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ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS****Section :**

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2. Importation of veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products and others.
3. Exportation of animals and animal products.
4. Seizure or destruction of animals and animal products or commodities.
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SCHEDULE

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

ACT No. 12

AN ACT TO REPEAL THE ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, CAP. A17, LAWS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, 2004 AND ENACT THE ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS TRANSBOUNDARY AND ZOONOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES, PREVENTION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE THROUGH THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF THE USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF VETERINARY BIOLOGICS, VETERINARY DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MEDICATED ANIMAL FEEDS, SALES AND DISTRIBUTION OF PET FOODS, VETERINARY MEDICAL DEVICES, OTHER VETERINARY PRODUCTS, AND FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE AND FOOD SAFETY ; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS

[7th Day of April, 2022]

Commence-
ment.

ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria—

PART I—OBJECTIVES AND APPLICATION

1.—(1) As from the date of commencement of this Act, the importation of any animal, animal products or commodities, eggs, poultry, fish, wildlife, pet foods, feeds and feed additives into Nigeria from any other country by land, sea or air is prohibited except under a permit, in the form set out in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Schedules to this Act, granted by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria (CVON), who in each case shall state the conditions under which the animals, animal products, commodities, eggs, poultry, fish, wildlife, pet foods, feeds, and feed additives may be imported.

Importation
of animals
and animal
products or
commodities.
Fifth
Schedule.
Sixth
Schedule.
Seventh
Schedule.
Eighth
Schedule.

(2) Any animal, animal products or commodities, eggs, feeds, feed additives and poultry imported into Nigeria by land, sea or air may be subjected to examination, disinfection, inoculation and quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner as the CVON may deem necessary.

(3) Any animal, animal products or commodities, eggs, poultry, feed, feed additives and pet foods which for the purposes of trade or other purposes is brought into Nigeria across an international border whether on hoof or by road, rail, sea or air shall be subject to inspection at any of the Quarantine Stations or Control Posts listed in Third and Fourth Schedules to this Act by an authorised officer for the purposes of ascertainment that such animals, animal products or commodities are duly permitted to be transported and fit to do so.

Third
Schedule.
Fourth
Schedule.

(4) A person shall not import or export animals, animal products, semen, embryos, eggs, chicks, and wild bird species except under a permit issued by the CVON, who is the competent veterinary authority for the country, or by any veterinary officer authorised by him.

Seventh
Schedule.

(5) A person shall not import or export semen or operate, for commercial or any other purposes, an animal semen production centre, artificially inseminate, collect or process semen from any other species of animal except under and in accordance with a permit, as stipulated in Seventh Schedule to this Act issued by the CVON.

Fifth
Schedule.
Sixth
Schedule.
Seventh
Schedule.
Ninth
Schedule.
Tenth
Schedule.
Seventeenth
Schedule.

(6) Any animal, animal products or commodities, feeds, feed additives, aquatic products, and pet foods which for the purposes of trade or otherwise, being imported into or exported out of Nigeria shall be accompanied with International Veterinary Certificate as contained in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Seventeenth Schedules to this Act, signed and issued by the CVON or by any veterinary officer authorised by him.

Importation
of veterinary
biologics,
veterinary
medicinal
products and
others.
Eighth
Schedule.
Fifteenth
Schedule.

2.—(1) The importation of veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, infectious agents and products of biotechnology into Nigeria from any country is prohibited, except under a permit in the form set out in the Eighth and Fifteenth Schedules to this Act, granted by the CVON or any veterinary officer authorised by him.

(2) The Federal Department of Veterinary Services shall be responsible for the control of veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, medicaments, infectious agents, veterinary pesticides, and veterinary products of biotechnology within Nigeria, and the CVON shall issue permit authorising the use of the products before the products may be presented and accepted to undergo the mandatory process of statutory regulatory certification by the appropriate authority or agency as prescribed by law.

(3) Holders of annual veterinary premises license and veterinary practising license, or veterinary pharmacy certificate issued by the Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) on one hand, and veterinary pharmacy certificate issued by the International College of Veterinary Pharmacy (ICVP) or any other national or international institutions recognised by the VCN, on the other hand, shall be accepted for trade, import and export in veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pet foods, feeds, feed additives or medicaments, veterinary medical devices, veterinary products and for operation of veterinary premises or establishments.

3. The exportation of any animal, animal products or commodities, infectious agents, toxins, veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, sample or specimen and products of veterinary biotechnology out of Nigeria to any other country by land, sea, or air is prohibited except under a permit, in the form set out in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Schedules to this Act, granted by the CVON who shall state the conditions under which the animal, animal products, commodities, infectious agents or veterinary medicinal products may be exported in line with the requirements of the importing countries.

Exportation
of animals
and animal
products.
Fifth
Schedule
Sixth
Schedule
Eighth
Schedule
Ninth
Schedule
Tenth
Schedule
Eleventh
Schedule
Thirteenth
Schedule

4. Any animal, animal products or commodities, biologics, veterinary medicinal products, infectious agents, or products of biotechnology which is not imported in accordance with the provisions of sections 1 and 2 shall be seized or caused to be destroyed immediately on arrival into Nigeria by the competent authorities in collaboration with CVON, without prejudice to the imposition of any penalty for the contravention of these provisions provided that such seizure or destruction shall be reported without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in that area.

Seizure or
destruction
of animals
and animal
products or
commodities.

5.—(1) A veterinary officer, police officer or any authorised officer who has reason to believe that there is in any premises, animal, animal products or commodities, pet foods, feeds, feed additives, biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, infectious agents or products of veterinary biotechnology which have been imported into Nigeria in contravention of the provisions of this Act shall—

Surveillance
of imported
animals and
animal
products or
commodities.

(a) immediately enter, inspect the premises and examine any suspected animal, animal products or commodities, pet foods, feeds, feed additives, veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, infectious agents or products of veterinary biotechnology therein;

(b) demand, from the owner or person in charge or in possession, for the evidence of import permit issued by the CVON to import such animals, animal products or commodities, pet foods, feeds, feed additives, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, biologics or samples or specimen, infectious agents or products of veterinary biotechnology found on the premises; and

(c) where he has reasonable grounds to believe that such animals, animal products or commodities, pet foods, feeds, feed additives, biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, infectious agents or products of veterinary

biotechnology have been imported without permit; seize or detain such animal, animal products or commodities, veterinary biologics, infectious agents or products of biotechnology at the risk and the expense of the owner or importer for a period of at least 48 hours, after which the items shall be destroyed and penalty imposed on the importer if no proof of permission to import can be produced.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least 50% worth of the total cost of the products so imported without genuine permit or an imprisonment for a term of at least three months or both.

Routine
surveillance.

6.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5, an authorised officer shall be allowed to enter any premises or area for the purposes of routine disease surveillance, epidemiological disease outbreak investigation, and to inspect level of compliance with—

- (a) biosecurity or biosafety measures ;
- (b) disease prevention measures ;
- (c) disease control measures ; and
- (d) epidemiological record keeping.

(2) To promote and facilitate trade in animals, animal products, and for the purpose of disease prevention, control, treatment and eradication; the Minister or his representative shall select designated areas, farms, and locations that are suitable for the creation of specific disease free zones and compartmentalisation for the rearing of animals of distinctive epidemiological status.

(3) The CVON and State Directors of Veterinary Services (DVS) or their delegated representatives, either in any part of the country or in the affected states, shall carry out an epidemiological enquiry or investigation in the event of suspicion of highly transmissible diseases of public health, food security and socio-economic consequences using standard disease investigation formats issued by the CVON.

(4) The frequency and scope of disease surveillance activities shall be proportional to the perceived risks or threats posed by diseases, chemicals, radiation or toxic events as determined by the CVON or State DVS.

(5) An operator of animal farm that contravenes the provisions of this Act is, in the event of disease outbreak from such farm, to bear the cost of disease mitigation within the epidemiological unit or liable, on conviction, to a fine of at least ₦150,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least two years or both.

7.—(1) The CVON shall provide guidelines for the conduct of surveillance for diseases of wild animal species in parks, games reserves, zoological gardens or in any other location.

Surveillance
of diseases
of wildlife
species

(2) No person shall keep wild animals or wild bird species in captivity as a pet or for trade purposes without veterinary certification that confirms that such animals or birds do not pose health risk to other domestic animal species, human population and the environment.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦500,000 or imprisonment for a term of three years or both.

(4) Only veterinary surgeons are competent to diagnose, treat, prevent, control and eradicate diseases of wildlife.

(5) A person who contravenes subsection (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦500,000 or imprisonment for a term of three years or both.

8.—(1) A person having in his charge or control any animal infected or suspected to be infected with any of the diseases listed in the First Schedule to this Act or any other emerging or re-emerging diseases of socio-economic, public health and food security consequences, shall keep such animals separate from other animals not so infected or suspected to be infected and shall immediately give notice of the fact of the animal being so infected or suspected to be infected to a veterinary officer or the nearest public veterinary officer or the authorised officer.

Notification.

First
Schedule.

(2) The person in charge of any trade animal which shows signs of any disease or dies while in the process of being moved from one place to another, shall report the illness or death of such animal to the authorised officer on arrival at the first inspection station or control post, along the prescribed routes, and in the case of death of the animal, shall dispose of the carcass in a hygienic and environmentally safe manner as directed by the authorised officer.

(3) A person having in his charge or control any animal products or commodities that is contaminated or adulterated or suspected to have been contaminated or adulterated, shall keep such animal products or commodities separate from other animal products or commodities not contaminated or adulterated and shall immediately give notice of the fact of the animal products or commodities to a veterinary officer, the nearest veterinary surgeon or the authorised officer.

(4) A person having in his charge or control any veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, infectious agents or products of veterinary

biotechnology that are expired or suspected to be fake or counterfeit or substandard, shall keep such separate from other unexpired and genuine items, and shall immediately give notice of such expired or suspected to be fake or counterfeit or substandard items to a veterinary officer, the nearest veterinary surgeon or the authorised officer.

(5) A person shall not keep in his possession veterinary medicinal products, biologics, infectious agents or products of veterinary biotechnology for commercial or any other purposes without the registration of such premises by the Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN).

(6) The DVS shall transmit such information as regards the registration of such premises concerned to the office of the CVON for his consent and necessary actions.

(7) A person in charge of any contaminated or adulterated medicated animal feeds, feed additives, pet foods, substandard veterinary medicinal products, substandard veterinary medical devices and other veterinary products, shall report such to the authorised officer and shall dispose of the items as directed by the authorised officer in an environmentally friendly manner.

(8) When any animal so infected or suspected to be infected is being transported, neither such animal nor any animal with which it has been in contact shall be moved except in so far as may be necessary for effecting isolation or for—

- (a) procuring food or water pending the directions of a veterinary officer ;
- (b) animals to be transported in accordance with the OIE guidelines ;
- (c) unloading facilities which must be fit for the purpose of preventing injuries to animals ;
- (d) all animals to be inspected on arrival ; and
- (e) animals that are severely distressed or injured to be slaughtered or be culled immediately.

(9) A veterinary officer, or authorised officer receiving a notification under subsection (1) or otherwise becoming aware that any animal, animal products or commodities, biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, infectious agents, pet foods or medicated feeds, products of veterinary biotechnology within the limits of his jurisdiction is infected with disease, contaminated or adulterated in the case of animal products or commodities, medicated animal feeds, feed additives, pet foods, products of veterinary biotechnology, fake or counterfeit in the case of biologics or veterinary products, pesticides, shall take measures to enforce the provisions of this section with

regard to isolation and quarantine or non-movement of the animal, determination of the identity and quality of the seized items and shall immediately notify the nearest Magistrate or police officer.

(10) If the veterinary officer is of the opinion that any animal is infected with any disease or he has reason to believe that any animal has been exposed to infections, shall at a cost to the owner administer treatment, or issue such orders, directions or prohibitions as he may consider necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, and may cause any such animal to be slaughtered, in accordance with the Animal Welfare Code of Practice, if he considers that the slaughter of such animal is necessary for the prevention of the spread of the disease and shall inform the police immediately.

(11) All veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, veterinary pesticides and veterinary medical devices shall be handled, sold or administered only by a veterinary surgeon, or any authorised officer under his supervision, with up-to-date annual practising license issued by the VCN.

(12) The CVON through the State DVS shall immediately be notified of any outbreak of zoonotic or transboundary animal diseases in order to ensure timely implementation of prevention, containment, control and eradication strategies, and other necessary risk management or mitigation measures.

(13) The official notification, as stipulated in subsection (12), shall contain the—

- (a) location of outbreak ;
- (b) date of the outbreak ;
- (c) species, number, sex and age of animals involved ;
- (d) morbidity and mortality ;
- (e) tentative diagnosis ;
- (f) laboratory tests and results (if any) ;
- (g) disease control measures taken in relation to the outbreak ;
- (h) possible or known origin of the listed diseases ; and
- (i) disease outbreak investigation report.

(14) Any person in charge of animals or animal products or commodities suspected of disease conditions, enumerated in subsection (1), who fails, refuses, or neglects to report to the appropriate veterinary authorities commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦150,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least six months or both.

Disease
traceability
and
identification
of animals.

9.—(1) The CVON has the overall responsibility for animal identification and traceability in the country for the purposes of addressing animal health and food safety issues in order to ensure the effectiveness of —

- (a) management of disease outbreaks and food safety incidents ;
- (b) vaccination programmes ;
- (c) herd or flock husbandry ;
- (d) zoning or compartmentalisation ;
- (e) surveillance ;
- (f) early response and notification systems ;
- (g) animal movement controls ;
- (h) inspections and certification ;
- (i) fair practices in trade ; and
- (j) utilisation of veterinary medicinal products, feed and pesticides at farm level.

(2) The CVON shall be responsible for the control of trade animals prescribed under this Act and also for the establishment and maintenance of electronic animal identification system throughout the federation for the purpose of tracing, prevention and control of zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases.

(3) The CVON in consultation with the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services (NAQS), State DVS, private sector, other relevant government agencies and stakeholders shall design and review a framework for the implementation and enforcement of animal identification and traceability in Nigeria based on—

- (a) the outcomes of the risk assessment ;
- (b) the animal and public health situation (including zoonoses and related programmes) ;
- (c) animal population parameters (such as species and breeds, numbers and distribution) ;
- (d) types of production ;
- (e) animal movement patterns ;
- (f) available technologies ;
- (g) trade in animals and animal products ;
- (h) cost or benefit analysis ;
- (i) other economic, cultural, geographical and environmental considerations ; and
- (j) confidentiality of data, accessibility issues and efficient exchange of information.

