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COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 August 2010

on imports into the Union of semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine species as regards lists of semen collection and storage centres and embryo collection and production teams and certification requirements

(notified under document C(2010) 5781)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2010/471/EU)

(OJ L 228, 31.8.2010, p. 52)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1	Commission Implementing Decision 2015/261/EU of 6 February 2015	L 52	1	24.2.2015

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(Text with EEA relevance)

(2010/471/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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 ([1]), and in particular Article 17(2)(b), Article 17(3), the first indent of Article 18(1), and the introductory phrase and point (b) of Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 92/65/EEC lays down the animal health requirements governing imports into the Union of semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine species ('the commodities'). It provides only commodities that come from a third country or part of a third country on a list of third countries drawn up in accordance with that Directive, and accompanied by a health certificate corresponding to a model also drawn up in accordance with that Directive, may be imported into the Union. The health certificate must attest that the commodities come from approved collection and storage centres or collection and production teams offering guarantees at least equivalent to those established in Annex D(I) to that Directive.

(2) 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 ([2]) establishes a list of third countries, or parts thereof from which Member States are to authorise imports of the commodities. In the interest of coherency and consistency of Union legislation, that list should be taken into account in the present Decision.

([1]) OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54.
([2]) OJ L 73, 11.3.2004, p. 1.

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(3) Directive 92/65/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC ([1]), introduced a simplified procedure for the listing of semen collection and storage centres and embryo collection and production teams in third countries, approved for imports of the commodities into the Union.

(4) Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 176/2010 ([2]), sets out certain new requirements for the commodities which are to apply from 1 September 2010. It introduces rules concerning semen storage centres and detailed conditions for their approval and supervision. It also sets out detailed conditions for the approval and supervision of embryo collection and production teams, for the collection and processing of *in vivo* derived embryos and the production and processing of *in vitro* fertilised embryos and micromanipulated embryos. It also amended the conditions to be applied to the donor animals of semen, ova and embryos of the equine species in addition to those laid down in Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae ([3]).

(5) Accordingly, it is necessary to establish new model health certificates for imports into the Union of the commodities taking into account the amendments made to Directive 92/65/EEC by Directive 2008/73/EC and Regulation (EU) No 176/2010.

(6) In addition, provision should be made for imports into the Union of existing stocks of commodities that comply with the provisions of Directive 92/65/EEC established prior to the entry into force of the amendments introduced by Regulation (EU) No 176/2010. Accordingly, it is necessary to set out separate model health certificates for imports of consignments of the commodities collected or produced, processed and stored in accordance with Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC prior to 1 September 2010.

(7) The long lasting stocking capabilities for such commodities make it impossible at present to fix a date for the exhaustion of the existing stocks. Therefore, it is not possible to fix a date for the termination of the use of those model health certificates for the existing stocks.

(8) In order to ensure full traceability of the commodities, model health certificates should be set out in this Decision for imports into the Union of semen of animals of the equine species collected in approved semen collection centres and dispatched from an approved semen storage centre, whether or not the latter constitutes part of a semen collection centre approved under a different approval number.

([1]) OJ L 219, 14.8.2008, p. 40.
([2]) OJ L 52, 3.3.2010, p. 14.
([3]) OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

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(9) In the interests of consistency and simplification of Union legislation, the model health certificates for the importation of the commodities should take account of Commission Decision 2007/240/EC ([1]), which provides that the various veterinary, public and animal health certificates required for the imports into the Union of live animals, semen, embryo, ova and products of animal origin are to be based on the standard models for veterinary certificates set out in Annex I thereto.

(10) In addition, it is appropriate that consignments of the commodities imported into the Union from Switzerland are accompanied by the health certificates drawn up in accordance with the models used for trade within the Union in semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine species and set out in Commission Decision 2010/470/EU of 26 August 2010 laying down model health certificates for trade within the Union in semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine, ovine and caprine species and in ova and in embryos of animals of the porcine species ([2]), with the adaptations set out in points 8 and 9 of Chapter IX(B) of Appendix 2 of Annex 11 to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products, as approved by Decision 2002/309/EC, Euratom of the Council, and of the Commission as regards the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation of 4 April 2002 on the conclusion of seven Agreements with the Swiss Confederation ([3]).

(11) In the application of this Decision, account should be taken of the specific certification requirements and model health attestations which may be laid down in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the Government of Canada on sanitary measures to protect public and animal health in respect of trade in live animals and animal products ([4]), as approved by Council Decision 1999/201/EC ([5]).

(12) In the application of this Decision, account should also be taken of the specific certification requirements and model health attestations which may be laid down in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and New Zealand on sanitary measures applicable to trade in live animals and animal products ([6]), as approved by Council Decision 97/132/EC ([7]).

([1]) OJ L 104, 21.4.2007, p. 37.
([2]) See page 15 of this Official Journal.
([3]) OJ L 114, 30.4.2002, p. 1.
([4]) OJ L 71, 18.3.1999, p. 3.
([5]) OJ L 71, 18.3.1999, p. 1.
([6]) OJ L 57, 26.2.1997, p. 5.
([7]) OJ L 57, 26.2.1997, p. 4.

