EUROPEAN UNION

INTRA

Part I: Description of consignment

I.1. Consignor
Name
Address
Country ISO Code

I.2. IMSOC reference

I.2.a. Local reference

I.3. Central Competent Authority

I.4. Local Competent Authority

I.5. Consignee
Name
Address
Country ISO Code

I.6. Operator conducting assembly operations independently of an establishment
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

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 dispatch
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.12. Place of destination
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.13. Place of loading
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.14. Date and time of departure

I.15. Means of Transport

Mode	International transport document	Identification

I.16. Transporter
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.17. Accompanying documents
Document Type
Accompanying document reference
Date of Issue
Country
Place of issue

I.18. Transport conditions
Chilled ☐ Ambient ☐ Frozen ☐

I.19. Container No / Seal No

I.20. Certified as
Germinal products ☐

I.21. For transit through a third country ☐
Third country ISO Code
Exit point BCP code
Entry point BCP code

I.22. For transit through Member State(s) ☐
Member State ISO Code

I.23. For export ☐
Third country ISO Code
Exit point BCP code

I.24. Estimated journey time

I.25. Journey Log

I.26. Total number of packages	I.27. Total quantity	I.28. Total gross weight

I.30. Description of consignment

1. 05 PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED

0511 Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter|1|or 3, unfit for human consumption

051199 Other

05119985 Other

Part I: Description of consignment

#1.	Commodity	Identification Number	Quantity	Nature of commodity	Identification Mark
Species		Package count	Date of collection / production	Plant / Establishment / Centre	Type

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that:

II.1. The semen of equine animals described in Part I:

II.1.1. has been collected, processed and stored, and dispatched from the semen collection centre (1) which is approved and kept in a register by the competent authority;

II.1.2. has been collected, processed and stored, and dispatched from the semen collection centre which 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;

(2) ○ either [II.1.3. is dispatched from a semen collection centre or a zone not subject to movement restrictions affecting equine animals and established for reasons of listed diseases relevant for those species or diseases subject to emergency measures relevant for those species, or those restrictions do not apply to this semen because it was collected before the restrictions were established, and the semen has not been in contact with other semen of a lower health status for an adequate period.]

(2) ○ or [II.1.3. is dispatched from a semen collection centre or a zone subject to movement restrictions affecting equine animals and established for (3), but derogations from movement restrictions have been granted, and:

(2) ☐ [it complies with the requirements set out in (4);]]

(2) ☐ [and in particular, it is (5).]]

II.2. The semen described in Part I is intended for artificial reproduction and was obtained from donor animals which:

II.2.1. have been born and remained since birth in the Union, or have entered the Union in accordance with the requirements for entry into the Union;

II.2.2. come, before entering the semen collection centre, from establishments in a Member State or zone thereof, or from establishments under official control by the competent authority in a third country or territory, or a zone thereof in which:

II.2.2.1. surra (Trypanosoma evansi) has not been reported during the preceding 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen, and:

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

(2) ○ or [surra 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 affected establishments have remained under movement restrictions:

(2) ○ 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 following the date on which the last infected animal has been removed from the establishments;]]

(2) ○ or [for at least 30 days following the date on which the last animal of listed species in the establishments was either killed and destroyed, or slaughtered, and the premises were cleaned and disinfected.]]

II.2.2.2. dourine has not been reported during the preceding 6 months prior to the date of collection of the semen, and:

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

(2) ○ 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 affected establishments have remained under movement restrictions:

(2) ○ either [until the date on which the remaining equine animals in the establishments, 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 following the date on which the infected animals have been killed and destroyed, or slaughtered, or the date on which the

Part II: Certification

II. Health information		

infected entire male equine animals have been castrated;]]

(2) ○ or [for at least 30 days following 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.2.2.3. equine infectious anaemia has not been reported during the preceding 90 days prior to the date of collection of the semen, and:

(2) ○ 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;]

(2) ○ 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 affected establishments have remained under movement restrictions:

(2) ○ 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 following the date on which the infected animals have been killed and destroyed, or slaughtered, and the establishments were cleaned and disinfected;]]

(2) ○ or [for at least 30 days following 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.2.2.4. during 30 days 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 (Taylorella equigenitalis);

II.2.3. did not show symptoms or clinical signs of transmissible animal diseases on the day of their admission to a semen collection centre and on the day of collection of the semen;

II.2.4. are identified as provided for in Article 58(1), Article 59(1) or Article 62(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;

II.2.5. for at least 30 days prior to the date of first collection of the semen and during the collection period:

II.2.5.1. were kept in establishments situated in a zone not subject to movement restrictions established due to the occurrence of African horse sickness, infection with Burkholderia mallei (glanders) or of an emerging disease relevant for equine animals;

II.2.5.2. 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.2.5.3. were not in contact with animals from establishments situated in a zone subject to movement restrictions due to the occurrence of diseases referred to in point II.2.5.1 or from establishments which do not meet the conditions referred to in point II.2.5.2;

II.2.6. were not used for natural breeding during 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.2.7.1, II.2.7.2 and/or II.2.7.3 and until the end of the collection period;

II.2.7. 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:

II.2.7.1. 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.2.7.2. for infection with equine arteritis virus (EVA),

(2) ☐ either [II.2.7.2.1. a serum neutralisation test with a negative result at a serum dilution of one in four;]

(2) ☐ and/or [II.2.7.2.2. 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.2.7.3. for contagious equine metritis (Taylorella equigenitalis) (CEM), an agent identification test carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken from the donor stallions 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

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II. Health information

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:

(2) ☐ either [II.2.7.3.1. the isolation of Taylorella equigenitalis after cultivation under microaerophilic conditions for at least 7 days, set up within the last 24 hours after the date of taking the specimens from the donor animals, or the last 48 hours where the specimens are kept cool during transport;]

(2) ☐ and/or [II.2.7.3.2. the detection of the genome of Taylorella equigenitalis by PCR or real-time PCR, carried out within 48 hours after the date of taking the specimens from the donor animals;]

II.2.8. were subjected with the results specified in point II.2.7 in each case to at least one of the following testing programmes detailed respectively in Part 4, Chapter I, points 1(b)(i), (ii) and (iii), of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686:

(6) ☐ [II.2.8.1. The donor stallion was continuously resident at the semen collection centre for 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 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.2.7 were carried out on samples taken (7) 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 movement to another Member State as 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 date of the first semen collection.]

(6) ☐ [II.2.8.2. The donor stallion was resident on the semen collection centre for 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 total 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.2.7 were carried out on samples taken (7) 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 movement to another Member State as 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 movement to another Member State as fresh, chilled or frozen semen the donor stallion was subjected to the tests described in point II.2.7, as follows:

(a) for equine infectious anaemia, one of the tests described in point II.2.7.1 was last carried out on a sample of blood taken (7) 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:

(2) ○ either [in point II.2.7.2 was last carried out on a sample taken (7) not more than 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen described in Part I;]

(2) ○ or [in point II.2.7.2.2, 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 (7) not more than 6 months prior to the date of collection of the semen described in Part I and a blood sample taken (7) from the donor stallion during the 6 months period 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.2.7.3 were last carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken (7) not more than 60 days prior to the date of collection of the semen described in Part I:

(2) ○ either [on two occasions;]]

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

(6) ☐ [II.2.8.3. 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 movement to another Member State as frozen semen.

The tests described in points II.2.7.1, II.2.7.2 and II.2.7.3 were carried out on samples taken (7) from the donor

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stallion at least once a year at the beginning of the breeding season, and the tests described in points II.2.7.1 and II.2.7.3 were carried out on samples taken (7) from the donor stallion during the storage period of the semen of a minimum 30 days from the date of collection of the semen and before the date on which the semen is removed 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:

(2) ○ either [the tests for infection with equine arteritis virus described in point II.2.7.2 were carried out on samples taken (7) during the storage period of the semen of a minimum 30 days from the date of collection of the semen and before the date 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 collection of the semen described in Part I.]]

(2) ○ 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 (7) 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.2.9. underwent the testing provided for in point II.2.8 on samples taken on the following dates:

Identification of semen	Test programme	Start date(7)		Date of sampling for health tests(7)			
		Donor residence	Semen collection	EIA II.2.7.1.	EVA II.2.7.2.	CEM II.2.7.3.	
					Blood sample	Semen sample	1. sample	2. sample

II.3. The semen described in Part I:

II.3.1. 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.3.2. is placed in straws or other packages on which the mark is applied in accordance with requirements provided for in Article 10 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 and that mark is indicated in box I.30;

II.3.3. is transported in a container which:

II.3.3.1. 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.3.3.2. has been cleaned and either disinfected or sterilised before use, or is single-use container;

(2) (8) ☐ [II.3.3.3. has been filled in with a cryogenic agent which has not been previously used for other products.]

(2)(9) ☐ [II.4. Where an antibiotic or a mixture of antibiotics was added to the semen:

II.4.1. The following antibiotic or mixture of antibiotics has been added to the semen after final dilution, or is contained in the used semen diluents:

(10),

II.4.2. Immediately after the addition of the antibiotic(s), and before any possible freezing, the diluted semen

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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

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 2 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.
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.26:	Total number of packages shall correspond to the number of containers.
Box reference I.30:	“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 the semen of the consignment is placed.

“Date of collection/production”: Indicate the date on which the semen of the consignment was collected.

“Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre”: Indicate the unique approval number of the semen collection centre where the 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.2.8 and II.2.9”.

Part II:

Guidance for the completion of the table in point II.2.9:

Abbreviations:

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 of the table and indicated in box I.30, the test programme (points II.2.8.1, II.2.8.2 and/or II.2.8.3) shall be specified in column B of the table, and columns C and D of the table shall be

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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.2.8.1, II.2.8.2 and II.2.8.3, 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.2.8.2 or II.2.8.3 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.2.7.1.	EVA II.2.7.2.		CEM II.2.7.3.	
						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) Only semen collection centres approved by the competent authority and included in the register referred to in Article 101(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686.

(2) Delete if not applicable.

(3) Insert the name of the disease(s).

(4) Insert the specific reference to the article(s), title, and number of the relevant legal act(s) adopted by the Commission providing for those requirements.

(5) Insert the specific attestation(s) provided for in and required by the relevant legal act(s) adopted by the Commission, as referred to in Article 159(2), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

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

(7) Insert date in table in point II.2.9 (follow guidance in Part II of the Notes).

(8) Applicable for frozen semen.

(9) Mandatory attestation in case antibiotic(s) was/were added.

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

Certifying Officer/Official veterinarian	
Name (in capital letters)	Qualification and title
Date of declaration	Signature
Stamp	