'PART 2

Section A

MODEL 1 – Model health certificate for imports of consignments of semen of animals of the equine species collected in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 30 September 2014 and dispatched from an approved semen collection centre of origin of the semen

COUNTRY **Veterinay certificate to EU**

Part I: Details of dispatched consignment

I.1. Consignor Name Address Tel.	I.2. Certificate reference No	I.2.a.
	I.3. Central competent authority	
	I.4. Local competent authority	
I.5. Consignee Name Address Postal code Tel.	I.6. Person responsible for the load in EU Name Address Postal code Tel.	
I.7. Country of origin ISO code I.8. Region of origin Code	I.9. Country of destination ISO code I.10. Region of destination Code	
I.11. Place of origin Semen centre ☐ Name Approval number Address Postal code	I.12. Place of destination Semen centre ☐ Holding ☐ Name Approval number Address Postal code	
I.13. Place of loading	I.14. Date of departure	
I.15. Means of transport Aeroplane ☐ Ship ☐ Railway wagon ☐ Road vehicle ☐ Other ☐ Identification Documentary references	I.16. Entry BIP in EU	
	I.17.	
I.18. Description of commodity	I.19. Commodity code (HS code) **05 11 99 85**	
	I.20. Quantity	
I.21.	I.22. Number of packages	
I.23. Seal/Container No	I.24.	
I.25. Commodities certified for: Artificial reproduction ☐		
I.26. For transit through EU to third country ☐ Third country ISO code	I.27. For import or admission into EU ☐	

I.28. Identification of the commodities

Species (Scientific name)	Donor identity	Date of collection	Quantity

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section A**

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

Part II: Certification

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian, of the exporting country ([2]) ..... hereby
(name of exporting country)

certify that:

II.1. The semen collection centre ([3]), in which the semen described above was collected, processed and stored for export to the Union is approved and supervised by the competent authority in accordance with the conditions of Chapters I(I)(1) and I(II)(1) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC ([4]),

II.2. during the period commencing 30 days prior to the date of first collection of the semen described above until the date the fresh or chilled semen was dispatched or until the 30 days storage period for frozen semen elapsed, the semen collection centre:

II.2.1. was situated in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation according to Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC ([5]), in that part of the territory of the exporting country which was:

— not considered to be infected with African horse sickness in accordance with Article 5(2)(a)and (b) of Directive 2009/156/EC,

— free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for a period of at least 2 years,

— free from glanders and dourine for a period of at least 6 months;

II.2.2. fulfilled the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC and in particular:

([1]) *either* [II.2.2.1. following a case of a disease mentioned below not all the animals of species susceptible to that disease located in the holding were slaughtered or killed and the holding has been free:

— from any type of equine encephalomyelitis for a period of at least 6 months, beginning on the day on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered,

— from equine infectious anaemia (EIA) for at least the period required to obtain a negative result in an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) carried out on samples taken after the infected animals were slaughtered on two occasions 3 months apart from each of the remaining animals,

— from vesicular stomatitis (VS) for a period of at least 6 months from the last recorded case,

— from rabies for a period of at least 1 month from the last recorded case,

— from anthrax for a period of at least 15 days from the last recorded case,]

([1]) *or* [II.2.2.1. following a case of a disease mentioned below all the animals of species susceptible to that disease located in the holding have been slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, and the holding was free for a period of at least 30 days from any type of equine encephalomyelitis, equine infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis and rabies or 15 days in the case of anthrax, beginning on the day on which following the destruction of the animals the disinfection of the premises was satisfactorily completed;]

II.2.3. contained only equidae which were free of clinical signs of equine viral arteritis and contagious equine metritis,

II.3. Prior to entering the semen collection centre the donor stallions and any other equidae located in the centre:

II.3.1. were continuously resident for a period of 3 months (or since entry if they were directly imported from a Member State of the Union during the 3-month period) in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC, in that part of the territory of the exporting country which was during that period:

— not considered to be infected with African horse sickness in accordance with Article 5(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/156/EC,

— free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for a period of at least 2 years,

— free from glanders and dourine for a period of at least 6 months;

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section A**

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

(1) *either* [II.3.2. originated from the country of export which was on the day of admission into the centre free from vesicular stomatitis (VS) for a period of at least 6 months,]

(1) *or* [II.3.2. were subjected to a virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis (VS) carried out with a negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 32 or a VS ELISA carried out with a negative result in accordance with the relevant Chapter of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE on a blood sample taken (6) within 14 days prior to entering the centre;]

II.3.3. originated from holdings which on the day of admission onto the centre fulfilled the requirements of point II.2.2;

II.4. The semen described above was collected from donor stallions which:

II.4.1. did not show any clinical sign of an infectious or contagious disease at the time of admission onto the semen collection centre and on the day the semen was collected;

II.4.2. were kept for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of semen collection in holdings where no equine animal has shown any clinical sign of equine viral arteritis or contagious equine metritis during that period;

II.4.3. were not used for natural mating during a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of first semen collection and between the dates of the first sample referred to in points II.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and/or II.4.5.3 and until the end of the collection period;

