Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Animal Products Notice

Bovine Semen to the European Union (OMAR)

EUSEM05

Effective from 15 August 2024

Issued under the Animal Products Act 1999

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

TITLE

Animal Products Notice: Bovine Semen to the European Union (OMAR)

COMMENCEMENT

This Animal Products Notice comes into force on 15 August 2024

REVOCATION

This Animal Products Notice revokes and replaces:

- Bovine semen to the European Union (OMAR) EUSEM05, dated 30 September 2022

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Animal Products Notice is issued under sections 167(1) and 60(1) of the Animal Products Act 1999.

Dated at Wellington, 12 August 2024

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Contents

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Animal Products Notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to set out the zoosanitary requirements necessary to export compliant bovine semen from New Zealand to or via the European Union.

Background

The Animal Products Act 1999 provides the controls and mechanisms needed to give and to safeguard official assurances or zoosanitary certificates to facilitate the entry of animal material including live animals, hatching eggs, semen and embryos, and products into overseas markets.

Notices issued as Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARs) under section 60(1)(a) and (b) of the Animal Products Act specify the requirements that are necessary or desirable for the purpose of facilitating access to overseas markets or are in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authority of the importing country.

OMARs may also determine the form and content of the official assurances that can be issued for animal material or product, including live animals, hatching eggs, semen or embryos, which meet the specified requirements.

Where the OMAR determines the form and content of the official assurances, a separate export certificate template is available to authorised persons, recognised persons and registered exporters who have applied for access to the certificate templates, to facilitate the completion and issuing of the relevant official assurance. That template will be an amendable version of the form set in the OMAR.

Notices issued under section 60(1)(c) of the Animal Products Act to safeguard the assurances provided by New Zealand, and guidance in the form of Operational Codes, should be read in conjunction with this Notice.

This OMAR specifies the requirements that must be met by exporters of bovine semen to be exported from New Zealand to or via the European Union and determines the form and content of the official assurance that must accompany the bovine semen to be exported. The OMAR is based on the European Union-New Zealand (EUNZ) Sanitary Agreement and where appropriate other European Union legislation. The form and content of the official assurance has been specified by the European Union through published model certificates which have been most recently amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/351 of 17 January 2024.

Who should read this Animal Products Notice?

Exporters of bovine semen to the European Union.

Exporters of bovine semen to any destination when the bovine semen may be transiting the European Union.

Operators of Export Approved Premises collecting bovine semen for export to the European Union, or to any destination when the bovine semen may be transiting the European Union.

Why is this important?

This Notice is important because it sets out the requirements that need to be met so that the Director-General of the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) can certify that the bovine semen meet the requirements for export to, or transit through, the European Union which New Zealand, in consultation with the

government of the European Union, has determined will apply. It should be noted that although the bovine semen may comply with these requirements and be given an official assurance (by way of a certificate), the importing country ultimately retains control over what bovine semen it clears for entry or transit.

Document History

Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
21 April 2021	All sections	Updated to the new Animal Health Regulation 2020/692.
28 January 2022	Section 1.3	Provisions concerning inspection of consignment prior to export to the EU added. Provided clarity on the model certificate to be used for semen collected prior to, and after 21 April 2021.
	Section 1.4	Operational control section added.
	Section 1.5	Listing of semen collection centres section added.
	Section 1.6	Biosecurity transitional facilities section added.
	Section 1.7	Official supervision section added.
	Section 1.8	Non-compliance section added.
	Section 1.9	Donor identification – section updated to align with regulation 2020/692 Article 21 and includes an exemption against the ear tag ISO code requirement for NZ born donor cattle.
	Section 1.12.8	Post collection testing added.
	Section 1.12.10	Storage and Transport provisions added.
	Section 1.13	Unfavourable Test Result Investigation section added.
	Part 2 and Part 3	Model certificates for semen collected after, and prior to, 21 April 2021 added as separate Parts.
30 September 2022	Part 2	Certificate A updated according to Regulation (EU) 2022/497 of 28 March 2022 amending and correcting Annexes I and II of Regulation (EU) 2021/403.
	Section 1.13	Unfavourable Test Result Investigation updated to make it clearer and more fit for purpose based.
15 August 2024	Certificate A and B	Updated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/351 of 17 January 2024, the amendments are primarily editorial, aimed to clarify the intent of the clauses.

Other information

Export non-conformances

Exporters should note that, under section 51 of the Animal Products Act 1999, where they have exported animal material or products, including live animals, hatching eggs, semen and embryos, that are refused entry by the foreign government they have a statutory duty to notify the Director-General of MPI not later than 24 hours after they have first knowledge of the event.

Liability

Section 61A of the Animal Products Act 1999 states that:

The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market.

Related documents

OMAR documents can be downloaded from https://www.mpi.govt.nz/export-requirements/omars-for-live-animals-semen-and-embryos/

When you click on the + symbol on the right-hand side of any OMAR document, you can view the related information and documents (guidance document and export certificate template).

The export certificate for this OMAR is provided for in *Bovine semen to the European Union (Export Certificate)*. The export certificate is password-protected through a RealMe ® account.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

(1) This Notice applies to the export of bovine semen from New Zealand to the European Union.

(2) This Notice also applies to the export of bovine semen to any destination where that bovine semen may be transported through the European Union.

1.2 Definitions

(1) In this Notice, unless the context otherwise requires:

Act means the Animal Products Act 1999.

container means any crate, box, receptacle or other rigid structure used for the transport of germinal products which is not the means of transport.

bovine animal means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the genera Bison, Bos (including the subgenera Bos, Bibos, Novibos, Poephagus) and Bubalus (including the subgenus Anoa) and the offspring of crossings of those species.

disease has not been reported means that no animal or group of animals of relevant species kept on the establishment has been classified as a confirmed case of that disease and any suspect case of that disease has been ruled out.

unique approval number means a number assigned by the competent authority.

competent authority means the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI).

consignment of semen, oocytes or embryos or consignment of germinal products means a quantity of semen, oocytes, in vivo derived embryos or in vitro produced embryos dispatched from a single approved germinal product establishment covered by a single animal health certificate.

semen means the ejaculate of an animal or animals, either in the unaltered state or prepared or diluted.

approved germinal product establishment means a semen collection centre, an embryo collection team, an embryo production team, a germinal product processing establishment or a germinal product storage centre.

centre veterinarian means the veterinarian responsible for the activities carried out at the semen collection centre, at the germinal product processing establishment or at the germinal product storage centre as provided for in this notice.

quarantine accommodation means a facility authorised by the competent authority for the purpose of the isolation of bovine, porcine, ovine or caprine animals for a period of at least 28 days before they are admitted to a semen collection centre.

semen collection centre means a germinal product establishment approved by the competent authority for the collection, processing, storage and transport of semen of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine or equine animals intended for entry into the Union.

germinal product processing establishment means a germinal product establishment approved by the competent authority for the processing, including semen sex-sorting where appropriate, and the storage of semen, oocytes or embryos of one or more species, or any combination of those types of germinal products or species, intended for entry into the Union.

germinal product storage centre means a germinal product establishment approved by the competent authority for the storage of semen, oocytes or embryos of one or more species, or any combination of those types of germinal products or species, intended for entry into the Union.

(2) A term used in this Notice that is defined in the Act or the following Notices (or their successors) has the meaning given to it in the Act or that Notice:

a) Animal Products Notice: Official Assurances Requirements.
b) Animal Products Notice: Recognised Laboratories.
c) Animal Products Notice: Export Approved Premises.

1.3 Requirements for export

(1) Bovine semen collected after 20 April 2021 must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a zoosanitary certificate, a sample version of which is included in Part 2, when it is:

a) exported to the European Union; or
b) exported to any other destination and the bovine semen may be transported through the European Union to reach that destination.

(2) Bovine semen collected after 6 October 2008 and prior to 21 April 2021 must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a zoosanitary certificate, a sample version of which is included in Part 3, when it is:

a) exported to the European Union; or
b) exported to any other destination and the bovine semen may be transported through the European Union to reach that destination.

(3) A zoosanitary certificate may include a translation to an official language of the country where the Entry Border Control post is located for each statement in the sample certificate.

(4) A zoosanitary certificate must be completed and issued by an authorised person within 72 hours of export.

(5) In order to issue a zoosanitary certificate, the authorised person must be satisfied that:

a) New Zealand is listed for entry into the European Union of the species and category of germinal product;
b) the semen collection centre is approved by the Ministry for Primary Industries and listed by the European Union; and
c) the proposed shipment otherwise meets the requirements of this notice, and specifically:

i) the data submitted by the centre veterinarian is supported by records kept in accordance with the record keeping requirement laid out in section 1.10.4. to show that it meets the certification requirements; and
ii) the containers or tanks are compliant with the relevant requirements laid out in section 1.12.10.

(6) Semen collected and stored prior to 21 April 2021 in accordance with any export requirements applicable to the export of bovine semen to the European Union current at the time will be deemed to have met the requirements of this notice at the time of this notice coming into effect.

1.4 Operational control

(1) All listed centres must prepare, implement, and maintain written procedures, covering the entire scope of operation, unless stated otherwise in these requirements. The scope must be accurately described, including any off-site facilities.

(2) Where more than one site relates to the listing, all sites must be clearly documented to show their geographical location.

1.5 Listing of semen collection centres

(1) Centres collecting, processing or storing germplasm intended for export to the EU must appear on the relevant centre lists specified in this section and which are maintained by the EU or MPI, as appropriate, before the germplasm is collected, processed or stored.

(2) Despite the previous clause, germplasm can be collected, processed or stored after the date of the successful EU listing audit by the recognised person (i.e. provisional EU listing), but must be held in the relevant storage facility until the EU listing is confirmed.

(3) In order to obtain an EU listing, the operator must determine that the centre complies with the notified requirements for the facilities and operation for the particular category(ies) of listing and apply in writing to MPI.

(4) All operations for a particular listing must be under the control of a single operator.

(5) Any assessment of the centre for compliance with the EU requirements must include all buildings, operations, and environs within the perimeter of the facility, whether or not they are used for EU related activities.

(6) All operations relevant to the EU listing must be within the perimeter, unless stated otherwise in these requirements.

(7) A centre must not appear in any of the lists unless the recognised agency confirms in writing that the centre complies with the relevant requirements.

(8) A centre must not appear in any of the lists unless the listing of the centre is confirmed by MPI.

(9) Centres must be de-listed if:

a) there is consistent non-compliance with these requirements;
b) they are non-functional for more than six (6) months; or
c) they are functional but have not handled/stored EU-eligible products for more than one (1) year.

1.6 Biosecurity transactional facilities

(1) Biosecurity transitional facilities must not be situated at any EU-listed centre facility.

1.7 Official supervision

(1) All requirements in this notice, other than those applying to MPI, are subject to verification audit by the recognised agency.

(2) The recognised agency must perform a verification audit at least twice yearly.

Guidance

- The frequency provides the maximum period between each verification activity in situations where the centre/team has a good record of compliance with any New Zealand requirements and with the EU requirements

(3) The recognised person must:

a) increase the verification frequency when the centre's level of compliance is considered by the recognised person to be unsatisfactory. The modified frequency must be such that the recognised person is confident that the germplasm remains eligible for export from New Zealand to the EU;

b) suspend the issue of official assurances, and germplasm declarations or eligibility documents, when the eligibility of the germplasm for export from New Zealand to the EU is in doubt or is confirmed to be ineligible;

1.8 Non-compliance

(1) Where an EU listed centre no longer complies with these requirements, or a critical or multiple major non-compliance(s) occurs, the EU listing may be suspended or withdrawn by MPI.

1.9 Donor identification

(1) Bovine animals must be individually identified with a visible, legible and indelible display of:

a) the identification code of the animal which establishes an unequivocal link between the donor animal and the accompanying animal health certificate; and
b) the code of the exporting country in accordance with ISO Standard 3166 in the format of a two-letter code.

(2) By way of derogation from section 1.9 (1)b), New Zealand born donor animals are not required to display the ISO code for New Zealand.

1.10 Semen collection centre

1.10.1 The responsibilities of the centre veterinarian are the following:

(1) The centre veterinarian must ensure that:

a) only animals which have not been used for natural breeding for a period of at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the first semen collection and during the collection period are kept at the semen collection centre;
b) records are kept in accordance with the requirements laid down in section 1.10.4;
c) the entry of unauthorised persons is prevented;
d) authorised visitors comply with the animal health and biosecurity requirements referred to in section 1.10.1 (2)a);
e) each individual dose of semen is clearly marked in accordance with the requirements laid down in section 1.10.3;
f) the collection, processing and storage of semen takes place only on the premises set aside for that purpose and under strict hygiene conditions;
g) only semen collected at a semen collection centre is processed and stored at that semen collection centre, and it must not come into contact with any other consignment of germinal products of lesser health status;
h) all instruments which come into contact with the semen or the donor animal during the collection and processing of semen are cleaned and either disinfected or sterilised prior to use, except for new single-use instruments;
i) any biological products originating from animals used in the processing of semen, including diluents, additives or extenders, present no animal health risk, or are treated prior to use so that such risk is prevented;
j) before the commencement of each filling operation, the storage containers and transport containers are cleaned and either disinfected or sterilised, except for new single-use containers;
k) the cryogenic agents used for the preservation or storage of semen have not previously been used for other products; and
l) the staff employed at the semen collection centre have received adequate training on disinfection and hygiene techniques to prevent the spread of diseases.

(2) The centre veterinarian must:

a) lay down the animal health and biosecurity requirements for the operation of the semen collection centre and the measures to ensure compliance with those requirements; and
b) only accept bovine animals into the semen collection centre.

(3) By way of derogation from section 1.10.1 (2)b), the centre veterinarian may authorise kept animals other than bovine animals to be admitted to the semen collection centre, provided that they present no risk of infection to bovine animals whose semen is to be collected, and they comply with the animal health and biosecurity requirements referred to in section 1.10.1 (2)a).

(4) By way of derogation from section 1.10.1 (1)g), the centre veterinarian may authorise semen that was not collected at a semen collection centre to be processed at the semen collection centre provided that the following conditions are met:

a) Within the period of 30 days prior to collection, the donor animals are subjected to the following tests with a negative result, except for the bovine viral diarrhoea antibody test referred to in point (v).
    i) For infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis), an intradermal tuberculin test referred to in section 1.12.11 (1).
    ii) For infection with Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis and Brucella suis, a serological test referred to in section 1.12.11 (2).
    iii) For enzootic bovine leukosis, a serological test referred to in section 1.12.11 (3), using the derogation provided for in section 1.12.3 (2)a).
    iv) For infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample if the animals do not come from an establishment free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis.
    v) For bovine viral diarrhoea:
        - a virus isolation test, a test for virus genome or a test for virus antigen; and
        - a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies.
b) Processing is carried out with separate equipment or at a different time from semen intended for export to the European Union, and the equipment in the latter case must be cleaned and sterilised after use.
c) Such semen is not exported to the European Union and does not at any time come into contact with, or is stored with, semen intended to be exported to the European Union.
d) Such semen is identifiable by a marking which must be different from that referred to in section 1.10.1(1)e).

