UNITED KINGDOM **Animal health certificate to the EU**

Part I: Description of consignment

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

I.2 Certificate reference
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I.2a

I.3 Central Competent Authority
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD & RURAL AFFAIRS

I.4 Local Competent Authority
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH AGENCY

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

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

I.7 Country of origin ISO country code

I.9 Country of destination ISO country code

I.8 Region of origin Code

I.10 Region of destination Code

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

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

I.13 Place of loading

I.14 Date and time of departure

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

I.16 Entry Border Control Post

I.17 Accompanying documents
Type Code
Country ISO country code
Commercial document reference

I.18 Transport conditions ☐ Ambient ☐ Chilled ☐ Frozen

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

I.20 Certified as or for
☒ Germinal products

I.21 ☐ **For transit**
Third country ISO country code

I.22 ☐ **For internal market**

I.23

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

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I.27 Description of consignment

1

CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Identification number	Quantity
Type	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre	Identification mark	Date of collection/production	

2

CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Identification number	Quantity
Type	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre	Identification mark	Date of collection/production	

3

CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Identification number	Quantity
Type	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre	Identification mark	Date of collection/production	

4

CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Identification number	Quantity
Type	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre	Identification mark	Date of collection/production	

5

CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Identification number	Quantity
Type	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre	Identification mark	Date of collection/production	

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Part II: Certification

II. Health information

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian, of the exporting country [1] _____ hereby certify that:
(*name of exporting country*)

II.1. The semen collection centre [2], in which the semen described in Part I was collected, processed and stored for export to the Union was approved and supervised by the competent authority in accordance with the conditions of Chapters I(I)(1) and I(II)(1) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC [3];

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

II.2.1. was situated in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation according to Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC [4], 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:

[5] *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 one month from the last recorded case,

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

[5] *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 during the 3 months period) in the exporting country or, in the case of regionalisation in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2009/156/EC, in that part of the territory of the exporting country which was during that period:

– 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;

[5] *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,]

[5] *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 in Part I 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) with a negative result;]

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

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

[5] *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:

[5] *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;]

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

II.4.5. 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 in Part I, and no equidae on the semen collection centre came during that time into direct contact with equidae of lower health status than the donor stallion.

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

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 in Part I;

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

[5] *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 In Part I;]

[5] *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 in Part I and a blood sample taken [6] from the donor stallion during the 6 months period reacted with a positive result in a serum neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis at a serum dilution of more than one in four;]

(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 in Part I

[5] *either* [on two occasions;]

[5] *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.

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

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semen and before the semen is removed from the semen collection centre, not less than 14 days and not more than 90 days after the collection of the semen described in Part I,

and (5) *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 in Part I.]

(5) *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 (5) 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 (5) II.3.2	EIAII.4.4.1	EVA II.4.4.2		CEM II.4.4.3	
						Blood sample	Semen sample	1. sample	2. sample

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

(5) *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 in Part I was:

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

II.6.2. sent to the place of loading in a sealed container in accordance with point 1.4 of Chapter III(I) of Annex D to Directive 92/65/EEC and bearing the number indicated in box I.19.

Notes

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

In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Windsor Framework (see Joint Declaration No 1/2023 of the Union and the United Kingdom in the Joint Committee established by the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community of 24 March 2023, OJ L 102, 17.4.2023, p. 87) in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Framework, references to the Union in this animal health certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

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

Part I:

Box reference I.11: ”Place of dispatch” shall correspond to the semen collection centre of the semen origin.

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

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

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

Box reference I.27: “Type”: Indicate semen.

Identification number”: Indicate the identification number of each donor animal.

“Identification mark”: Indicate the mark on the straw or other packages where semen of the consignment is placed.

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"Date of collection/production": Indicate the date on which semen of the consignment was collected in the following format: dd.mm.yyyy.

"Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre": Indicate the unique approval number of the semen collection centre where the semen of the consignment was collected.

"Quantity": Indicate the number of straws or other packages with the same mark.

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 a blood sample first occasion
EVA-B2	EVA testing on a blood sample second occasion
EVA-S1	EVA testing on a semen sample first occasion
EVA-S2	EVA testing on a semen sample second occasion
CEM-11	Contagious equine metritis (CEM) testing first occasion first sample
CEM-12	CEM testing first occasion second sample taken 7 days after CEM-11
CEM-21	CEM testing second occasion first sample
CEM-22	CEM testing second occasion second sample taken 7 days after CEM-21

Instructions:

For each semen identified in column A of the table and indicated in box I.27, the test programme (points II.4.5.1, II.4.5.2 and/or II.4.5.3) shall be specified in column B of the table, and columns C and D of the table shall be completed with the dates required.

The dates when samples were taken for laboratory testing prior to the first collection of the semen described in Part I as required by points II.4.5.1, 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 of the table, this being the boxes EIA-2, EVA-B2 or EVA-S2 and CEM-21 and CEM-22 in the example below.

Identification of semen	Test programme	Start date		Date of sampling for health tests					
		Donor residence	Semen collection	VSII.3.2	EIAII.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) Entry into the Union of equine semen is authorised from a third country or territory listed in column 1 of the table in Part 1 of Annex XII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 provided that the semen was collected in the zone detailed in column 2 of the table in Part 1 of that Annex from a donor stallion of the category of equine animals indicated in column 3 of the table in Part 1 of that Annex.

(2) Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 17(3), point (b), of Directive 92/65/EEC on the Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/semen/equine_en.

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

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

(5) Delete if not applicable.

(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 equine animals which continuously resided in Iceland since birth, provided that Iceland remained officially free of equine infectious anaemia and no equine animals and their semen, ova and embryos were 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.

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(10) Insert names and concentrations.

Official veterinarian

Name (in capital letters)

Date

Qualification and title

Stamp

Signature