative of the Ministry.

1.4.16 Burial ground for the dead or killed animals

Article 51)

The municipality or the village council are responsible for designating an area for burying dead or killed animals. This area should be far away from residential areas, water sources and highways.

1.4.17 Cleaning and disinfection

Article 52)

In affected areas materials which could cause contamination will be cleaned and disinfected. Material which cannot be cleaned and disinfected will be destroyed. Cleaning is done by the owner under the supervision of the official veterinary doctor. Medicines recommended by the district / province representative of the Ministry will be used for disinfection.

1.4.18 Place of isolation

Article 53)

The municipality or the village council will designate a place to isolate the sick and suspected animals from the healthy ones. The expense will be covered by the animal owners until the official veterinary doctor decides their future.

1.4.19 Entrance and exit from the place of isolation

Article 54)

Entry into the place of isolation is forbidden to all except the official veterinary doctor and the caretakers. The official veterinary doctor must take precautions when he enters and leaves the place.

1.4.20 Instructions for applying disinfectant

Article 55)

Disinfection of animals infected by a notifiable or non-notifiable disease, disinfection of the different places in an area, the materials to use, the disinfection of imported / exported animals, disinfection of means of transport, application of disinfectant (when, which and how to use) and the kind of certificate to be issued will be explained in the instructions of the Ministry.

1.4.21 Movement under a cordon

Article 56)

It is forbidden to take any infected animals and animal materials from the cordon to a park or market. Only materials considered not infected by the official veterinary doctor will be allowed out of the cordon.

People who attempt to take animals out of the cordon will be prosecuted under article 46 of law 3285. Smuggled animals will be confiscated and tested. If they are positive they will be killed and destroyed. If they are normal they will be free.

1.4.22 The movement and care of animals within the cordon

Article 57)

A group of animals susceptible to a disease should not be allowed to mix with another group of animals affected by that disease. After the disease is eradicated the official veterinary doctor will lift the cordon and animals can move freely. The maintenance of the animals in the cordon will be at the expense of the owners.

1.4.23 Gathering of animals within the cordon

Article 58)

Mass gatherings of animals within a cordon, such as exhibitions, parks, markets or residential areas, will be closed to animals susceptible to the disease causing the cordon to have been set up. The same rule applies at stations and harbours within the cordon. Animals can be slaughtered on the permission of the official veterinary doctor. Animal feeds should not leave the cordon and if found outside they will be destroyed.

1.4.24 Prohibition of entry and exit due to regional epidemic disease

Article 59)

Harbours, train stations, airports, markets, parks etc. will be partially or completely closed to animals susceptible to a disease which breaks out in epidemic form in an area. Animals can only enter the area to be slaughtered.

1.4.25 Lifting (termination) of the cordon

Article 60)

Lifting of a cordon is possible after the official veterinary doctor confirms that the disease has been totally eradicated. The official veterinary doctor prepares a report on this matter for the Animal Health Control Commission. The Animal Health Control Commission will finally approve the lifting of a cordon. Then the official veterinary doctor will supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the area and then write a report about the lifting of the cordon for the Ministry and neighbouring provinces.

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 61)

People who want to produce drugs, vaccines, sera or biological substances must apply to the Ministry. The Ministry's experts will consider these applications and then issue permits to the approved applicants to set up institutes or laboratories.

Before releasing products to the market the products will be checked by the Ministry who will then issue a license.

1.5.2 The control of drugs, vaccines, sera and biological substances in a province

Article 62)

The province representative of the Ministry must check that such materials are of the required standard. Materials not up to standard and those with the same serial number will be confiscated. People who try to smuggle such materials into or out of the country will be prosecuted. Those found guilty will lose their license. Licenses bearing the same name as the guilty will not be issued again.

1.5.3 Animal materials regarded as for personal consumption

Article 63)

A veterinary health report or certificate of origin is not required for materials transported for personal use. For this purpose up to 50 kg meat, the leather of 3 small animals and 1 large animal, up to 50 kg wool, up to 10 kg mohair and up to 10 kg of other animal material is considered personal.

1.5.4 Checking of certificate of origin and veterinary health report of animals

Article 64)

The certificate of origin issued by the municipality or 'muhtar' will be requested from animal owners or people who trade in animals. A veterinary health report will be prepared by the local official veterinary doctor or by the official veterinary doctor of the neighbouring province if the animals are to be taken to another province. A certificate of origin is not required for winged animals brought from villages.

1.5.5 Exemption of documentation for the transport of certain animal materials

Article 65)

Unless there is a decision by the Animal Health Control Commission to the contrary, certificate of origin and veterinary health report are not required for eggs, milk, honey or manure.

1.5.6 Transportation of meat in the country

Article 66)

The meat of small animals or winged animals can be transported as whole or half carcasses. The certificate of origin prepared by the veterinary doctor of the municipality where the slaughtering took place will be changed for a veterinary health report prepared by an official veterinary doctor. Small animals will be stamped with numbers given by the Ministry. The municipality has the right to check the stamp and the veterinary health report of any meat that is to be marketed within its territory.

The carcasses of large animals can be divided into 4 parts at the most before being transported, and each part must be stamped separately.

The further cutting up of carcasses or the grinding of meat must not be done except at those slaughter-houses which have special equipment and which are supervised by a veterinary doctor.

The official veterinary doctor must check the loading of materials to be transported. Meat which is not stamped will not be allowed to be transported.

Any meat which is cut into pieces must bear a veterinary doctor's report. Authorities of a slaughter-house must give every assistance to the official veterinary doctor.

1.5.7 Transportation of animal materials

Article 67)

The transportation of organs, intestines, blood and bones is allowed after the certificate of origin issued by the municipality is changed for a veterinary health report by an official veterinary doctor who works for the province representative of the Ministry.

The transportation of hooves is allowed with a certificate of origin only.

The transportation of leather, mohair and wool is allowed after the certificate of origin is changed for a veterinary health report.

1.5.8 The transportation of animals within the country

Article 68)

During transport of animals from one district / province to another the animal owner must carry a certificate of origin. These animals will be examined by an official veterinary doctor at places designated for this purpose. Health control can be done at another place at the expense of the owner. Healthy animals will be marked according to the instructions of the Ministry and a veterinary health report will be issued in place of the certificate of origin.

1.5.9 Requirement for a veterinary health report during transportation

Article 69)

During the transportation of animals and animal materials it is obligatory to have a veterinary health report. Permission for transportation is denied to those who do not change their certificate of origin for a veterinary health report.

1.5.10 Procedures to be followed when animals and animal materials are transported without a veterinary health report

Article 70)

If such an attempt is proved, animals and animal materials will be confiscated. An official veterinary doctor will keep the animals under observation and isolated. When their origin is traced contact will be made with the authorities of that place and a health check will be done. A veterinary health report will be issued for healthy

animals and they will be allowed to be transported, but legal measures will be taken against those who transported them.

If the origin of these animals cannot be traced they will be isolated for 21 days at the expense of the owner. After 21 days a veterinary health report will be issued for healthy animals and they will be allowed to be transported, but legal measures will be taken against those who transported them.

Animal materials will be disinfected under the veterinary doctor's supervision. Things that cannot be disinfected will be destroyed.

If animals caught without documentation have a contagious disease they will be put under quarantine. Information will be sent to the district / province representative of the Ministry at the place the animals came from. The place where the animals are caught will be taken under cordon. At the end of the quarantine the healthy animals will be allowed to be transported and the sick will be killed and destroyed without compensation, and legal measures will be taken against those who transported them.