1.10.2 The requirements for the facilities, equipment, and operational procedures of the semen collection centre, are the following:

(1) The semen collection centre must at least have:

a) lockable animal accommodation which is physically separated from the semen collection facilities, the semen processing room and the storage room;
b) isolation facilities for animals which have failed tests, or which show symptoms or signs of any of the diseases below and which have no direct connection with the regular animal accommodation referred to in section 1.10.2 (1)a):
    i) Foot and mouth disease;
    ii) Infection with Rinderpest virus;
    iii) Infection with Rift Valley fever virus;
    iv) Infection with Brucella abortus;
    v) Infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis);
    vi) Infection with Rabies virus vii) Infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24);
    vii) Infection with Epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus;
    viii) Anthrax;

ix) Surra (Trypanosoma evansi);
x) Infection with Lumpy skin disease virus;
xi) Infection with Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;
xii) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;
xiii) Bovine viral diarrhoea;
xiv) Bovine genital campylobacteriosis;
xv) Trichomonosis; and
xvi) Enzootic bovine leukosis.

c) semen collection facilities may be in the open air provided that they are protected from adverse weather effects and are equipped with slip-proof flooring at and around the place of semen collection;
d) a separate room for the cleansing and disinfection or sterilisation of equipment;
e) a semen processing room, separated from the semen collection facilities and the room for cleansing equipment referred to in section 1.10.2 (1)d), which need not necessarily be on the same site; and
f) a semen storage room, which must be furnished with the necessary installation to store germinal products and must be so constructed that it protects those germinal products and the installation from adverse weather and environment effects—the semen storage room need not necessarily be on the same site.

(2) The semen collection centre must be so constructed or isolated that contact with outside livestock is prevented.

(3) The semen collection centre must be so constructed that it, except for the office rooms, can be readily cleansed and disinfected.

(4) The semen collection centre must be so constructed that unauthorised access of people is effectively prevented.

1.10.3 Traceability

(1) Operators collecting, producing, processing or storing bovine semen must mark each straw or other package in which semen, whether or not separated into individual doses, are placed, stored and transported, in such a way that the following information can be readily established:

a) the date of collection or production of bovine semen;
b) the species and identification of the donor animal(s);
c) the unique approval number of the germinal product establishment of collection or production, processing and storage of those germinal products; and
d) any other relevant information.

(2) In case of sex-sorting of semen at a germinal product processing establishment, the operator of the semen collection centre must supplement the information referred to in section 1.10.3 (1) with information which permits the identification of the unique approval number of the germinal product processing establishment where that semen was sex-sorted.

(3) Where a single straw or another package contains semen from more than one donor animal, the operator must ensure that the information referred to in section 1.10.3 (1) permits the identification of all donor animals that have contributed to the dose of semen used for insemination.

1.10.4 Records

(1) Operators of approved germinal product establishments for bovine animals must keep and maintain up-to-date records for a period of at least four (4) years, containing at least the following information.

a) The species, breed, date of birth and identification of each donor animal present at the semen collection centre.

b) The dates of any movement of donor animals to and from the semen collection centre and, where those animals are accompanied by any document, the reference to those documents.
c) The health status, the results of clinical and diagnostic tests, the laboratory techniques used, and the treatments and vaccinations carried out on the donor animals.
d) Mortalities in the establishment.
e) The date of semen collection and, where relevant, the date and the place of processing of semen.
f) The identification of semen and details of its destination.

1.11 Laboratories

(1) Where this Notice requires laboratory testing to be undertaken the testing must be done in laboratories recognised by MPI for testing, unless otherwise stated.

1.12 Specific requirements for the zoosanitary certificates

1.12.1 New Zealand status

(1) Foot and mouth disease has not been reported for a period of at least twenty-four (24) months immediately prior to collection of the semen until date of dispatch of the bovine semen.

(2) Infection with Rinderpest virus, Rift Valley fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and lumpy skin disease has not been reported for a period of at least twelve (12) months immediately prior to collection of the semen and until its date of dispatch.

(3) No vaccination against foot and mouth disease, Rinderpest virus, Rift Valley fever virus, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia has been carried out for a period of at least twelve (12) months immediately prior to collection of the semen and until its date of dispatch, and no vaccinated animals entered into New Zealand during that period.

(4) New Zealand is free from infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) and no case of infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has been confirmed for a period of at least twenty-four (24) months prior to collection of the semen.

(5) Epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus (serotypes 1-7) has not been reported for a period of at least two (2) years prior to collection of the semen.

1.12.2 Donor animals

(1) Donor animal(s) have not been vaccinated against Rinderpest virus, Rift Valley fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and lumpy skin disease.

(2) Donor animal(s) have not shown clinical signs of transmissible animal diseases on the day of admission to the semen collection centre and on the day of semen collection.

(3) Donor animal(s) have been resident in New Zealand for at least six (6) months prior to collection of the bovine semen.

(4) For a period of at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period the donor animal(s) have been resident in a single establishment and:

a) the establishment was situated in a restricted zone established due to the occurrence of foot and mouth disease, infection with Rinderpest virus, infection with Rift Valley fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or lumpy skin disease, or of an emerging disease relevant for bovine animals;
b) there have been no reports of infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis , infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis), rabies, anthrax, surra (Trypanosoma evansi), enzootic bovine leukosis, infectious bovine

rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine viral diarrhoea, infection with Epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus, infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), bovine genital campylobacteriosis, and trichomonosis;

c) have not been in contact with animals from establishments situated in a restricted zone due to the occurrence of diseases referred to in section 1.12.2 (4)a) or from establishments which do not meet the conditions referred to in section 1.12.2 (4)b); and

d) have not been used for natural service.

1.12.3 Establishment of origin

(1) Donor animals must originate from establishments that are free from the following diseases, and have never been kept previously in any establishment of a lower health status:

a) free from infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis);

b) free from infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis;

c) free from enzootic bovine leukosis;

d) free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis; and

e) surra was not reported for a period of at least two (2) years immediately prior to admission into quarantine.

(2) By the way of derogation from section 1.12.3 (1)c) consignments of semen of bovine animals will be permitted to enter the Union if a donor animal comes from an establishment which is not free from enzootic bovine leukosis and:

a) is younger than 2 (two) years of age and which has been produced by a dam which has been subjected, with negative results, to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis after removal of the animal from the dam; or

b) has reached the age of 2 (two) years and has been subjected, with a negative result, to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis.

(3) By the way of derogation from section 1.12.3 (1)d), consignments of semen, oocytes and embryos of bovine animals will be permitted to enter the Union if a donor animal comes from an establishment which is not free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, provided that the animal has been subjected, with a negative result, to a test required in accordance with section 1.12.4(1)d).

1.12.4 Establishment of origin testing

(1) Within thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of the quarantine, the animals must have been subjected to the following tests with a negative result, except for the bovine viral diarrhoea antibody test referred to in section 1.12.4 (1)e).

a) For infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis), an intradermal tuberculin test referred to in section 1.12.11 (1).

b) For infection with Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis and Brucella suis, a serological test referred to in section 1.12.11 (2).

c) For enzootic bovine leukosis, a serological test referred to in section1.12.11 (3), using the derogation provided for in section 1.12.3 (2)a).

d) For infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample if the animals do not come from an establishment free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis.

e) For bovine viral diarrhoea:

i) a virus isolation test, a test for virus genome or a test for virus antigen; and

ii) a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies.

1.12.5 Quarantine facility

(1) All bovine animals admitted to a semen collection centre must have been subjected to quarantine for a period of at least twenty-eight (28) days in quarantine accommodation, with only other cloven-hoofed animals of at least the same health status.

(2) On the day of admission, the quarantine facility:

a) was not situated in a restricted zone established due to diseases referred to in section 1.12.2 (4)a); and
b) none of the diseases referred to in section 1.12.2 (4)b) have been reported for a period of at least thirty (30) days.

1.12.6 Quarantine testing

(1) At least twenty-one (21) days after being admitted to the quarantine accommodation, the animals must have been subjected to a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies to bovine viral diarrhoea.

- In the event of seroconversion in animals which tested seronegative before entry into the quarantine accommodation, all animals must be kept in quarantine accommodation until there is no longer seroconversion in the group of animals for a period of three (3) weeks.
- Serologically positive animals may be allowed to enter the semen collection centre.

(2) At least twenty-one (21) days after being admitted to the quarantine accommodation, the animals must have been subjected to the following tests with a negative result in each case.

a) For infection with Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis and Brucella suis, a serological test referred to in section 1.12.11 (2).
b) For infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample.
c) For bovine viral diarrhoea, a virus isolation test, a test for virus genome or a test for virus antigen.

(3) At least seven (7) days after being admitted to the quarantine accommodation, the animals must have been subjected to the following tests with a negative result in each case.

a) For bovine genital campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter fetus ssp. venerealis):

i) in the case of animals less than six (6) months old or kept since that age in a single sex group without contact with females prior to the quarantine referred to in point (a), a single test carried out on a sample of artificial vagina washings or preputial specimen; or
ii) tests carried out on samples of artificial vagina washings or preputial specimens taken on three occasions at intervals of at least seven (7) days.

b) For trichomonosis (Trichomonas foetus):

i) in the case of animals less than six (6) months old or kept since that age in a single sex group without contact with females prior to the quarantine referred to in point (a), a single test carried out on a sample of preputial specimen; or
ii) tests carried out on preputial specimens taken on three occasions at intervals of at least seven (7) days.

(4) If any of the tests referred to in section 1.12.6 (2) or 1.12.6 (3) prove positive the animal concerned must be removed immediately from the quarantine accommodation. In the event of the quarantine of a group of animals, the Centre Veterinarian, in consultation with the recognised agency and MPI, must take all necessary measures to re-establish the eligibility of the remaining animals for entry into the semen collection centre.

1.12.7 Semen collection centre

(1) The semen collection centre has not been situated in a restricted zone established due to diseases referred to in sections 1.12.1 (1) and 1.12.1 (2).

(2) None of the diseases referred to in section 1.12.2 b) have been reported for a period of at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of semen collection and at least thirty (30) days following the date of collection.

1.12.8 Semen collection centre testing

(1) Prior to the initial dispatch of semen from bovine viral diarrhoea serologically positive bulls, a semen sample from the affected bull must be subjected to a virus isolation or virus antigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for bovine viral diarrhoea prior to the initial dispatch of semen from that donor. In the event of a positive result, the donor bull must be removed from the semen collection centre and all of its semen should be destroyed.

(2) Before semen is dispatched to the EU, at least twenty-one (21) days after the date of semen collection, the donor bull must be subjected to the following tests, with negative results.

a) For infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample.
b) For bovine viral diarrhoea, a serological test for the detection of an antibody which is applied only to seronegative animals.

- Semen collected after 26 September 2012 must be kept in separate storage until the above tests have been completed. Semen in the separate storage can be placed with EU eligible semen once eligibility of all semen in that storage has been confirmed.

(3) All bovine animals kept at a semen collection centre must be subjected at least once a year to the following tests (compulsory routine tests), with negative results.

a) For infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis), an intradermal tuberculin test referred to in section 1.12.11 (1).
b) For infection with Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis and Brucella suis, a serological test referred to in section 1.12.11 (2).
c) For enzootic bovine leukosis, a serological test referred to in section 1.12.11 (3).
d) For infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample.
e) For bovine viral diarrhoea, a serological test for the detection of an antibody which is applied only to seronegative animals.

- In the event that an animal becomes serologically positive, every ejaculate of that animal collected since the last negative test must be either discarded or tested for virus or virus genome with negative results.

f) For bovine genital campylobacteriosis, a test on a sample of preputial specimen.

- Only bulls in semen production or having contact with bulls in semen production are required to be tested. Bulls returning to collection after a lay-off period of more than six (6) months must be tested during a period of thirty (30) days prior to resuming production.

g) For trichomonosis, a test on a sample of preputial specimen.

- Only bulls in semen production or having contact with bulls in semen production are required to be tested. Bulls returning to collection after a lay-off period of more than six (6) months must be tested during a period of thirty (30) days prior to resuming production.

1.12.9 Processing

(1) All instruments used for the collection, processing, preservation or freezing of semen must be cleansed and either disinfected or sterilised before use, except for new single-use instruments.

(2) Antibiotics or mixtures of antibiotics, with a bactericidal activity at least equivalent to that of the following antibiotics or their mixtures in each millilitre of semen, effective in particular against campylobacters, leptospires and mycoplasmas, must be added to semen or contained in semen diluents:

a) a mixture of lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg), penicillin (500 IU) and streptomycin (500 µg); or
b) a mixture of gentamicin (250 µg), tylosin (50 µg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg), penicillin (500 IU) and streptomycin (500 µg); or
c) a mixture of amikacin (75 µg) and divekacin (25 µg).

(3) Where an antibiotic or a mixture of antibiotics is(are) added to semen:

a) the name(s) of the antibiotic(s) added and its(their) concentration or the commercial name of the semen diluent containing antibiotics must be stated in the animal health certificate accompanying the consignment;
b) it (they) must be added to the semen after final dilution or to the diluent; and
c) it (they) must be added before the semen is frozen.

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

1.12.10 Storage and transport

(1) Frozen semen must be placed and stored in storage containers:

a) which have been cleansed and either disinfected or sterilised before use, or which are new single-use containers; and
b) with a cryogenic agent, which must not have previously been used for other biological products originating from animals; and b) be stored in approved conditions for a minimum period of thirty (30) days from the date of collection.

(2) The semen must be collected and dispatched from a single semen collection centre where it was collected.

(3) The consignments must be placed in a container that complies with the following requirements:

a) it was sealed and numbered prior to the dispatch from the approved germinal product establishment under the responsibility of a centre veterinarian;
b) it was cleaned and either disinfected or sterilised before use, or is a single-use container; and
c) it was filled in with the cryogenic agent which was not previously used for other biological products originating from animals.

(4) Only one type of germinal product of one species is to be placed in the container described in (3) unless:

a) straws or other packages in which germinal products are placed are securely and hermetically sealed; and
b) the germinal products of different types are separated from each other by physical compartments or by being placed in secondary protective bags.

1.12.11 Approved tests

(1) Tuberculin skin tests for Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis):

a) the single intradermal tuberculin test (SITT); and
b) the comparative intradermal tuberculin test (CITT).

(2) Serological tests for Brucella abortus, Brucella melitensis and Brucella suis:

a) buffered Brucella antigen tests;
b) complement fixation test (CFT);
c) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA);
d) fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA); and
e) competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (C-ELISA).

(3) Serological tests for enzootic bovine leukosis:

a) agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID);
b) blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (B-ELISA); and
c) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA).

1.13 Investigation of a significant disease occurrence or an unfavourable test result

1.13.1 Roles and responsibilities

(1) The centre veterinarian is responsible for:

a) determining whether an unfavourable test result requires a comprehensive investigation;
b) notifying the recognised agency of a significant disease occurrence or unfavourable test result;
c) leading the development and implementation of the investigation;
d) writing the final, and any interim, investigation report(s); and
e) providing all necessary access to premises and records as required.

(2) The recognised agency is responsible for:

a) notifying MPI Animal Exports of a significant disease occurrence or unfavourable test result;
b) notifying MPI Verification Services of the investigation, and any certification restrictions in place;
c) providing input into the development of an investigation plan;
d) monitoring the implementation of the investigation plan; and
e) providing input into investigation reports, and endorsing the completed reports (final and interim, where applicable).

(3) The MPI Animal Exports team is responsible for:

a) providing and coordinating guidance and interpretations with regard to the OMAR, other Animal Products Notices and overseas country expectations;
b) communicating with internal MPI stakeholders and external stakeholders;
c) coordinating communications with the overseas competent authorities; and
d) reviewing the investigation report(s) (interim, where applicable, and final), and approving the resumption of exports and restored centre health status.

1.13.2 Initiation of an investigation

(1) A significant disease investigation must be initiated if:

a) any test for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive;
b) any antibody test for bovine viral diarrhoea on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive where the previous antibody test on that animal was negative;
c) any virus isolation test, test for virus genome or test for virus antigen, on serum, tissue or semen, for bovine viral diarrhoea on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive;
d) any antibody test for bovine viral diarrhoea on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is negative where the previous antibody test on that animal was positive;
e) any test for trichomonosis on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive;
f) any test for Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (Mycobacterium bovis, M. caprae and M. tuberculosis) on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive;
g) any test for enzootic bovine leukosis on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive;
h) any test for bovine genital campylobacteriosis on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive; and
i) any test for brucellosis (Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis) on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre is positive.

(2) The significant disease investigation must:

a) determine the true status of the animal(s) including the circumstances of the unfavourable test result;
b) identify any semen collected and/or stored at the semen collection centre since the last annual testing referred to in section 1.12.8 (3) or since twenty-one (21) days prior to the annual testing referred to in section 1.12.8 (3) in the case of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis and bovine viral diarrhoea, and determine the eligibility of that semen for export to the EU with regard to the:

i) health status of the donor;
ii) conditions under which the semen was stored; and
iii) presence in the semen of pathogens that cause the disease.

c) aim to restore the health status of the semen collection centre as soon as practicable;
d) determine, as far as possible, the source of the infection that resulted in the unfavourable test result, if applicable.

1.13.3 Determine the true status of the animal(s) including the circumstances of the unfavourable test result

(1) The index case(s) may be tested, using alternative tests where appropriate, to determine its true status.

(2) All tests must be carried out at a laboratory recognised by MPI for the testing.

(3) Notwithstanding section 1.13.3 (2) MPI may approve the use of alternative test methods and/or testing laboratories.

(4) Where the unfavourable test result can be resolved within one working day and does not reflect the true status of the index case(s), the incident and the steps taken to determine the true status should be recorded in an incident log. No further action is required in this case.

(5) Where the unfavourable test result cannot be resolved within one working day, or the animal cannot be confirmed uninfected a full investigation is required.

1.13.4 Immediate response

(1) The centre veterinarian must:

a) halt all exports of semen, and embryos if the semen collection centre is also approved as an embryo team, to the EU;
b) notify the recognised agency as soon as possible. All further actions must be undertaken with the knowledge and agreement of the recognised agency; and
c) physically isolate affected animal(s) where applicable.

(2) Semen collection may continue during the investigation, but all semen collected must be kept in separate storage.

(3) All animals that were resident at the semen collection centre on the day the sample that resulted in the investigation was collected from the index case must be tested (if all animals were already tested on the same day, this test can be omitted).

(4) Any further unfavourable test results must be treated in the same way as the index case.

(5) All affected animal(s) must be removed from the semen collection centre as soon as practical once the test result has been confirmed to be positive.

1.13.5 Determine the export eligibility of semen

(1) Determine the period during which the health status of the semen collection centre may have been uncertain (the risk period), which is the period since the last annual testing referred to in section 1.12.8 (3), or since twenty-one (21) days prior to the annual testing referred to in section 1.12.8 (3) in the case

of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis and bovine viral diarrhoea, or another period determined in consultation with the recognised agency and MPI.

(2) All semen collected during the risk period that has been exported to the EU or that remains eligible for export to the EU must be considered at risk.

(3) Investigate and determine the health status of each donor animal at the time of collection for all at risk semen.

Guidance

- For infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR) it may be sufficient to confirm a negative serological status of the donor bulls at least twenty-one (21) days after the most recent semen collection to confirm the health status of the donor for all previous collections.
- For bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) it may be sufficient to confirm that the donor has not seroconverted from negative to positive in the period between the last annual test referred to in section 1.12.8 (3) and at least twenty-one (21) days after the most recent semen collection to confirm the health status of the donor for all previous collections.
- For other diseases a suitable investigation approach should be developed in consultation with the recognised agency and MPI.

(4) Semen for which the health status cannot be determined loses its eligibility for export to the EU and, if it is still in storage, it must be permanently removed from eligible storage and managed by inventory as ineligible. Any semen in contact with this semen of unknown status (i.e. in the same tank) also loses its eligibility for export to the EU in accordance with section 1.10.1 (1)g)).

(5) Notwithstanding section 1.13.5 (4) and with regard to bovine viral diarrhoea, semen from every ejaculate which has tested negative for either Bovine viral diarrhoea virus or virus genome remains eligible for export. Testing of every ejaculate must continue until the semen centre health status has been restored.

(6) Notwithstanding section 1.13.5 (4), semen otherwise eligible for export to the EU that has been in contact with the ineligible semen may remain eligible for export if the presence of pathogens that cause the disease in the semen has been ruled out, in consultation with the recognised agency and MPI.

(7) A list of semen that has lost eligibility for export to the EU as a result of the investigation and has already been exported to the EU must be provided to MPI. The following information is required: date of issue of export certificate, certificate number, destination country, straw identification and number of straws exported.

(8) MPI will notify the importing country of the situation and liaise with the recognised agency and centre veterinarian to provide any additional information requested.

(9) An interim investigation report may be completed by the centre veterinarian once the circumstances of the unfavourable test result and the eligibility of the semen has been determined.

(10) The centre can resume exports of eligible semen to the EU with the agreement of the recognised agency and MPI, and once the interim investigation report has been completed, endorsed by the recognised agency and provided to MPI.

1.13.6 Restoring the centre health status

(1) Where an investigation was initiated because of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis all animals on the centre must be re-tested at least twenty-one (21) days after any affected animals have been removed from the semen collection centre.

(2) Where an investigation was initiated because of bovine viral diarrhoea:

a) all animals that were negative to the previous antibody test must be re-tested at least twenty-one (21) days after any positive results for a virus isolation test, test for virus genome or test for virus antigen, on serum, tissue or semen, on an animal that is resident at the semen collection centre;
b) all animals that were negative to the previous antibody test must be re-tested at least twenty-one (21) days after seroconversion is confirmed in an animal seroconverted to become antibody positive while resident at the semen collection centre; and
c) every donor that seroconverted to become antibody positive while resident on centre and that remains at the semen collection centre, must be subjected to a test for either Bovine viral diarrhoea virus or virus genome on a semen sample collected at least twenty-on (21) days after the seroconversion is confirmed.

(3) Where an investigation was initiated because of any other disease the centre health status must be restored in consultation with the recognised agency and MPI.

1.13.7 Determine the source of the infection that resulted in the unfavourable test result

(1) The source of the infection that resulted in the unfavourable test result must be determined as far as possible.

(2) Any corrective actions or improvements to facilities and procedures that could prevent the reoccurrence of an unfavourable test result must be implemented.

1.13.8 Report on the investigation

(1) A final investigative report must be completed by the centre veterinarian.

(2) The centre health status can be restored with the agreement of the recognised agency and MPI, and once the investigation report has been completed, endorsed by the recognised agency and provided to MPI.

