

**CHAPTER 60: MODEL ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF CONSIGNMENTS OF STOCKS OF SEMEN OF EQUINE ANIMALS COLLECTED, PROCESSED AND STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIVE 92/65/EEC AFTER 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND BEFORE 21 APRIL 2021, DISPATCHED AFTER 20 APRIL 2021 FROM THE SEMEN COLLECTION CENTRE WHERE THE SEMEN WAS COLLECTED (MODEL 'EQUI-SEM-B-ENTRY')**

COUNTRY		Animal health certificate to the EU		
<b>Part I: Description of consignment</b>	<b>I.1 Consignor/Exporter</b> Name Address  Country                      ISO country code	<b>I.2 Certificate reference</b>	<b>I.2a IMSOC reference</b>	<b>QR CODE</b>
		<b>I.3 Central Competent Authority</b>		
		<b>I.4 Local Competent Authority</b>		
	<b>I.5 Consignee/Importer</b> Name Address  Country                      ISO country code	<b>I.6 Operator responsible for the consignment</b> Name Address  Country                      ISO country code		
	<b>I.7 Country of origin</b> ISO country code	<b>I.9 Country of destination</b> ISO country code		
	<b>I.8 Region of origin</b> Code	<b>I.10 Region of destination</b> Code		
	<b>I.11 Place of dispatch</b> Name                      Registration/Approval No Address  Country                      ISO country code	<b>I.12 Place of destination</b> Name                      Registration/Approval No Address  Country                      ISO country code		
	<b>I.13 Place of loading</b>	<b>I.14 Date and time of departure</b>		
	<b>I.15 Means of transport</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel  <input type="checkbox"/> Railway <input type="checkbox"/> Road vehicle  Identification	<b>I.16 Entry Border Control Post</b> <b>I.17</b>		
	<b>I.18 Transport conditions</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambient	<input type="checkbox"/> Chilled	<input type="checkbox"/> Frozen
<b>I.19 Container number/Seal number</b> Container No                      Seal No				
<b>I.20 Certified as or for</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Germinal products				
<b>I.21 <input type="checkbox"/> For transit</b>  Third country                      ISO country code	<b>I.22 <input type="checkbox"/> For internal market</b>  <b>I.23</b>			

<b>I.24 Total number of packages</b>		<b>I.25 Total quantity</b>		<b>I.26</b>	
<b>I.27 Description of consignment</b>					
CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category		Identification number	Quantity
Type	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre		Identification mark	Date of collection/production	Test

II. Health information		II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
Part II: Certification	I, the undersigned, official veterinarian, of the exporting country <sup>(1)</sup> ..... hereby <div style="text-align: center;"><i>(name of exporting country)</i></div>		
	certify that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 436 1482 529">II.1. The semen collection centre<sup>(2)</sup>, in which the semen described in Part I was collected, processed and stored for export to the Union was 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<sup>(3)</sup>;</li> <li data-bbox="316 533 1482 625">II.2. During the period commencing 30 days prior to the date of first collection of the semen described in Part I 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:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 630 1482 688">II.2.1. was situated in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation according to Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC<sup>(4)</sup>, in that part of the territory of the exporting country which was:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="397 693 1482 751">– not considered to be infected with African horse sickness in accordance with Article 5(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/156/EC,</li> <li data-bbox="397 756 1482 793">– free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for a period of at least 2 years,</li> <li data-bbox="397 798 1482 835">– free from glanders and dourine for a period of at least 6 months;</li> </ul> </li> <li data-bbox="316 835 1482 894">II.2.2. fulfilled the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC and in particular:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="292 898 1482 1289"><sup>(5)either</sup> [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:   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="495 961 1482 1020">– 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,</li> <li data-bbox="495 1024 1482 1150">– 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 three months apart from each of the remaining animals,</li> <li data-bbox="495 1155 1482 1213">– from vesicular stomatitis (VS) for a period of at least 6 months from the last recorded case,</li> <li data-bbox="495 1218 1482 1255">– from rabies for a period of at least one month from the last recorded case,</li> <li data-bbox="495 1260 1482 1289">– from anthrax for a period of at least 15 days from the last recorded case.]</li> </ul> </li> <li data-bbox="292 1293 1482 1478"><sup>(5)or</sup> [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;]</li> </ul> </li> <li data-bbox="316 1482 1482 1541">II.2.3. contained only equidae which were free of clinical signs of equine viral arteritis and contagious equine metritis,</li> <li data-bbox="316 1545 1482 1604">II.3. Prior to entering the semen collection centre the donor stallions and any other equidae located in the centre:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 1608 1482 1875">II.3.1. were continuously resident for a period of three months (or since entry if they were directly imported from a Member State of the Union during the three months 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:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="397 1743 1482 1801">– not considered to be infected with African horse sickness in accordance with Article 5(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/156/EC,</li> <li data-bbox="397 1806 1482 1843">– free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for a period of at least 2 years,</li> <li data-bbox="397 1848 1482 1875">– free from glanders and dourine for a period of at least 6 months;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li></ul>		