1.5.11 Transportation from an official slaughter-house

Article 71)

A veterinary health report is not required when meat is carried from a slaughter-house which hires a veterinary doctor and which has numbered stamps from the Ministry.

1.5.12 The validity of documents

Article 72)

The validity of a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report is 21 days from the date of issue.

1.5.13 Arrangement of a certificate of origin

Article 73)

This document must bear the following particulars:

- the full name and address of the person in charge of the transport,
- the type and number / amount of animals and animal materials,
- name and address of the final destination,
- a statement that there was no record of disease in the 4 weeks previous to issue,
- the name of the person issuing the certificate of origin,
- an official stamp.

1.5.14 Arrangement of a veterinary health report

Article 74)

This document is prepared in duplicate with serial numbers and distributed to the local representatives of the Ministry. Each page will have a 'cold stamp'. A new book of documents will not be opened before the previous serial numbers are completed. The carbon copy of each page will be submitted back. Another copy will be given to the animal owner or to the person in charge of transport. Both copies will bear the following particulars:

- the full name and address of the owner or person in charge of the transport,
- the type, number / amount and weight of animals and animal materials,
- place of origin,
- name and address of the final destination,
- a statement of any biological substance given to the animals,
- the name and diploma number of the official veterinary doctor issuing the certificate of origin,
- the date of issue,
- an official stamp,
- the signature of the owner or person in charge of the transport who receives the report.

An amount of money fixed by the Ministry will be charged for issuing a veterinary health report for private trade.

1.5.15 Requirement for certificate of origin and veterinary health report during transportation

Article 75)

These documents must be carried when transporting animals within the country except for personal consumption. People who control animal traffic should check for these documents. Animals transported illegally will be seized and the authorities will be informed. The seized animals will be guarded until control measures are completed.

1.5.16 Trading of animals

Article 76)

In cities and towns, the municipality, and in villages, the 'muhtar', are responsible for designating a place where animal trade can be done on particular days. It is forbidden to trade animals in places other than the designated place. Animal parks, markets etc. are preferably situated close to a slaughter-house.

1.5.17 Animal trade during 'Kurban Bayram'

Article 77)

On this occasion animal trading can be carried on in places other than the designated markets.

1.5.18 Control at exhibitions and competitions

Article 78)

Possession of a certificate of origin and a veterinary health report is compulsory for animals brought to exhibitions, fairs etc.. An official veterinary doctor will carry out health inspections at these places and animals without documents will be refused entry.

1.5.19 Permission to open animal fairs

Article 79)

A municipality or a 'muhtar' who wants to open an animal fair must consult the highest civil authorities of that place at least 2 months in advance. A person in authority will find out if the place to be used for the fair is convenient for the nearby residential areas and he will check if there is any contagious disease in the surrounding areas. He will submit a report to the Ministry 20 days prior to the opening of the fair.

1.5.20 The breakout of a disease at a fair

Article 80)

From the opening of a fair an official veterinary doctor will check the certificate of origin and veterinary health report of all the arriving animals. If a disease is discovered the fair will be closed immediately. The sick and in-contact animals will be treated according to the instructions in this guide and their condition will be recorded on their certificates.

1.5.21 Requirement of a certificate of vaccination for circus animals

Article 81)

Wild animals of a circus which are susceptible to rabies need a vaccination book which certifies that they are vaccinated against rabies at least 1 month before the show. The vaccination against rabies should be given at regular intervals of 1 year.

1.5.22 Permission for collection of animals

Article 82)

In case of an outbreak of contagious disease within or outside the country the Ministry will designate and declare the sensitive area. If anyone wants to collect animals from the sensitive area he must give a written application to the authorities. After considering this application, permission may be given by the governor. Healthy animals with permission to be collected will be vaccinated and 15 days later will be given a veterinary health report and allowed to be transported.

Animals smuggled out of these sensitive areas will be seized and observed for 21 days. Animals remaining healthy at the end of 21 days will be vaccinated and given a veterinary health report and allowed to be transported. Those involved in the smuggling will be prosecuted under the law.

1.5.23 Mass movement of animals

Article 83)

This will be arranged by the Animal Health Control Commission at the beginning of every journey. The routes fixed for the journey should be adhered to. Animal owners will get a certificate of origin from the 'muhtar' 20 days prior to departure. To get permission to start the journey the owners should apply to the authorities for a veterinary health report. Health inspection of the animals is needed before issuing the veterinary health report. Sick and in-contact animals will be held back. Health inspection centres will be set up at intervals along the route so that animals can be inspected on the way. Legal measures will be taken against those who do not follow the prescribed route.

1.5.24 Procedures to be followed on animals without documents

Article 84)

Animals caught in transport without the required documents will be seized and observed for 21 days. Animals remaining healthy at the end of 21 days will be given a veterinary health report and allowed to be transported. Those involved in the illegal transport will be prosecuted under the law.

1.5.25 Application of vaccine on arrival at pasture land or 'yayla' (high land)

Article 85)

Before being moved to pasture land or 'yayla', if there is risk of any disease at that place, animals must have been vaccinated at least 20 days prior to the start of the journey. Certificates of vaccination will be given to the animal owner.

If an animal owner requests vaccination this can be done 20 days prior to the start of the journey by the district / province representative of the Ministry at the expense of the owner.

1.5.26 People who use animals as a means of transport

Article 86)

These people need a license and such animals have to undergo a health inspection by an official veterinary doctor. In the case of single hooved animals, the mallein test will be used for glanders. Healthy animals will be given permits by the municipality. Animals must be checked for glanders every 6 months. The owner must show the permit on request.

1.5.27 Transportation of animals through a disease-affected area

Article 87)

Animals susceptible to a particular disease will not be allowed to move through an area affected by that particular disease regardless of any documentation they may carry. If such a passage is unavoidable the owner of the animals or the person transporting the animals must get the permission of the district / province representative of the Ministry. If permission is granted a closed means of transport will be used and the whole passage will be under the supervision of an official veterinary doctor. Animals must not be taken out of the means of transport. If animals do leave the means of transport, they will be taken into quarantine for 21 days. Those animals found healthy at the end of the quarantine are allowed to continue the journey. Water and feed from the affected area should not be given to animals in transit through the area.

1.5.28 Disinfection of means of transport

Article 88)

Any means of transport should be cleaned and disinfected after transporting animals and animal materials. The owner of the means of transport will be given a certificate by the official veterinary doctor who supervised the cleaning and disinfection and a sticky label will be placed on the means of transport.

1.6 SECTION SIX: Supervision of the fight against diseases

1.6.1 Responsibilities of local authorities

Article 89)

Provincial authorities and municipalities should allocate an adequate sum of money from their budgets for this purpose. The district / province representative of the Ministry will inform the highest civil authorities of the amount of money required for the yearly programme and to eradicate an epidemic or contagious disease. These authorities must assist in the fight against animal diseases.

The Animal Health Control Commission will specify the kind of participation expected from the municipality and the provincial authority. In case of rabies the municipality and the provincial authority should participate in every way.

1.6.2 Animal Health Information Organisation (Hayvan Sađlýđý Danýbma Kurulu)

Article 90)

The Animal Health Information Organisation is organised under the chairmanship of the Minister or the Secretary of the Minister of Agriculture. Members of the organisation will be appointed by the Ministry.

Depending on the topic to be discussed other members can be chosen from the public or private sectors or the Universities. The duty of the Animal Health Information Organisation is set by the Ministry.

1.6.3 Animal Health Control Commission

Article 91)

The Animal Health Control Commission protects animal health and controls animal movement within the country. There are Animal Health Control Commissions at province, district and village levels.