(4) In implementing the electronic animal identification system, CVON in consultation with the NAQS, State DVS and other relevant stakeholders shall prepare an Action Plan specifying the—

- (a) timetable including the milestones and performance indicators ;
- (b) human and financial resources ;
- (c) technical support ;
- (d) communication or advocacy strategies ;
- (e) training programmes ;
- (f) checking and verification arrangements ; and
- (g) enforcement procedures.

(5) All animals purchased on-farms or livestock markets, nomadic herds, delivered for transportation, transported, or sold, in commerce, by a dealer or exhibitor shall be—

- (a) accompanied by a Movement Permit issued ; and
- (b) identified and duly registered, by the DVS of the state of origin of the animals or his authorised officers.

(6) Except as provided in this part, a person who owns or has in his possession, care or control a live or carcass of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine or any other animal species, shall ensure that it is identified by an approved means of identification and registration (ear tagging, branding, marking, application of microchips or other electronic devices) as may be prescribed by the CVON.

(7) A person who applies, or causes the application of, an approved means of identification and registration of an animal, the carcass or the edible offal, shall ensure that such identification material is applied correctly and appropriately.

(8) Except as provided in this Part, a person who owns or has in his possession, care or control a live or carcass of a bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine or any other animals shall ensure that it bears the approved method of identification and registration referred to in subsection (6) at all times, even after it might have been removed from its farm of origin.

(9) It shall be the responsibilities of State DVS, NAQS, and other relevant stakeholders to forward information and other necessary data on animal identification, registration, traceability and tracking collected in their respective jurisdictions to the central database in the office of the CVON.

(10) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsections (5) (6) (7) and (8) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least 50% market value of the unregistered animals or imprisonment for a term of at least three years or both.

Disposal of
animal
carcass and
feed.

10.—(1) Where an animal or animal feed is infected with a disease or contaminated with chemicals or radiation or toxins considered to be a threat to food security, or of public health and socioeconomic consequences, dies or is slaughtered, the carcass or animal feed shall be disposed of as directed by the veterinary officer, in an environmentally friendly manner at the expense of the owner.

(2) A veterinary officer shall direct and order the disposal of the—

(a) carcass, fodder, litter, utensils, pens or any other thing which may, in the opinion of a veterinary officer, have come in contact with animal mentioned in subsection (1);

(b) contaminated or adulterated animal products, animal feed or commodities; and

(c) fake or counterfeit veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products or products of veterinary biotechnology.

(3) A veterinary officer shall—

(a) for the purpose of examining a diseased animal after disclosing his identity, enter into any premises and may, for the purpose of diagnosing diseases take appropriate samples, not exceeding the required standard quantity;

(b) seize and detain any animal, animal products or commodities, animal feeds, veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pesticides or products of veterinary biotechnology in relation to which any such breach, non-compliance or contravention has been committed, provided that such seizure and detention shall be reported in writing immediately to a Magistrate or police officer having jurisdiction in the area.

(4) Except as provided in this Act, a person who contravenes the provisions of this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦250,000 or imprisonment for a term three months or both.

Animal
semen and
germplasm
control.

11.—(1) A person who operates an animal semen production centre shall immediately segregate any animal that has been exposed to infectious disease agents from all other animals in the centre that have not been exposed to the disease, or remove the exposed animal from the centre in a manner directed by a veterinary surgeon.

(2) A person shall not collect animal semen from a production centre, store, or distribute from such centre or any location semen that is infected with or has been exposed to an infectious disease transmissible through semen

(3) Where animal semen that is infected with or has been exposed to an infectious disease that is being transmitted in semen has been collected in an animal semen production centre, stored in such a centre or in an animal semen distribution centre, the person operating the centre shall immediately destroy the semen under the supervision of a veterinary authority.

(4) Where a veterinary authority finds that animal semen stored in an animal semen production centre or animal semen distribution centre is contaminated by bacteria, virus, or any other micro-organism capable of introducing disease in animals, he may cause all or any semen of the animal from which the contaminated semen was collected to be destroyed or order the person having the possession, care or custody of the animal semen to destroy any or all of it.

(5) A person who conducts artificial insemination or operates an animal semen production centre shall keep and make available for inspection, by a veterinary authority, a record as indicated in the Seventh Schedule –

Seventh
Schedule.

- (a) the type of semen or species of animals ;
- (b) the date semen was acquired or entry of animal to the centre ;
- (c) the name and address of the owner of each animal or of the person from whom the animal was acquired ;
- (d) the premises from which each animal entered the centre ;
- (e) all tests performed on each animal, specifying the date and results of each test and including the person who performed the tests ;
- (f) the date semen was collected from each animal, the quantity collected and the disposition of the semen ;
- (h) the date each animal was removed from the centre, the reason for the removal and the disposition of each animal ; and
- (i) species, age and breed of animals.

(6) Every record required to be kept pursuant to this section shall be in a form approved by the CVON and shall be maintained for a minimum of 10 years.

(7) Except as provided in this Act, a person who contravenes this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦500,000, or an imprisonment for a term of at least one year, or both, and any animal or semen in relation to which this offence is committed shall be forfeited.

12.—(1) To enhance risk based active disease surveillance of zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases, any person who establishes or intends to establish a commercial farm of up to 10-50 dairy cattle, 10 beef cattle, 50 small ruminants, 50 pigs, 500 fish or other aquatic animals, 250 birds or hatchery

Registration
and control
of animal
farms and
hatcheries.

shall be required to have a consulting veterinary surgeon and to obtain a licence for its establishment from the DVS in which the farm or hatchery is situated.

(2) All animal farms, livestock value chain operators, and traders in the States shall be registered with the office of the State DVS.

Fourteenth
Schedule.

(3) The operators of such animal farms, in order for their farms to be registered before they commence such activities, shall inform the State DVS as set out in the Fourteenth Schedule.

(4) Operators of the animal farms, as stated in subsection (3), shall inform the State DVS concerned of any—

(a) changes in the animal farms concerning the matters referred to in subsection (3); and

(b) cessation of activity by the operator or animal farm concerned.

(5) The State DVS shall forward registration information, from time to time, to the National Animal Health Database in the office of the CVON.

(6) A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for registration and operation of animal farms or hatchery in any part of Nigeria, with the objective of disease prevention and control through the enhancement of biosecurity measures, shall be prepared and reviewed, from time to time, by the CVON.

(7) The State DVS or his representative shall routinely visit such farms or hatchery to ascertain level of compliance with biosecurity and disease prevention measures, and shall report same to the CVON.

(8) The State DVS in the state shall renew the annual license to operate farms or hatcheries if the operator complies with the measures.

(9) All existing commercial farms and hatcheries are required to be registered within six months of the coming into effect of this Act.

(10) The owner of a registered animal farm or hatchery shall manage and maintain such commercial farm or hatchery in a reasonable hygienic condition and comply with all treatments and vaccination measures required in the State to prevent the outbreak and spread of diseases.

(11) Any farm whose registration is not renewed on annual basis shall be liable, for the first offender, to a fine of five times the cost of annual registration, and for subsequent ones, to a fine of 10 times the cost of annual registration.

13.—(1) A licence in the form set out in the Fourteenth Schedule to this Act shall be issued in respect of the registration referred to in section 12 of this Act.

Licence for animal farms and hatcheries. Fourteenth Schedule.

(2) The annual fee payable for a licence shall be as determined by the State DVS.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section commits an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦250,000.00 or imprisonment for a term of at least 30 days or both.

14.—(1) The CVON, and the State DVS shall set veterinary inspection teams for the enforcement of standards on the routine use of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary biologics by the veterinary doctors in charge of farms in accordance with the national veterinary formulary.

Monitoring and control.

(2) The owners or operators of animal farms shall keep detailed records as regards the names, types, quantities and dates of use, and routes of administration of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary biologics on animals on the farms, and, from time to time, transmit the detailed records to the office of the DVS in the State concerned.

(3) The State DVS shall forward the detailed records in subsection (2) to the National Animal Health Database in the office of the CVON for proper documentation and actions.

(4) A farm owner or operator who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in the a case of first time offender to a fine of at least ₦200,000 or an imprisonment for a term of one year ; or

(b) in the case of a subsequent offender to a fine of at least ₦400,000 or imprisonment for a term of five years or both.

15.—(1) Operators of Live Animal Markets shall, in order to enhance risk based active disease surveillance of zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases, live bird markets and hatcheries, be registered with the State DVS.

Registration and control of Live Animal Markets (LAM)

(2) The concerned State DVS shall forward such registration information as regards live bird markets and hatcheries, from time to time, to the centralised database in the office of the CVON.

(3) All animals including cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry or any other species to be purchased or sold in commerce by a dealer or marketer shall be displayed for sale in a market that is registered by the State or Local Government Area.

(4) Every person conducting a public sale, auction, or marketing of poultry, cattle, sheep, goat shall—

(a) keep the place where such sale, auction or market is held in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the veterinary authorities, and shall obtain an Annual Permit from DVS of that State ; and

(b) keep and make available for inspection by a veterinary authority a record showing, with respect to each animal or flock sold or received at the sale, auction or market, the complete, legal names and addresses of the consignor of every animal or flock received and the purchaser of every animal sold at the sale, auction or market.

(5) All areas used as poultry slaughter slabs in live bird markets shall be maintained under hygienic or sanitary conditions and all equipment shall be made of stainless steel, glass or plastics, and to the satisfaction of veterinary authorities.

(6) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦250,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least 30 days or both.

Annual
registration
and
certification
of butchers
in abattoirs
and slaughter
slabs.

16.—(1) To prevent and control meat-borne diseases, the CVON shall set up guidelines for—

(a) construction and operation of all abattoirs and slaughter houses and slabs in Nigeria ; and

(b) regular training and annual certification of butchers in Nigeria.

(2) The State DVS shall—

(a) register, annually and supervise, the prevention and control of animal diseases, in all abattoirs, slaughter houses and slabs in their respective states, and forward such information to the office of the CVON for documentation and necessary action ;

(b) register annually and train every butcher that operates from the slaughter slabs and abattoirs in their respective states, and forward such information to the office of the CVON for documentation and necessary action ; and

(c) ensure that only butchers who are medically fit (free from zoonotic diseases or infections) are certified to participate in slaughtering of animals and meat processes in their respective states of jurisdiction, and annual medical examination of butchers, in a recognised government hospitals, shall be a pre- requisite for annual registration and certification.

(3) The CVON in collaboration with the States DVS shall prescribe standard uniforms and accessories for registered butchers in each state.

(4) The office of the CVON shall periodically monitor and evaluate the extent to which the States DVS comply with the provisions of this section.

(5) A person who contravenes the provision of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of first offender, to a fine of at least ₦200,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both ; or

(b) in case of a subsequent offender, to imprisonment for a term of one year without any option of fine.

17.—(1) All existing control post and quarantine stations as listed in the Third and Fourth Schedules subsist, and the Minister or Commissioner may, by notice published in the Federal Government Gazette, establish more inspection stations and control posts at specified places.

(2) The control of trade animals prescribed under this Act shall be exercised by the CVON, NAQS or State DVS, as the case may be.

(3) A person in charge of trade animals and pets entering from any place outside Nigeria into any area in Nigeria shall move all the animals by the most direct route to the nearest international control post.

(4) Where trade animals have been purchased, the person in charge shall obtain movement permit from the State DVS or his representative, who shall issue the permit after thorough examination before moving such animal out of the area.

(5) Where food animals are transported by rail or road for a period exceeding 12 hours, the person in charge will be required to stop movement for a minimum of one hour to feed, water and rest the animals every 12 hours, loading and unloading facilities must be fit for the purpose of preventing injuries to the animals, which shall be inspected on arrival, and the animals that are severely distressed or injured must be slaughtered immediately and subjected to professional veterinary meat inspection.

(6) Where trade animals are being moved from one area to another on hooves for the purpose of being slaughtered, they may be moved without restriction, provided that, the distance to be travelled does not exceed 30 kilometres measured by the most direct cattle route and there is no control post along such route, useful and permissive handling aids including panels, flags, plastic paddles, flappers, plastic bags and metallic rattles should be used in manners to direct movement without forcing the animals and large sticks, metal piping, sharp sticks, fencing wire and heavy leather belts should not be used to move animals.

Control of
animal
movement
and animal
products or
commodities.
Third
Schedule.
Fourth
Schedule.

(7) A person who contravenes subsections (5) and (6) commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of first time offender, to a fine of at least ₦100,000 or imprisonment for a term of three month or both ; or

(b) for a subsequent offender, to a fine of at least ₦200,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

(8) Where trade animals are transported by road or rail they shall be secured in standing position and—

(a) horned animals shall either be securely tied or separated by a partition from polled animals ;

(b) animals of different age groups and species shall also be separated ;

(c) provision of adequate ventilation and space for each animal species ; and

(d) vehicles with three decks used for transportation of animals shall have a permanent roof.

(9) Where trade animals are transported by means of a vehicle, loading or unloading ramps shall be installed to reduce the incidence of fractures and bruises.

Twelfth
Schedule

(10) A person in charge of any trade animal shall, before removing them from any control post, obtain from the authorised officer, a veterinary movement loading permit (in this Act referred to as 'movement loading permit') in the form set out in the Twelfth Schedule to this Act which clearly sets out the route to be followed and the control posts through which all the animals shall pass.

(11) A person in charge of any trade animal shall, until the destination mentioned in the permit has been reached, at all times keep such permit in his possession and shall on demand produce same for inspection by any authorised officer.

Third
Schedule
Fourth
Schedule

(12) An authorised officer shall inspect any trade animal brought to any control posts specified in the Third and Fourth Schedules to this Act and the authorised officer may, if he thinks fit, brand or affix any identification mark, including microchips, to such animals and he may, for the cure or prevention of any disease, detain such animal for the purpose of observation or treatment or slaughter at a control post.

(13) A person who contravenes subsections (8) to (12) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦300,000 or imprisonment for a term of one year or both.

18.—(1) No trade animal, animal products or commodities shall be loaded on a rail wagon, motor vehicle, river vessel or on any aircraft for transportation from one area to another unless the owner of such animal is in possession of a movement permit issued by the State DVS.

Permit for loading and movement of trade animals.

(2) In respect of each consignment of trade animals, the movement permit shall be in the form set out in the Twelfth Schedule to this Act and shall be valid for one journey only.

Twelfth Schedule.

(3) The movement permit shall not be issued unless the authorised officer is satisfied that the provision of this Act in respect of trade animals have been complied with and that such animals are in his opinion, fit to travel.

(4) A movement permit shall only be issued by a person who has been authorised under this Act.

(5) No animal and animal products or commodities shall be transported by rail, road, or air within the country except under a permit in the form set out in the Thirteenth Schedule.

Thirteenth Schedule.

19.—(1) The owner of a trade animal shall not transport such animal by rail, motor vehicle, river, ocean vessel or aircraft unless he is the holder of an annual licence granted in that behalf by an authorised officer.

Veterinary licence for trade animals, pet foods, veterinary medical devices, and veterinary products.

(2) An annual licence shall not be transferable and shall be in the form set out in the Eleventh Schedule and the fee payable shall be as prescribed.

(3) An annual licence is required to be granted by the State DVS for trade animals.

(4) A person who fails to produce a license for inspection when required to do so, shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this Act.

Eleventh Schedule.

(5) A person granted license under this Act who fails to drive or take the trade animals through the specified route and control post contravenes the provisions of this Act, provided that no animal infected or suspected of being infected with infectious agents shall be driven, taken or moved except in so far as may be necessary for effective isolation or for procuring food and water pending the direction of the authorised officer

(6) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of the first offender to a fine of at least ₦300,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least three months ; or

(b) in the case of subsequent offender to a fine of at least ₦500,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least six months.

Biosecurity.

20. (1) All establishments (farms and hatcheries) shall comply with the National Biosecurity Plan.

(2) Personnel in the establishments shall have access to basic training in biosecurity relevant to poultry production and understand the implications to animal health, human health, food safety and environment.

(3) All establishments shall keep farm records, which shall be maintained on an individual, flock or herd basis and shall include data on animal health, production, medications, vaccination, mortality, morbidity, and surveillance to enhance disease traceability.

(4) In hatcheries, the records shall include data on fertility, hatchability, vaccination and treatments also records shall be maintained on cleaning and disinfection of farm and hatchery buildings and equipment.

(5) The records are to be readily available for inspection on site by veterinary authorities.

(6) Monitoring of animal health on the establishment is under the supervision of a veterinary authority.

(7) To avoid the development of antimicrobial resistance, antimicrobial agents shall be used according to prescriptions under the directions of the veterinary surgeons.

(8) Establishments shall be free from unwanted vegetation and debris that could attract or harbour pests.

(9) Any contravention of this section on biosecurity shall attract a penalty of at least ₦100,000, depending on the size of the farm or hatchery.

Duty to
protect
animal
welfare.

21.—(1) A person who has an animal in his possession or control shall, having regard to the animal's nature, type, species, breed, development, adaptation, domestication, physiological and behavioural needs and environment, and in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge, take all necessary steps to ensure that—

(a) the animal is kept and treated in a manner that—

(i) safeguards the health and welfare of the animal, and

(ii) does not threaten the health or welfare of the animal or another animal; and

(b) all buildings, gates, fences, hedges, boundary walls and other structures used to contain the animal are constructed and maintained in a manner so that they do not cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animal.

(2) A person who contravenes provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of first time offender to a fine of at least ₦50,000 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both ; or

(b) in the case of subsequent offenders to a fine of at least ₦150,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

22. (1) A person shall not—

Prohibition
on animal
cruelty.

(a) beat, kick, over-ride, over-drive, over-load, torture or otherwise treat any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering or other causes, or being the owner, permit any animal to be so treated ;

(b) employ any unfit animal by reason of its age, disease, infirmity, wound, sore, or other causes to work, or being the owner permit any such unfit animal to be so employed ;

(c) willfully and unreasonably administer any injurious drug or substance to any animal, or cause or attempt to cause any such drug or substance to be taken by any animal ;

(d) convey or carry, whether in or upon any vehicle or other means of transport any animal in such a manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering ;

(e) confine animal in any cage or other receptacle which does not measure sufficiently in height, length and breadth to permit the animal a reasonable space for movement, or keep for an unreasonable time any animal chained or tethered upon an unreasonably short or unreasonably heavy chain or cord ;

(f) being the owner, neglect to exercise or cause to be exercised at reasonable times any dog habitually chained up or kept in close confinement ;

(g) being the owner of (any animal) fail to provide such animal with sufficient food, water or adequate shelter ;

(h) without reasonable cause, abandon any animal in circumstances that renders it likely to suffer pain by reason of starvation or thirst ;

(i) offer for sale or without reasonable cause, have in his possession any animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, thirst, overcrowding or other ill treatment ;

(j) kill or cause any animal to be killed (including stray animals) by using the method of strychnine injections, in the heart or in any other cruel manner, solely with a view to providing entertainment ;

(k) confine or cause to be confined any animal (including tying of an animal as a bait for wildlife) so as to make it an object or prey for any other animal ;

(l) organise, use or act in the management of any place for animal fighting or for the purpose of baiting any animal, permit or offer any place to be so used or receive money for the admission of any other person to any place kept or used for any such purpose ; or

(m) promote or take part in any shooting match or competition where animals are released from captivity for the purpose of such shooting.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an owner is deemed to have committed an offence if such a person has failed to exercise reasonable care and supervision with a view to the prevention of such offence.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1), commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a first offender, to a fine of at least ₦50,000 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both ; or

(b) in the case of subsequent offenders to a fine of at least ₦150,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to—

(a) dehorning of cattle, castration, branding or nose-roping of any animal in the prescribed manner ;

(b) destruction of stray dogs in lethal chambers or by other methods as may be prescribed ;

(c) extermination or destruction of any animal under the authority of any law ; or

(d) commission or omission of any act in the course of the destruction or the preparation for destruction of any animal as food for mankind unless such destruction or preparation was accompanied by the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering.

(5) Where the owner of an animal is convicted of an offence under subsection (3), it shall be lawful for the court, if satisfied that it would be cruel to keep the animal alive, to direct that the animal be destroyed and to assign the animal to any veterinary authority for that purpose, and the person to whom such animal is so assigned shall immediately, destroy such animal or cause such animal to be destroyed in his presence without unnecessary suffering, and any reasonable expense incurred in destroying the animal may be ordered by the court to be recovered from the owner as if it were a fine.

(6) When any Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or Divisional Police Officer, Superintendent of Police or any other law enforcement agent has reason to believe that an offence under subsection (1) has been committed in respect of any animal, he may direct the immediate destruction of the animal, if in his opinion, it would be cruel to keep the animal alive and order for the arrest of the offender for prosecution.

(7) A police officer or a law enforcement officer above the rank of a constable or its equivalents, or any person authorised by the State Government in this behalf who finds any animal so diseased, severely injured or in such a physical condition that in his opinion it cannot be removed without cruelty, may, if the owner is absent or refuses his consent to the destruction of the animal, immediately summon the veterinary officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found, and if the veterinary officer certifies that the animal is severely or mortally injured in such a physical condition that it would be cruel to keep it alive, the police officer or the authorised person, may after obtaining the authorisation of the veterinary surgeon, destroy the animal injured or cause it to be destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed.

23.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall render unlawful the performance of experiments including experiments involving surgical or invasive procedures on animals for the purpose of advancement of knowledge which will be useful for saving or for prolonging life, alleviating suffering or for combating any disease, whether of human beings, animals or plants.

Experimentation animals.

(2) There is established a National Council on Animal Welfare (NCAW) (in this Act referred to as “the Council”), charged with the overall responsibilities of formulating a National Standard for the use and care of animals and implementing policies on matters concerning the general care and use of animals in research, teaching and mandatory testing of products or other scientific purposes in Nigeria.

(3) The Council shall be chaired by the CVON, and other members include a representative of the—

- (a) Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) ;
- (b) Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) ;
- (c) Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) ;
- (d) Federal Ministry of Science and Technology ;
- (e) Social Scientist ;
- (f) Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) ;
- (g) Animal Welfare Movements or Animal Related Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) ;
- (h) Nigerian Institute of Animal Science (NIAS) ;
- (i) Deans of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine ;
- (j) Nigeria Institute of Medical Research ;
- (k) National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) ;
- (l) Directors of Veterinary Services of the States ;
- (m) Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services (NAQS) ;

(n) Nigerian Institute of Pharmaceutical Research and Development (NIPRD) ;

(k) Nigerian Police Force ;

(o) Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON) ; and

(p) other security agencies.

(4) The Council shall take all such measures as may be necessary to prevent the unnecessary use of animals in experiments, and where animals are used, ethical and humane care shall be provided to minimise or eliminate pain or suffering before, during or after the performance of experiments on them, and for these purpose, it may by notification in the Federal Government Gazette and subject to the condition of previous publication, make such rules as it may deem fit in relation to the conduct of such experiments.

(5) If the Council is satisfied, on the report of any officer or other person made to it as a result of any inspection that the rules made by it under subsection (4) are not being complied with, the Council may, after giving an opportunity to the person or institution carrying out experiments on animals make a presentation and may by order, prohibit the person or institution from carrying on such experiments either for a specified period or indefinitely, or allow the person or institution to carry on such experiments subject to such special conditions as the Council may deem fit.

(6) Any establishment, tertiary institutions, research institutions, government or private agencies, laboratories, and other facilities using animals in any form of research, scientific studies, teaching, products and drug or cosmetic testing shall establish and register institutional Animal Use and Care Committees (AUCC) or Animal Ethics Committees (AEC) with the responsibilities of administering the care and use of animals to meet the institution's needs.

(7) The AUCC or AEC coordinator shall be responsible directly to the Head or Chief Executive Officer of the institution and the institution shall ensure that the coordinator and members of the committee receive the necessary training.

(8) The coordinator may be appointed either on full or part-time capacity depending on the workload of the institution.

(9) The AUCC or AEC of the institution shall ensure that all animal users and caregivers are informed of and comply with all policies and procedures of the National standard for the use and care of animals for scientific purposes.

(10) The AUCC or AEC shall be chaired by a veterinary surgeon.

(11) The AUCC or AEC shall submit regular report of their activities to NCAW.

24.—(1) The owner of a pet shall accept responsibility for it, and for any offspring it may produce, for the duration of its life or until a subsequent owner is found.

Responsible
pet
ownership.

(2) The owner shall ensure that the welfare of the pet, including behavioural needs, are respected and the pet is protected from infectious diseases and unwanted reproduction.

(3) The States DVS shall ensure that pet owners register their pets, preferably with permanent identification such as microchip, and such information shall be forwarded to the National Animal Health Database domiciled in the office of the CVON

(4) All reasonable steps should be taken by pet owners to ensure that the pets does not roam out of control in such a manner that does not endanger or constitute nuisance to humans, other animals, and the environment.

(5) All pet owners or breeders shall control the movement of their pets on a leash or by putting them in comfortable housing.

(6) All uncontrolled or stray dogs shall be captured and confined for either destruction or for other therapeutic measures under the supervision of a State DVS or any veterinary surgeon, the owner shall bear the full cost of both confinement and treatment.

(7) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) for a first time offender, to a fine of at least ₦50,000 or imprisonment for a term of one month or both ; or

(b) for the subsequent offender to a fine of at least ₦100,000 or imprisonment for a term of two months or both.

25.—(1) Dogs and cats owners shall vaccinate their animals against rabies annually.

Rabies
prevention
and control.

(2) Vaccination shall be done by a veterinary surgeon or veterinary paraprofessional under his supervision

(3) A dog owner shall be fully responsible for the legal and financial consequences of bites inflicted by his dog or dogs on any person or animal.

(4) A person who contravenes subsections (1), (2) and (3) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction—

(a) for a first time offender, to a fine of at least ₦100,000 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both ; or

(b) for subsequent offender to a fine of at least ₦300,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

Prevention
and control
of diseases
of bees.

26.—(1) In order to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases and parasites harmful to bees, and the introduction of genetically undesirable germplasm of bees, and the importation and exportation of bees, bee semen, brood-combs, used apicultural equipment, honey and other bee products from other countries into Nigeria are prohibited, except under the permit (International Veterinary Certificate) issued by the office of the CVON.

(2) The permit in subsection (1), shall only be granted to import bees from countries—

(a) certified to be free of diseases or parasites harmful to bees, and undesirable species or subspecies of bees ; and

(b) that have in operation precautions adequate to prevent the importation of bees from other countries where harmful diseases or parasites or undesirable species or subspecies of bees exist.

Sixteenth
Schedule.

(3) Bee semen and other hive products may be imported into Nigeria only after the issuance of permit, as stated in the Sixteenth Schedule to this Act, by the CVON, after he might have certified them to—

(a) be free from diseases and undesirable species or subspecies of bees, and

(b) have in operation precautions adequate to prevent the importation of bee semen and other hive products from other countries where harmful diseases or parasite species or undesirable bees exist.

Sixteenth
Schedule.

(4) In order to prevent the transmission of diseases and parasites harmful to bees from Nigeria to other countries, the exportation of bees to other countries is prohibited, except with permit (International Veterinary Certificate) issued by the CVON as stated in the Sixteenth Schedule.

(5) The CVON and the State DVS shall ensure regular official sanitary surveillance of apiaries in their respective jurisdictions.

(6) To control endemic bee diseases within the country, detect incursions of exotic diseases and ensure safe international trade of bees, bee products and apicultural equipment, the CVON in collaboration with the State DVS shall—

(a) register and assign unique identification numbers to all apiaries and hive products within the country ;

(b) carry out annual audit of registered apiaries and hive products ;

- (c) ensure permanent health surveillance of apiaries ;
- (d) approve apiaries and establishments for export trade ;
- (e) apply hygiene measures, comprising, in particular, treatment of colonies of bees, as well as disinfection of the equipment and possibly the destruction of affected or suspect colonies and of the contaminated equipment so as to ensure rapid eradication of any outbreak of a disease.

(7) Any suspicion of the listed diseases of bees in the apiary, as stipulated in the First Schedule to this Act, shall immediately be brought to the notice of the State DVS or CVON and a person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to at least ₦200,000 or imprisonment for a term of one year or both.

First
Schedule.

(8) A person shall not transport bees and apicultural equipment within the country without a veterinary health certificate issued by the State DVS.

(9) Noncompliance with the provision of subsection (8) shall attract seizure of the bees and equipment with possible destruction as the case may be, and the person who commits an offence under this subsection is liable on conviction to a fine not less than ₦200,000 or imprisonment for a minimum term of one year or both.

(10) The Minister shall by this Act make regulations for the development and review of the National Residue Monitoring Plan required for export of honey and other beehive products.

(11) A person who contravenes subsections (1) and (4) or any regulation issued under it, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦300,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least two years or both and there shall be seizure and destruction of the affected products at the expense of the importer.

27.—(1) The CVON shall ensure that disease-free animals are imported or exported into or out of the country through the issuance of International Veterinary Certificate duly authenticated by him as indicated in the Fifth and Sixth Schedule.

Prevention
and control
of
transboundary
and zoonotic
animal
diseases.

(2) In order to further enhance the security of the document and the integrity of the veterinary certification processes, the CVON shall have the power to use paper certifications (as contained in the Schedules to this Act) or their electronic versions for movements and imports of live animals and products of animal origins within and out of the country.

Fifth
Schedule.
Sixth
Schedule.

(3) The disease prevention and control measures, which shall be determined by the CVON shall apply to—

(a) transboundary animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Avian Influenza (AI), African Swine Fever (ASF), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Newcastle Disease, and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and other emerging and re-emerging diseases ; and

(b) zoonotic diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, brucellosis, rabies and other emerging and re-emerging diseases.

Aquatic
animal
health.

28.—(1) The CVON shall—

(a) be the competent authority responsible for the diagnosis, control, prevention and management of diseases of fish and other aquatic animals, and also for food safety assurance of food products of animal origins ;

(b) set national guidelines for the detection, prevention and control of aquatic animal diseases ;

(c) be the sole competent authority for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes on aquatic (fish and aquatic life) health surveillance and other epidemiological activities on transboundary aquatic diseases prevention and control ; and

(d) have an integrated surveillance system for aquatic animals in Nigeria.

(2) Only registered veterinary surgeons with the VCN shall be the competent persons under the Act to diagnose diseases of aquatic animals including fish.

(3) Registered veterinary surgeons and qualified veterinary paraprofessionals, under their supervision, shall be the competent persons under this Act to carry out aquatic animal diseases prevention and control measures as stipulated in subsection (1).

(4) The State Directors of Fisheries shall, from time to time, report on suspected diseases of fish and other aquatic animals encountered within their jurisdictions to the State DVS for proper diagnosis, treatment and control.

(5) The State DVS shall transmit aquatic animal health or epidemiological data to the National Animal Health Database in the office of the CVON, for necessary actions.

(6) In the event of an outbreak of disease of fish or any other aquatic animals in a location, the owner or the person in charge shall notify the State DVS or his representative for appropriate actions.

(7) A person who contravenes subsections (2) and (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of ₦500,000 or imprisonment for a term of three years or both.

(8) An aquatic farm owner or the person in charge who contravenes the provision of subsection (6) is liable on conviction to a fine of ₦100,000 or imprisonment for a term of one year or both, and in addition such farm may be sealed off, and before it is reopened, pay for the cost of controlling such disease outbreak in that farm and its adjoining environment.

29.—(1) The CVON shall make provisions—

(a) that are required for the design and implementation of national contingency plan for specified diseases ; and

(b) for establishing a list of diseases for which actions are needed, definitions of how such diseases should be managed if detected, provisions for access to infected or suspected sites, and other legal provisions, as may be required.

Animal
disease
contingency
and
preparedness
plan.

(2) The CVON shall provide information on the staff required to undertake the control measures, their responsibilities, and instructions on the chain of command.

(3) The contingency and disease preparedness plan must establish necessary training programmes to ensure that skills in field, administrative and diagnostic procedures are maintained.

(4) In the event of outbreak, the CVON shall order the restriction of the movement of animals and products originating from the establishments or where relevant, the restricted zones or compartments, where the outbreak or the hazard occurred, and on means of transport and other material that may have come into contact with those animals or products.

30. The Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services shall serve as both the secretariat and coordinating centre for all activities relating to terrestrial and aquatic animal health emergencies in the country.

National
Coordinating
Centre for
Animal
Health
Emergencies.

31.—(1) In the event of epidemic of animal diseases which are highly transmissible, trans-boundary, and are also of public health, trade, economic and social significance including emerging and re-emerging diseases compensation may be paid to the owner, and may be paid for any animal which is culled or any part thereof, of the carcass, which is destroyed as disease containment measures under this Act and as may be agreed upon by States and Federal Government and in line with existing government policies.

Compensation.

(2) Compensation may be paid in respect of depopulated animals, eggs and feeds destroyed to farmers whose farms are duly registered with the State DVS and he shall forward the registration information to the National Animal Health Database in the office of the CVON.

(3) Owners of animal farms shall—

(a) take up appropriate insurance scheme to protect their investments, which is a pre-requisite for annual registration ; and

(b) forward such information, from time to time, to the office of the CVON.

(4) Claims for compensation in respect of registered live animal markets to facilitate prompt depopulation in the event of disease outbreaks shall be jointly determined by the Federal Government and the affected State Governments.

(5) Where any animal is slaughtered or any hides and skin or other part of any carcass is destroyed, a certificate by a veterinary officer that such animal or hides and skin or other part of the diseased carcass, shall be accepted as conclusive proof in any legal proceedings.

(6) The compensation which may be paid in respect of an animal slaughtered or any hides and skin or part of a carcass destroyed in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall not exceed the current market value of the animal or hides and skin or part of the carcass immediately before it was slaughtered or destroyed.

(7) Claims for compensation shall be made in writing by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the State DVS to the Minister through the CVON.

Detection,
prevention
and control
of
transboundary
animal pests.

32.—(1) The CVON shall be responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for the detection, prevention and control of transboundary and migratory animal pests.

(2) The CVON shall provide guidelines for—

(a) the surveillance, sensitisation, advocacy, control and monitoring of transboundary and migratory animal pests ;

(b) importation and exportation of veterinary pesticides in and out of the country as stated in the Fifteen Schedule to this Act ; and

(c) the safe handling of veterinary pesticides with emphasis on the use of Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) and calibration of the equipments, transportation of veterinary pesticides, disposal of veterinary pesticide containers, storage of veterinary pesticides, preventive measures, precautions or first aids.

Fifteenth
Schedule.

(3) The CVON shall ensure that sufficient quantities of veterinary pesticides and other accessories or ingredients as well as a buffer stock are always maintained for the control of transboundary animal and aquatic pests.

(4) A person shall not acquire and apply veterinary pesticides, fungicides, poison, insecticides and other chemicals on wild and domestic terrestrial and aquatic animals without the approval of the State DVS or his authorised officers.

(5) The CVON shall put in place early warning system and shall inform the relevant stakeholders of the risks of introduction and spread of transboundary animal pests, and shall thereafter take appropriate actions to prevent and control the pests in the country.

(6) The CVON through the School of Pest Control under his office shall train and certify pest control personnel that will be involved in animal pest control activities across the country

(7) A person who contravenes the use and safe handling, storage and disposal of pesticides used for animal pests shall be made to forfeit the items, and pay, on conviction, a fine of at least ₦200,000 or imprisonment for a term of one year or both and in addition, pay for the cost of proper disposal and decontamination.

33.—(1) The CVON or State DVS shall form a taskforce or inspection team for the enforcement of all legislations on animal diseases.

Enforcement
of animal
diseases
control and
prevention
measures.

(2) All public or private veterinary surgeons or veterinary paraprofessionals shall be immunised against vaccine - preventable diseases (rabies, hepatitis, and others) as and when due.

34.—(1) The CVON shall provide guidelines for the recording of all significant animal and public health events that occur during primary production.

Disease
prevention
and control
through food
of animal
origin.

(2) Movement of consignments of animal and animal products into and out of the country shall be accompanied with International Veterinary Certificate authorised by the CVON.

(3) The CVON shall provide guidelines for the inspection of animal processing facilities as pre-requisites for export of products from such facilities and the amount of fees to be charged for such inspection is determined, from time to time by the office of the CVON through the Quality Assurance and Standards Division of the Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services.

35.—(1) All premises involved in the manufacture, compounding, storage and handling of animal feed and feed ingredients shall be registered by the State DVS and their staff adequately trained and be made aware of their respective roles and responsibilities in preventing the introduction, contamination and subsequent spread of biological, chemical or radioactive hazards that have adverse effects on animal health.

Control of
hazards and
antimicrobial
resistance.

(2) The CVON shall—

(a) put in place veterinary inspection team for the enforcement of guidelines for the proper use of medicaments such as antibiotic, probiotic, supplements and hormones and other animal feed formulation ;

(b) put in place veterinary inspection team for the enforcement of sanitary as well as disease control and prevention guidelines for the prevention, and monitoring of diseases pathogens, antimicrobial and drugs residues in terrestrial and aquatic animal feeds and also in animals and animal products ;

(c) establish food safety standards in aquaculture for local consumption and safety ;

(d) control antibiotic usage in farmed fish or aquaculture ;

(e) conduct sampling and analysis of seafood such as crabs, shrimps and frozen fish products for export or for local consumption ; and

(f) ensure that an animal health or veterinary certificate accompany imported frozen fish or other aquatic animals or animal products.

(3) The CVON in conjunction with other States DVS shall carry out enlightenment and awareness programmes, from time to time, in order to educate the relevant stakeholders on different types of hazards that can exist in aquatic or terrestrial animal feeds such as biological hazards (viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites), or chemical hazards, which can be naturally occurring chemicals (mycotoxins, gossypol and free radicals), industrial and environmental hazards (such as heavy metals, dioxins) and residues of veterinary medicinal products and pesticides as well as radionuclides, or physical hazards that may occur in feeds and feeding ingredients including foreign objects (pieces of glass, metals, plastic or wood).

(4) A person who contravenes this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of at least ₦100,000 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both and such premises shall be sealed, and the affected feeds seized and destroyed at owner's expense.

The use and administration of veterinary medicinal products in veterinary clinics, animal farms and wildlife.

36.—(1) The State DVS shall monitor and prevent the abuse of the use and administration of veterinary medicinal products in both government and privately owned veterinary hospitals and clinics, abattoirs, animal farms, fish farms and aquaculture, and among the wildlife in their respective States.

(2) The State DVS shall forward information based on the activities in subsection (1), on quarterly basis, to the National Animal Health Database in the office of CVON.

(3) Only veterinary surgeons registered with VCN, and the State DVS, in their State or town of operation, or veterinary paraprofessionals working

Second Schedule.

under the supervision of registered veterinary surgeons, are permitted under this Act to handle and administer veterinary medicinal products and veterinary biologics, as mentioned in the Second Schedule whether in veterinary hospitals and clinics, animal farms, abattoirs, or among wildlife or in any place whatsoever.

(4) All animal farms shall have, at least, a registered consulting or resident veterinary surgeon in its employ which shall be a condition precedent for the annual registration of such farms in any part of the country.

(5) The veterinary surgeon in charge is to ensure that such farm is free from all forms of biological, chemical or physical hazards, and take all necessary measures to address hazards, especially biohazards on the farms at their corresponding control points as stated in Appendix 1 to the Seventeenth Schedule to this Act.

Seventeenth
Schedule.

(6) A person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of ₦1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of five years or both.

(7) An owner or operator of animal farm who contravenes subsection (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of first offender, to a fine of at least ₦300,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months ; or

(b) in the case of subsequent offender, to cause the farm to be sealed off and the animals forcefully depopulated.

37. In order to prevent diseases and irreparable damages to hides and skins of domestic animals which are used as raw materials for the production of leathers and leather products, the CVON shall, provide guidelines for the conduct of surveillance, prevention, control, and treatments of diseases affecting the hides and skins of animals such as anthrax, dermatophilosis, lumpy skin diseases, sarcoptic mange, mites, lice, flies, and host of others.

Prevention
and control
of diseases
affecting
animal hides
and skin.

38.—(1) A person shall not use any premises or enclosure as a place for the buying of or the preparation of hides and skin for export, unless such premises or enclosures are licensed by the State DVS in which the premises are situated.

Prohibition
of the use of
unlicensed
premises.

(2) A veterinary inspector or any person authorised for such purpose, may stop any person whom he has reason to believe is carrying hides and skin or he may stop any vehicle, boat or any other means of transport that he has reason to believe is being used to transport hides and skin and inspect the hides and skin.

National
One Health
Advisory
Committee.

39.—(1) The Minister on recommendation of CVON shall constitute a 15 member National One Health Advisory Committee.

(2) The Committee shall be chaired by the CVON, and membership of the Committee shall comprise the following representatives of agencies or establishments—

- (a) Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services (NAQs) ;
- (b) Federal Department of Fisheries ;
- (c) Head of Veterinary Directorate of National Food Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) ;
- (d) National Biotechnology Development Centre ;
- (e) National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) ;
- (f) Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) ;
- (g) Federal Ministry of Health ;
- (h) National Environment Standards Regulatory and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) ;
- (i) Inspector General of Police ;
- (j) Comptroller General of Customs Service ;
- (k) Committee of Deans of Veterinary Schools in Nigeria ;
- (l) State Directors of Veterinary Services ;
- (m) Federal Ministry of Information ; and
- (n) one other relevant agency or establishment to be determined by the Chairman of the Committee.

(3) The objectives of the Committee are to—

(a) improve inter-agencies and inter-sectoral collaboration in the management, prevention and control of zoonotic diseases, including emerging and re-emerging zoonoses ;

(b) minimise associated dangers to human health, animal health and protect the environment and biodiversity in a “one health” approach ;

(c) support the collation, harmonisation and timely dissemination of animal health related information, based on one health concept, to relevant stakeholders for action ;

(d) support economic and human development by delivering timely, quality information and services to allow for the management of risks to terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare ; and

(e) improve conditions for disease control and international trade, improved health security and food safety.

(4) The Committee shall meet quarterly.

40. The Minister may make regulations—

Powers of
the Minister.

(a) prohibiting or restricting the importation by land, sea or air, either generally or from any specified country or place, or any animal, animal products or commodities, veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, pet food, product of veterinary biotechnology or any other thing by means of which diseases or infectious agents may be carried by establishing any other agency for the purpose of implementing or enforcing the provisions of this Act ;

(b) prohibiting or restricting the exportation by land, sea or air either generally or to any specified country or place, of any animal or animal commodities, veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products or any other thing by means of which diseases or infectious agents may be carried ;

(c) regulating the movement of animals for the purpose of trade and commerce between Nigeria and international borders, in order to prevent the spread of diseases, through the direct administration by the Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, in collaboration with the NAQS ;

(d) for the declaration of any disease of national and economic importance and taking measures to control or eradicate such disease ;

(e) regulating the importation, exportation, manufacturing, licensing, distribution, sale, usage and advertisement of veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products, semen, products of veterinary biotechnology, veterinary medical devices, pet foods, medicated feeds and feed additives ;

(f) on surveillance or monitoring for veterinary medicinal products and pesticide residues in animal products or commodities ; and

(g) on enforcement of any disease control policy of the country.

41.—(1) The most senior veterinary officer or Director, Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services shall be the CVON and the official delegate of Nigeria at the World Assembly of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

The
responsibilities
of the
CVON.

(2) The CVON Nigeria shall—

(a) develop a pathogen list (aquatic and terrestrial), and review national policies on major animal diseases of public health and socio - economic importance ;

(b) ensure implementation of national animal diseases control and eradication measures and plans including emergency situations for both aquatic and terrestrial animals ;

(c) have the sole authority for granting certifications for animals and animal products being imported into or exported out of the country, and the only reporting authority to World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and other relevant national, regional and international organisations ;

(d) ensure compliance with the OIE international standards on terrestrial and aquatic animal health, welfare and wildlife ;

(e) institute regulatory mechanism to control and restrict inter-state movements of animals and animal products during major animal disease outbreaks ;

(f) grant annual operational licenses for slaughter houses designated for international trade in animals and animal products ;

(g) formulate national policies on animal welfare that ensures responsible rearing, handling and transportation of animal species ;

(h) formulate policies on meat inspection, meat transportation, abattoir by products processing in conjunction with the State for the purpose of disease prevention, data collation and information dissemination ;

(i) put in place policies that will facilitate detection, identification and response of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases of pandemic and bioterrorism potentials, and also regulate the handling of potentially harmful biological agents and products that can be used for bioterrorism ;

(j) ensure compliance with OIE recommendations concerning trade measures, procedures and certifications in the light of World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Trade Facilitation while maintaining vigilance in area of control measures ;

(k) facilitate public-private partnerships for efficient and effective veterinary and pest control service delivery ;

(l) ensure sharing of data and information on animal diseases, disease surveillance, livestock demography with national, regional and international organisations ;

(m) maintain physical and digital repositories of veterinary legislations (Federal, State and Local Government legislation) for public and stakeholders' access, and cross-referencing of the legislation ;

(n) conduct a systemic review and catalogue existing veterinary related legislations with a view of strengthening veterinary governance in the country ;

(o) reserves the power to add, modify, amend or update, some of the technical and administrative procedures or requirements of certifications and other related matters in the Annexes and Schedules to this Act ;

(p) institute implementing regulations or enforcement and regulatory mechanisms for the implementation of the provisions of this Act and ensure an effective national animal disease reporting framework ;

(q) formulate and implement, and also review from time to time, the national animal health policy and its strategic implementation plans as well as the biennial national animal health reports for the country and also delegate responsibilities in the implementation of the animal health policy, strategic plans and animal health report recommendations to the State Directors of Veterinary Services in the 36 states of the federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT), on one hand, and the veterinary statutory bodies in the country, on the other hand ;

(r) formulate and implement policies and regulations on national residues monitoring programs on veterinary medicinal products and other related health hazards substances, implement and delegate responsibilities in the implementation of standards and policies on animal health, veterinary public health and food safety of products of animal origin to the State DVS, as the need arises ;

(s) maintain, at any given time, basic veterinary and pest control stockpiles to respond to emergency animal diseases and pest situations ;

(t) develop and implement, in conjunction with other relevant stakeholders, guidelines for the protection of animals against diseases during national emergencies such as flood, forced migration of people and animals ;

(u) develop and implement safety protocols and guidelines that will prevent animals from consuming feeds and water contaminated with lead poisoning or other heavy metals, and also treat, in case of contamination ;

(v) establish a standard international laboratory for sampling of seafood for export for the purpose of diagnosis of fish and aquatic diseases ;

(w) put in place policy and legal framework for the effective control and management of diseases of fish and other aquatic animals ;

(x) set guidelines for routine fish farm disease prevention and control visitations ;

(y) maintain and update the aquatic and terrestrial data content of the National Animal Health Information Systems (NAHIS) ; and

(z) establish policy and legal framework that will guarantee accessibility and affordability of livestock vaccines, medicines and diagnostics to the livestock owners in the country, and facilitate the formation and sustainability of National Animal Health Association, with the objective of ensuring increased interactions and collaborations among the animal medicinal products manufacturers, distributors, retailers and governments for improved livestock productivity.

Delegated
authority.

42.—(1) The CVON shall delegate some of his duties to the States DVS.

(2) The States DVS shall report to the CVON in respect of such delegated duties.

Designated
official
laboratories.

43.—(1) The designated reference laboratory for diagnosis of animal diseases in Nigeria is the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI), Vom, Plateau State.

(2) The office of the CVON in conjunction with the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) and Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN), shall for the purposes of animal diseases prevention, eradication, control—

- (a) regulate the establishment of veterinary laboratories in Nigeria ;
- (b) register private veterinary laboratories, and harmonisation of laboratory protocols and standard operating procedure (SOP) ;
- (c) develop and sustain national veterinary laboratory networking, sharing of samples and expertise ; and
- (d) carry out quality assurance on imported biologics to determine their potency and suitability before being distributed to the end users or relevant bodies.

Regulations.

44.—(1) The CVON or State DVS, as the case maybe, may subject to the approval of the Minister or Commissioner, make regulations—

- (a) providing for the examinations, testing, isolation, inoculation, removal, disinfection, branding and slaughter of animals infected or suspected of being infected with any disease or such animal which may have been in contact with any diseased animal ;
- (b) prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, digging up, disposal or treatment of any carcass or of any fodder, litter utensils, pens, hurdles, faeces or any other thing being in contaminated premises or removed therefrom ;
- (c) controlling the movement of animals and animal product or commodity within a State ;
- (d) prohibiting the movement of animals into an area in which there is suspected to be any disease, and for prohibiting or restricting the removal from any such area of any animal, carcass, litter, fodder, animal product or commodity, veterinary medicinal products, veterinary biologics or any other thing by means of which disease may be carried ;
- (e) declaring any area to be a controlled area for purposes connected with the control of any disease, eradicating such disease from such area, preventing its introduction or re-introduction, and for prohibiting and restricting the movement of any animal from any such area;

- (f) for the disinfection of persons, including the clothing of persons, who have been in contact with or employed within premises where animals are suffering or suspected to be suffering from disease ;
- (g) for the reporting of cases of disease or deaths amongst animals ;
- (h) for the disinfection of buildings or places wherein animals infected with disease have been confined or kept, the disinfection and cleaning of public markets, private sale yards, airports and seaports, railway premises, railway vans, trucks and carriages wherein any animal shall have been placed, kept or carried ;
- (i) prohibiting the performance of any local custom or any practice likely to lead to the dissemination of such disease in any place where disease exists ;
- (j) requiring or regulating the branding of animals and, prescribing the brands which may or shall be used and providing for the registration of brands ;
- (k) for the appointment of officers to carry out the provisions of any regulations made under this Act and conferring upon them all necessary powers ;
- (l) prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, disposal and forfeiture of any animal, animal product commodity, veterinary medicinal products, veterinary biologics or product of veterinary biotechnology in relation to which any breach of any regulation under this Act or of any order or instructions under any such regulation has been committed and for determining the person who is liable to defray the expenses of such seizure, detention, and disposal ;
- (m) prescribing the fees to be paid for any examination, inoculation, testing, disinfection, or for any certificate, license, permit or other things issued or done under any regulation made under this Act, and the payment, to be made for the feeding and stabling of any animal in quarantine ;
- (n) prescribing the cases in which compensation may be paid to the owners of any animal slaughtered, or to the owners of any carcass destroyed because it is suspected of being infected with disease, under powers conferred by any provision of this Act and determining the amount of such compensation and the funds out of which such compensation shall be paid ;
- (o) prescribing the proof required of an animal infected with disease causing agents, carcass or other products contaminated ;
- (p) prescribing and regulating the construction, position and proper sanitary maintenance of any place where an animal is kept ;

(q) providing for the control and prevention of the introduction and spread of any transboundary or zoonotic disease and for giving effect to the purposes of this Act ; and

(r) prohibiting and putting in place further control measures in order to discourage the importation into Nigeria of bees and bee semen from sources suspected not to be free from diseases or parasites harmful to bees, and undesirable species or subspecies of bees.

(2) Any regulations made under this Act shall have effect from the date of its publication in the Federal Government Gazette or such later date as may be specified.

General
offences and
penalties.

45.—(1) A person who—

(a) removes from isolation or detention any animal, animal product, restricted material or any other thing that has been isolated or is being detained under any provision of this Act, without the written authority of the CVON or State DVS ;

(b) obstructs or hinders a veterinary authority or its authorised person from performing any function under this Act ;

(c) refuses or fails to comply with any prohibition, restriction or obligation, or any condition relating thereto, contained in a prescribed measure that applies to person or any animal, animal product restricted material or other thing belonging to or in the control of the person ;

(d) refuses or fails to comply with a condition or requirement subject to which a permit, certificate, authority, consent or other proof of assent or approval has been issued under this Act ;

(e) refuses or fails to comply with a directive of a veterinary authority as regards animal diseases prevention and control ;

(f) refuses or fails to comply with a request of a veterinary authority to render reasonable assistance for the purpose of carrying out an inspection ;

(g) refuses or fails to provide information or give an explanation or an answer to a question lawfully required or furnishes information that is false or misleading, knowing that it is false or misleading ;

(h) damages, destroys or tampers with any sample taken or any object seized under this Act ;

(i) damages, removes or tampers with any conveyance, appliance, instrument, tool, equipment, remedy or any other object belonging to or under the supervision or custody of a veterinary authority or any other person to perform any function in terms of this Act with or in connection with any object or, in the case of any animal, injures it, or removes it without the consent of any person, or interferes with it,

(j) alters or forges in any way any permit, certificate, consent or other proof of assent or approval that is issued or rendered under this Act, or obtains document or any other decision that is required or permitted to be given, from a veterinary authority under false pretences ;

(k) with the intent to evade any provision of this Act, uses a document that has been altered or forged as contemplated in paragraph (j) ;

(l) damages, destroys, moves, removes, erases, alters or tampers with any beacon, mark or seal that has, under any provision of this Act, been installed or affixed on, or in connection with, any animal, animal product, restricted material or any other thing ;

(m) performs any act for which a permit, consent or authority or other document is required under this Act, without permit, consent, authority or document having been issued, granted or given to him in respect thereof ;

(n) obtains, or aids and abets any other person to obtain, by means of false representations, any compensation under this Act ; and

(o) contravenes any provision of a prescribed measure, or fails to comply therewith,

commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of first offender, to a fine of at least ₦500,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least three years, or both ; or

(b) in the case of a subsequent offender, to a fine of at least ₦1,000,000 or an imprisonment for a term of five years, or to both.

46.—(1) In any prosecution for any offence under this Act—

(a) it is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that any sample taken from an animal or thing in terms of this Act is representative of that population, animal or thing from which it was taken and that the animal or thing has the same properties as that sample ;

(b) any document purporting to be certified by the CVON or State DVS, to the effect that it is a true copy of the document to which the proceedings relate, is admissible as evidence in a court without any further proof or the production of the original document ; and

(c) any declaration or other document that purports to have been issued by the government, or any competent authority in any foreign State is prima facie evidence of declaration or of the event, action or facts stated therein and is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, admissible as evidence in any court.

Presumptions
and
evidence.

(2) When an owner or person in charge of any animal suffering from disease is charged with an offence against any of the provisions of this Act, he shall be presumed to have known of such diseased animal unless he satisfies the court that he had no such knowledge and could not within reasonable time have obtained such knowledge.

Arbitration. 47. Parties to civil, commercial or investment related disputes or breach of contractual obligations, as contained in a contract agreement or the memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the parties, under this Act may jointly elect to resolve their disputes through arbitral proceedings and awards in line with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.

Repeal. 48. The Animal Diseases (Control) Act Cap. A17, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 is repealed.

Interpretation. 49. In this Act—

“*animals*” means horse, mule, donkey, camel, cattle, cow, bull, bullock, heifer, calf, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine, dog, cat, laboratory animal, wild animal species and for purposes of this Act includes bird, rabbit, poultry, bees, fish, molluscs and crustaceans ;

“*animal identification*” means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier ;

“*animal identification system*” means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments or owners, the persons responsible for the animals, movements and other records with animal identification ;

“*animal products*” means egg, milk, semen or any other part of the animal ;

“*animal traceability*” means the ability to follow an animal, animal products or group of animals during all stages of its life ;

“*animal welfare*” means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives and an animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress and good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter or killing ;

“*antimicrobial agent*” means a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that exhibits antimicrobial activity (kills or inhibits the growth of micro-organisms) at concentrations attainable in vivo and anthelmintics and substances classified as disinfectants or antiseptics are excluded from this definition ;

“apiary” means a beehive or group of beehives whose management allows them to be considered as a single epidemiological unit ;

“approved” means officially approved, accredited or registered by the veterinary authority ;

“aquaculture” means the farming of aquatic animals with some sort of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators ;

“aquaculture establishment” means an establishment in which fish, mollusks or crustaceans for breeding, stocking or marketing are raised or kept ;

“aquatic animals” means all life stages (including eggs and gametes) of fish, mollusks, crustaceans and amphibians originating from aquaculture establishments or removed from the wild, for farming purposes, for release into the environment, for human consumption or for ornamental purposes ;

“area” means an area to which this Act applies ;

“artificial insemination centre” means a facility approved by the veterinary authority and which meets the conditions for the collection, processing and storage of semen ;

“authorised officer” means any officer including a veterinary surgeon in private practice, authorised by the CVON or State DVS, either in writing or by notice in the Federal Government Gazette, to perform a duty or to exercise a power in relation to which the expression is used ;

“beehive” means a structure for the keeping of honey bee colonies that is being used for that purpose, including frameless hives, fixed frame hives and all designs of moveable frame hives (including nucleus hives), but not including packages or cages used to confine bees for the purpose of transport or isolation ;

“bee” means all life stages and the germ plasm of bees of any specie, except bee semen and it also means all types of bees including honeybees, stingless bees and bumble bees ;

“beehive products” include honey, beeswax, bee venom, honey-bee collected pollen, brood combs, propolis and royal jelly ;

“biosecurity” means a set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population ;

“carcass” means the carcass of any animal and includes part of a carcass and the meat, bone, hide, skin, hoof, horn, wool, hair, blood, offal or any other part of animal separately or otherwise ;

“case” means an individual animal infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs;

“Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria (CVON)” means the Director, and the most senior veterinary officer, who has the overall responsibility of the Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services;

“CITES” means Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora;

“commercial farm” means a farm where a flock of poultry or other animals are raised for the purpose of sale and distribution;

“Commissioner” means a Commissioner of a State charged with the responsibility for matters relating to animal health and production;

“commodity” means animals, products of animal origin intended for human consumption, for animal breeding, for pharmaceutical or surgical or for agricultural or industrial use, semen, egg powder, embryos or ova, biological products and pathological material;

“compartment” means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade;

“competent authority” means the veterinary authority having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations based on OIE guidelines;

“contamination” means the unwanted presence of a material, infectious agent or product in a feed or feed ingredient that is potentially harmful to animal or public health or restricted under current regulations;

“control post” means an established area along trade cattle routes at international and inter-state borders or within the states with facilities for inspection, examination, vaccination and treatment of trade animals;

“chicks” means birds aged not more than eight weeks after breeding;

“*disease*” means the clinical or pathological manifestation of infection or infestation ;

“*disinfection*” means the application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses, also in premises, vehicles and different objects which may have been directly or indirectly contaminated ;

“*disinfestation*” means the application of procedures intended to eliminate infestation ;

“*eggs*” means hatchable and non-hatchable eggs ;

“*experimentation*” means the process of performing a scientific procedure, especially in a laboratory, to determine something ;

“*epidemiological unit*” means a group of animals with a defined epidemiological relationship that share approximately the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogen which may be because they share a common environment (e.g. animals in a pen), or because of common management practices and usually, is a herd or a flock and, an epidemiological unit may also refer to groups such as animals belonging to residents of a village, or animals sharing a communal animal handling facility, and the epidemiological relationship may differ from disease to disease, or even strain to strain of the pathogen ;

“*eradication*” means the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone ;

“*establishment*” means the premises in which animals are kept ;

“*exporting country*” means a country from which commodities are sent to another country ;

“*feed*” means any material (single or multiple), whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to terrestrial or aquatic animals (except bees) ;

“*feed additive*” means any intentionally added ingredient not normally consumed as feed by itself, whether or not it has nutritional value or other effect on the animal, which affects the characteristics of feed or of the animal products. microorganisms, enzymes, ph regulators, trace elements, vitamins and other products fall within the scope of this definition depending on the purpose of use and method of administration, which excludes veterinary medicinal products ;

“*feed ingredient*” means a component part or constituent of any combination or mixture making up a feed, whether or not it has a nutritional value in the animal's diet, including feed additives, and ingredients are of plants (including aquatic plants) or terrestrial or aquatic animal origin, or other organic or inorganic substances ;

“*feral animal*” means an animal of a domesticated species that now lives without direct human supervision or control ;

“*free compartment*” means a compartment in which the absence of the animal pathogen causing the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by all requirements specified in the OIE Terrestrial Code for free status being met ;

“*free zone*” means a zone in which the absence of the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by the requirements specified in the OIE Terrestrial Code for free status being met, within the zone and at its borders, appropriate official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products, and their transportation ;

“*hatchery*” means an establishment where poultry eggs are incubated and hatched for the purposes of sale and distribution ;

“*herd*” means a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals and for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, a herd is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit ;

“*importing country*” means a country that is the final destination to which commodities are sent ;

“*incidence*” means the number of new cases or outbreaks of a disease that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval ;

“*incubation period*” means the longest period which elapses between the introduction of the pathogen into the animal and the occurrence of the first clinical signs of the disease ;

“*infection*” means the entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of humans or animals ;

“*infectious agent*” means any organism such as virus, bacteria, fungus, protozoa, helminth, or their vectors causing disease in animals ;

“*infective period*” means the longest period during which an affected animal can be a source of infection ;

“*infestation*” means the external invasion or colonisation of animals or their immediate surroundings by arthropods, which may cause disease or are potential vectors of infectious agents ;

“*inspection station*” means an established area within a State along the cattle route with facilities for inspection and examination of trade animals ;

“*International Certificate*” means a certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the OIE terrestrial and aquatic animal health codes ;

“*International College of Veterinary Pharmacy (ICVP)*” is the certification board of International Society of Veterinary Hospital Pharmacists (SVHP) ;

“*international trade*” means importation, exportation and transit of commodities ;

“*International Veterinary Certificate*” means a certificate (permit), issued by the office of Director, Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, Abuja, describing the animal health or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities ;

“*killing*” means any procedure which causes the death of an animal ;

“*listed disease*” means a disease, infection or infestation listed, after adoption by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates or the list of diseases in the OIE terrestrial and aquatic codes and this Act ;

“*Local Government*” shall be deemed to include the Chairman, the Secretary and the staff of the Veterinary Department of a Local Government Area ;

“*meat (fresh)*” means meat that has not been subjected to any treatment irreversibly modifying its organoleptic and physicochemical characteristics and this includes frozen meat, chilled meat, minced meat and mechanically recovered meat ;

“*meat and bone meat*” means the solid products obtained when animal tissues are rendered, and includes any intermediate protein product other than peptides of a molecular weight less than 10,000 daltons and amino acids ;

“*meat products*” means meat that has been subjected to a treatment irreversibly modifying its organoleptic and physicochemical characteristics ;

“*Minister*” means the Minister of the Federal Government charged with the responsibility for matters relating to animal health and production ;

“*monitoring*” means the intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population or means the continuous investigation of a given population or sub population, and its environment, to detect changes in the prevalence of a disease or characteristics of a pathogenic agent ;

“*National Animal Health Database*” means an internet-based computer system that collects, collates and analyzes terrestrial and aquatic animal health related information for appropriate use by the relevant stakeholders ;

“*notifiable disease*” means a disease listed by the veterinary authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, should be brought to the attention of the authority, in accordance with national regulations ;

“*notification*” means the procedure by which—

- (a) the veterinary authority informs the headquarters, or
 - (b) the headquarters inform the veterinary authority,
- of the occurrence of an outbreak of disease or infection ;

“other purposes” means animals intended for use in breeding, transhumance, sports, park and other recreational purposes ;

“outbreak” means the occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit or the occurrence of one or more cases of a disease listed by the OIE ;

“pets” means any animal kept primarily for a person’s company, protection, or entertainment rather than as a working animal, livestock, or laboratory animal ;

“population” means a group of units sharing a common defined characteristic ;

“premises” means house, tenement, land, farm, hatchery and includes veterinary and agro-allied products shop or mart, veterinary establishment, rail wagon, motor vehicle, river or ocean going vessel or aircraft ;

“products of biotechnology or genetically modified organisms” are products whose genetic material has been altered in a way, which does not occur naturally through multiplication or natural recombination ;

“quarantine station” means a designated place where animals with their boxes, rugs, kennels and other appurtenances which have come from infected or suspected to be infected countries or areas are detained at the frontiers, ports of entry or at other officially designated areas where they are temporarily kept before being allowed to mix with local stock or for restricting the movement of local stock infected or suspected to be infected with disease while under observation, disinfection and treatment ;

“registration” is the action by which information on animals (such as identification, animal health, movement, certification, epidemiology, establishments) is collected, recorded, securely stored and made appropriately accessible and able to be utilised by the competent authority ;

“responsible dog ownership” means the situation whereby a person accepts and commits to perform various duties in accordance with the legislation in place and focused on the satisfaction of the behavioural, environmental and physical needs of a dog and to the prevention of risks (aggression, disease transmission or injuries) that the dog may pose to the community, other animals or the environment ;

“risk” means the likelihood of the occurrence and the likely magnitude of the biological and economic consequences of an adverse event or effect to animal or human health ;

“sanitary measure” means a measure destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the member country from risks arising from the entry, establishment and spread of a hazard ;

“slaughter” means any procedure which causes the death of an animal by bleeding ;

“*slaughterhouse and abattoir*” means premises, including facilities for moving or lairaging animals, used for the slaughter of animals to produce animal products and approved by the veterinary services or other competent authority ;

“*Society of Veterinary Hospital Pharmacists (SVHP)*” is an international organisation comprised of pharmacists working exclusively in the veterinary field, primarily at veterinary teaching hospitals in colleges of veterinary medicine in United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the world where membership as a fellow is restricted to those licensed pharmacists practising in a veterinary institutional setting providing professional service, teaching or research, and associate membership is open to pharmacists, veterinarians or other associated animal health professionals who have an interest in veterinary pharmacy and many of the fellows in this Society hold faculty positions with colleges of veterinary medicine and colleges of pharmacy in their respective countries, where they are instrumental in instructing both veterinary and pharmacy students about the medications used in animals ;

“*specific surveillance*” means the surveillance targeted to a specific disease or infection ;

“*State Director of Veterinary Services*” means a veterinary officer appointed by the State Government charged with the overall responsibility for matters relating to animal health and production ;

“*stray dog*” means any dog not under direct control by a person or not prevented from roaming and types of stray dogs are—

(a) free-roaming owned dog not under direct control or restriction at a particular time,

(b) free-roaming dog with no owner, and

(c) feral dog, domestic dog that has reverted to the wild state and is no longer directly dependent upon humans ;

“*surveillance*” means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken ;

“*Terrestrial Code*” means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code ;

“*Trade Control and Expert System*” (TRACES) is a trans-European web-based application which allows to notify, certify and monitor imports, exports and intra-European trade in animals and products of animal origin, and it manages the veterinary certificates, including the deployment of digital signatures that are legally required for transporting animals and products of animal origin and TRACES can be defined as paper certificates stored, in a structured manner, in a central database and accessible via a web

application and apart from certification, other functionalities of TRACES include notification, decision support and inspection tracking ;

Trade animal” means cattle, sheep, goat, camel, horse, donkey and pig, intended for slaughter or for use as a park animal whether coming overland or by air or sea from any place outside Nigeria or purchased in and intended to be moved out of an area, but does not include cattle proceeding to grazing ground, and not intended for sale or for use as park animals ;

“Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)” means those epidemic diseases which are highly contagious or transmissible and have the potential for very rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, causing serious socio-economic and possibly public health consequences ;

“vaccination” means the successful immunisation of susceptible animals through the administration in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and the Terrestrial Manual, where relevant, of a vaccine comprising antigens appropriate to the disease to be controlled ;

“vector” means an insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings and the organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector ;

“veterinary authority” means the governmental authority of a member country, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and paraprofessionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory ;

“veterinary biologics” means any viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products of natural or synthetic origin, including genetically modified organisms, diagnostics, antitoxins, vaccines, live micro-organisms, killed micro-organisms and the antigenic or immunising component of micro-organisms intended for use in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of diseases of animals and birds, or for purposes of research in animals or birds ;

“veterinary domain” means all the activities that are directly or indirectly related to animals, their products and by products which help to protect, maintain and improve the health and welfare of humans, including by means of protection of animal health, animal welfare and food safety ;

“veterinary legislation” means laws, regulations and all associated legal instruments that pertain to the veterinary domain ;

“veterinary medical devices” means instruments used for veterinary diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animal diseases as well as for production and restraint of animals ;

“veterinary medicinal product” means any product or substance with approved claims to having a prophylactic, therapeutic or diagnostic effect or to alter physiological functions when administered or applied to an animal, or any substance or combination of substances presented for treating or preventing disease in animals and substance in this definition is the matter irrespective of origin which may be—

- human, such as human blood and human blood products,
- animal, such as micro-organisms, whole animals, parts of organs, animal secretions, toxins, extracts, blood products,
- vegetable, such as micro-organisms, plants, parts of plants, vegetable secretions, extracts, or
- chemical, such as elements, naturally occurring chemical materials and chemical products obtained by chemical change or synthesis ;

“veterinary officer” means a veterinary surgeon in the service of the Federal, State or Local government ;

“veterinary para-professional” means a person who is authorised by the Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) to carry out certain designated tasks delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian ;

“veterinary pesticides” means any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling or controlling animal pests during the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of animal commodities, animal feeds or which may be administered to animals for the control of ectoparasites ;

“veterinary pharmacist” is an animal health professional with advanced training related to the use of veterinary medicinal products, who is authorised by the VCN to dispense veterinary medicinal products intended for animal use, that have been prescribed by a veterinary doctor, and provide information to clients with regard to dosage and safety concerns, providing compounding services, ensuring that all regulatory directives from VCN are properly followed, taking inventory, and supervising veterinary pharmacy technicians or other support staff members ;

“veterinary practising premises or establishments” these include veterinary clinic, veterinary pharmacy, veterinary hospital, veterinary diagnostic laboratory, manufacturing companies of veterinary medicinal products and biologics and household practice (where a veterinary surgeon practices) ;

“veterinary products” means any substances, extracts, herbal preparation, chemical or compound that is registered and labelled for any use, application for treatment of animal diseases, enhancement of animal growth, supplementation of animal feeds, disinfection of livestock premises and preservation of animal products ;

“*veterinary services*” means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes in the country ;

“*Veterinary Surgeon*” means a professional veterinarian duly registered to practice by the Veterinary Council of Nigeria ;

“*wild animal*” means an animal that has a phenotype unaffected by human selection and lives independent of direct human supervision or control ;

“*wildlife*” means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals ; and

“*zoonosis*” means a disease that can be transmitted from animals to people or, more specifically, a disease that normally exists in animals but that can infect humans.

Citation.

50. This Act may be cited as the Animal Diseases (Control) Act, 2022.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE *Sections 8 (1) and 26 (7)*

ANIMAL DISEASES

1. Anthrax
2. Aujeszky's disease
3. Echinococcosis or hydatidosis
4. Heartwater
5. Leptospirosis
6. Q fever
7. Rabies
8. Paratuberculosis
9. New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia homnivorax*)
10. Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
11. Trichinellosis
12. Foot and mouth disease
13. Vesicular stomatitis
14. Lumpy skin disease
15. Blue tongue
16. Rift valley fever
17. Bovine anaplasmosis
18. Bovine babesiosis
19. Bovine brucellosis
20. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
21. Bovine tuberculosis
22. Bovine cysticercosis
23. Dermatophilosis
24. Enzootic bovine leukosis
25. Haemorrhagic septicaemia
26. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis or infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
27. Theileriosis
28. Trichomonosis
29. Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)
30. Malignant catarrhal fever
31. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
32. Rinderpest
33. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
34. Actinobacillosis
35. Actinomycosis
36. Black quarter
37. Botulism

38. Bovine farcy
39. Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
40. Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *B. ovis*)
41. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
42. Contagious agalactia
43. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
44. Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
45. Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis
46. Nairobi sheep disease
47. Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
48. Scrapie
49. Maedi-visna
50. Peste des petit ruminants
51. Sheep pox and goat pox
52. Contagious equine metritis
53. Dourine
54. Epizootic lymphangitis
55. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and western)
56. Equine infectious anaemia
57. Equine influenza
58. Equine piroplasmosis
59. Equine rhinopneumonitis
60. Glanders
61. Horse pox
62. Equine viral arteritis
63. Japanese encephalitis
64. Horse mange
65. Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
66. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
67. African horse sickness
68. Meloidosis
69. Atrophic rhinitis of swine
70. Porcine cysticercosis
71. Porcine brucellosis
72. Transmissible gastroenteritis
73. Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
74. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
75. Swine vesicular disease
76. African swine fever
78. Classical swine fever
79. Swine vibronic dysentery

80. Swine erysipelas
81. Avian infectious bronchitis
82. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
83. Avian tuberculosis
84. Duck virus hepatitis (Duck plaque)
85. Duck virus enteritis
86. Fowl cholera
87. Fowl pox
88. Fowl typhoid
89. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
90. Marek's disease
91. Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)
92. Avian chlamydiosis
93. Pullorum disease
94. Highly pathogenic avian influenza
95. Newcastle disease
96. Avian leucosis complex
97. Coccidiosis
98. Psittacosis and ornithosis
99. Myxomatosis
100. Tularemia
101. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease
102. Acarapisosis
103. American foulbrood of honey bees
104. European foulbrood of honey bees
105. Varroosis of honey bees
106. Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees
107. Leishmaniosis
108. Canine distemper
109. Canine Parvovirus
110. Canine Hepatitis
111. Canine/Feline Parainfluenza
112. (ii) Fish, Molluscs and Crustaceans Viral haemorrhagic septicemia
113. Infectious pancreatic necrosis
114. Spring viraemia of carp
115. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
116. Bacterial kidney disease (*Renibacterium salmoninarum*)
117. Channel catfish virus disease
118. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
119. Enteric septicaemia of catfish (*Edwardsiella ictaluri*)
120. Onchorhyncus masou virus disease
121. Infectious salmon anaemia

122. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
123. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
124. Piscirickettsiosis (*Piscirickettsia salmonis*)
125. Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*)
126. Read sea bream iridoviral disease
127. White sturgeon iridoviral disease
128. Infection with *Haplosporidium nelsoni*
129. Infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*
130. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
131. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosus*
132. Infection with *Mikrocytos roughleyi*
133. Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
134. Infection with *Marteilia sydneyi*
135. Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
136. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus*
137. Infection with *Haplosporidium costale*
138. Infection with *Candidatus Xenohalictis californiensis*
139. Taura syndrome
140. White spot disease
141. Yellowhead disease
142. Spherical baculovirosis (*Penaeus monodon*-type baculovirus)
143. Tetrahedral baculovirosis (*Baculovirus penaei*)
144. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
145. Crayfish plaque (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
146. Spawner-isolated mortality virus diseases.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 36 (3)

**LIST OF ESSENTIAL VETERINARY MEDICINAL
PRODUCTS AND VACCINES**

The detailed list of essential veterinary medicinal products and biologics
as contained in the National Veterinary Drugs and Biologics Formulary.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (3), 17 (1) and (12)

LOCATION OF QUARANTINE STATIONS

1. Lagos—Murtala Mohammed International Airport Apapa and Tin Can Island Sea Port.
2. Kano—Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport.
3. Port Harcourt International Airport and Sea Port.
4. Ilorin International Airport.
5. Calabar International Airport and Sea Port.
6. Warri Sea Port.
7. Maiduguri International Airport.
8. Kaduna International Airport.
9. Jos International Airport.
10. Sokoto—Sultan Abubakar III International Airport.
11. Abuja—Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport.
12. Enugu—Akanu Ibiam International Airport
13. Any other air or sea ports in Nigeria as may be declared at any time by the Minister.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Section 1 (3), 17 (1) and (12)

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL POSTS

TARABA STATE

1. Dorofi
2. Mayondaga

ADAMAWA STATE

1. Toungo
2. Ganye
3. Gurin
4. Sorau
5. Mubi

BORNO STATE

1. Bama
2. Segel
3. Gamboru/Ngala
4. Dikwa

YOBE STATE

1. Abadan
2. Geidam
3. Gashua
4. Nguru
5. Yusufari

KWARA STATE

1. Okuta/Yashikera
2. Sack Tambo.
3. Unguwar Makara
4. Kangiwa
5. Kamba

OGUN STATE

1. Idiroko
2. Imeko

LAGOS STATE

Seme

JIGAWA STATE

Maigatari

KATSINA STATE

1. Jibia
2. Mai'adua
3. Dankama
4. Kanda

ZAMFARA STATE

Shinkafi

SOKOTO STATE

1. Sabon Binin
2. Wurno
3. Illela
4. Ruwawuri

KEBBI STATE

Sackaka Babba

CROSS RIVER STATE

Ikom

The above list is in addition to any other area in the Federal Republic of Nigeria that may be declared as an International Control Post by the Minister.

LIST OF INTER-STATE CONTROL POSTS

1. Jebba — Niger State
2. Lokoja — Kogi State
3. Makurdi — Benue State
4. Katsina Ala — Benue State
5. Orokam — Benue State
6. Bode Sa'adu — Kwara State
7. Gada Buke — Nasarawa State
8. Ryom — Plateau State

And any other area that may be declared as control posts within a State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria by the Commissioner.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (1) and (6), 3 and 27 (1)

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF ANIMALS (CANINE, FELINE, BOVINE, BUBALINE,
CAPRINE, OVINE, PORCINE, EQUINE, RABBITS, AND WILD LIFE)

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate Type

DETAILS OF OWNER :

Name.....

Address (Not P.O. Box)

Phone

E-mail.....

No. of Animals

Intended Date of Travel :

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMAL(S)

Species.....

Breed.....

Sex.....

Colour.....

Age:

IDENTIFICATION MARKS OR NO.

Origin of Animal(s):

Place of Origin of the Animal (Name and Address)

Country of Origin.....

Destination of Animals:

Destination country:

Name and Address of Consignee:

.....

Name of Port of embarkation :

Nature and Identification of Transport (Air/Sea/ Land).....

Name of Port of Entry (Disembarkation).....

Expected Date of Arrival.....

The above animal(s) should be accompanied by individual International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificates issued by a government veterinary officer or a registered veterinary practitioner of the country of origin of the animals. The certificate should attest to the health status of the animal(s) as per the sanitary requirements. The International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificate should be in English or translated into English to be authenticated and endorsed by a veterinary surgeon.

The International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificate should also state to have fulfilled the following conditions for :

(a) cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat (refer to the sanitary requirements for bovine, caprine, and ovine) ;

(b) in case of dogs and cats, serological testing for rabies and any other conditions stipulated by the sanitary requirements ;

(c) in case of wild animals, subject to CITES permit issued by the Federal Ministry of Environment ;

(d) equine, porcine, and rabbits refer to sanitary requirements for specific species.

.....
(Signature)

Director/CVON

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services

.....
Official Stamp
Nigeria

SIXTH SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (1) and (6), 3 and 27 (1)

**INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF CHICKS, TURKEY POULTS, AND EGGS**

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate type :

Name

Address:

Total number.....

chicks/poults/ducklings/gooselings/eggs for as per the description given below :

Species :

Breed :

Sex :

Name and Address of Exporter :

Country of Origin :

Name and Address of the Establishment of Origin :

Or of Hatchery :

.....

Port/Date of Embarkation :

Nature of Transport :

.....

.....

.....

Port of Entry/ Expected Arrival Date :

In the case of chicks, turkey poults, ducklings, or egg they should be accompanied by an International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificate issued by a government veterinary officer or an accredited veterinary surgeon of the country of origin of birds/eggs. The certificate should state that the animals (in case of the eggs, the animals who laid the eggs) are clinically free from the diseases and originated from a farm or hatchery which is also free (for the last one year) from the disease mentioned in the sanitary requirements

.....
(Signature)

Director/CVON

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services

.....
Official Stamp
Nigeria

SIXTH SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (1) and (6), 3 and 27 (1)

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF CHICKS, TURKEY POULTS, AND EGGS

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate type :

Name

Address:

Total number.....

chicks/poults/ducklings/gooselings/eggs for as per the description given below :

Species :

Breed :

Sex :

Name and Address of Exporter :

Country of Origin :

Name and Address of the Establishment of Origin :

Or of Hatchery :

.....

Port/Date of Embarkation :

Nature of Transport :

.....
Port of Entry/ Expected Arrival Date :

In the case of chicks, turkey poults, ducklings, or egg they should be accompanied by an International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificate issued by a government veterinary officer or an accredited veterinary surgeon of the country of origin of birds/eggs. The certificate should state that the animals (in case of the eggs, the animals who laid the eggs) are clinically free from the diseases and originated from a farm or hatchery which is also free (for the last one year) from the disease mentioned in the sanitary requirements

.....
(Signature)

Director/CVON

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services

.....
Official Stamp
Nigeria

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Section 1 (1), (5), (6) and 11(5)

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF ANIMAL SEMEN (BOVINE, BUBALINE, EQUINE,
OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES)

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate Type :

Name :

Address

Tel :

Email :

Export :

Condition of Shipment :

Port of Embarkation:

I. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DONOR ANIMAL (x)

Species :

Breed :

Identification :

Date of Birth :

Place of Birth :

Entry in the Herd Book :

Date animal was approved as donor :

II. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SEMEN (x)

Date and hour of collection :

Quantity and packaging of semen to be exported

Purpose of Semen Importation

III. ORIGIN OF THE SEMEN

Name of The Exporter :

Address of Exporter (donor semen collection centre)

Country of origin :

Port of Embarkation:

IV. DESTINATION OF THE SEMEN

Name and exact postal address of consignee :

Nature and identification of means of transportation:

.....

V. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The certificate should attest to the health status of the animals as per the sanitary requirements Issued at :on

Official Stamp :

Name and Address of Official Veterinarian:.....

.....

Signature :

.....

(Signature)

Director

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services

Official Stamp

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (1), 2 (1) and 3

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF ANIMAL VACCINES, INFECTIOUS AGENTS, TOXINS,
SPECIMEN, SAMPLES, VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS,
VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (DRUGS), AND
VETERINARY MEDICAL DEVICES

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate Type :

Name :

Address:

Phone No.

E-mail:

Importation of Vaccine/Antiserum/Antigen/Antibody/Veterinary
Medicinal Products /Veterinary Medical devices for animals/ birds as per the
details given below:

IDENTIFICATION OF THE VACCINE/ANTITOXIN/ANTISERUM/
ANTIGEN/ANTIBODY AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS/SPECIMEN

(a) Type or brand Name of Vaccine / Antitoxin/ Antiserum/ Antigen/
Antibody/Veterinary medicinal products /Veterinary Biologics/ Material/
Veterinary medical devices / Infectious Agent ;

(b) Quantity of Vaccine/Antitoxin/Antiserum/Antigen/Antibody/
Veterinary medicinal products/ Infectious Agents / Samples / Specimen,
Veterinary medical devices/ Veterinary biological material /Infectious
Agent ;

(c) Production date ;

(d) Exporting country ;

(e) Dosage form/Pack size ;

Any imported veterinary biologics must be accompanied by the following
information:

(a) Manufacturer ;

(b) Batch No/Lot Release ;

(c) Date of Manufacture ;

- (d) Date of Issue ;
- (e) Expiry Date ;
- (f) Shelf Life ;
- (g) Composition of:
 - (i) Veterinary Medicinal Products / Vaccines / Veterinary Biologics / Infectious Agents / Toxins / Specimen / Samples (Type Strain/Serotype) ;
 - (ii) Veterinary Medical devices (Specification) ;
- (h) Certificate of Analysis (Veterinary drugs, Biologics, Infectious agents, Toxins, Samples, and Specimen) ;
- (i) Current good manufacturing practice of the Manufacturer/O.I.E Status ;
- (j) Certificate of manufacturing and free sale ;
- (k) Evidence of registration in the country of origin ;
- (l) Power of Attorney (notorised) issued by the manufacturer to the importer ;
- (m) Evidence of registration of the responsible technical veterinarian of the importing company by the Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) ; and
- (n) Availability of cold chain facilities [Yes/No].

(Signed)

.....
Director/CVON
Federal Department of Livestock and Pest
Control Services Abuja

NINTH SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (6) and 3

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN DESTINED FOR USE
IN ANIMAL FEEDING, OR FOR AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL
OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR SURGICAL USE INCLUDING FEED
ADDITIVES AND PET FOODS

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate Type :

Name :

Address :

Phone No :

E-mail :

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCTS

Type of product :

Number of packages :

Identification Marks :

Net Weight :

Registration/Approval Number :

Name and Address of Importer/Exporter :

Country of Origin of The Product(s) :

Name and Address of the Establishment of Origin :

.....

In case of Transit (Please indicate):

Name of Port of Embarkation:

Intended Date of Embarkation :

DESTINATION OF THE PRODUCTS

The above mentioned products are being sent from (place of dispatch) :

.....

To (country and place of destination) :

Nature and Identification of means of transport (Air, Land, Sea) :

.....

Name of Port of Entry (Disembarkation) :

In addition, the consignment should be accompanied by the following: an International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificate, Fumigation Certificate, Certificates of Registration, Free Sale and Product Analysis issued by appropriate government regulatory authority of the country of origin. The International Animal Health (Veterinary) Certificate should state that the product(s) are from animals/farms/hatchery/establishment clinically free from the listed diseases mentioned in the sanitary requirements and other conditions stipulated by the Director

.....

Signature

Director/CVON

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, Abuja

.....

Official Stamp

Nigeria

TENTH SCHEDULE

Section 1 (6) and 3

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND
EXPORT OF MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC
ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE, BUBALINE, EQUINE, CAPRINE
OR PORCINE SPECIES OR OF POULTRY FOR
HUMAN CONSUMPTION

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Certificate Type :

Name.....

Address (Not P.O. Box) :.....

Phone :.....

E-mail :.....

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MEAT/DAIRY PRODUCTS

Type or Portions of Meat :

Type of Package :

Number of Objects or Packages :

Net Weight :

Registration/Approval Number :

II. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE MEAT

Address(es) and Number(s) of Veterinary Approval of the Abattoir(s) or Dairy
Farms :Address(es) and Number(s) of Veterinary Approval of the Processing
Establishment(s) or Dairy Products :

III. DESTINATION OF THE MEAT/DAIRY PRODUCTS

The meat/dairy products is being sent from (place of dispatch):

.....

To (country and place of destination) :

Means of Transport :

Name and Address of Consignor :

Name of Point of Embarkation/Disembarkation :

Name and Address of Consignee :

The certificate should attest to the health status of the animals of origin
and the condition of the products as per the sanitary requirements

.....
Signature

Director/CVON

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services

.....
Official Stamp
Nigeria

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

Sections 3 and 19 (2)

TRADE ANIMAL LICENCE (ANNUAL)

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Annual licence is hereby granted to :

Name :

Address :

Phone No :

Email :

.....to transport trade animals on hooves, by rail, motor vehicle, river or ocean vessel or by aircraft as per the conditions set out in the Control of Trade Animal Regulations.

This licence is not transferable and expires on the 31st day of December, 20

Not more than 1,000 animal units shall be transported under this licence.

.....		
Date of Issue	Official Stamp	Signature

.....
Authorised Officer

ENDORSEMENTS

.....
Vet. Loading Permit No.

.....
Vehicle Identification No.

.....
Animal Species

.....
No. of Animals:

.....
Breed:

.....
Male:

.....
Female:

.....
Young ones:

.....
State of Origin:

.....
Date of Departure from State of Origin:

.....
Date touching Last Control Post

.....
Destination:

.....
Intended Use: Slaughter/Breeding:

.....
General Appearance:

.....
Sick if any:

.....
Deaths if any:

.....
Vaccination done:

.....
Vaccination Certificate:

Vaccination Certificate No : Date:

Remarks:

Checked by Initials :

N.B.-Trade Animal Licence (Annual) shall be a printed booklet with 12 Sheets of endorsement forms, one for each calendar month. Further licences will be issued on sighting of expired booklets.

TWELFTH SCHEDULE

Section 17 (10) and 18 (2)

ANIMAL MOVEMENT LOADING PERMIT

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Permission is hereby granted to :

Name:

Address:

Phone No.....

Email:

to load for transporting trade animals as per the details given below :—

Trade Animal Licence (Annual) No:

Rail Wagon No:

Motor Vehicle No:

Boat:

Air Craft Ft. No :

From :to.....

Route to be followed :

Date of start of journey :

.....
Date of Issue.....
Official Stamp.....
Signature of Authorised Officer

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

Sections 3 and 18 (5)

PERMIT FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMAL
PRODUCTS OR COMMODITIES

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Permission is hereby granted to Name :

Address:

Phone No :

E-mail :

To transport animal commodities or products as per the details given below :

Type of Animal Products :

Rail Wagon No :

Motor Vehicle No

Boat/Vessel/Ship :

Aircraft Name and Ft. No :

From : to

Route to be followed :

Date of Start of Journey :

.....

Date of Issue

.....

Official Stamp

.....

Signature of Authorised Officer

FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE

Sections 12 (3) and 13 (1)

LICENCE FOR COMMERCIAL FARM AND HATCHERY
ESTABLISHMENT

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

A licence is hereby granted to Name :

Address :

Phone No. :

E-mail :

for the establishment of a Commercial Farm/Hatchery as per the details given below :

(1) Location of the Farm/Hatchery :

(2) Name and Address of the Company or other proprietors :

(3) Starting Date :

(4) Proposed No. of Animals to be kept or Capacity of Hatchery

(5) Species and Breed :

(6) Name of the Manager/Supervisor :

Assistant in the Farm/Hatchery) :

(7) Qualification and Experience of Personnel :

(8) Name and address of the franchise or supplier of the animals or hatching eggs :

The licence is issued on the conditions set out in the "Control of Commercial Farms and Hatcheries" regulations. The State Director of Veterinary Services or any of his representatives will have power to inspect the farm/hatchery at any time of the day and the proprietor shall maintain the Farm/Hatchery as per the technical instructions offered by the Director of Veterinary Services or his representative. Any additions or disease outbreaks in the farm/hatchery should be notified by the proprietor of the farm/hatchery to the Director of Veterinary Services of the State concerned.

Date :

.....
(Signature)

Director of Veterinary Services

FIFTEENTH SCHEDULE

Sections 2 (1) and 32 (2) (b)

IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMIT FOR VETERINARY PESTICIDES

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Permission is hereby granted to (Importer and Exporter) :

Mr./Mrs/Miss/Dr./Chief:

Address:

To Import (Tick as appropriate) : Yes/No.

To Export (Tick as appropriate) : Yes/No.

Name of Pesticide:

Product:

Country of Origin:

Address of Establishment of Origin:

Destination:

Active Ingredients:

Safety Window:

Antidotes:

Uses:

Formulation Rate (Dose/Dosage) :

First Aid:

Name of Port of Embarkation:

Date of Embarkation:

Nature of Transport (Sea, Air, Land) :

Condition of Shipment :

Port of Entry (Disembarkation):

Expected Arrival date:

Endorsement of Import/Export Permit at Port of Entry/Arrival :

By : Name and Signature

Date and Stamp:

TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS

1. Tsetse fly

2. Ectoparasites (Insects, Vectors and Migratory Pest e.g. Ticks, Fleas, Lice, etc.)

Date of Issue:

Official Stamp:

Signature of Authorised Officer:

SIXTEENTH SCHEDULE

Section 26 (3) and (4)

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT OF
BEES, BROOD-COMBS AND BEE HIVE PRODUCTS

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Name :

Address :

Phone No. :

Email :

IDENTIFICATION

Type of Bee(s)/Product(s) :

Breed and variety :

Peculiarities (Marks or age or weight or surface, etc.) :

Characteristics and Packing material accompanying products :

Name and address of exporter :

.....

Name and address of producing bee-keeper :

.....

Place of origin of the bees, products and material :

DESTINATION

Country of destination :

Name of Consignee :

Address of Consignee :

Nature and identification of means of transport :

Name of Port of Disembarkation :

Name of Port of Embarkation :

Expected Date of Travel :

Attending Veterinary Surgeon :

.....
Signature

Director

Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, Abuja.

Official Stamp

SEVENTEENTH SCHEDULE

Sections 1 (6) and 36 (5)

IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMIT FOR FISH, FISHERY PRODUCTS
AND OTHER AQUATIC ANIMALS (INTERNATIONAL
VETERINARY CERTIFICATE)

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) ACT, 2022

Identification Number :

Country of Dispatch :

Competent :

Authority :

Certifying Body :

(i) *Details identifying the fish or fishery products or other aquatic animals.*

Description of Product	Species (Scientific Name)	State or Type of Processing	Type of Packaging	Lot Identifier/ Date Code	Number of Packages
sum :					

Temperature required during storage and Transport : °C

(ii) *Provenance of the fish or fishery products or other aquatic animals.*

Address(es) and/or the registration number(s) of production establishment(s) authorised for exports by competent authority :

Name and address of consignor :

(iii) *Destination of the fish or fishery products or other aquatic animals*

The fishery products are to be dispatched from ;

.....
(place of dispatch)

to :

(Country and place of destination)

by the following means of transport :

Name of consignee and address at place of destination :

(iv) Attestation :

The undersigned certifying officer hereby certifies that :

(1) The products described above originate from (an) approved establishment(s) that has been approved by, or otherwise determined to be in good regulatory standing with the competent authority in the exporting country ; and

(2) have been handled, prepared or processed, identified, stored and transported under a competent HACCP and sanitary programme consistently implemented and in accordance with the requirements laid down in Codex Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products (CAC/RCP 52 - 2003)

Done at on, 20.....

.....
(Place).....
(Date).....
(SEAL).....
(Signature of certifying officer).....
(Name and official position)

Tel :

Fax :

E-mail : (optional)

APPENDIX TO THE SEVENTEENTH SCHEDULE
HAZARDS AND CORRESPONDING CONTROL POINTS

HAZARDS

CONTROL POINTS

BIOHAZARDS

Introduction of pathogens and Contaminants	— Sources of animals (horizontal and vertical transmission) — Sourcing of breeding stock — Breeding procedures — Semen and embryo quality — Breeding — Feed and water — Records of acquisitions and animal movements — Health and hygiene of visitors and personnel — Contact with other animal (including wildlife/rodents/insects, etc.) — Vehicles/clothing/instruments/equipment — Infected/contaminated carcasses, tissues or secretions
Transmission of pathogens and Contaminants	— Animal housing and population density — Disease diagnosis (horizontal and vertical transmission) — Health and hygiene of visitors and personnel — Vehicles/clothing/instruments/equipment — Infected/contaminated carcasses, tissues or secretions — Bedding management — Insect or pest vectors
Microbial and parasitic infections on Pasture and paddocks Microbial load on skins	— Pasture management — Microbial/parasite diagnosis — Environment of animals — Waste management — Bedding management — Population density
Airborne Infections and contaminations	— Farm location — Animal housing and ventilation — Population density
Carrier animals shedding pathogens	— Animal management — Diagnosis — Population density
Increased susceptibility to pathogens	— Animal management (incl. transport) — Diagnosis — Population density

Antimicrobial and parasiticide resistance	— Diagnosis — Therapeutic regimes — Record keeping
Feedborne infections and contaminations	— Feed production, transport and storage — Feed quality — Feed equipment — Record keeping
Waterborne infections and infestations	— Water quality — Effluent management — Watering equipment
Livestock not well adapted conditions	— Breeding selection — Record keeping

HAZARDS**CONTROL POINTS****CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Chemical contamination
of environment
Feed and water

- Farm location
- Animal movement
- use of agricultural chemicals
- Feed and water quality
- Equipment and building material
- Hygiene practices

Toxins of biological origin
(Plants, Fungi, algae)

- Feed, pasture and water quality
- Farm location
- Animal movements
- Feed production, storage and transport

Residues of veterinary
medicated and Biological
(incl. medicated feed and
Water)

- Treatment of animals
- Sales and prescription control
- Record keeping
- Residue control
- Quality of feed and water
- Farm location
- Sources of feeds and water

Radionuclide pollution

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Broken needles and other
Penetrating objects

- Treatment of animals

Injuries

- Farm location
- Infrastructure
- Population density
- Animal handling
- Construction and equipment

Ingestion of dangerous/harmful

Objects-Farm location

- Source of feeds and water
- Record keeping
- Construction and equipment
- Infrastructure

I, certify, in accordance with Section 2 (1) of the Acts Authentication Act, Cap. A2, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, that this is a true copy of the Bill passed by both Houses of the National Assembly.

OJO O. A., fnia, fcia
Clerk to the National Assembly
7th Day of March, 2022.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Act repeals the Animal Diseases (Control) Act, Cap. A17, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and enacts the Animal Diseases (Control) Act for the purpose of prevention, detection, control and eradication of infectious and contagious transboundary and zoonotic animal diseases, prevention of antimicrobial resistance through the control and regulation of the use and administration of veterinary biologics, veterinary medicinal products and chemicals in animals, animal products, medicated animal feeds, sales and distribution of pet foods, veterinary medical devices, other veterinary products, and for the enhancement of animal welfare and food safety.

SCHEDULE TO THE ANIMAL DISEASES (CONTROL) BILL, 2022

(1) <i>Short Title of the Bill</i>	(2) <i>Long Title of the Bill</i>	(3) <i>Summary of the Contents of the Bill</i>	(4) <i>Date Passed by the Senate</i>	(5) <i>Date Passed by the House of Representatives</i>
Animal Diseases (Control) Bill, 2022.	An Act to repeal the Animal Diseases (Control) Act, Cap. A17, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and enact the Animal Diseases (Control) Act for the purpose of prevention, detection, control and eradication of infectious and contagious transboundary and zoonotic animal diseases, prevention of antimicrobial resistance through the control and regulation of the use and administration of veterinary biologics, veterinary drugs and chemicals in animals, animal products, medicated animal feeds, sales and distribution of pet foods, veterinary medical devices, other veterinary products, and for the enhancement of animal welfare and food safety ; and for related matters.	This Bill repeals the Animal Diseases (Control) Act, Cap. A17, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and enact the Animal Diseases (Control) Act for the purpose of prevention, detection, control and eradication of infectious and contagious transboundary and zoonotic animal diseases, prevention of antimicrobial resistance through the control and regulation of the use and administration of veterinary biologics, veterinary drugs and chemicals in animals, animal products, medicated animal feeds, sales and distribution of pet foods, veterinary medical devices, other veterinary products, and for the enhancement of animal welfare and food safety.	9th February, 2022.	4th June, 2020.

I certify that this Bill has been carefully compared by me with the decision reached by the National Assembly and found by me to be true and correct decision of the Houses and is in accordance with the provisions of the Acts Authentication Act Cap. A2, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

I ASSENT



OJO O. A., fnia, fcia
Clerk to the National Assembly
7th Day of March, 2022.

MUHAMMADU BUHARI, GCFR
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
7th Day of April, 2022.