Part 2: Zoosanitary certificate for semen collected after 20 April 2021

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

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

COUNTRY: NEW ZEALAND — **Animal health certificate to the EU**

Part I: Description of consignment

I.1 Consignor/Exporter
Name
XXXXXXXX
Address
XXXXXXXX
Country New Zealand — ISO country code NZ

I.2 Certificate reference — **I.2a IMSOC reference**

I.3 Central competent authority
Ministry for Primary Industries

I.4 Local competent authority
Ministry for Primary Industries

QR CODE

I.5 Consignee/Importer
Name
XXXXXXXX
Address
XXXXXXXX
Country XXXXXX — ISO country code XX

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

I.7 Country of origin — ISO country code
New Zealand — NZ

I.9 Country of destination — ISO country code XX
XXXXXX

I.8 Region of origin — Code NZ-0
New Zealand

I.10 Region of destination — Code XX
XXXXXXXX

I.11 Place of dispatch
Name — Registration/Approval No
XXXXXXXX — XXXXXXXX
Address
XXXXXXXX
Country New Zealand — ISO country code NZ

I.12 Place of destination
Name — Registration/Approval No
XXXXXXXX — Not Applicable
Address
XXXXXXXX
Country XXXXXXXX — ISO country code XX

I.13 Place of loading
XXXXXXXXXXt

I.14 Date and time of departure
dd mmm yyyy – 24hr:min

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

I.16 Entry Border Control Post
XXXXXXXX

I.17

I.18 Transport conditions ☐ Ambient ☐ Chilled ☒ Frozen

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

I.20 Certified as or for
☒ Germinal products

I.21 ☐ **For transit**
Third country XXXXXXXX — ISO country code XX

I.22 ☐ **For internal market**

I.23

I.24 Total number of packages

I.25 Total quantity XXXXXX

I.26

I.27 Description of consignment

CN code	05111000	Type	Semen	Species	*Bos taurus*	Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre	XXXXX

Subspecies/ Category	Identification number	Identification mark	Date of collection	Test	Quantity
Not applicable	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	dd mmm yyyy	Not applicable	XXXXX

NEW ZEALAND **Certificate model BOV-SEM-A-ENTRY**

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

Part II: Certification

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that:

II.1. The semen of the consignment described in Part I is intended for artificial reproduction and was obtained from donor animals which originate from a third country or territory, or zone thereof:

II.1.1. authorised for entry into the Union of semen of bovine animals and listed in Annex IX to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404;

(1)*either* [II.1.2. where foot-and-mouth disease was not reported for at least 24 months immediately prior to collection of the semen and until its date of dispatch to the Union;]

(1)*or* [II.1.2. where foot and mouth disease was not reported for a period starting on the date (2) ……. (*insert date dd/mm/yyyy*) immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of dispatch of the consignment to the Union;]

II.1.3. where infection with rinderpest virus, infection with Rift Valley fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and lumpy skin disease were not reported for at least 12 months immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of dispatch of the consignment to the Union;

II.1.4. where no vaccination against infection with rinderpest virus, infection with Rift Valley fever virus and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia has been carried out for at least 12 months immediately prior to collection of the semen and until the date of dispatch of the consignment to the Union, and no vaccinated animals entered into the third country or territory, or zone thereof during that period, and:

(1)*either* [no vaccination against foot and mouth disease has been carried out for the same period, and no vaccinated animals entered into the third country or territory, or zone thereof during that period.]

(1)*or* [vaccination against foot and mouth disease has been carried out for the same period, or vaccinated animals entered into the third country or territory, or zone thereof during that period.]

II.2. The semen of the consignment described in Part I was obtained from donor animals which, prior to the date of the commencement of the quarantine referred to in point II.4.8., originate from establishments:

II.2.1. situated in an area where foot-and-mouth disease has not been reported within a 10-km radius centred on the establishments for at least 30 days and in which foot-and-mouth disease has not been reported during a period of at least 3 months, and:

(1)*either* [in which they were not vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease;]

(1)*or* [in which they were vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease during the last 12 months prior to the date of collection of the semen but not of the last 30 days immediately prior to the date of collection of the semen, and in which 5 % (with a minimum of five straws) of each quantity of semen taken from a donor animal at any time is submitted to a virus isolation test for foot-and-mouth disease with negative results;]

II.2.2. free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) and they have never been kept previously in any establishment of a lower health status;

II.2.3. free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* and they have never been kept previously in any establishment of a lower health status;

(1)*either* [II.2.4. free from enzootic bovine leukosis and they have never been kept previously in any establishment of a lower health status;]

(1)*or* [II.2.4. not free from enzootic bovine leukosis and they are younger than 2 years of age and have been produced by dams which have been subjected, with negative results, to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis after the date of removal of the animal from the dam;]

(1)*or* [II.2.4. not free from enzootic bovine leukosis and they have reached the age of 2 years and have been subjected, with a negative result, to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis;]

(1)*either* [II.2.5. free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis and they have never been kept previously in any establishment of a lower health status;]

(1)*or* [II.2.5. not free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis and they have been subjected, with a negative result, to a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample;]

II.2.6. in which:

(1)*either* [surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 2 years;]

(1) *0r* [surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported for at least 30 days and when the disease was reported in the establishments during the last 2 years, following the date of the last outbreak the establishments have remained under movement restrictions until the date on which the infected animals have been removed from the establishments, and the remaining animals in the establishments have been subjected to a test for surra with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation

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(EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the date on which the infected animals have been removed from the establishments.]

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

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

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

II.4. The semen of the consignment described in Part I was obtained from donor animals which:

II.4.1. were not vaccinated against infection with rinderpest virus, infection with Rift Valley fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and lumpy skin disease;

II.4.2. remained for at least 6 months prior to the date of collection of the semen in a third country or territory, or zone thereof referred to inbox I.7;

II.4.3. did not show symptoms or clinical signs of transmissible animal diseases on the date of their admission to a semen collection centre and on the date of collection of the semen;

II.4.4. are individually identified as provided for in Article 21(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692;

II.4.5. for a at least 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period:

II.4.5.1. were kept on establishments not situated in a restricted zone established due to the occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease, infection with rinderpest virus, infection with Rift Valley fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or lumpy skin disease, or of an emerging disease relevant for bovine animals;

II.4.5.2. were kept on a single establishment where infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), rabies, anthrax, surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), enzootic bovine leukosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine viral diarrhoea, infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus, infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), bovine genital campylobacteriosis and trichomonosis have not been reported;

II.4.5.3. were not in contact with animals from establishments situated in a restricted zone due to the occurrence of diseases referred to in point II.4.5.1 or from establishments which do not meet the conditions referred to in point II.4.5.2.;

II.4.5.4. were not used for natural breeding;

II.4.6. have been subjected to a quarantine for at least 28 days in quarantine accommodation, where only other cloven-hoofed animals with at least the same health status were present, which on the date of their admission to the semen collection centre complied with the following conditions:

II.4.6.1. it was not situated in a restricted zone established due to diseases referred to in point II.4.5.1;

II.4.6.2. none of the diseases referred to in point II.4.5.2 has been reported for a period of at least 30 days;

II.4.6.3. it was situated in an area where foot-and-mouth disease has not been reported within a 10-km radius centred on the quarantine accommodation fo at least 30 days;

II.4.6.4. has had no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease reported during at least 3 months preceding the date of admission of the animals into the semen collection centre;

II.4.7. were kept in the semen collection centre:

II.4.7.1. which was not situated in a restricted zone established due to diseases referred to in point II.4.5.1;

II.4.7.2. where none of the diseases referred to in point II.4.5.2 has been reported for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen, and:

(1)(4) [at least 30 days following the date of collection of the semen;]

(1) (5) [until the date of dispatch of the consignment to the Union;]

II.4.7.3. situated in an area where foot-and-mouth disease has not been reported within a 10-km radius centred on the semen collection centre for a period of at least 30 days; and:

(1)(4) *either* [free from foot-and-mouth disease for at least 3 months prior to the date of collection of the semen and 30 days from the date of its collection;]

(1)(5) *or* [free from foot and mouth disease for at least 3 months prior to the date of collection of the semen and until the date of dispatch of the consignment to the Union and they have been kept at that semen collection centre for a continuous period of at least 30 days immediately prior to the date of

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

collection of the semen;]

II.4.8. comply with at least one of the following conditions as regards infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24):

(1)*either* [II.4.8.1. they have been kept for at least 60 days prior to and during collection of the semen in a third country, or territory, or zone thereof free from infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) where no case of infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has been confirmed in the targeted animal population during the last 24 months prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period;]

(1)(10)*or* [II.4.8.2. they have been kept in a seasonally disease-free zone, during the seasonally disease-free period, for at least 60 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period;]

(1)*and/or* [II.4.8.4. they have been kept in a vector-protected establishment for at least 60 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period;]

(1)*and/or* [II.4.8.5. they have been subjected to a serological test able to detect specific antibodies against all serotypes (1-24) of bluetongue virus, with negative results, between 28 and 60 days from the date of each collection of the semen;]

(1)*and/or* [II.4.8.6. they have been subjected to an agent identification test for bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), with negative results, on blood samples taken at the date of commencement and the date of final collection of the semen and during the collection period at intervals of at least every 7 days, in the case of the virus isolation test, or of at least every 28 days, in the case of PCR;]

II.4.9. comply with at least one of the following conditions as regards infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus (EHDV):

(1)*either* [II.4.9.1. they have been kept for at least 60 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period in a third country or territory, or zone thereof where EHDV has not been reported within a radius of 150 km of the establishment for a at least the preceding 2 years;]

(1)(11)*or* [II.4.9.2. they have been kept in a seasonally disease-free zone, during the seasonally disease-free period, for at least 60 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period;]

(1)*and/or* [II.4.9.3. they have been kept in a vector-protected establishment for at least 60 days prior to the date of collection of the semen and during the collection period;]

(1)*and/or* [II.4.9.4. they were resident in the third country or territory, or zone thereof of dispatch of the semen of the consignment to the Union in which according to official findings the following serotypes of EHDV exist: …… and have been subjected with negative results in each case to the following tests carried out in an official laboratory:

(1)*either* [II.4.9.4.1. a serological test able to detect specific antibodies against those serotypes of EHDV, with negative results, at least every 60 days throughout the collection period and between 28 and 60 days from the date of the final collection of the semen.]]

(1)*and/or* [II.4.9.4.2. an agent identification test for EHDV, with negative results, on blood samples taken at the date of commencement and the date of the final collection of the semen and during the collection of the semen at intervals of at least every 7 days, in the case of virus isolation test, or of at least every 28 days, in the case of PCR.]]

II.4.10. have been subjected to the following tests, carried out on blood samples taken within the last 30 days prior to the date of commencement of the quarantine referred to in point II.4.6, with negative results, except for the bovine viral diarrhoea antibody test referred to in point II.4.10.5.2, required in accordance with Part 1, Chapter I, point 1(b), of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686:

II.4.10.1. for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), an intradermal tuberculin test referred to in Part 2 , point 1, of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;

II.4.10.2. for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, a serological test referred to in Part 1, point 1, of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;

(1)(6)[II.4.10.3. for enzootic bovine leukosis, a serological test referred to in Part 4, point (a) of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;]

II.4.10.4. for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample if the animals do not come from an establishment free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;

II.4.10.5. for bovine viral diarrhoea:

II.4.10.5.1. a virus isolation test, a test for virus genome or a test for virus antigen, and

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II.4.10.5.2. a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies;

II.4.11. have been subjected to the following tests, carried out on blood samples taken at least 21 days, or 7 days in the case of the tests referred to in points II.4.11.4. and II.4.11.5, after the date of commencement of the quarantine referred to in point II.4.6, with negative results, except for the bovine viral diarrhoea antibody test referred to in point II.4.11.3.2., required in accordance with Part 1, Chapter I, point 1(c), of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686:

II.4.11.1. for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, a serological test referred to in Part 1, point 1, of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688

II.4.11.2. for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample;

II.4.11.3. for bovine viral diarrhoea:

II.4.11.3.1. a virus isolation test, a test for virus genome or a test for virus antigen, and

II.4.11.3.2. a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies;

II.4.11.4. for bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* ssp. *venerealis*):

(1) *either* [II.4.11.4.1. a single test carried out on a sample of artificial vagina washings or preputial specimen, in the case of animals less than 6 months old or kept since that age in a single sex group without contact with females prior to the quarantine referred to in point II.4.6;]

(1) *or* [II.4.11.4.2. tests carried out on samples of artificial vagina washings or preputial specimens taken on three occasions at intervals of at least 7 days;]

II.4.11.5. for trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*):

(1) *either* [II.4.11.5.1. a single test carried out on a sample of preputial specimen, in the case of animals less than 6 months old or kept since that age in a single sex group without contact with females prior to the quarantine referred to in point II.4.6;]

(1) *or* [II.4.11.5.2. tests carried out on preputial specimens taken on three occasions at intervals of at least 7 days;]

II.4.12. have been subjected at semen collection centre, at least once a year, to the following compulsory routine tests, required in accordance with Part 1, Chapter I, point 2, of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686:

II.4.12.1. for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), an intradermal tuberculin test referred to in Part 2, point 1, of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;

II.4.12.2. for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, a serological test referred to in 1, point 1, of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;

II.4.12.3. for enzootic bovine leukosis, a serological test referred to in Part 4, point (a), of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688

II.4.12.4. for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, a serological test (whole virus) on a blood sample;

(1)(7) [II.4.12.5. for bovine viral diarrhoea, a serological test for detection of an antibody;]

(1)(8) [II.4.12.6. for bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* ssp. *venerealis*), a test on a sample of preputial specimen;]

(1)(8) [II.4.12.7. for trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*), a test on a sample of preputial specimen;]

II.5. The semen of the consignment described in Part I:

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

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

II.5.3. is transported in a container which:

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

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

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

(1) [II.6.~~:~~ Where an antibiotic or a mixture of antibiotics was added to the semen:

II.6.1. The following antibiotic or mixture of antibiotics has been added to the semen after final dilution, or is contained in the used semen diluents: ……(9);

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

Notes

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

In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, references to the Union in this animal health certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

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

Part I:

Box reference I.11: "Place of dispatch": Indicate the unique approval number and the name and address of the semen collection centre of dispatch of the consignment to the Union. Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 233(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on the Commission website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/bovine/index_en.htm

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 the consignment.

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.

"Species": Select amongst "*Bos taurus*", "*Bison bison*" or "*Bubalus bubalis*" as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

"Test": Indicate for BTV-test: II.4.8.5. and/or II.4.8.6, and/or for EHD-test: II.4.9.4.1. and/or II.4.9.4.2., if relevant.

Part II:

(1) Delete if not applicable.

(2) Only for a third country or territory, or zone thereof with an opening date in accordance with column 9 of the table in Part 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.

(3) Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 233(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on the Commission website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/bovine/index_en.htm.

(4) Applicable for frozen semen.

(5) Applicable for fresh and chilled semen.

(6) Not applicable to animals which come from an establishment not free from enzootic bovine leukosis and which are less than 2 years of age as referred to in Article 20(2), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686.

(7) Applicable only to seronegative animals.

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(8) Applicable only to bulls in semen production or having contact with bulls in semen production. Bulls returning to collection after a lay-off period of more than 6 months shall be tested during a period of 30 days prior to resuming production.

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

(10) Applicable only for the zones with an entry "SF-BTV" in column 7 of the table in Part 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.

(11) Applicable only for the zones with an entry "SF-EHD" in column 7 of the table in Part 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.

