Part I : Details of consignment

I.1. Consignor
Name
Address
Country ISO Code

I.2. IMSOC Reference
I.2.a. Local Reference

I.5. Consignee
Name
Address
Country ISO Code

I.3. Central competent authority
I.4. Local competent authority

I.7. Country of origin ISO Code

I.9. Country of destination ISO Code

I.8. Region of origin Code

~~I.10. Region of destination~~

I.11. Place of Dispatch
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

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

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

I.14. Date and time of departure

I.15. Means of Transport

Mode	International transport document	Identification

I.16 Entry Point

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

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

I.19. Container No / Seal No

I.20. Certified as
Artificial reproduction ☐

I.21. For transit through a third country ☐
Country ISO Code
EU Exit Authority BCP code
EU Entry Authority BCP code

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

I.24. Total quantity

I.25. Total gross weight

I.28. Description of consignment

1. 05 PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
0511 Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter|1|or 3, unfit for human consumption
051199 Other
05119985 Other

Commodity	Species	Identification number	Date of collection/production	Quantity

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian, of the exporting country (2) (name of exporting country) hereby certify that:

II.1. The semen collection centre in which the semen described above was collected, processed and stored for export to Great Britain:

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 dispatch free of:

- African horse sickness, in accordance with retained EU law,
- 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 dispatch 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:

- 6 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,
- 6 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 Great Britain during the 3 months 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 retained EU law
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for 2 years,
- glanders for 6 months,
- dourine for 6 months;

(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 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;

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

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);

(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 one year before the semen was collected on (4);]

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

☐ 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 to Directive 92/65/EEC.

Notes

References to European Union legislation within this certificate are references to direct EU legislation which has been retained in Great Britain (retained EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018) and can be viewed on the UK legislation website (legislation.gov.uk).

References to Great Britain in this certificate include Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Part I:

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

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

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

Box reference 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:

(1) Delete as necessary.

(2) Imports of equine semen are authorised from a third country listed in column 2 as set out in a document relating to 'equidae' published on gov.uk, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659(7) provided the semen was collected in the part of the territory of the third country detailed in column 4 of that document from a donor stallion of the category of equidae indicated in columns 11, 12 or 13 of that document.

(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) Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae.

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

(7) A document relating to 'equidae' for EU and EFTA states published by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Scottish and Welsh Ministers, may be found here:

EU and EFTA countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain - data.gov.uk

The signature and the stamp must be in a different colour to that of the printing.

Certifying Officer

Name (in capital letters)	Qualification and title
Date of signature	Signature
Stamp	