A provincial Animal Health Control Commission comprises:

- the governor or his deputy (chairman),
- the head of the chamber of commerce and agriculture,
- the head of health and social security,
- the commander of the gendarme unit,
- the province director of the Ministry,
- the head of department of animal health,
- one standing member from the province.

A district Animal Health Control Commission comprises:

- the mayor (chairman),
- the gendarme commander,
- a doctor from the central health centre,
- the district representative of the Ministry,
- an official veterinary doctor,
- the chairman of the area board of agriculture.

A village Animal Health Control Commission comprises:

- the official veterinary doctor (chairman),
- the 'muhtar',
- the village council,
- the village guard.

The functions and mode of operation of the Animal Health Control Commissions are:

- a) The Animal Health Control Commission can be convened by the chairman to discuss the outbreak of a disease listed according to article 4 of law 3285 or to discuss any new suggestions made by the district / province representative of the Ministry.
- b) The Animal Health Control Commissions will take decisions on majority grounds. In case of an equal the decision will be taken according to the vote of the chairman. The implementation of these decisions will be supervised by an official veterinary doctor.
- c) The Animal Health Control Commissions will execute the law known as 'the Law of Animal Health Control' according to the instructions in this guide.
- d) One member of the Animal Health Control Commission will be appointed by the chairman to participate on the committee which decides the value of animals killed as a result of outbreaks of the diseases referred to in article 41 of law 3285.
- e) The local Animal Health Control Commission can consult a higher level Animal Health Control Commission in case of problems beyond its scope.

1.7 SECTION SEVEN: Examination of meat animals, their meat and other products

1.7.1 Slaughtering of animals

Article 92)

All commercial slaughtering must be done in a recognised slaughter-house otherwise it will be illegal. Slaughter for personal consumption and for festivals are exempt from this rule.

If animals are brought from another province to be slaughtered they must have a veterinary health report. If they come from the local area a certificate of origin is enough.

Animals with the correct documentation will be inspected before and after being slaughtered. If the slaughter-house is of the municipality, the municipality will organise the post-mortem inspection. If the municipality has no veterinary doctor a private veterinary doctor can be assigned the duty or an official veterinary doctor from another place can be assigned the duty.

1.7.2 Inspection of animals

Article 93)

The procedures to be followed when inspecting live animals brought for slaughter are:

- a) Type and sex will be determined.
- b) The body condition will be checked.
- c) The animal's movement and reaction to its surroundings will be checked.
- d) Using physical means, the animal's skin, digestive, respiratory and genital organs will be checked. A thermometer may be used.

Healthy animals are allowed to rest for 24 hours before slaughter. The sick animals are treated according to the instructions in this guide.

- e) Particular checks should be made:

- in cattle for: rinderpest, anthrax, blackleg, tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, rabies, febrile diseases,
- in calves for: dysentery,
- in sheep and goats for: scab, anthrax, rabies,
- in winged animals for: Newcastle disease, cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis.

- f) Slaughtering of the following is forbidden:

- emaciated animals,
- young animals,
- an animal that has completed more than two-thirds of pregnancy,
- an animal that gave birth within the last two weeks,
- animals with fever.

In order to maintain reproduction special measures will be taken to control the slaughter of female sheep and goats.

- g) If a veterinary doctor encounters a contagious disease in the process of checking animals for slaughter, he must clean and disinfect himself to avoid spreading the disease.

1.7.3 Health control of meat

Article 94)

The procedures to be followed when inspecting meat of animals brought for slaughter are:

- a) Slaughtered animals must not leave the slaughter-house before being inspected.
- b) The administration of the slaughter-house must provide every instrument needed for inspection.
- c) The administration of the slaughter-house must take special care to keep the head and organs of an animal so that these can be identified with the carcass if signs of disease are found.
- d) The body and organs of an animal will be examined separately. Samples may be examined in a laboratory if needed.
- e) A small sample of muscle from the rump, tongue, heart, chest and chin will be taken from cattle to check for *Cysticercus bovis*.
Organs of the thorax and abdomen, heart, pharynx and oesophagus will be checked for *Cysticercus cellulosae*.
In cattle, sheep and goats the bile ducts will be checked for liver fluke.
- f) The instructions in this guide will be followed if any of the diseases named in law 3285 is detected during meat inspection.
- g) All of these procedures are included in the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection' (Etlerin Teftiþ Talimatý) produced by the Ministry.

1.7.4 Compulsory (emergency) slaughtering of animals

Article 95)

An animal which is shot by a weapon, badly wounded, hit by lightning, drowned or which has an obstruction of its gut or internal bleeding can be slaughtered before the animal dies. A veterinary doctor has to certify that the animal was slaughtered before it died, otherwise all the animal materials must be destroyed.

- a) If the compulsory slaughtering took place in a place other than a slaughter-house the meat and organs must be inspected by a veterinary doctor.
- b) When the body of a compulsorily slaughtered animal is taken for inspection the organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavities can be removed to prevent contamination.
- c) The meat of a compulsorily slaughtered animal cannot be sold for consumption if the internal organs cannot be found.

1.7.5 Confiscation of meat

Article 96)

The meat of an animal can be confiscated partially, totally or conditionally depending on the type of disease found, or if the meat is rotten or smelly or poisonous.

1.7.6 Complete confiscation

Article 97)

Diseases which cause the total or complete confiscation of the body, blood and all the organs of an animal are as follows:

1. Anthrax,
2. Blackleg,
3. Rinderpest,
4. Rabies,
5. Glanders,
6. Tetanus,
7. Generalised T.B.,
8. Lesions on a wide area of the body of an animal due to infections of organs,
9. Extreme thinness due to a disease,
10. Yellow / greenish stain on all tissues,
11. Sharp odour, rot, dirt and widely spread infection,
12. Meat (flesh) of a poisoned animal,
13. Spoilt and rotten flesh of fish or winged animals,
14. Meat having many cysts of *Cysticercus bovis* on a small cross section. (Meat having only one cyst of *Cysticercus bovis* on a small cross sectional area and which is kept at -30°C is not included.)

All animal materials having one of the above conditions will be seized and destroyed.

Animal material subject to the following conditions will also be seized and destroyed. This includes all the body except the fat material.

1. Regardless of T.B. discovered on only a small area, meat having a very high degree of cachexia.
2. Flesh with T.B. lesions on its muscles and lymph nodes.
3. Flesh with T.B. lesions on its internal organs (especially spleen).
4. Flesh with widely spread lesions of T.B. on its thoracic and abdominal cavity.

1.7.7 Conditional confiscation

Article 98)

If only one cyst of *Cysticercus bovis* (in case of cattle) or one cyst of *Cysticercus cellulosus* (in case of sheep, goats and pigs) is found on a small cross section, the animal material will be confiscated on condition. The parasitic flesh will be cleaned, the rest of the material will be boiled or kept in brine for 21 days, or it will be preserved at -6°C for 21 days and then it can be released.

In case of pigs, material is taken from their tongue and muscle. If more than 9 cysts of *Trichinella spiralis* are found, their material will be seized and destroyed. If the number of cysts of *Trichinella spiralis* is less than 9, it will be released on condition.

Flesh which is confiscated on condition will be examined and checked by an official veterinary doctor before it can be free for consumption.

1.7.8 Evaluation of materials which are conditionally confiscated

Article 99)

Conditionally confiscated animal materials which can be used in industries will be evaluated according to the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection'. Those which cannot be used will be burnt or destroyed.

1.7.9 Protest against confiscations

Article 100)

When deciding the confiscation of meat or other organs of an animal the official veterinary doctor must write a report to the concerned authorities. This report must bear the name and address of the owner, the type and number of animals and also the reason for the confiscation. If the owner opposes this decision, the same material will be inspected by another veterinary doctor or in a laboratory assigned by the Ministry or by concerned authorities.