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(13) In the interest of clarity of Union legislation, it is necessary to repeal the Union acts currently setting out certification requirements for imports into the Union of the commodities. Accordingly, Commission Decision 96/539/EC of 4 September 1996 on animal health requirements and veterinary certification for imports into the Community of semen of the equine species ([1]) and Commission Decision 96/540/EC of 4 September 1996 on animal health requirements and veterinary certification for imports into the Community of ova and embryos of the equine species ([2]) should be repealed.

(14) In addition, Commission Decision 2004/616/EC of 26 July 2004 establishing the list of approved semen collection centres for imports of equine semen from third countries ([3]) is now obsolete and should be repealed.

(15) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Decision lays down certain animal health requirements concerning imports into the Union of consignments of semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine species.

It sets out model health certificates to be used for imports of those commodities into the Union.

Article 2

Imports of semen

Member States shall authorise imports of consignments of semen of animals of the equine species provided that they comply with the following conditions:

(a) they come from third countries or parts of the territory of third countries listed in columns 2 and 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC respectively from which permanent imports of registered horses, registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production are authorised;

(b) they come from an approved semen collection or storage centre listed in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC;

([1]) OJ L 230, 11.9.1996, p. 23.
([2]) OJ L 230, 11.9.1996, p. 28.
([3]) OJ L 278, 27.8.2004, p. 64.

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(c) they are accompanied by a health certificate drawn up in accordance with one of the following models set out in Part 2 of Annex I; and completed in accordance with the explanatory notes set out in Part 1 of that Annex:

(i) 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;

(ii) MODEL 2 — Model health certificate for imports of consignments of stocks of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 from an approved semen collection centre of origin of the semen;

(iii) MODEL 3 — Model health certificate for imports of consignments of stocks of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC before 1 September 2010 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 from an approved semen collection centre of origin of the semen;

(iv) MODEL 4 — Model health certificate for imports of consignments of:

— semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 30 September 2014 and dispatched from an approved semen storage centre,

— stocks of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC:

(a) after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014; or

(b) before 1 September 2010; and

dispatched after 31 August 2010 from an approved semen storage centre.

However, where specific certification requirements are laid down in bilateral agreements between the European Union and third countries, those requirements shall apply;

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(d) they comply with the requirements set out in the health certificate referred to in point (c).

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Article 3

Imports of ova and embryos

Member States shall authorise imports of consignments of ova and embryos of animals of the equine species provided that they comply with the following conditions:

(a) they come from third countries or parts of the territory of third countries listed in columns 2 and 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC respectively from which permanent imports of registered horses, registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production are authorised;

(b) they come from an approved embryo collection or production team listed in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC;

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(c) they are accompanied by a health certificate drawn up in accordance with one of the following models set out in Part 2 of Annex II, and completed in accordance with the explanatory notes set out in Part 1 of that Annex:

(i) MODEL 1 — Model health certificate for imports of consignments of ova and embryos of animals of the equine species collected or produced in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 30 September 2014 and dispatched by an approved embryo collection or production team of origin of the ova or embryos;

(ii) MODEL 2 — Model health certificate for imports of consignments of stocks of ova and embryos of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 by an approved embryo collection or production team of origin of the ova or embryos.

However, where specific certification requirements are laid down in bilateral agreements between the European Union and third countries, those requirements shall apply;

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(d) they comply with the requirements set out in the health certificate referred to in point (c).

Article 4

General conditions concerning the transport of consignments of semen, ova and embryos to the European Union

1. Consignments of semen, ova and embryos shall not be transported in the same container as other consignments of semen, ova and embryos that:

(a) are not intended for introduction into the Union, or

(b) are of a lower health status.

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2. During transport to the Union, consignments of semen, ova and embryos shall be placed in closed and sealed containers and the seal must not be broken during the transport.

Article 5

Repeal

Decisions 96/539/EC, 96/540/EC and 2004/616/EC are repealed.

Article 6

Applicability

This Decision shall apply from 1 September 2010.

Article 7

Addressees

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

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ANNEX I

Model health certificates for imports of semen of animals of the equine species

PART 1

Explanatory notes for the certification

(a) The health certificates shall be issued by the competent authority of the exporting third country, in accordance with the models set out in Part 2 of Annex I.

If the Member State of destination requires additional certification, attestations to certify that those requirements are fulfilled shall be also incorporated in the original form of the health certificate.

(b) The original of the health certificate shall consist of a single sheet of paper, or, where more text is required, it must be in such a form that all sheets of paper required are part of an integrated whole and indivisible.

(c) Where the model health certificate states that certain statements shall be kept as appropriate, statements which are not relevant, may be crossed out and initialled and stamped by the certifying officer, or completely deleted from certificate.

(d) The health certificate shall be drawn up in at least one of the official languages of the Member State of the border inspection post of introduction of the consignment into the European Union and of the Member State of destination. However, those Member States may authorise the certificate to be drawn up in the official language of another Member State, and accompanied, if necessary, by an official translation.

(e) If for the reasons of identification of the items of the consignment (schedule in Box I.28 of the model health certificate), additional sheets of paper are attached to the health certificate, those sheets of paper shall also be considered as forming part of the original of the health certificate by application of the signature and stamp of the certifying officer, on each of the pages.

(f) When the health certificate, including additional schedules referred to in (e), comprises more than one page, each page shall be numbered (page number) of (total number of pages), at the end of the page and shall bear the certificate reference number that has been designated by the competent authority on the top of the pages.

(g) The original of the health certificate must be completed and signed by an official veterinarian the last working day prior to loading of the consignment for exportation to the European Union. The competent authorities of the exporting third country shall ensure that certification requirements equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 96/93/EC ([1]) are followed.

The colour of the signature and the stamp of the official veterinarian shall be different to that of the printing on the health certificate. This requirement also applies to stamps other than those embossed or watermarks.

(h) The original of the health certificate must accompany the consignment until it reaches the border inspection post of introduction into the European Union.

(i) The certificate reference number referred to in Box I.2 and Box II.a of the model health certificate must be issued by the competent authority of the exporting third country.

([1]) OJ L 13, 16.1.1997, p. 28.

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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		

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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;

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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;]

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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.

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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.

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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.

▼M1

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:

▼M1

Section B

MODEL 2 – Model health certificate for imports of consignments of stocks of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 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		

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section B**

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 European Union is approved and supervised by the competent authority in accordance with the conditions of Chapter I(I)(1) and Chapter I(II)(1) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC,

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 ([8]), 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 ([8]),

— free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for 2 years,

— free from glanders and dourine for 6 months;

II.2.2. fulfilled the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC ([8]) and in particular:

([1]) *either* [II.2.2.1. not all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding were slaughtered or killed and the holding has been free:

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

— from equine infectious anaemia for at least the period required to obtain a negative result in an agar gel immunodiffusion test (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 for at least 6 months from the last recorded case,

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

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

([1]) *or* [II.2.2.1. all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, the holding has been free for 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 3 months (or since entry if they were directly imported from a Member State of the European Union during the 3-month period) in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation according to Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC ([8]), in that part of the territory of the exporting country which was during that period

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section B**

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

— not considered to be infected with African horse sickness in accordance with Article 5(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/156/EC ([8]),

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

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

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

([1]) *or* [II.3.2. were subjected to a virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis (VS) carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 12 on a blood sample taken ([4]) 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. have not shown any clinical sign of an infectious or contagious disease at the time of admission onto the centre and on the day the semen was collected;

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

II.4.3. have not been used for natural mating 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.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and/or II.4.5.3 and until the end of the collection period;

II.4.4. have undergone 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 on samples taken in accordance with one of the programmes specified in point II.4.5 in a laboratory recognised by the competent authority:

([1])([5]) *either* [II.4.4.1. an agar-gel immuno-diffusion test (Coggins test) for equine infectious anaemia (EIA) with negative result;]

([1])([5]) *or* [II.4.4.1. an ELISA for equine infectious anaemia (EIA) with negative result;]

and ([1]) *either* [II.4.4.2. a serum neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis (EVA) with negative result at a serum dilution of one in four;]

([1]) *or* [II.4.4.2. a virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis (EVA) carried out with negative result on an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion;]

and II.4.4.3. an agent identification test for contagious equine metritis (CEM) carried out on two occasions on samples collected with an interval of 7 days by isolation of *Taylorella equigenitalis* after a cultivation of 7 to 14 days from pre-ejaculatory fluid or a semen sample and from genital swabs taken at least from the penile sheath, urethra and urethral fossa with negative result in each case;

II.4.5. have been subjected with the results specified in II.4.4 in each case to at least one of the test programmes ([6]) detailed in points II.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and II.4.5.3 as follows:

II.4.5.1. The donor stallion was continuously 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 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 have been carried out on samples taken ([4]) prior to the first semen collection and at least 14 days following the date of the commencement of the residence period of at least 30 days.

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section B**

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

II.4.5.2. 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 above, but has left the centre under the responsibility of the centre veterinarian for a continuous period of less than 14 days, and/or other equidae on the collection centre came into direct contact with equidae of lower health status.

The tests described in point II.4.4 have been carried out on samples taken (4) prior to the date of the first semen collection of the breeding season or collection period in the year the semen described above was collected and at least 14 days following the date of the commencement of the residence period of at least 30 days,

and the test described in point II.4.4.1 for equine infectious anaemia was last carried out on a sample of blood taken (4) not more than 90 days before the semen described above was collected;

and (1) *either* [one of the tests described in point II.4.4.2 for equine viral arteritis was last carried out on a sample taken (4) not more than 30 days before the semen described above was collected,]

(1) *or* [a virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis was carried out with negative result on an aliquot of the entire semen of the donor stallion taken (4) not more than 6 months before the semen described above was collected and a blood sample taken on the same date (4) reacted positive in a serum neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis at a serum dilution of more than one in four,]

and the test described in point II.4.4.3 for contagious equine metritis was last carried out on samples taken (4), not more than 60 days before the semen described above was collected.