	<p><sup>(5)</sup>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,]</p> <p><sup>(5)</sup>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<sup>(6)</sup> within 14 days prior to entering the centre;]</p> <p>II.3.3. originated from holdings which on the day of admission onto the centre fulfilled the requirements of point II.2.2.;</p> <p>II.4. The semen described in Part I was collected from donor stallions which:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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<sup>(7)</sup>, as follows:</p> <p><sup>(8)</sup>[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;]</p> <p>II.4.4.2. for equine viral arteritis (EVA),</p> <p><sup>(5)</sup>either [II.4.4.2.1. a serum neutralisation test with a negative result at a serum dilution of one in four;]</p> <p><sup>(5)</sup>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;]</p> <p>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:</p> <p><sup>(5)</sup>either [II.4.4.3.1. the isolation of <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> 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;]</p> <p><sup>(5)</sup>and/or [II.4.4.3.2. the detection of genome of <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> by PCR or real-time PCR, carried out within 48 hours after taking the specimens from the donor animal;]</p> <p>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:</p> <p><sup>(9)</sup>[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 in Part I, 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.</p>
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	<p>The tests described in point II.4.4. were carried out on samples taken<sup>(6)</sup> 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.]</p> <p><sup>(9)</sup>[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 in Part I, 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.</p> <p>The tests described in point II.4.4. were carried out on samples taken<sup>(6)</sup> 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,</p> <p><i>and</i> 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:</p> <p>(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<sup>(6)</sup> not more than 90 days prior to the collection of the semen described in Part I;</p> <p>(b) for equine viral arteritis, one of the tests described</p> <p><sup>(5)either</sup> [in point II.4.4.2. was last carried out on a sample taken<sup>(6)</sup> not more than 30 days prior to the date of the collection of the semen described in Part I;]</p> <p><sup>(5)or</sup> [in point II.4.4.2.2 was carried out on an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion taken<sup>(6)</sup> not more than 6 months prior to the date of the collection of the semen described in Part I and a blood sample taken<sup>(6)</sup> from the donor stallion during the 6 months 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;]</p> <p>(c) for contagious equine metritis, the test described in point II.4.4.3. was last carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken<sup>(6)</sup> not more than 60 days prior to the date of the collection of semen described in Part I</p> <p><sup>(5)either</sup> [on two occasions;]</p> <p><sup>(5)or</sup> [on a single occasion and subjected to a PCR or real-time PCR.]</p> <p><sup>(9)</sup>[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.</p> <p>The tests described in points II.4.4.1, II.4.4.2 and II.4.4.3 were carried out on samples taken<sup>(6)</sup> from the donor stallion at least once a year at the beginning of the breeding season,</p> <p><i>and</i> the tests described in points II.4.4.1 and II.4.4.3. were carried out on samples taken<sup>(6)</sup> 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 in Part I,</p> <p><i>and</i> <sup>(5)either</sup> [the tests for equine viral arteritis described in point II.4.4.2. were carried out on samples taken<sup>(6)</sup> 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 in Part I.]</p> <p><sup>(5)or</sup> [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</p>
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result on samples of an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion taken<sup>(6)</sup> twice a year at an interval of at least four 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.<sup>(5)</sup> and II.4.5. on samples taken on the following dates:

Identification of semen	Test programme	Start date <sup>(6)</sup>		Date of sampling for health tests <sup>(6)</sup>					
		Donor residence	Semen collection	VS <sup>(5)</sup> 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

<sup>(5)</sup>either [II.5. No antibiotics were added to the semen;]

<sup>(5)</sup>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<sup>(10)</sup>:

.....  
..... ;]

II.6. The semen described in Part I 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.19.

**Notes**

This certificate is intended for entry into the Union of semen of equine animals, including when the Union is not the final destination of the semen.

In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, references to European Union in this certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

This animal health certificate shall be completed according to the notes for the completion of certificates provided for in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235.

**Part I:**

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

Box I.19: The identification of container and Seal number shall be indicated.

Box I.24: Total number of packages shall correspond to the number of containers.

Box I.27: “*Identification number*”: The donor identity shall correspond to the official identification of the animal.  
“*Date of collection/production*”: 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.27, 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 in Part I 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.

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) Imports of equine semen are authorised from a third country listed in column 1 of Annex XII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 provided that the semen was collected in the part of the territory of the third country detailed in column 2 of that Annex from a donor stallion of the category of equine animals indicated in column 3 of that Annex.
- (2) Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission website: [https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/semen/equine\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/semen/equine_en).
- (3) 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).
- (4) 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).
- (5) Delete as necessary.
- (6) Insert date in table in point II.4.6 (follow Guidance in Part II of the Notes).

COUNTRY

Certificate model EQUI-SEM-B-ENTRY

	<p>(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).</p> <p>(8) The agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or the ELISA for equine infectious anaemia are not required for donor equine animals which have continuously resided in Iceland since birth, provided that Iceland has remained officially free of equine infectious anaemia and no equine animals and their semen, ova and embryos have been introduced into Iceland from outside prior to and during the period the semen was collected.</p> <p>(9) Cross out the programmes that do not apply to the consignment.</p> <p>(10) Insert names and concentrations.</p>
	<p><b>Official veterinarian</b></p> <p>Name (in capital letters)</p> <p>Date <span style="float: right;">Qualification and title</span></p> <p>Stamp <span style="float: right;">Signature</span></p>