II.4.4. underwent the following tests, which meet at least the requirements of the relevant Chapter of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE, carried out in a laboratory which is recognised by the competent authority and has the tests referred to hereinafter included in its accreditation equivalent to that provided for in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (7), as follows:

(8) [II.4.4.1. for equine infectious anaemia (EIA), an agar-gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for equine infectious anaemia with a negative result;]

II.4.4.2. for equine viral arteritis (EVA),

(1) *either* [II.4.4.2.1. a serum neutralisation test with a negative result at a serum dilution of one in four;]

(1) *and/or* [II.4.4.2.2. a virus isolation test, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or real-time PCR with a negative result on an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion;]

II.4.4.3. for contagious equine metritis (CEM), an agent identification test carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken from the donor stallion on two occasions with an interval of not less than 7 days at least from the penile sheath (prepuce), the urethra and the fossa glandis;

The samples were in no case taken earlier than 7 days (systemic treatment) or 21 days (local treatment) after antimicrobial treatment of the donor stallion and were placed in transport medium with activated charcoal, such as Amies medium, before dispatch to the laboratory where they were subjected with a negative result to a test for:

(1) *either* [II.4.4.3.1. the isolation of *Taylorella equigenitalis* after cultivation under microaerophilic conditions for a period of at least 7 days, set up within 24 hours after taking the specimens from the donor animal, or 48 hours where the specimens are kept cool during transport;]

(1) *and/or* [II.4.4.3.2. the detection of genome of *Taylorella equigenitalis* by PCR or real-time PCR, carried out within 48 hours after taking the specimens from the donor animal;]

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section A**

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

II.4.5. were subjected with the results specified in point II.4.4 in each case to at least one of the test programmes detailed respectively in points 1.6(a), (b) and (c) of Chapter II of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC as follows:

([9]) [II.4.5.1. The donor stallion was continuously resident on the semen collection centre for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of the first collection and during the period of collection of the semen described above, and no equidae on the semen collection centre came during that time into direct contact with equidae of lower health status than the donor stallion.

The tests described in point II.4.4 were carried out on samples taken ([6]) from the donor stallion at least once a year at the beginning of the breeding season or prior to the first collection of semen intended for imports into the Union of fresh, chilled or frozen semen and not less than 14 days following the date of the commencement of the residence period of at least 30 days prior to the first semen collection.]

([9]) [II.4.5.2. The donor stallion was resident on the semen collection centre for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of the first collection and during the period of collection of the semen described above, but left the semen collection centre under the responsibility of the centre veterinarian for a continuous period of less than 14 days, and/or other equidae on the semen collection centre came into direct contact with equidae of a lower health status.

The tests described in point II.4.4 were carried out on samples taken ([6]) from the donor stallion at least once a year at the beginning of the breeding season or prior to the date of the first collection of semen intended for imports into the Union of fresh, chilled or frozen semen and not less than 14 days following the date of the commencement of the residence period of at least 30 days prior to the first semen collection,

and during the period of collection of the semen intended for imports into the Union of fresh, chilled or frozen semen the donor stallion was subjected to the tests described in point II.4.4, as follows:

(a) for equine infectious anaemia, one of the tests described in point II.4.4.1 was last carried out on a sample of blood taken ([6]) not more than 90 days prior to the collection of the semen described above;

(b) for equine viral arteritis, one of the tests described

([1]) *either* [in point II.4.4.2 was last carried out on a sample taken ([6]) not more than 30 days prior to the date of the collection of the semen described above;]

([1]) *or* [in point II.4.4.2.2 was carried out on an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion taken ([6]) not more than 6 months prior to the date of the collection of the semen described above and a blood sample taken ([6]) from the donor stallion during the 6-month period reacted with a positive result in a serum neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis at a serum dilution of more than one in four;]

(c) for contagious equine metritis, the test described in point II.4.4.3 was last carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken ([6]) not more than 60 days prior to the date of the collection of semen described above

([1]) *either* [on two occasions;]

([1]) *or* [on a single occasion and subjected to a PCR or real-time PCR.]]

([9]) [II.4.5.3. The donor stallion does not meet the conditions set out in points 1.6(a) and (b) of Chapter II of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC and the semen is collected for imports into the Union of frozen semen.

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section A**

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

The tests described in points II.4.4.1, II.4.4.2 and II.4.4.3 were carried out on samples taken (6) from the donor stallion at least once a year at the beginning of the breeding season,

and the tests described in points II.4.4.1 and II.4.4.3 were carried out on samples taken (6) from the donor stallion during the storage period of the semen of a minimum period of 30 days from the date of the collection of the semen and before the semen is removed from the semen collection centre, not less than 14 days and not more than 90 days after the collection of the semen described above,

and (1) *either* [the tests for equine viral arteritis described in point II.4.4.2 were carried out on samples taken (6) during the storage period of the semen of a minimum period of 30 days from the date of the collection of the semen and before the semen is removed from the semen collection centre or used, not less than 14 days and not more than 90 days after the date of the collection of the semen described above.]

(1) *or* [the non-shedder state of a donor stallion seropositive for equine viral arteritis was confirmed by virus isolation test, PCR or real-time PCR carried out with a negative result on samples of an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion taken (6) twice a year at an interval of at least 4 months and the donor stallion has reacted with a positive result at a serum dilution of at least one in four in a serum neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis.]

II.4.6. underwent the testing provided for in points II.3.2 (1) and II.4.5 on samples taken on the following dates:

Identification of semen	Test programme	Start date (6)		Date of sampling for health tests (6)					
		Donor residence	Semen collection	VS (1) II.3.2	EIA II.4.4.1.	EVA II. 4.4.2.		CEM II.4.4.3.	
						Blood sample	Semen sample	1. sample	2. sample

(1) either [II.5. No antibiotics were added to the semen;]

(1) or [II.5. The following antibiotic or combination of antibiotics was added to produce a concentration in the final diluted semen of not less than (10):

.....

.....;]

II.6. The semen described above was:

II.6.1. collected, processed, stored and transported under conditions which comply with the requirements of Chapters II(I)(1) and III(I) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;

II.6.2. sent to the place of loading in a sealed container in accordance with point 1.4 of Chapter III(I) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC and bearing the number indicated in Box I.23.

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section A**

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

Notes

Part I:

Box I.11: The place of origin shall correspond to the semen collection centre of the semen origin.

Box I.22: The number of packages shall correspond to the number of containers.

Box I.23: The identification of container and seal number shall be indicated.

Box I.28: The donor identity shall correspond to the official identification of the animal.

The date of collection shall be indicated in the following format: dd/mm/yyyy.

Part II:

Guidance for the completion of the table in point II.4.6.

Abbreviations:

VS	Vesicular stomatitis (VS) testing if required in accordance with point II.3.2
EIA-1	Equine infectious anaemia (EIA) testing first occasion
EIA-2	EIA testing second occasion
EVA-B1	Equine viral arteritis (EVA) testing on blood sample first occasion
EVA-B2	EVA testing on blood sample second occasion
EVA-S1	EVA testing on semen sample first occasion
EVA-S2	EVA testing on semen sample second occasion
CEM-11	Contagious equine metritis (CEM) testing first occasion first sample
CEM-12	CEM testing first occasion second sample taken 7 days after CEM-11
CEM-21	CEM testing second occasion first sample
CEM-22	CEM testing second occasion second sample taken 7 days after CEM-21

Instructions:

For each semen identified in column A in correspondence with Box I.28, the test programme (points II.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and/or II.4.5.3) shall be specified in column B, and columns C and D shall be completed with the dates required.

The dates when samples were taken for laboratory testing prior to the first collection of the semen described above as required in points II.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and II.4.5.3, shall be entered in the upper line of columns 5 to 9 of the table, this being the boxes marked with EIA-1, EVA-B1 or EVA-S1 and CEM-11 and CEM-12 in the example below.

The dates when samples were taken for repeat laboratory testing as required in accordance with point II.4.5.2 or II.4.5.3 shall be entered in the lower line of columns 5 to 9 in table, this being the boxes EIA-2, EVA-B2 or EVA-S2 and CEM-21 and CEM-22 in the example below.

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section A**

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

Identification of semen	Test programme	Start date		Date of sampling for health tests					
		Donor residence	Semen collection	VS II.3.2.	EIA II.4.4.1.	EVA II.4.4.2.		CEM II.4.4.3.	
						Blood sample	Semen sample	1. sample	2. sample
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**VS**	**EIA-1**	**EVA-B1**	**EVA-S1**	**CEM-11**	**CEM-12**
					EIA-2	**EVA-B2**	**EVA-S2**	**CEM-21**	**CEM-22**

([1]) Delete as necessary.

([2]) Imports of equine semen are authorised from a third country listed in column 2 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2004/211/EC of 6 January 2004 establishing the list of third countries and parts of territory thereof from which Member States authorise imports of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species, and amending Decisions 93/195/EEC and 94/63/EC (OJ L 73, 11.3.2004, p. 1) provided that the semen was collected in the part of the territory of the third country detailed in column 4 from a donor stallion of the category of equidae indicated in columns 11, 12 or 13 of that Annex.

([3]) Only approved semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

([4]) Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54).

([5]) Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae (OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1).

([6]) Insert date in table in point II.4.6 (follow Guidance in Part II of the Notes).

([7]) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules (OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

([8]) The agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or the ELISA for equine infectious anaemia are not required for donor equidae which have continuously resided in Iceland since birth, provided that Iceland has remained officially free of equine infectious anaemia and no equidae and their semen, ova and embryos have been introduced into Iceland from outside prior to and during the period the semen was collected.

([9]) Cross out the programmes that do not apply to the consignment.

([10]) Insert names and concentrations.

— The signature and the stamp must be in a different colour to that of the printing.

Official veterinarian

Name (in capital letters): Qualification and title:

Date: Signature:

Stamp: