CHAPTER 59

MODEL ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF CONSIGNMENTS OF SEMEN OF EQUINE ANIMALS COLLECTED, PROCESSED AND STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/692 AFTER 20 APRIL 2021, DISPATCHED FROM THE SEMEN COLLECTION CENTRE WHERE THE SEMEN WAS COLLECTED (MODEL "EQUI-SEM-A-ENTRY")

COUNTRY UNITED STATES | **Animal health certificate to the EU**

Part I: Description of consignment

I.1 Consignor/Exporter
Name
Address
Country: United States
ISO country code

I.2 Certificate reference

I.2a IMSOC reference

I.3 Central Competent Authority

QR CODE

I.4 Local Competent Authority

I.5 Consignee/Importer
Name
Address
Country
ISO country code

I.6 Operator responsible for the consignment
Name
Address
Country
ISO country code

I.7 Country of origin
ISO country code

I.9 Country of destination
ISO country code

I.8 ~~Region of origin~~
Code

I.10 Region of destination
Code

I.11 Place of dispatch
Name
Registration/Approval No
Address
Country
ISO country code

I.12 Place of destination
Name
Registration/Approval No
Address
Country
ISO country code

I.13 Place of loading

I.14 Date and time of departure

I.15 Means of transport
☐ Aircraft ☐ Vessel
☐ Railway ☐ Road vehicle
Identification

I.16 Entry Border Control Post

I.17

I.18 Transport conditions ☐ Ambient ☐ Chilled ☐ Frozen

I.19 Container number/Seal number
Container No
Seal No

I.20 Certified as or for
☐ Germinal products

I.21 ☐ For transit
Third country
ISO country code

I.22 ☐ For internal market

I.23

I.24 Total number of packages	**I.25 Total quantity**	**I.26**

I.27 Description of consignment					
CN code	**Species**	**Subspecies/Category**	**Identification mark**	**Identification number**	**Quantity**
Type		**Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre**		**Date of collection/production**	**Test**

Part II: Certification

II. Health information	**II.a Certificate reference**	**II.b IMSOC reference**

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that:

II.1. The semen described in Part I is intended for artificial reproduction and was obtained from donor animals which originate:

II.1.1. from a third country or territory, or zone thereof

II.1.1.1. authorised for the entry into the Union of semen of equine animals and listed in Annex XII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404;

II.1.1.2. free from African horse sickness for at least 24 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch in accordance with Article 22(2), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, and where no systematic vaccination against African horse sickness has been carried out for at least 12 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch in accordance with Article 22(4), point (b), of that Delegated Regulation;

II.1.1.3. where Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis was not reported for at least 24 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch;

II.1.2. from an establishment in a third country or territory, or zone thereof:

(1) *either* [II.1.2.1. where infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (glanders) was not reported for at least 36 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch;]

(1) *or* [II.1.2.1. where infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (glanders) was not reported for at least 6 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch, and the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out in breeding equine animals in the establishment of origin to demonstrate absence of infection during that period;]

(1) *either* [II.1.2.2. where dourine was not reported for at least 24 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch;]

(1) *or* [II.1.2.2. where dourine was not reported for at least 6 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch, and the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out in breeding equine animals in the establishment of origin to demonstrate absence of infection during that period;]

(1) *either* [II.1.2.3. where surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) was not reported for at least 24 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch.]

(1) *or* [II.1.2.3. where surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) was not reported for at least 6 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of its dispatch, and the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out in breeding equine animals in the establishment of origin to demonstrate absence of infection during that period.]

II.2. The semen described in Part I was obtained from donor animals which originate, prior to the date of entering the semen collection centre, from establishments:

II.2.1. in which:

(1) *either* [surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the preceding 2 years prior to the date of collection of the semen;]

(1) *or* [surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the preceding 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and when the disease was reported in the establishments during the preceding 2 years prior to the date of collection of the semen, following the date of the last outbreak the establishments have remained under movement restrictions:

(1) *either* [until the date on which the remaining animals in the establishments have been subjected to a test for surra with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the date on which the last infected animal has been removed from the establishments;]]

(1) *or* [for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection after the date on which the last animal of listed species in the establishments was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]

II.2.2. in which dourine has not been reported during the preceding 6 months prior to the date of collection of the semen, and:

(1) *either* [dourine has not been reported in the establishments during the preceding 2 years prior to the date of collection of the semen;]

(1) *or* [dourine has been reported in the establishments during the preceding 2 years prior to the date of collection of the semen and following the date of the last outbreak, the establishments have remained under movement restrictions:

(1) *either* [until the date on which the remaining equine animals in the establishment, except castrated male equine animals, have been subjected to a test for dourine with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 8 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results, on samples

taken at least 6 months after the date on which the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered, or the infected entire male equine animals have been castrated;]]

(1) *or* [for at least 30 days after the date on which the last equine animal in the establishments was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered, and the premises were cleaned and disinfected;]]

II.2.3. in which:

(1) *either* [equine infectious anaemia has not been reported in the establishments during the preceding 12 months prior to the date of collection of the semen;]

(1) *or* [equine infectious anaemia has been reported in the establishments during the preceding 12 months prior to the date of collection of the semen and following the date of the last outbreak the establishments have remained under movement restrictions:

(1) *either* [until the date on which the remaining equine animals in the establishments have been subjected to a test for equine infectious anaemia with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 9 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions with a minimum interval of 3 months after the date on which the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered and the establishments were cleaned and disinfected;]]

(1) *or* [for at least 30 days after the date on which the last equine animal in the establishments was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered, and the establishments were cleaned and disinfected;]]

II.2.4. in which during 30 days immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen no equine animal has shown signs of infection with equine arteritis virus and of contagious equine metritis.

II.3. The semen described in Part I has been collected, processed and stored, and dispatched from the semen collection centre (2) which:

II.3.1. is approved and listed by the competent authority of the third country or territory;

II.3.2. complies with requirements as regards responsibilities, operational procedures, facilities and equipment set out in Part 1 of Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686.

II.4. The semen described in Part I was obtained from donor animals which;

II.4.1. were not vaccinated against African horse sickness at least in 40 days immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen;

II.4.2. were not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis at least in 60 days immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen;

II.4.3. remained for at least 3 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen in a third country or territory, or zone thereof referred to in box I.7;

II.4.4. for a at least 30 days immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period:

II.4.4.1. were kept in establishments not situated in a restricted zone established due to the occurrence of African horse sickness, infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (glanders) or of an emerging disease relevant for equine animals;

II.4.4.2. were kept in establishments where Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, dourine, surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), equine infections anaemia, contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*), infection with rabies virus and anthrax have not been reported;

II.4.4.3. were not in contact with animals from establishments situated in a restricted zone due to the occurrence of diseases referred to in point II.4.4.1 or from establishments which do not meet the conditions referred to in point II.4.4.2;

II.4.5. were not used for natural breeding during at least 30 days immediately prior to the date of the first semen collection and between the dates of the first sample referred to in points II.4.8.1, II.4.8.2 and/or II.4.8.3. and until the end of the collection period;

II.4.6. did not show symptoms of transmissible diseases on the date of admission to the semen collection centre and on the date of collection of the semen;

II.4.7. are individually identified as provided for in Article 21(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692;

II.4.8. have been subjected to the following tests, referred to in Part 4, Chapter I, point 1(a), of Annex II, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686, as follows:

(3) II.4.8.1. for infection with equine infectious anaemia (EIA), an agar-gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with a negative result;

II.4.8.2. for infection with equine arteritis virus (EVA),

(1) *either* [II.4.8.2.1. a serum neutralisation test with a negative result at a serum dilution of one in four;]

(1) *and/or* [II.4.8.2.2. 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.4.8.3. 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 a 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.4.8.3.1. the isolation of *Taylorella equigenitalis* after cultivation under microaerophilic conditions for 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.4.8.3.2. the detection of the genome of *Taylorella equigenitalis* by PCR or real-time PCR, carried out within 48 hours after taking the specimens from the donor animal;]

II.4.9. were subjected with the results specified in point II.4.8 in each case to at least one of the following testing programmes detailed in Part 4, Chapter I, points 1(b)(i), (ii) and (iii), of Annex II, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686:

(4) [II.4.9.1. The donor stallion was continuously resident at the semen collection centre for at least 30 days immediately prior to the date of the first collection and during the period of collection of the semen described in Part I, and no equine animal in the semen collection centre came during that time into direct contact with equine animals of lower health status than the donor stallion.
The tests described in point II.4.8 were carried out on samples taken (5) 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 the semen intended for the entry 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 immediately prior to the first semen collection.]

(4) [II.4.9.2. The donor stallion was resident at the semen collection centre for at least 30 days immediately 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 during the collection period, or other equine animals in the semen collection centre came into direct contact with equine animals of a lower health status than the donor stallion.
The tests described in point II.4.8 were carried out on samples taken (5) 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 the semen intended for the entry 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 immediately prior to the date of the first collection, and during the period of collection of the semen intended for the entry into the Union of fresh, chilled or frozen semen, the donor stallion was subjected to the tests described in point II.4.8, as follows:

(a) for equine infectious anaemia, one of the tests described in point II.4.8.1 was last carried out on a sample of blood taken (5) not more than 90 days prior to the date of collection of the semen described in Part I;

(b) for infection with equine arteritis virus, one of the tests described:

(1) *either* [in point II.4.8.2 was last carried out on a sample taken (5) not more than 30 days immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen described in Part I;]

(1) *or* [in point II.4.8.2.2, in case the non-shedder state of a donor stallion seropositive for infection with equine arteritis virus is confirmed, was carried out on an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion taken (5) not more than 6 months prior to the date of collection of the semen described in Part I, and a blood sample taken (5) from the donor stallion during the last 6 months reacted with a positive result in a serum neutralisation test for infection with equine arteritis virus at a serum dilution of more than one in four;]

(c) for contagious equine metritis, the tests described in point II.4.8.3 were last carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken (5) not more than 60 days immediately prior to the date of the collection of the semen described in Part I:

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

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

(4) [II.4.9.3. The donor stallion did not meet the conditions set out in Part 4, Chapter I, points 1(b)(i) and (ii), of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 and the semen was collected for the entry into the Union as frozen semen.
The tests described in points II.4.8.1, II.4.8.2 and II.4.8.3 were carried out on samples taken (5) from the donor stallion at least once a year at the beginning of the breeding season, and the tests described in points II.4.8.1 and II.4.8.3 were carried out on samples taken (5) 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 prior to the date of removal of the semen from the semen collection centre, not less than 14 days and not more than 90 days after the date of collection of the semen described in Part I, and:

(1) *either* [the tests for infection with equine arteritis virus described in point II.4.8.2 were carried out on samples taken (5) during the storage period of the semen of a minimum of 30 days from the date of the collection of the semen and prior to the date of removal of the semen 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.]]

(1) *or* [the non-shedder state of a donor stallion seropositive for infection with equine arteritis virus 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 (5) twice a year at an interval of at least 4 months, and the donor stallion reacted with a positive result at a serum dilution of at least one in four in a serum neutralisation test for infection with equine arteritis virus.]]

II.4.10. underwent the testing provided for in point II.4.9 on samples taken on the following dates:

Identification of semen	Test programme	Start date (5)		Date of sampling for health tests (5)					
		Donor residence	Semen collection	EIA II.4.8.1		EVA II.4.8.2		CEM II.4.8.3	
						Blood sample	Semen sample	1. sample	2. sample

II.5. The semen described in Part I:

II.5.1. has been collected, processed and stored in accordance with animal health requirements set out in Part 1, points 1 and 2, of Annex III to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686;

II.5.2. is placed in straws or other packages on which the mark is applied in accordance with requirements provided for in Article 83, point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 and that mark is indicated in box I.27;

II.5.3. is transported in a container which:

II.5.3.1. was sealed and numbered prior to the date of dispatch from the semen collection centre under responsibility of the centre veterinarian, or by an official veterinarian, and the seal bears the number as indicated in box I.19;

II.5.3.2. has been cleaned and either disinfected or sterilised before use, or is single-use container;

(1) (6) [II.5.3.3. has been filled in with a cryogenic agent which has not been previously used for other products.]

(1) (7) [II.6. Where antibiotic(s) were added to the semen:

II.6.1. The following antibiotic or mixture of antibiotics has been added to the semen after final dilution, or is contained in the used semen diluents: (8) …….,

II.6.2. Immediately after the addition of the antibiotic(s), and before any possible freezing, the diluted semen was kept at a temperature of at least 5°C for not less than 45 minutes, or under a time-temperature regime with a documented equivalent bactericidal activity.]

Notes

This animal health certificate is intended for the 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 the Union in this animal health certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

This animal health certificate shall be completed in accordance with 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 reference I.11: "Place of dispatch": Indicate the unique approval number and the name and address of the semen collection centre of dispatch of the consignment of semen. Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 233(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on the Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/semen/equine_en

Box reference I.12: "Place of destination": Indicate the address and unique registration or approval number of the establishment of destination of the consignment of semen.

Box reference I.19: Seal number shall be indicated.

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

Box reference I.27: "Type": Indicate semen.
"Identification number": Indicate the identification number of each donor animal.
"Identification mark": Indicate the mark on the straw or other packages where semen of the consignment is placed.
"Date of collection/production": Indicate the date on which semen of the consignment was collected in the following format: dd.mm.yyyy.

"Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre": Indicate the unique approval number of the semen collection centre where semen of the consignment was collected.
"Quantity": Indicate the number of straws or other packages with the same mark.
"Test": Indicate "Yes, see points II.4.9 and II.4.10".

Part II:

Guidance for the completion of the table in point II.4.10:

Abbreviations:

EIA-1	Equine infectious anaemia (EIA) testing first occasion
EIA-2	EIA testing second occasion
EVA-B1	Infection with equine arteritis virus (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 of the table and indicated in box I.27, the test programme (point II.4.9.1, II.4.9.2 and/or II.4.9.3) shall be specified in column B of the table, and columns C and D of the table 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 by points II.4.9.1, II.4.9.2 and II.4.9.3, 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.4.9.2 or II.4.9.3 shall be entered in the lower line of columns 5 to 9 of the 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	EIA II.4.8.1	EVA II.4.8.2		CEM II.4.8.3	
					Blood sample	Semen sample	1.sample	2.sample
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**EIA-1**	**EVA-B1**	**EVA-S1**	**CEM-11**	**CEM-12**
				EIA-2	**EVA-B2**	**EVA-S2**	**CEM-21**	**CEM-22**

(1) Delete if not applicable.

(2) Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 233(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on the Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/semen/equine_en.

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

(4) Cross out the programmes that do not apply to the consignment.

(5) Insert date in table in point II.4.10 (follow guidance in Part II of the Notes).

(6) Applicable for frozen semen.

(7) Mandatory attestation in case antibiotic(s) were added.

(8) Insert the name(s) of the antibiotic(s) added and its (their) concentration or the commercial name of the semen diluent containing antibiotic(s).

Official veterinarian

Name (in capital letters)

Date Qualification and title

Stamp Signature