



Serial No:

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
(Animal Disease Control Act 10,1988)

Federal Ministry of
Agriculture and
Rural Development.

Contact:
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**INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DAY-OLD BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS**

Part A

Exporting country:.....**United States of America**.....
Ministry of: ..**USDA - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**.....
Department:.....**APHIS - Veterinary Services (VS)**.....
Province or District, etc:

I. Identification of the birds

Number	Mark	Species	Sex	Age

II. Origin of the birds

Name and address of exporter :.....
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Place of origin of the birds:.....

III. Destination of the birds

Country of destination: **Federal Republic of Nigeria**.....

Name and address of consignee:.....

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Nature and identification of means of transport:.....

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Type of containers.....

Port of disembarkation.....

Port of embarkation.....

Expected date of travel.....

.....

.....

Attending veterinarian.....

Address.....

VCN No.....

Phone No.....

Email address.....

Date.....

FDVPCS FMARD

PART B: General Requirements

Day-old poultry grandparent stock only comes from an establishment or a hatchery which satisfies the following requirements.;

- i) The choice of a suitable isolated geographical location, taking into account the direction of the prevailing wind, facilitates hygiene and disease control. The establishment should be surrounded by a security fence and a gateway to control traffic and access to the site. A sign indicating restricted entry should be posted at the entrance.
- ii) Poultry breeding establishments should be single purpose-single species enterprises, and ideally an all-in all-out single age group principle should be adopted whenever possible.
- iii) Where several flocks are maintained on one establishment, the individual flocks should be managed as separate entities.
- iv) Building housing poultry, or those used to store feed or eggs, should be free of vermin and not accessible to wild birds.
- v) Poultry houses should be constructed so that all surfaces inside the buildings are of an impervious smooth material so that cleaning and disinfection can be carried out adequately.
- vi) The area immediately surrounding the poultry houses should be free from vegetation and debris and ideally this should consist of an area of concrete or other similar material. An exception to this would be trees for heat control, with the exception of fruit trees which could be attractive to birds.
- vii) Domestic animals should not be permitted access to poultry houses.
- viii) Appropriate disease security precautions, which could include showering and changing facilities, should be adopted for all visitors to the establishment and for all staff entering individual poultry houses.
- ix) When a poultry house or establishment is depopulated, all manure should be removed from the houses and effective cleaning and disinfection procedures applied. Bacteriological monitoring of the efficacy of disinfection procedures is recommended. When necessary, rodent and insect control procedures should also be carried out.
- x) Repopulation of poultry houses or establishments should only be made from poultry flocks of known high health status and which are regularly monitored for salmonella and other poultry pathogens.
- xi) All feed used in poultry houses and establishments should be monitored for salmonella prior to use. The use of pelletized feeds or feeds subjected to other salmonella decontamination procedures is recommended. Feed should be stored in clean, closed containers.
- xii) The water supply to poultry houses should be of a satisfactory potable status.
- xiii) Sick and dead birds should be removed from poultry houses as soon as possible and effective disposal procedures implemented.
- xiv) Full records relating to mortality, disease diagnosis, treatments and vaccinations should be maintained on an individual flock basis within the establishment. Such records should be readily available for inspection.

- xv) Eggs handlers in the hatchery should wash their hands with soap and water and change to clean outer garments before handling hatching eggs received from the poultry farm.
- xvi) Chick sexers and chick handlers must wash and disinfect their hands and change into protective clothing and boots before commencing work and between different lots of chicks.
- xvii) Day-old chicks or other poultry must be delivered or distributed in new chick boxes; or in used boxes made of suitable material which have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected or fumigated.
- xviii) The chicks should be delivered directly from the hatchery by personnel wearing clean, disinfected outer clothing. Outer clothing should be changed or disinfected between each delivery.
- xix) The delivery truck must be cleaned and disinfected before loading each consignment of chicks.
- xxi) Only diagnostic test specified in the WOAHP Terrestrial Manual is accepted.

PART C: Sanitary Information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the birds described above and examined on this day;

- a) show no clinical signs of disease.
- b) the presentation of an International Certificate attesting that the day-old bird come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and from hatcheries which comply with the standard referred to in the General Requirements of this health certificate.

1) Infectious Bursal Disease:

- a) Have not been vaccinated against infectious bursal disease; **OR**
- b) Were vaccinated against infectious bursal disease (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination shall also be stated in the certificate).
- c) The progeny of parent flocks come from establishments:
 - i. which are recognised as being free from infectious bursal disease as demonstrated by the AGP test.
 - ii. in which vaccination against infectious bursal disease is not practised on the parent stock; **OR**
 - iii. in which vaccination against infectious bursal disease is practised on the parent stock.
- d) were shipped in clean and unused packages.

2) Marek's Disease (MD):

- a) Come from establishments referred to in the General Requirements.
- b) Were vaccinated against MD (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination shall also be stated in the certificate)

3) Avian Mycoplasmosis:

- a) Come from establishments free from avian mycoplasmosis and from hatcheries which comply with the standards referred to in the General Requirements.
- b) Were shipped in clean and unused packages.

4) Fowl Typhoid (Pullorum Disease):

- a) Come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are recognised as being free from fowl typhoid and pullorum disease, and from hatcheries which comply with the standards referred to in the General Requirements.
- b) Were shipped in clean and unused packages.

5) Avian Infectious Bronchitis:

- a) Come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and from:
 - i. hatcheries which comply with the standards referred to in the General Requirements.

- ii. have not been vaccinated against infectious bronchitis; **OR**
- iii. were vaccinated against avian infectious bronchitis (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination shall also be stated in the certificate).
- iv. Are the progeny of flocks which:
 - 1. come from establishments and hatcheries which are recognized as being free from avian infectious bronchitis, based on the results of serological tests.
 - 2. come from establishments in which vaccination against avian infectious bronchitis is not practised on the parent stock; **OR**
 - 3. come from establishments in which vaccination against avian infectious bronchitis is practised on the parent stock.
- v. were shipped in clean and unused packages.

6) Fowl Cholera (FC):

- a) Come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority.
- b) Have not been vaccinated against FC; **OR**
- c) Were vaccinated against FC (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination shall also be stated in the certificate).
- d) Are the progeny of parent flocks which:
 - i. come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are recognised as being free from FC.
 - ii. come from establishments and/or hatcheries in which vaccinations against FC is not practised on the parent stock; **OR**
 - iii. come from establishments and/or hatcheries in which vaccination against FC is practised on the parent stock.
- e) Were shipped in clean and unused packages.

7) Avian Influenza (AI):

- a) Day-old chicks come from country where non vaccination against Notifiable AI (H5 and H7) is a national policy.
- b) The poultry were kept in an NAI free country, zone or compartment since they were hatched.
- c) The poultry were derived from parent flocks which had been kept in an NAI free country, zone or compartment for at least 21 days prior to and at the time of the collection of the eggs.

8) Newcastle Disease (ND):

- a) The day-old birds come from hatcheries situated in an ND free country, zone or compartment.
- b) Neither the day-old poultry nor their parents have been vaccinated using a modified live virus vaccine for ND; **OR**
- c) If parents were vaccinated against ND using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the terrestrial manual, the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination shall also be stated in the certificate.
- d) Come from hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority.

Signature of USDA Accredited Veterinarian (Official Veterinarian)

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Name of USDA Accredited Veterinarian.....

Address.....

NAN No..... Date.....

Signature of APHIS Endorsing Veterinarian.....

Name of APHIS Endorsing Veterinarian

Office Address.....

Date.....