Expenses of the second inspection will be covered by the owner. During this inspection that particular material will not be released or allowed for sale. The owner of the concerned animal can protest against the second result also. Part of the infected meat is kept inside special sealed cups, one of which can be given to the owner on his request.

1.7.10 Process of stamping flesh / meat

Article 101)

The flesh of animals which are cut in a slaughter-house and are inspected by an official veterinary doctor will be stamped by a material which has no side effect. This stamp must show the type of animal, name of the slaughter-house, code number and serial number given by the Ministry.

Meat allowed for consumption unconditionally will bear a circular stamp of 3.5 cm diameter. Meat with lower nutritional value bears a square stamp with a circle inside the square. Meat to be destroyed will carry a triangular stamp of 5 cm. Meat which undergoes a laboratory inspection before being released for consumption bears a 4 cm square shape.

The stamping process will be done under the supervision of the veterinary doctor who performed the inspection. The stamp will be on both sides of the animal's shoulders, chest, abdomen or at the hips.

1.7.11 Meat of lower nutritional value

Article 102)

These can be listed as follows:

- a) Meat allowed for consumption after undergoing treatment.
- b) Meat that is removed from a T.B. infected animal, and which itself is not infectious.
- c) Meat which smells like fish-oil or medicine.
- d) Meat which has small numbers of cysts of *Cysticercus*.
- e) Meat from an animal which is not well fed and cachectic.
- f) Meat from an ox which has not fully completed its development.

These types of meat are sold at different prices and in different places.

1.7.12 Illegal slaughtering

Article 103)

This does not include those slaughterings at villages for personal use or those slaughterings for special occasions or festivals. In any other case legal measures will be taken by the municipality. If the organs of the illegally slaughtered animal are found together with the flesh, necessary inspection will be made and this material will be evaluated accordingly. But if organs of the animal are not found with the flesh, then the flesh will be destroyed.

1.7.13 Inspection of the slaughter-houses

Article 104)

Inspection of such places will be done by a veterinary doctor who works for the provincial branch of the Ministry, but in case of smaller areas it is carried out by an official veterinary doctor. This inspection mainly focuses on hygiene. Records are taken about essential materials which are missing and this report is sent to the concerned authorities. If no positive measure is taken by the slaughter-house, it will be closed.

PART TWO: Special rules

2.1 SECTION ONE:

Health control and quarantine at the border

2.1.1 Measures to be taken against important diseases

Article 105)

Animals which came from another country and which cannot be sent back.

- a) Cattle which have rinderpest or those suspected of having rinderpest and those which are healthy but kept together with the infected animals will be killed and destroyed or buried without any compensation. Sheep, goats and pigs which had contact with infected cattle will be taken to the nearest slaughter-house in a covered means of transport. After being slaughtered, their meat will be allowed for consumption and their leather will be disinfected before release.

Camel and single hoofed animals which had contact with rinderpest will be disinfected and can be allowed to pass the border.

Leather, horn and other materials will be sent back to the exporting country. Other materials which cannot be sent back will be destroyed.

The means of transport which carried these diseased cattle will be disinfected under the veterinary doctor's supervision. After destroying the animals / foodstuffs which were carried by this means of transport, it will be permitted to enter the country empty.

- b) When African horse sickness is discovered, the sick animals, suspected animals and the single hoofed animals in-contact with the sick or suspected, will be killed and buried in a hole which will later be closed with caustic lime. Other animals which had contact with infected animals will be slaughtered at the nearest slaughter-house and their meat is free for consumption but their leather is disinfected before release. Foodstuffs carried in this means of transport, will be burned. People who had contact with sick animals should be disinfected together with the means of transport. Later they will be allowed to enter the country.
- c) Sheep having blue tongue, suspected animals and others in-contact with the sick or suspected animals will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation. Sheep which are suspected of incubating the disease will be kept in quarantine for 20 days. Sheep which are proved healthy after 20 days of quarantine will be slaughtered and their meat is free for consumption. Their leather is disinfected before release. Their foodstuff will be burned and destroyed.
- d) The same measure will be taken in case of swine fever.
- e) If fowlpest (fowl plague), salmonellosis (*S.gallinarum*, *S.pullorum*) or Newcastle disease is discovered, the sick and those placed with them will be killed and destroyed or buried. Other suspected poultry will be kept in quarantine for a period of 15 days. Those which remain healthy will be slaughtered and their meat is freely released for market while their internal organs and feathers are destroyed. Houses / cages of the sick will be sterilised by flame and then disinfected (if it is metal). If the house / cage is plastic or wooden it will be destroyed together with other things which were used by the sick.
- f) Cloven (double) hoofed animals which have foot and mouth disease will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation. Animals suspected of having this disease will be kept under quarantine for 15 days, after which the sick will be killed and destroyed or buried. Things used by the animals, their waste and foodstuff will be burned and destroyed while the means of transport they were carried in is disinfected. If an exotic type of foot and mouth disease virus, which is not normally found in Turkey, is discovered, all the animals will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation. Their foodstuff, waste material and things used by them should also be destroyed. The means of transport they were carried in should be cleaned and disinfected.
- g) Animals having pox diseases will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation. Animals suspected of pox will be kept under quarantine for a period of 60 days at the expense of their owners. After this period of quarantine, those animals which are proved sick will be killed and destroyed or buried, healthy ones will be slaughtered at the owner's expense. Meat of the slaughtered animals will be free for consumption while their leather needs disinfection before release.
- h) Animals having rabies will be killed and destroyed or buried. Suspected animals will be observed under control for 10 days. After this period, sick ones will be killed. Animals bitten by rabies infected ones will be killed and destroyed or buried. Animals suspected of eating infected meat will be kept under quarantine. Single hoofed animals and cattle for 6 months, sheep, goats, pigs and winged animals for 3 months, at their owners expense. At the end of this period, the sick will be killed and the others will be free. At the place where the incident happened, it should be reported to the nearest health organisation or health office immediately so as to take preventive measures on those people who might have contacted with the sick animals.
- i) Animals having anthrax will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation. Those suspected of having the disease will be observed for 5 days. Those proved sick will be killed. Others suspected of incubating the disease will be taken under quarantine for 15 days, at their owner's expense. Those sick animals will be killed and destroyed or buried, the rest will be released when the period of quarantine is over. The means of transport they were carried in will be cleaned and disinfected. Before the period of observation and quarantine is over, no animal is allowed to leave that area.
- j) Animals with blackleg disease will be killed and destroyed or buried. Others which are suspected of this disease will be observed for 15 days. Those animals which are proved sick will be killed and destroyed or buried.
- k) Mares and stallions which have dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) will be killed and destroyed or buried together with those suspected of having this disease. Stallions suspected of carrying the disease will be castrated, while mares are taken under quarantine for a year at their owner's expense. If their owner refuses to meet the expense, the mare will be killed.

2.1.2 Non-notifiable diseases

Article 106)

If a non-notifiable disease which is in form of epidemic is seen in imported animals the case should be reported to the Animal Health Information Organisation. (Hayvan Sađlýđý Danýđma Kurulu) and necessary measures will be taken based on the guide (see article 58) which is prepared by the Ministry.

2.2 SECTION TWO: Local health control and quarantine measures

2.2.1 Rinderpest

Article 107)

When rinderpest is seen, apart from the general measures, these special measures can also be taken by the local Animal Health Control Commission (Hayvan Sađlýk Zabýtasý Komisyonu).