II.4.5.3. The tests described in point II.4.4 have been carried out on samples taken (4) prior to the date of the first semen collection of the breeding season or collection period in the year the semen described above was collected,

and the tests described in point II.4.4 have been carried out on samples taken (4) between 14 and 90 days after the collection of the semen described above.

II.4.6. have undergone 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 (4)		Date of sampling for health tests (4)					
		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

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section B**

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

([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 ([7]):

.....

..... ;]

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.

Notes

Part I:

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

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

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

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

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

approval number of the centre shall correspond to the approval number of the semen centre indicated in Box I.11 in which the semen was collected.

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 (II.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and/or II.4.5.3) must be specified in column B, and columns C and D must 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.

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section B**

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 Decision 2004/211/EC provided 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 in 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]) Insert date in table in point II.4.6 (follow Guidance in Part II of the Notes)

([5]) The agar gel immunodiffusion test (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.

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

([7]) Insert names and concentrations.

([8]) OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

— 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:

▼M1

Section C

MODEL 3 – Model health certificate for imports of consignments of stocks of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC before 1 September 2010 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 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

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section C**

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 in which the semen described above was collected, processed and stored for export to the European Union:

II.1.1. is approved and supervised by the competent authority according to the conditions of Chapter I, Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC,

II.1.2. is situated in the territory or in the case of regionalisation according to Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC ([6]) in a part of the territory of the country of export which was on the day the semen was collected until the date of despatch free of:

— African horse sickness, in accordance with EU legislation,

— Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for 2 years,

— glanders and dourine for 6 months;

II.1.3. was during the period commencing 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen until the day of its despatch not subject to a prohibition order for animal health reasons which laid down one of the following conditions:

II.1.3.1. if not all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located in the holding were slaughtered or killed, the prohibition lasted for:

— six months, beginning on the day on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered, in the case of equine encephalomyelitis,

— a period required to carry out with negative result two Coggins tests 3 months apart in the animals remaining after the infected animals have been slaughtered, in the case of infectious equine anaemia,

— six months, in the case of vesicular stomatitis,

— one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies,

— 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

II.1.3.2. if all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located in the holding have been slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, the prohibition lasted for 30 days, 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.1.4. contained during the period commencing 30 days prior to semen collection and lasting until the date of its dispatch only equidae which were free of clinical signs of equine viral arteritis and contagious equine metritis,

II.2. Prior to entering the semen collection centre the donor stallions and any other equidae located in the centre:

II.2.1. were continuously resident for 3 months (or since entry if they were directly imported from a Member State of the European Union during the 3-month period) in the territory or in the case of regionalisation in a part of the territory ([1]) of the country of export which was during that period free of:

— African horse sickness, in accordance with EU legislation,

— Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for 2 years,

— glanders for 6 months,

— dourine for 6 months;

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section C**

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

(1) *either*	[II.2.2.	originated from the territory of the country of export which was on the day of admission into the centre free of vesicular stomatitis for 6 months,]
(1) *or*	[II.2.2.	were tested by a virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis in a blood sample taken on ..... (4), this being within 14 days prior to entering the centre, with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 12;]
II.2.3.		originated from holdings which on the day of admission onto the centre fulfilled the requirements of point II.1.3;
II.3.		The semen described above was collected from donor stallions, which:
II.3.1.		on the day the semen was collected have not shown clinical signs of an infectious or contagious disease,
II.3.2.		during at least 30 days prior to collection of the semen have not been used for natural service,
II.3.3.		during the last 30 days prior to collection of the semen have been kept on holdings where no equine animal showed clinical signs of equine viral arteritis,
II.3.4.		during the last 60 days prior to collection of the semen have been kept on holdings where no equine animal showed clinical signs of contagious equine metritis,
II.3.5.		to the best of my knowledge and as far as I could ascertain have not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease the 15 days immediately preceding the collection of the semen;
II.3.6.		have undergone the following animal health tests carried out in a laboratory recognised by the competent authority, in accordance with a test programme as specified in point II.3.7:
II.3.6.1.		an agar-gel immuno-diffusion test (Coggins test) for equine infectious anaemia with negative result (3);
(1) *either*	[II.3.6.2.	a serum neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 4;]
(1) *or*	[II.3.6.2.	a virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis carried out with negative result on an aliquot of the entire semen;]
II.3.6.3.		a test for contagious equine metritis carried out on two occasions with an interval of 7 days by isolation of *Taylorella equigenitalis* from pre-ejaculatory fluid or a semen sample and from genital swabs taken at least from the penile sheath, urethra and from the urethral fossa with negative result in each case;
II.3.7.		have been subjected to one of the following test programmes (5):
II.3.7.1.		The donor stallion was continuously resident on the collection centre for at least 30 days prior to the semen collection, and during the collection period, and no equidae on the collection centre came during that time into direct contact with equidae of lower health status than the donor stallions. The tests required in point II.3.6 have been carried out on samples taken on ..... (4) and on ..... (4) at least 14 days after the commencement of the above residence period and at least at the beginning of the breeding season;
II.3.7.2.		The donor stallion was not continuously resident on the collection centre or other equidae on the collection centre came into direct contact with equidae of lower health status than the donor stallions. The tests required in point II.3.6 have been carried out on samples taken on ..... (4) and on ..... (4), within the 14 days period before the first semen collection and at least at the beginning of breeding season. The test required in point II.3.6.1 was last carried out on a sample of blood taken not more than 120 days before the semen was collected on ..... (4);

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section C**

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

(1) *either* [The test required in point II.3.6.2 was last carried out not more than 30 days before the semen was collected on ..... (4);]

(1) *or* [The non-shedder state of the seropositive stallion for equine viral arteritis was confirmed by a virus isolation test which was carried out not more than 1 year before the semen was collected on ..... (4);]

II.3.7.3. The tests required in point II.3.6 have been carried out during the 30 days mandatory storage period of frozen semen and not less than 14 days after the collection of the semen on samples taken on ..... (4) and on ..... (4);

II.4. The semen described above was collected, processed, stored and transported under conditions which comply with the requirements of Chapter II and III of Annex D of Directive 92/65/EEC.

Notes

Part I:

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

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

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

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

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

approval number of the centre shall correspond to the approval number of the semen collection centre of semen origin indicated in Box I.11.

Part II:

(1) Delete as necessary.

(2) Imports of equine semen are authorised from a third country listed in column 2 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC provided 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 in that Annex.

(3) The agar gel immunodiffusion test (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.

(4) Insert date.

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

(6) OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

— 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:

▼M1

Section D

MODEL 4 – Model health certificate for imports of consignments of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 30 September 2014 and of consignments of stocks of semen of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 or before 1 September 2010 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 from an approved semen storage centre

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. No(s) of related original certificates	
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		

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section D**

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

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

Part II: Certification

certify that:

II.1. The centre ([3]) described in Box I.11 at which the semen to be exported to the Union was stored:

([1]) *either* [II.1.1. meets the conditions laid down in Chapter I(I)(1) and is operated and supervised in accordance with the conditions laid down in Chapter I(II)(1) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC ([4]);]

([1]) *or* [II.1.1. meets the conditions laid down in Chapter I(I)(2) and is operated and supervised in accordance with the conditions laid down in Chapter I(II)(2) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;]

II.2. The semen to be exported to the Union:

II.2.1. has been collected, processed and stored for a minimum period of 30 days immediately following collection in an approved semen collection centre ([5]) operated and supervised in accordance with Chapters I(I)(1) and I(II)(1) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC, which is

([1]) *either* [located in the exporting country;]

([1]) *or* [located in ..... ([2]), and has been imported to the exporting country under conditions at least as strict as for imports of semen of animals of the equine species into the Union in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC;]

II.2.2. was moved to the centre described in Box I.11 under conditions at least as strict as described in:

([1]) *either* [Model 1 in Section A of Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/471/EU ([6]);]

([1]) *or* [Model 2 in Section B of Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/471/EU ([6]);]

([1]) *or* [Model 3 in Section C of Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/471/EU ([6]);]

([1]) *or* [Commission Decision 95/539/EC ([6]);]

II.2.3. was stored under conditions which satisfy the terms of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;

II.2.4. 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.

Notes

Part I:

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

Box I.17: No(s) of related original certificates shall correspond to the serial number of the individual official document(s) or health certificate(s) that accompanied the semen described above from the approved semen collection centre of its origin to the described above semen storage centre. The original(s) of this/these document(s) or certificate(s) or the officially endorsed copy/copies of thereof must be attached to this certificate.

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.

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine semen – Section D**

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

Part II:

([1]) Delete as necessary.

([2]) Imports of equine semen are authorised from a third country listed in column 2 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC provided that the semen was collected in the part of the territory of the third country detailed in column 4 of that Annex from a donor stallion of the category of equidae indicated in column 11, 12 or 13 of that Annex.

([3]) Only approved semen collection or storage 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]) Only approved semen collection centres listed in accordance with Articles 11(4) and 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission websites:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/approved_establishments/establishments_vet_field_en.htm;

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

([6]) The original(s) of the document(s) or the health certificate(s) or the officially endorsed copy/copies thereof that accompanied the semen described above from the approved semen collection centre of the semen origin to the centre of the semen dispatch described in Box I.11 must be attached to this certificate.

— 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:

▼M1

ANNEX II

MODEL HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR IMPORTS OF OVA AND EMBRYOS OF ANIMALS OF THE EQUINE SPECIES

PART 1

Explanatory notes for the certification

(a) The health certificates shall be issued by the competent authority of the exporting third country, in accordance with the models set out in Part 2 of Annex II.

If the Member State of destination requires additional certification, attestations to certify that those requirements are fulfilled shall be also incorporated in the original form of the health certificate.

(b) The original of the health certificate shall consist of a single sheet of paper, or, where more text is required, it must be in such a form that all sheets of paper required are part of an integrated whole and indivisible.

(c) Where the model health certificate states that certain statements shall be kept as appropriate, statements which are not relevant, may be crossed out and initialled and stamped by the certifying officer, or completely deleted from certificate.

(d) The health certificate shall be drawn up in at least one of the official languages of the Member State of the border inspection post of introduction of the consignment into the European Union and of the Member State of destination. However, those Member States may authorise the certificate to be drawn up in the official language of another Member State, and accompanied, if necessary, by an official translation.

(e) If for the reasons of identification of the items of the consignment (schedule in Box I.28 of the model health certificate), additional sheets of paper are attached to the health certificate, those sheets of paper shall also be considered as forming part of the original of the health certificate by application of the signature and stamp of the certifying officer, on each of the pages.

(f) When the health certificate, including additional schedules referred to in (e), comprises more than one page, each page shall be numbered (page number) of (total number of pages), at the end of the page and shall bear the certificate reference number that has been designated by the competent authority on the top of the pages.

(g) The original of the health certificate must be completed and signed by an official veterinarian the last working day prior to loading of the consignment for exportation to the European Union. The competent authorities of the exporting third country shall ensure that certification requirements equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 96/93/EC [1] are followed.

The colour of the signature and the stamp of the official veterinarian shall be different to that of the printing on the health certificate. This requirement also applies to stamps other than those embossed or watermarks.

(h) The original of the health certificate must accompany the consignment until it reaches the border inspection post of introduction into the European Union.

(i) The certificate reference number referred to in Box I.2 and Box II.a of the model health certificate must be issued by the competent authority of the exporting third country.

[1] OJ L 13, 16.1.1997, p. 28.

▼M1

PART 2

Section A

MODEL 1 – Model health certificate for imports of consignments of ova and embryos of animals of the equine species collected or produced in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 30 September 2014 and dispatched by an approved embryo collection or production team of origin of the ova or embryos

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 Embryo team ☐ Name Approval number Address Postal code	I.12. Place of destination Holding ☐ Embryo team ☐ 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)	Category	Donor identity	Date of collection	Quantity

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine ova/embryos**

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

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

Part II: Certification

certify that:

II.1. The ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) described above:

II.1.2. were collected ([1])/produced ([1]) by the team ([3]) described in Box I.11, which has been approved and supervised in accordance with Chapter I(III) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC ([4]) and is subject to inspection by an official veterinarian at least once every calendar year;

II.1.3. were collected ([1])/produced ([1]), processed and stored in accordance with the requirements of Chapter III(II) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;

II.1.4. were collected at a place separated from other parts of the premises or holding which is in good repair and was cleaned and disinfected prior to the collection;

II.1.5. were examined, processed and packed in laboratory facilities which are not situated in a zone subject to prohibition or quarantine measures as set out in Box II.1.6, in a section which is separated from the section for storing equipment and materials used in contact with donor animals and from the area where the donor animals are handled;

II.1.6. come from donor mares which:

II.1.6.1. 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 ([5]), 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;

([1]) *either* [II.1.6.2. originated from a country of export which was on the day of collection free from vesicular stomatitis (VS) for a period of at least 6 months;]

([1]) *or* [II.1.6.2. 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 on ..... ([6]) within 30 days prior to the collection of the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]);]

([1]) *either* [II.1.6.3. during a period of the past 30 days prior to the date of the collection were located in holdings under veterinary supervision which fulfilled from the day of the collection of the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) until the date of their dispatch the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC, and in particular:]

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine ova/embryos**

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

([1]) *or* [II.1.6.3. during a period of the past 30 days prior to the date of the collection were located in holdings under veterinary supervision which fulfilled from the day of the collection of the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) until, in the case of frozen ova ([1])/embryos ([1]), the period of 30 days mandatory storage at approved premises elapsed the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC, and in particular:]

([1]) *either* [II.1.6.3.1. 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 for at least the period required to obtain a negative result in an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins tests) carried out on samples taken after the infected animals were slaughtered on two occasions 3 months apart from each of the remaining equidae,

— from vesicular stomatitis 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.1.6.3.1. following a case of a disease mentioned below all the animals of species susceptible to that disease located in the holding were slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, 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 a period of at least 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.1.6.4. during a period of the past 30 days prior to the collection the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) were kept in holdings each of them having been free from clinical signs of contagious equine metritis for a period of at least 60 days;

II.1.6.5. were not used for natural breeding during a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of the collection of the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) and between the date of the first samples referred to in points II.1.6.6.1. and II.1.6.6.2. and the date of the collection of the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]);

II.1.6.6. have undergone the tests, which meet at least the requirements of the relevant Chapters 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.1.6.6.1. for 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 carried out on a blood sample taken on ..... ([6]), being not less than 14 days following the date of commencement of the period referred to in point II.1.6.5, and the test was last carried out on a blood sample taken on ..... ([6]); being not more than 90 days prior to the date of the collection of the ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) intended for imports into the Union;]

II.1.6.6.2. for contagious equine metritis (CEM), an agent identification test carried out with a negative result on at least two specimens (swabs) taken during the period referred to in point II.1.6.5. from at least the mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses of the donor mare

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine ova/embryos**

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

(^{1}) *either* [II.1.6.6.2.1. on two occasions with an interval of not less than 7 days on ..... (^{6}) and on ..... (^{6}), in the case of 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.1.6.6.2.2. on one occasion on ..... (^{6}), in the case of detection of genome of *Taylorella equigenitalis* by a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or real-time PCR, carried out within 48 hours after taking the specimens from the donor animal,]

The samples referred to in points II.1.6.6.2.1 and II.1.6.6.2.2 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.

II.1.6.7. to the best of my knowledge and as far as I could ascertain, were not in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease during the period of 15 days immediately preceding the collection;

II.1.6.8. on the day of the collection of the ova (^{1})/embryos (^{1}) did not show clinical signs of an infectious or contagious disease;

II.1.7. were collected (^{1})/produced (^{1}) after the date on which the embryo collection (^{1})/production (^{1}) team described in Box I.11 was approved by the competent authority of the exporting country;

II.1.8. were processed and stored under approved conditions for a period of at least 30 days immediately after their collection (^{1})/production (^{1}) and transported under conditions which satisfy the terms laid down in Chapter III(II) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;

II.2. The embryos described above were conceived by artificial insemination (^{1})/as a result of *in vitro* fertilisation (^{1}) using semen meeting the requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC and coming from semen collection centres approved in accordance with Article 11(2) or 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC (^{9}) and located respectively in a Member State of the Union or in a third country or parts of the territory of a third country listed in columns 2 and 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC from which the import of equine semen collected from registered horses, registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production is authorised in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 2004/211/EC and indicated in columns 11, 12 and 13 of Annex I thereto (^{10})(^{11});

(^{12}) [II.3. The ova used for *in vitro* production of the embryos described above comply with the requirements of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC and in particular the requirements set up in points II.1.1 to II.1.8 of this certificate.]

Notes

Part I:

Box I.11: The place of origin shall correspond to the embryo collection team or embryo production team by which the ova/embryos were collected/produced, processed, stored and approved in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC and listed on the Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

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 category: specify if *in vivo* derived embryos, *in vivo* derived ova, *in vivo* produced embryos or micro-manipulated embryos.

The donor identity shall correspond to the official identification of the animal.

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

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine ova/embryos**

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

Part II:

([1]) Delete as appropriate.

([2]) Only third countries or parts of the territory of third countries listed in columns 2 and 4 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) respectively from which permanent imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production are also authorised and as indicated in column 14 in Annex I to that Decision.

([3]) Only approved embryo collection teams and embryo production teams 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. (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 ova or embryos were collected and the semen was used for fertilisation.

([9]) Only approved semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 11(4) or 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission websites:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/approved_establishments/establishments_vet_field_en.htm;

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

([10]) Imports of equine semen are authorised from third countries listed in column 2 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC 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 positively indicated in column 11, 12 or 13 of that Annex.

([11]) Does not apply to ova.

([12]) Delete if none of the embryos in the consignment was produced by *in vitro* fertilisation of ova.

— 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:

▼M1

Section B

MODEL 2 – Model health certificate for imports of consignments of stocks of ova and embryos of animals of the equine species collected, processed and stored in accordance with Directive 92/65/EEC after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 and dispatched after 31 August 2010 by an approved embryo collection or production team of origin of the ova or embryos

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 Embryo team ☐ Name Approval number Address Postal code	I.12. Place of destination Holding ☐ Embryo team ☐ 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) Category Donor identity Date of collection Quantity		

▼M1

COUNTRY **Equine ova/embryos**

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

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

Part II: Certification

certify that:

II.1. The ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) described above:

II.1.2. were collected ([1])/produced ([1]) by the team ([3]) described in Box I.11, which has been approved and supervised in accordance with Chapter I(III) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC and is subject to inspection by an official veterinarian at least once every calendar year;

II.1.3. were collected ([1])/produced ([1]), processed and stored in accordance with the requirements of Chapter III(II) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;

II.1.4. were collected at a place separated from other parts of the premises or holding which is in good repair and was cleaned and disinfected prior to the collection;

II.1.5. were examined, processed and packed in laboratory facilities which are not situated in a zone subject to prohibition or quarantine measures as set out in Box II.1.6, in a section which is separated from the section for storing equipment and materials used in contact with donor animals and from the area where the donor animals are handled;

II.1.6. come from donor mares which:

II.1.6.1. were continuously resident for 3 months (or since entry if they were directly imported from a Member State of the European Union during the 3-month period) in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation according to Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC ([8]), 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 at least 2 years,

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

([1]) *either* [II.1.6.2. originated from a country of export which was on the day of collection free of vesicular stomatitis for at least 6 months;]

([1]) *or* [II.1.6.2. were tested by a virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis on a blood sample taken on ..... ([4]) within 30 days prior to collection, with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 12;]

([1]) *either* [II.1.6.3. during the past 30 days prior to collection have been located in holdings under veterinary supervision which fulfilled from the day of collection of ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) until the date of their dispatch the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC, and in particular:]

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([1]) *or* [II.1.6.3. during the past 30 days prior to collection have been located in holdings under veterinary supervision which fulfilled from the day of collection of ova ([1])/embryos ([1]) until, in the case of frozen ova ([1])/embryos ([1]), the period of 30 days mandatory storage at approved premises elapsed the conditions for a holding laid down in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC and in particular:]

([1]) *either* [II.1.6.3.1. not all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding were slaughtered or killed and the holding has been free:

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

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

— from vesicular stomatitis for at least 6 months from the last recorded case,

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

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

([1]) *or* [II.1.6.3.1. all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located in the holding have been slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, the holding has been free for 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.1.6.4. during the past 30 days prior to collection have been kept in holdings each of them having been free from clinical signs of contagious equine metritis for at least 60 days;

II.1.6.5. have not been used for natural breeding during at least 30 days prior to the date of collection of ova or embryos and between the date of the first samples referred to in points II.1.6.6 and II.1.6.7 and the date of the collection of ova and embryos;

II.1.6.6. have been subjected with negative result to an agar-gel immuno-diffusion test (Coggins test) or an ELISA for equine infectious anaemia carried out on a blood sample taken on ..... ([4]), being during the past 30 days prior to the date of the first collection of ova or embryos and the test was last carried out on a sample of blood taken on ..... ([4]), being not more than 90 days before the ova or embryos were collected ([5]);

II.1.6.7. have been subjected to an agent identification test for contagious equine metritis by isolation of *Taylorella equigenitalis* after a cultivation of 7 to 14 days carried out with negative results in each case on samples taken during the past 30 days prior to the date of the first collection of ova or embryos from mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and clitoral sinuses on two consecutives oestrus periods on ..... ([4]) and on ..... ([4]), and on an additional culture specimen taken during one of the oestrus periods from the endometrial cervix on ..... ([4]);

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II.1.6.8. to the best of my knowledge and as far as I could ascertain, have not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease during the 15 days immediately preceding the collection;

II.1.6.9. have on the day of collection of ova (1)/embryos (1) not shown clinical signs of an infectious or contagious disease;

II.1.7. were collected (1)/produced (1) after the date on which the embryo collection (1)/production (1) team described in Box I.11 was approved by the competent authority of the exporting country;

II.1.8. were processed and stored under approved conditions for at least 30 days immediately after their collection (1)/production (1) and transported under conditions which satisfy the terms laid down in Chapter III(II) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC;

II.2. The embryos described above were conceived by artificial insemination (1)/as a result of *in vitro* fertilisation (1) using semen meeting the requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC and coming from semen collection centres approved in accordance with Article 11(2) or 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC and located respectively in a Member State of the European Union or in a third country or parts of the territory of third country listed in columns 2 and 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC from which the import of equine semen collected from registered horses, registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production is authorised in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 2004/211/EC and indicated in columns 11, 12 and 13 of Annex I thereto (6)(7);

II.3. The ova used for *in vitro* production of the embryos described above comply with the requirements of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC and in particular the requirements set up in points II.1.1 to II.1.8 of this certificate (1).

Notes

Part I:

Box I.11: place of origin shall correspond to the embryo collection team or embryo production team by which the ova/embryos were collected/produced, processed, stored and approved in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC and listed on the Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

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

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

Box I.28: *category*: specify if *in vivo* derived embryos, *in vivo* derived ova, *in vitro* produced embryos or micromanipulated embryos.

donor identity shall correspond to the official identification of the animal.

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

approval number of the team: shall correspond to the embryo collection team or embryo production team by which the ova/embryos were collected/produced, processed, stored and approved in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Directive 92/65/EEC and listed on the Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

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Part II:

([1]) Delete as appropriate.

([2]) Only third countries or parts of the territory of third countries listed in columns 2 and 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC respectively from which permanent imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production are also authorised and as indicated in column 14 in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC.

([3]) Only approved embryo collection teams and embryo production teams listed in accordance with Article 17(3)(b) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

([4]) Insert date.

([5]) The agar gel immunodiffusion test (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.

([6]) Only approved semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 11(4) or Article 17(3)(b) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission websites:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/approved_establishments/establishments_vet_field_en.htm;

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/equine/index_en.htm

([7]) Does not apply to ova.

([8]) OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

— 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: