

Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of
Day-Old Birds and Hatching Eggs of Poultry* from the United States of America to Japan



Veterinary Authority
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Date Of Issue

Certificate Number

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the animals described herein have been inspected and/or tested for the diseases specified, and conform to the current veterinary requirements of the importing country.

1. Consignor:	2. Consignee:
3. Country Of Origin: USA	4. State Of Origin:
5. Country Of Destination: Japan	6. Zone Of Destination: *****
7. Place Of Origin:	8. Port Of Embarkation / Border Crossing:
9. Date Of Shipment:	10. Means Of Transport:
11. ***** *****	12. CITES Permit Number: *****
13. Description Of Commodity:	14. Date Of Inspection:
15. Total Quantity:	16. Additional Information: *****
17. Total Number Of Packages/Containers:	
18. Identification / Seal Numbers: *****	
19. Commodities Intended Use: Breeding/Rearing	20. Type Of Admission: Permanent Import

21. Identification Of Commodities:						
Row	Variety/Strain/Trade Name	Trade Name	Product	Sex	Quantity	Additional Description
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

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Certification Statements:

1. Notifiable avian influenza (NAI) and Newcastle disease, as defined in the "Animal Health Requirements for Day-Old Birds and Hatching Eggs of Poultry to be exported to Japan from the United States" are designated as notifiable diseases in the United States.
2. The United States has a surveillance program for early detection of NAI that aligns with the guidelines of the WOAHP Terrestrial Animal Health Code and is recognized as appropriate by Japanese animal health authorities.
3. Vaccination against NAI is prohibited in the United States, except for the vaccination of rare or endangered birds under the official supervision of the competent animal health authority of the United States.
4. Line out as appropriate:
The United States is considered free of HPAI for at least 28 days before the day of shipment of exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry, as defined and determined by the competent animal health authority of Japan,
OR
The U.S. zone (state or county) from which the day-old birds or hatching eggs originate is recognized as free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease, as defined and determined by the competent animal health authority of Japan,
AND
Day-old birds and hatching eggs do not transit HPAI affected zones, as determined by the competent animal health authority of Japan, unless the commodities are loaded under the supervision of the competent health authority of the U.S. (including USDA accredited veterinarians) onto secured, environmentally controlled vehicles which confer vector protection and preclude contamination by avian influenza virus during transit, for direct transport from the premises of origin to the exporting port.
5. Line out as appropriate:
With regard to NAI, the following must be satisfied:
a) The exported day-old birds and hatching eggs originate from premises under an approved program for Avian Influenza with oversight by the competent authority of the U.S., which meets the requirements of the NPIP AI Clean Standards.
OR
b) Under the supervision of the competent authority of the U.S., at the premises of origin, testing for NAI, as follows must be conducted with negative results. The sampling protocol is described in Annex 1.** Haemagglutination Inhibition test, agar gel immunodiffusion, or ELISA test on serum every 90 days and PCR virological test or virus isolation by the inoculation of embryonated fowls eggs on feces, respiratory swab, cloacal swab, meconium, dead in shell, dead chicks or culled chicks once within 30 days prior to export. ***
6. Line out as appropriate:
The United States is considered free of LPPI (defined as an H5/H7 avian influenza virus that is not HPAI) for at least 28 days before the day of shipment of exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry, by the competent animal health authority of Japan,
OR
The day-old birds or hatching eggs did not originate from an LPPI affected zone as determined by the competent animal health authority of Japan. An LPPI affected area is any zone within 10 km of any premises where an infection of NAI virus that is not HPAI, has been confirmed and restricted from export by the competent animal health authority of Japan,
AND
Day-Old birds and hatching eggs do not transit LPPI affected zones, as determined by the competent animal health authority of Japan, unless the commodities are loaded under the supervision of the competent health authority of the U.S. (including USDA accredited veterinarians) onto secured, environmentally controlled vehicles which confer vector protection and preclude contamination.
7. There has been no evidence of clinical signs of, Newcastle disease, Pullorum disease (Salmonella Pullorum), Avian infectious bronchitis, Avian infectious laryngotracheitis, Infectious bursal disease (gumboro disease), Fowl pox, Fowl typhoid (Salmonella Gallinarum), Respiratory mycoplasmosis, Marek's disease, Avian salmonellosis (restricted to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium, the same shall apply hereinafter), Avian leukosis, Avian tuberculosis, Leucocytozoonosis, West Nile virus infection, Duck hepatitis (only applied exported day-old ducklings), Duck virus enteritis (only applied to the exported day-old ducklings and goslings) and Fowl Cholera (infectious disease of poultry caused by a bacterium, Pasteurella multocida with acute septicemia) on the premises of origin for at least 90 days before the shipment of the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry to Japan.

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Certification Statements (continued) :

8. There has been no evidence of clinical signs of Avian influenza (infectious disease caused by influenza A virus) on the premises of origin for at least 28 days before the shipment of the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry to Japan.
9. Line out as appropriate:
With regard to Pullorum disease, Fowl typhoid and Avian salmonellosis, either of the following must be satisfied:
- a) The exported day-old birds and hatching eggs originate from premises under an approved salmonella control program with oversight by the competent authority of the U.S., which certifies the premises of origin as negative to tests for pullorum disease, fowl typhoid, and avian salmonellosis.
- OR**
- b) At the premises of origin of exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry, the culture test must be performed for Pullorum disease, Fowl typhoid and Avian salmonellosis with negative results under the supervision of the competent authority of the U.S. The sampling protocol is described in Annex 1**. The samples to be taken as below:
- On the premises in which the breeding flocks of the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry are housed: fresh feces or dead birds (including culled birds) and environmental samples such as drag swab, litter, fluff and dust.
 - At the hatchery to which the hatching eggs of poultry from the breeding flocks of the exported day-old birds are consigned: meconium or dead in shell and dead chicks (including culled chicks) and environmental samples such as drag swab, litter, fluff and dust.***
10. The exported day-old birds are healthy or show no signs of infectious diseases of poultry based on examination conducted under the supervision of a government veterinary officer (including USDA accredited veterinarians), within 24 hours prior to shipment to Japan.
11. The exported hatching eggs of poultry shall be disinfected with an effective disinfectant beforehand and packed directly from the hatchery into clean and new disposable boxes for export under the supervision of the competent authority of the U.S.
12. The containers used for transportation of the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry must be either made of new material or thoroughly disinfected with an effective disinfectant prior to use under the supervision of the competent authority of the U.S.
13. Vehicles, aircraft, etc. transporting the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an effective disinfectant prior to use under the supervision of the competent authority of the U.S.
14. The exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry must be transported without contact or mixed with other birds and/or hatching eggs of poultry unless they are of equal health status to the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs of poultry.
15. In cases where the exported day-old birds or the breeding flocks of the exported day-old birds and hatching eggs were vaccinated, the following vaccination information when applicable, must be included: Date of vaccination, type, and name of vaccine manufacturer.

**Poultry is defined as chicken, quail, ostrich, pheasant, guinea fowl, turkey and birds classified in the Anseriformes order (such as duck and goose).*

***Reference Annex 1 of the "Animal Health Requirements for Day Old Chicks and Hatching Eggs of Poultry to be exported to Japan from the United States of America."*

****When diagnostic testing option 5b or 9b are selected, the sampling dates, diagnostic tests, sample type, and number of samples submitted must be provided.*

Name of Accredited Veterinarian

Name of USDA Veterinarian

Signature of Accredited Veterinarian

Signature of USDA Veterinarian



Date

Date