- a) Areas where the disease erupted will be taken under quarantine. Warning sign-boards will be placed at the entrance of these areas. In market places found within these areas, no animal material is allowed for sale. If the case is observed in more than one area of the province all market places, parks etc. will be closed and animal traffic will be stopped.
- b) In places of rapid spread, all kinds of animal movement will be banned.
- c) This Commission will continue its function until this disease is totally eradicated. The provincial administrative office is responsible of informing the Ministry about the development of their duties.
- d) Cattle and buffaloes which show all the symptoms of rinderpest will be killed and buried inside a 2 metre deep hole or they will be burned. The loss is compensated.
- e) Temperature of cattle suspected of having rinderpest will be measured in the quarantine zone. Those having temperature of more than 39.8°C will be killed and destroyed or buried. Compensation will be paid.
- f) Animals which are suspected of incubating the disease will be observed separately for 21 days. Every alternate day their temperature will be measured. Those with 39.8°C and more will be measured everyday. If their temperature does not fall from 39.8°C, they will be regarded sick and therefore they will be killed. Those whose temperature does not change in the course of observation will be accepted healthy. The healthy ones will be vaccinated before release.
- g) When the disease breaks out, the programme of vaccination to be conducted will be arranged by the Ministry.
- h) It is forbidden to take cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, winged animals as well as their foodstuffs out of the area under quarantine. Sheep's leather, goat's leather, washed and disinfected wool, hair / mohair is allowed to be taken outside the quarantine.
- i) Single hooved animals and camels can leave this area after being washed and disinfected. Winged animals must be kept in houses / cages, dogs should be tied.
- j) In places where rinderpest broke out, sheep and goat herds are not allowed to mix with the cattle. Instead, they must be kept under control of the veterinary doctor.
- k) When rinderpest breaks out during local transportation, the first victims will be taken to the nearest station or port and killed under the decision of the local Animal Health Control Commission and compensation will be paid. The rest of the animals will be slaughtered at the nearest slaughter-house. Their leather and hooves will be washed and disinfected. Their meat, on the other hand, will be handled according to the principle and instructions of the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection'. Animals which are suspected of incubating the disease will be observed for 21 days. After this period, healthy ones will be vaccinated and released - expenses are covered by the owners.
- l) If the disease breaks out at market places or fairs, the sick animals will be killed. Compensation will be paid. The rest will all be observed under quarantine for 21 days, after that healthy ones will be vaccinated and released.
- m) If the disease breaks out in a slaughter-house, the sick and suspected animals will be killed and destroyed or buried. Compensation will be paid. The remaining animals will be slaughtered and their meat will be handled according to this guide and according to the instructions of the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection'. Their leather and hooves are released after being cleaned and disinfected.
- n) People who had contact with the sick should have their hands, clothes and shoes disinfected and cleaned. Every material used by the sick, the wall and floor of the place where they were kept should be cleaned and disinfected. Their foodstuff can be given to single hooved animals.

- o) When this disease breaks out in a neighbouring country or elsewhere, a protective vaccination programme will be organised by the Ministry. The provincial administrative office should use all its personnel (if necessary) for such a campaign.
- p) Quarantine prepared for this purpose will be lifted 30 days after the last death, following cleaning and disinfection.

2.2.2 Foot and mouth disease

Article 108)

When this disease breaks out, apart from the general measures given in section 4 of part 1 of this guide, the Animal Health Control Commission will meet and the following special measures will be taken.

- a) In places where this disease breaks out, all villages which share the same water source will be taken under quarantine and sign-boards bearing the name of this disease will be placed at the entrances of these villages.
- b) To determine the virus type of this disease, specimens will be sent to the foot and mouth disease institute (Paq Enstitüsü). After determining the virus type, this institute will prepare a vaccine against that type and send it to the provincial administrative office. Depending on the virus type, all animals except the sick will be vaccinated.
- c) If the area under quarantine has a market place, fair or a zoo in it, then entry of cloven (double) hooved animals into this area will be forbidden. If the disease has a spreading nature, all kinds of movement of cloven hooved animals into the area will be stopped by the decision of the provincial Animal Health Control Commission.
- d) If this disease is seen in one village or one stable alone, that particular area will be closed and taken under quarantine. Until the risk is gone, animals of this village or stable will be isolated.
- e) It is forbidden to let out animal foodstuffs and animal material like hoof and leather from the quarantine. Milk can be released after being boiled.
- f) Animals to be transported through this area must be kept inside a covered means of transport. These animals should not be let out for water or anything else in the risk area. If they come out, they have to be kept under quarantine for 15 days.
- g) If the owner requests, sick animals can be transported in a covered means of transport to the nearest slaughter-house. Their meat and leather will be handled according to this guide.
- h) Healthy animals can leave the quarantine for a slaughter-house if well protected in a covered means of transport. Their hoof and horns will be disinfected before release. An official veterinary doctor has to perform the required inspection.
- i) Single hooved animals can leave the quarantine after disinfecting their hooves.
- j) The official veterinary doctor who is assigned to control this disease is supposed to continue his duty until the risk is over. He gives information about the disease to owners of the animals. If possible, he provides them with medicines and shows them how to use the medicine.
- k) Quarantine will be lifted 15 days after the last death, following cleaning and disinfection.
- l) The Ministry will prepare other instructions to be followed in the eradication of this disease.

2.2.3 Anthrax

Article 109)

When this disease breaks out an official veterinary doctor goes to the place and isolates the sick animals. Then the Animal Health Control Commission will be set up. This commission will declare the outbreak after studying the report of the official veterinary doctor who witnessed the situation.

- a) Sign-boards of warnings will be placed at the entrance of those areas which are determined by the commission.
- b) Animals which have died of the disease will be burned or buried together with their leather. Things used by the sick should not be allowed to contaminate the area.
- c) Materials used by the sick should not be used by others. People who take care of the sick should not have any wounds on the exposed part of their body.
- d) It is forbidden to slaughter and consume such animals. Their hooves, horns etc. will be seized and destroyed.
- e) Milk and wool of sick and suspected animals will be seized and destroyed.
- f) If the disease broke out while animals are in transport, the sick and healthy will be separated and kept under separate quarantine. If no case is discovered among the healthy, they will be allowed to continue their journey.
- g) Autopsy is not made for this disease. If material is to be taken from the dead, it should be taken at the hole where they will be buried. Finally the hole will be filled with lime and then closed.

- h) No new animal should be allowed entry to this place of quarantine before being vaccinated against anthrax. This rule will last until the risk is over.
- i) Animals from this area should be inspected by an official veterinary doctor before being sent to a slaughter-house. The healthy ones will be transported in covered vehicles. The official veterinary doctor should inform the situation to the veterinary doctor of the slaughter-house.
- j) The official veterinary doctor has to report to the area health organisation and to the owners of animals about the danger of this disease for people.
- k) Animals should be protected from using a water resource which may be infected by the microbe. If there is no other source of water and grazing area, these animal have to be vaccinated and then 15 days later they can be free to use such places.
- l) Foodstuff which is suspected of being contaminated has to be inspected in a laboratory before use.
- m) Places and materials used by the sick should be cleaned and disinfected before healthy ones are admitted.
- n) Quarantine can be lifted 15 days after the last death and after cleaning and disinfection.

2.2.4 Tuberculosis of cattle

Article 110)

If T.B. is discovered following a tuberculin test at a commercial dairy farm or during other investigations, the Animal Health Control Commission will meet and discuss the report prepared by the official veterinary doctor, who witnessed the condition. Later the Animal Health Control Commission will declare the outbreak of T.B..

- a) Animals having T.B. will be slaughtered and compensation will be paid. Their meat will be handled according to this guide and according to the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection'.
- b) If a breeding male animal is kept together with T.B. infected cows, then it will undergo a tuberculin test. If the result is positive, it will be slaughtered, and compensation will be paid.
- c) Imported breeding male animals will be tested first and if the result is negative then a repeat test will be performed. If the second result is negative also, then these animals are healthy.
- d) People involved in dairy farming are obliged to have tuberculin test performed on their cows every year. Those who fail to do so will be punished by the law. The official veterinary doctor will issue a health certificate for the healthy animals.
- e) The guide to cattle T.B. is followed when tuberculin test is applied.
- f) Places where the sick were kept should be cleaned and disinfected before healthy ones are admitted. Infected animals, their waste materials and things used by them will be burned or buried. Milk churns and other containers should be disinfected by steam or chemical before use.
- g) Milk from an area where T.B. broke out should not be allowed for sale before it is boiled.
- h) Quarantine is limited to the spot where the case is seen. Animals which are tested negative will be rechecked one month later. If the result is still negative quarantine will be lifted.

2.2.5 Pox in sheep and goats

Article 111)

When this disease breaks out, an official veterinary doctor goes to the place affected and checks animals there. Then, based on his report, the Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of the disease.

- a) Sheep and goats which caught this disease will be isolated and the ones which are suspected will be observed under isolation while the healthy are vaccinated.
- b) Those killed by this disease will be burned or buried.
- c) No entry or exit into or out of this quarantine is allowed. Animal materials also are not allowed to be taken out.
- d) Anything used by the sick should be disinfected before leaving the quarantine.
- e) Healthy animals and suspected animals are allowed to leave the quarantine in a covered means of transport. Then they can be taken to slaughter-houses. The wool, hoof, horn and leather of the suspected animals should be disinfected.
- f) If animals from the affected area are planned to be slaughtered within 10 days, then they should not be vaccinated.
- g) If a herd from this area leaves the quarantine, the place where this herd is caught will be taken under quarantine. Those people who let the herd escape will be punished by the law.
- h) Animals which recovered from sickness will be observed for a period of 15 days before release.
- i) People who take care of these animals should be disinfected before leaving the quarantine.
- j) Foodstuff used by animals in the quarantine can also be used by others in that area.
- k) Quarantine set up for sheep and goat pox can be lifted 60 days after the last incident, following cleaning and disinfection.

2.2.6 Glanders

Article 112)

An animal will be tested by the mallein test if it shows the following symptoms:

runny nose, nose ulcer, painless swollen lymph node under its chin, painless swollen parts on its skin, abnormal thinness, coughing, swollen and infectious testis, and if it does not respond to any treatment.

If the result of mallein test is positive an official veterinary doctor reports to the Animal Health Control Commission. The commission then declares the outbreak.

- a) Single hoofed animals proved to have this disease will be killed and destroyed or buried. Compensation is paid.
- b) In cases of suspected animals, measures will be taken according to the related instruction.
- c) Permission will not be given to slaughter and consume sick or infected animals.
- d) Animals killed by this disease or decided to be slaughtered for having the disease will be transported carefully and buried. Then lime will be put on the cadaver before closing the hole. Care must be taken to avoid the leaking of materials from the dead animals.
- e) Entry of animals into the stable where the disease broke out is forbidden. Things used by the sick and their waste material will be burned and destroyed.
- f) The official veterinary doctor in charge has to issue a health certificate for every single hoofed animal. This certificate must be shown during trade. Such animals which are used for draft have to be inspected every 6 months by the veterinary doctor.
- g) If animals suspected of incubating the disease are found outside the quarantine, then this place where they are caught will be taken under quarantine too. Animals which are exposed to the risk at the new place will also be taken under quarantine. Owners of those animals will be punished by the law for taking their animals away from the quarantine.
- h) Things used by the sick will be disinfected before use. The stable will be used a week after the disinfection.
- i) Since glanders affects human beings, people who deal with the sick should not have wounds on their body, especially the exposed part.
- j) The guide to fighting glanders can be referred to in case of situations not mentioned here in this guide.
- k) Quarantine for glanders is limited to the area where the disease broke out. Animals, other than the sick, will be tested. Those which are negative will be retested 21 days later. If the second result remains negative, quarantine will be lifted.

2.2.7 Dourine (Trypanosoma equiperdum)

Article 113)

Single hoofed animals suffering from this disease or those suspected of having it will be isolated from others. An official veterinary doctor who is in charge will prepare a report. This report will be considered by the Animal Health Control Commission and declaration of the outbreak will be made.

- a) The sick will be prohibited from sexual contact. A breeding male animal which contacted an infected female will be observed for a period of one year under its owner's control. After a year, those which remain healthy will be released.
- b) Breeding male animals that cannot be treated will be killed and destroyed or buried by the commission's decision without compensation.
- c) If dourine disease is seen among single hoofed animals in different parts of an area, all single hoofed animals of that area must be checked by the official veterinary doctor.
- d) Affected stallions will be castrated, mares should not be used for breeding even after they are treated. In places where this disease has spread widely, all males of 1 year old, and females of 2 years old must be checked.
- e) Animals having dourine or suspected of having dourine, will be checked by the official veterinary doctor every two weeks. It is forbidden to move these animals.
- f) Single hoofed animals which are suspected of carrying dourine disease are not allowed to be moved and these animals must not be used for breeding. If the number of such animals is very high, then a health station will be set up around that place so that animals can get health inspections easily. Owners of these animals are obliged to bring their animals for inspection.
- g) Permission of the official veterinary doctor is necessary in order to take them away from their first place. Authorities of the new place must be informed by the veterinary doctor before hand.
- h) If the sick belong to a private or public organisation, authorities of the organisation must be informed. These authorities have to respect the decisions of the Animal Health Control Commission.
- i) Among the animals which were observed in isolation for a period of one year, those breeding males which are proved sick or which are suspected of having the disease will be castrated. Mares will be killed if found sick or if they are suspected. Then after cleaning and disinfection quarantine will be lifted.

2.2.8 Cattle brucellosis

Article 114)

If abortion is observed, authorities will be informed of the incident. An official veterinary doctor will prepare a report about the incident and send it to the Animal Health Control Commission. This commission will study the report and then decide to announce the outbreak.

- a) Cows which abort will be isolated and specimens taken from them will be sent to a laboratory.
- b) If the result is positive, all animals, stables, even the village itself will be taken under quarantine. Once every 6 months blood serum test or serologic test of the milk will be done. If no abortion occurs in 6 months, and results of the first two tests are negative the animals are regarded as healthy.
- c) All cattle which were kept together with the sick cows will be inspected by an official veterinary doctor.
- d) All cattle, apart from the breeding male animal, which are found positive after the first laboratory test will be slaughtered. Compensation will be paid. The consumption of their flesh and organs will be determined on basis of the instructions of the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection'.
- e) Breeding male animals have to undergo a blood test 3 times at intervals of 6 months. Those found positive will be castrated.
- f) Cattle which are below 1 year old will be isolated to form a new group. If this is not possible, these ones will be kept with healthy animals.
- g) Cows which are sick will be kept isolated. Milking of the sick should be done by a different group of people from those who are milking the healthy. Milk taken from the healthy cows should not be mixed with that of the sick. Milk taken from the sick will be got rid of, while the clean milk is consumed after boiling or pasteurizing it or it can be consumed as yogurt. Care should be taken to avoid the spilling of milk while milking the sick cows. The young should not be fed by the sick.
- h) In the herd where the disease broke out, if a cow is to give birth, it will be taken to a place prepared for delivery. When the cow gives birth, it will be kept there until all the vaginal fluid stops flowing. Finally the back part of the cow and its legs are disinfected before it joins the others.
- i) The meat of those animals which are emaciated will be destroyed, whereas meat from the others will be dealt with according to the instructions of the 'Instructions for Meat Inspection'.
- j) Topics which are not mentioned in this guide can be referred to in the guide to fighting against brucellosis.
- k) Quarantine for brucellosis is limited to the spot where the incident occurred. If abortion is not observed within a year, and also if the results of the first two 6-monthly blood tests are negative, then these animals will be considered healthy. After disinfection quarantine will be lifted.
- l) The Ministry will determine the programme and kind of vaccination against brucellosis. Animals vaccinated against brucellosis will be marked according to the instruction given by the Ministry.
- m) The inspection and testing of cows in a dairy farm will be conducted according to the Ministry's instruction.

2.2.9 Brucellosis of sheep and goats

Article 115)

If a laboratory report confirms this disease in sheep and goats, an official veterinary doctor will prepare a report for the Animal Health Control Commission which declares the outbreak.

- a) The sick are separated from the normal. The milk gained from this herd is boiled before consumption.
- b) In order to avoid the spread of contamination, the aborted foetus must be destroyed by burning. The stable or the place where the incident happens needs disinfection.
- c) Animals which are suspected of having this disease will be taken care of and vaccinated according to the prospectus. Vaccinated ones will be marked.
- d) The entry of cloven (double) hooved animals into the affected area is forbidden.
- e) According to the plan and project prepared to eradicate this disease, sheep, goats and their offsprings will be vaccinated. Vaccination of the lambs and kids will continue the following year too.
- f) Breeding male animals of the herd, where the disease erupted, will be castrated.
- g) Quarantine set for this purpose is restricted to the spot where the disease appeared. The area is cleaned and disinfected 30 days after the last death or cure and then quarantine can be lifted.

2.2.10 Fowlpest (fowl plague)

Article 116)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) The cadaver of fowls which died of fowlpest will be kept safe until the veterinary doctor comes. The rotten ones will be burned. This veterinary doctor sends a specimen to a laboratory for diagnosis.

- b) The sick and suspected ones will be separated from others. Sign-boards which bear the name of this disease are placed at the entrance and exit of the affected area. Normal fowls should not be allowed to contact the sick.
- c) Any kind of movement into or out of the quarantine is forbidden. If the owner requests to slaughter his fowls within 24 hours, these animals will be allowed to leave the quarantine in a well covered means of transport to the nearest slaughter-house. This rule must be enforced by the veterinary doctor. The sick which are allowed to be slaughtered will have their blood, feather and waste material destroyed. Healthy ones can leave the quarantine for a slaughter-house on the owners request.
- d) Necessary disinfection should be done at the place where these animals are kept. Nobody, apart from the caretaker should be allowed to enter this place.
- e) It is forbidden to take foodstuff or animal material out of the quarantine.
- f) If the disease breaks out during transportation, all animals will be taken to quarantine. They can be slaughtered at the nearest slaughter-house within 24 hours on the owner's request.
- g) Those fowls which are suspected of having the sickness will be kept under quarantine for 15 days. If death is not observed within this period, then all of them will be released.
- h) New fowls can be taken in after disinfecting the houses / cages where the sick were kept before.
- i) If this disease is found among imported animals at the border, all will be killed and destroyed or buried without compensation.
- j) Quarantine set up for this disease will be lifted 15 days after the last incident.

2.2.11 Newcastle disease

Article 117)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) The veterinary doctor will put the cadaver of a fowl inside a plastic bag or a box and send it to a laboratory. The cadaver of others will be buried and destroyed. The head, the long bone and the trachea of the dead can also be sent to the laboratory.
- b) Fowls affected by Newcastle disease will be isolated. The entry of healthy ones, wild birds, rodent or other animals will be blocked.
- c) The waste matter and foodstuff of the sick should not leave quarantine.
- d) The sick and suspected can be slaughtered within 24 hours at the nearest slaughter-house. The flesh of those which are not thin can be consumed. The same procedure can be followed for the healthy ones if the owner wants.
- e) Poultry which are suspected of being infected will be observed for 15 days and if they do not get sick within this period they will be accepted as healthy and thus can join the healthy ones.
- f) New fowls can be placed only after disinfecting the houses / cages.
- g) Animals are not allowed to leave the area which is defined by the Animal Health Control Commission. They can only leave for a slaughter-house on the veterinary doctor's decision.
- h) The guide to protection and fighting against Newcastle disease can be referred to for advice on vaccination and protection of winged animals.
- i) Eggs can be used for breeding 30 days after quarantine is lifted. Eggs which are placed inside incubators should be disinfected with formalin or something similar within the first 24 hours.
- j) Quarantine of Newcastle disease is lifted 15 days after the last incident, following disinfection.

2.2.12 Salmonellosis (S.gallinarum, S.pullorum) of fowl

Article 118)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) One or more of the dead or sick poultry will be sent to a laboratory for diagnosis.
- b) If it is not possible to send the dead or sick, then the egg or long bone, waste material or blood serum of the sick will be sent to a laboratory for diagnosis.
- c) The dead will be buried or burnt. Those which are proved to have the disease by the laboratory test will be slaughtered. Test will be repeated every 14 days in those houses where the disease broke out. If no death or positive test result is recorded, then test will be repeated 30 days later. If this result remains negative, these animals will be accepted as healthy.
- d) Breeding fowls should not be raised in those houses / cages where this disease broke out.
- e) Houses of a poultry farm should be checked for this disease once a year according to the regulation of the Ministry. If salmonellosis (S.gallinarum, S.pullorum) is found, affected poultry should be separated and slaughtered immediately. In these houses, inspection and disinfection is done once every four months. If no

case is recorded in two consecutive inspections, these houses / cages will be disinfected and become clean and safe.

- f) In houses / cages where the disease occurred the hens should be separated from the cocks. All their foodstuffs and waste materials must be burnt.
- g) Newly hatched chicks and chicks which are hatched from imported eggs should be checked for salmonellosis (*S.gallinarum*, *S.pullorum*) when they reach 5 months old. Poultry must be inspected at the border.
- h) Topics which are not mentioned in this guide can be referred to in the guide to Pullorum and Gallinarum diseases of winged animals.
- i) Quarantine is lifted 15 days after the last incident, following disinfection.

2.2.13 Rabies

Article 119)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) Animals having rabies or animals bitten by rabid animals will be killed without compensation. However, if their owner wants, animals bitten by a rabid animal can be put into quarantine within 5 days of being bitten. The length of stay in quarantine for the different animals is as stated in other parts of this guide. The owners of these animals will cover the expense during the stay in quarantine. The official veterinary doctor is assigned to control application of the rules.
- b) If a person is bitten by a rabid animal the official veterinary doctor has to inform the nearest health organisation. Even if an attack does not happen the presence of the disease must be informed to the health organisation.
- c) In areas where the disease broke out dogs having no owner or shelter will be killed by the municipality or concerned institutions. Compensation will not be paid.
- d) Animals suspected of incubating this disease will be killed and destroyed or buried. At the owner's request and expense an animal can be vaccinated and kept under quarantine within 5 days. The period of quarantine for different kinds of animals is as follows: cattle, carnivores, and single hoofed animals - 6 months; sheep, goats, pigs and winged animals - 3 months.
- e) Animals which are suspected of being infected will be observed for 10 days inside a special covered place. After this period of 10 days and if the animal shows no symptoms, then it is accepted as normal. All expenses are covered by the owner.
- f) If a dog escapes from the quarantine all street dogs will be killed. Domestic dogs will be chained. Shepherd dogs will be free with the herd they are watching.
- g) Domestic cats and dogs should be vaccinated against rabies and registered at the municipality or the corresponding authority of a village. Dogs of 3 months and cats of 6 months old will be vaccinated for the first time. Vaccination will continue every year. A certificate will be issued for the vaccinated ones. Those which do not have certificate will be killed and destroyed or buried.
- h) Animals which are suspected of having rabies will be kept under control. It is forbidden to take them out of where they are kept, and its also forbidden to slaughter them and consume their meat. The milk of rabid animals will be destroyed.
- i) The municipality or the corresponding authorities in villages should designate a special area for quarantine.
- j) The leather of animals which had rabies will be destroyed together with the whole body.
- k) The head of an animal which has died of rabies or which is killed in fear of rabies will be salted properly, put in a plastic bag and then it will be sent to a veterinary laboratory inside a box. The name rabies should be written on the box.
- l) Animals having rabies, or suspected of rabies or those bitten by the rabid will be given curative vaccination within 5 days.
- m) Following disinfection, the quarantine can be lifted after 6 months in case of carnivores, single hoofed animals, and cattle; 3 months in case of sheep, goats, pigs and winged animals.
- n) The policy of fighting against rabies will be determined by the ministries who arranged the protocol.

2.2.14 African horse sickness

Article 120)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) Single hoofed animals which are affected by this disease will be killed.
- b) Sign-boards will be placed at the entrances and exits of the affected area.

- c) Single hoofed animals are not allowed to enter the quarantine area. Stables of these single hoofed animal should be sprayed against flies.
- d) The sick and suspected will be placed isolated from others. Their temperature will be measured constantly. Those having high temperature, runny nose and mouth infection will be killed immediately. Compensation will be given for damages.
- e) To stop the spread of this disease, all healthy single hoofed animals from this area and the surrounding will be vaccinated against African horse sickness. Local protective vaccination, will be applied according to the programme arranged by the Ministry.
- f) Animals which have died or been killed because of this disease will be buried or burned.
- g) Since biting flies are vectors of the disease, places where the sick are kept should be covered by nets to stop their access.
- h) Since biting flies are found in marshy areas, such places should be sprayed.
- i) When this disease breaks out in neighbouring countries or elsewhere, the Ministry will arrange vaccination and a buffer zone.
- j) After disinfection, quarantine can be lifted 60 days after the last incident, following cleaning and disinfection.

2.2.15 Blue tongue disease of sheep

Article 121)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) The sick and suspected animals will be isolated from other sheep which are normal.
- b) Since flies are vectors of this disease, all animals and places where these animals are kept must be sprayed with insecticide.
- c) In order to avoid the spread of this disease sheep should be taken from low land to highlands.
- d) In the afternoon and nights animals should be kept in a closed place.
- e) Entry or exit of sheep and goats into the quarantine is forbidden. Vaccinated animals are free to enter.
- f) Protective vaccination will be applied to those animals found in the risk areas.
- g) Quarantine will be lifted 40 days after the last death.

2.2.16 Scab (sheep & goats)

Article 122)

The Animal Health Control Commission will announce the outbreak of this disease after discussing the report prepared by an official veterinary doctor who witnessed the condition.

- a) The sick will be separated from the normal and medication is given to the sick ones. Those having a greater part of their body infected, and those which grow thin will be killed.
- b) Movement of animals into or out of the quarantine is forbidden.
- c) Animal materials like leather, wool, etc. are allowed to leave the quarantine after disinfection with parasiticide.
- d) Quarantine is limited to the spot where the disease is observed or found.
- e) It is forbidden to let healthy animals graze from the same area grazed by the sick, this can only be possible after 8 months.
- f) Animals are allowed to leave the quarantine for a slaughter-house only if they are transported by a covered means of transport.
- g) People who take care of the sick must be cleaned before contacting others. Instruments and materials also should be disinfected.
- h) Places where the sick were kept should be cleaned and disinfected before normal ones are taken in.
- i) If this disease breaks out at market places or parks or even during transportation of animals, quarantine will be set up at that particular place.
- j) Quarantine is lifted 6-8 months after the last incident: 6 months for single hoofed animals; 8 months for all other animals.
- k) If this disease is discovered among imported animals, all the sick will be killed without compensation. Those suspected of having and propagating the disease will be kept in quarantine at their owner's expense. Later, the Instruction of Animal Health Control will be in effect.

2.2.17 Duration of operation

Article 123)

Before the period of quarantine for the different diseases is over, quarantine should not be lifted. Decisions and measures of the Animal Health Control Commission should be respected.

2.2.18 Entry and exit into and out of the affected area

Article 124)

When a disease (considered to be a notifiable disease by article 4 of Law of Animal Health Control) breaks out, all the measures of the Animal Health Control Commission should be applied properly. Animals which are susceptible to this disease or those which can act as vectors should be kept away from the sick animals. People who deal with the sick animals must obey the rules.

3. PART THREE: Common rules

3.1 SECTION ONE: Compensation

3.1.1 Diseases which can be compensated

Article 125)

Rinderpest, glanders, African horse sickness, cattle tuberculosis, cattle brucellosis and foot and mouth disease*. Owners of those animals which are killed or slaughtered in fear of the above diseases may be paid compensation. This sum is covered from the budget of the Ministry. Payment will be made according to the following conditions.

- a) In case of single hooved animals which show symptoms of glanders (runny-nose, nose ulcer, painless swollen lymph node, and infected skin); half of their market price will be paid.
- b) In case of single hooved animals which are proved to have glanders by mallein test, bacteriologic or serologic test; three-quarters of their market price will be paid.
- c) In case of cattle which show the symptoms of T.B.; half of their market price will be paid.
- d) In case of cattle which are found positive on tuberculin test; three quarter of their market price will be paid.
- e) In case of cattle which are found brucellosis positive by serologic and bacteriologic test; three-quarters of their market price will be paid.
- f) In case of animals which are proved of having rinderpest or African horse sickness by an official veterinary doctor; their full market price will be paid.
- g) In case of animals whose autopsy showed that they have died of the vaccination or serum or other medication given to them by an official veterinary doctor or by a laboratory technician as a protection against a notifiable disease; their full market price will be paid.
- h) 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.*

(*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.)

The owners of those cattle which are slaughtered for having tuberculosis or brucellosis will be given their meat, leather and other animal materials if they are free for consumption or use. Then the prices of these items will be deducted from the total sum they would have received as compensation.

Animals which are sick or suspected of having the sickness will undergo an inspection and / or laboratory test while they are alive. This kind of inspection is done by an official veterinary doctor whose report will be studied by the Animal Health Control Commission. This commission will finally determine the amount of compensation.

3.1.2 Conditions where compensation is not paid

Article 126)

- Compensation will not be paid for those animals which belong to a government organisation or the municipality.
- 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 the owners of animals whose sicknesses are not reported by their owner.
- Compensation will not be paid to the owners of animals who ignored the decisions of the Animal Health Control Commission, and who refused to bring their animals for test or vaccination when a notifiable disease breaks out.
- Compensation will not be paid to balance the loss of animal products due to vaccination of medication.

3.1.3 How to fix the price of animals

Article 127)

This is decided by a group of three people:

- 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.

This committee of three people fixes the price of those animals killed or slaughtered under the law 3285.

3.1.4 Instructions

Article 128)

Other instructions related to the practice of this guide and the law 3285 will be given by the Ministry.

3.1.5 Validity

Article 129)

This guide will take effect from the date of publication.

3.1.6 Execution

Article 130)

This guide will be executed by the cabinet.