Official veterinarian	
Name (in capital letters)	Qualification and title
Date	Signature
Stamp	

Part 3: Zoosanitary certificate for semen collected prior to 21 April 2021

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF CONSIGNMENTS OF STOCKS OF SEMEN OF BOVINE ANIMALS COLLECTED, PROCESSED AND STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 88/407/EEC AS AMENDED BY COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2003/43/EC, AFTER 31 DECEMBER 2004 AND BEFORE 21 APRIL 2021, DISPATCHED AFTER 20 APRIL 2021 FROM THE SEMEN COLLECTION CENTRE WHERE THE SEMEN WAS COLLECTED (MODEL 'BOV-SEM-B-ENTRY')

COUNTRY: NEW ZEALAND			Animal health certificate to the EU	
Part I: Description of consignment	I.1 **Consignor/Exporter** Name Address Country New Zealand — ISO country code NZ		I.2 **Certificate reference**	I.2.a IMSOC reference
			I.3 **Central competent authority** Ministry for Primary Industries	QR CODE
			I.4 **Local competent authority** Ministry for Primary Industries	
	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** New Zealand — ISO country code NZ		I.9 **Country of destination** — ISO country code	
	I.8 **Region of origin** New Zealand — Code NZ-0		I.10 **Region of destination** — Code	
	I.11 **Place of dispatch** Name — Registration/Approval No Address Country New Zealand — ISO country code NZ		I.12 **Place of destination** Name — Registration/Approval No Not Applicable Address Country — ISO country code	
	I.13 **Place of loading**		I.14 **Date and time of departure** dd mmm yyyy – 24hr:min	
	I.15 **Means of transport** ☒ Aircraft ☐ Vessel ☐ Railway ☐ Road vehicle Identification		I.16 **Entry Border Control Post** I.17	
	I.18 **Transport conditions**	☐ Ambient	☐ Chilled	☒ Frozen
	I.19 **Container number/Seal number** Container No — Seal No			
	I.20 **Certified as or for** ☒ Germinal products			
	I.21 ☐ **For transit** Third country — ISO country code		I.22 ☐ **For internal market** I.23	
	I.24 **Total number of packages**	I.25 **Total quantity**	I.26	

I.27 Description of consignment							
CN code	05111000	Species	*Bos taurus*	Subspecies/Category	Identification number		Quantity
Type		Approval or registration number of plant/estableshiment/centre		Identification mark		Date of collection/production	Test

NEW ZEALAND **Certificate model BOV-SEM-B-ENTRY**

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

Part II: Certification

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, herby certify that:

II.1. **New Zealand**
(name of exporting country or part thereof) (1)
was free from rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease during the 12 month period immediately prior to collection of the semen for export and until its date of dispatch to the Union and no vaccination against these diseases has taken place during the same period.

II.2. The centre (2) described in box I.11. at which the semen to be exported was collected:

II.2.1. met the conditions laid down in Chapter I(1) of Annex A to Directive 88/407/EEC;

II.2.2. was operated and supervised in accordance with the conditions laid down in Chapter II(1) of Annex A to Directive 88/407/EEC.

II.3. The centre at which the semen to be exported was collected was free from rabies, tuberculosis, brucellosis, anthrax and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia during 30 days prior to the date of collection of the semen to be exported and the 30 days after collection (in the case of fresh semen until the day of dispatch to the Union)

II.4. The bovine animals standing at the semen collection centre:

(3) II.4.1. come from herds which satisfy the conditions of paragraph 1(b) of Chapter I of Annex B to Directive 88/407/EEC;

II.4.2. come from herds or were born to dams which comply with the conditions of paragraph 1(c) of Chapter I of Annex B to Directive 88/407/EEC, or were tested at the age of at least 24 months in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Chapter II of Annex B to that Directive;

II.4.3. underwent the tests required in accordance with paragraph 1(d) of Chapter I of Annex B to Directive 88/407/EEC in the 28 days preceding the quarantine isolation period;

II.4.4. have satisfied the quarantine isolation period and testing requirements laid down in paragraph 1(e) of Chapter I of Annex B to Directive 88/407/EEC;

II.4.5. have undergone, at least once a year, the routine tests referred to in Chapter II of Annex B to Directive 88/407/EEC.

II.5. The semen to be exported was obtained from donor bulls which:

II.5.1. satisfy the conditions laid down in Annex C to Directive 88/407/EEC;

(4) *either* [II.5.2 have remained in the exporting country for at least the last 6 months prior to collection of the semen to be exported;

(4) *or* [II.5.2 have remained in the exporting country for at least 30 days prior to the collection of the semen since entry and they were imported from ……..…… (1) during the period of less than 6 months prior to the collection of the semen and satisfied the animal health conditions applying to donors of the semen which is intended for export to the Union;]

II.5.3. comply with at least one of the following conditions as regards bluetongue, as detailed in the table in point I.27:

(4) *either* [II.5.3.1. were kept in a bluetongue virus-free country or zone for at least 60 days prior to, and during, collection of the semen;]

(4) *and/or* [II.5.3.2. were kept during a bluetongue virus seasonally-free period in a seasonally-free zone for at least 60 days prior to, and during collection of the semen;]

(4) *and/or* [II.5.3.3. were kept in a vector-protected establishment for at least 60 days prior to, and during, collection of the semen;].

(4) *and/or* [II.5.3.4. were subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibody to the bluetongue virus serogroup, carried out in accordance with the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, with negative results, at least every 60 days throughout the collection period and between 21 and 60 days after the final collection for this consignment of semen;]

(4) *and/or* [II.5.3.5. were subjected to an agent identification test for ~~B~~bluetongue virus, carried out in accordance with the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals with negative results, on blood samples taken at commencement and final

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collection for this consignment of semen and at least every 7 days (virus isolation test) or at least every 28 days, if carried out as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), during collection for this consignment of semen;]

II.5.4. comply with at least one of the following conditions as regards epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD), as detailed in the table in point I.27:

(4) *either* [II.5.4.1. were resident in the exporting country which according to official findings is free from epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD);]

(4)(5) *and/or* [II.5.4.2. were resident in the exporting country in which according to official findings the following serotypes of epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD) exist~~s~~: …… and were subjected with negative results in each case to the following tests carried out in an approved laboratory:

(4) *either* [II.5.4.2.1. a serological test (6) for the detection of antibody to the EHD virus serogroup, carried out on samples of blood taken on 2 occasions not more than 12 months apart prior to and not less than 21 days following collection for this consignment of semen;]]

(4) *and/or* [II.5.4.2.2. a serological test (6) for the detection of antibody to the EHD virus serogroup, carried out on samples taken at intervals of not more than 60 days throughout the collection period and between 21 and 60 days after the final collection for this consignment of semen;]]

(4) *and/or* [II.5.4.2.3. ~~A~~an agent identification test (6) carried out on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 7 days (virus isolation test or at least every 28 days, if carried out as PCR, during collection for this consignment of semen.]]

II.6. The semen to be exported was collected after the date on which the centre was approved by the competent national authorities of the exporting country.

II.7. The semen to be exported was processed, stored and transported under conditions which satisfy the terms of Directive 88/407/EEC.

Notes

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

In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, references to the Union in this animal health certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

This animal health certificate shall be completed according to 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 I.11: "Place of dispatch" Indicate the unique approval number and the name and address of the semen collection centre of dispatch of the consignment to the Union. Only semen collection centre listed in accordance with Article 9(2) of Directive 88/407/EEC on the Commission website:

http://ec.europe.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/bovine/index_en.htm .

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

Box I.19: Seal number shall be indicated.

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

Box I.27: *"Species":* Select amongst "*Bos taurus*", "*Bison bison*" or "*Bubalus bubalis*" as appropriate.

"Type": Indicate semen.
"Identification number": Indicate the identification number of each donor animal.
"Date of collection/production" Indicate the date on which semen of the consignment was collected.

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"Approval or registration number of plant/establishment/centre'"": Indicate the unique approval number of the semen collection centre where semen of the consigment was collected.
"Quantity": Indicate the number of straws of semen collected on a particular date from an identified donor bull complying with particular conditions for bluetongue and EHD.

Part II:

(1) Only third country or territory or zone thereof listed in Annex IX to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 for semen of bovine animals.

(2) Only semen collection centres listed in accordance with Article 9(2) of Directive 88/407/EEC on the Commission website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/bovine/index_en.htm.

(3) For New Zealand, appearing with the entry "XII" in column 6 of the table in Part 1 of Annex I to Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 (OJ L 73, 20.3.2010, p.1), officially tuberculosis-free bovine herds shall be considered equivalent to officially tuberculosis-free bovine herds in the Member States recognised based on the conditions laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex A.I to Council Directive 64/432/EEC.

(4) Delete if not applicable.

(5) Compulsory for Australia, Canada and the United States.

(6) Standards for EHD virus diagnostic tests are described in the Bluetongue Chapter of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

Official veterinarian Name (in capital letters) Date Stamp	Qualification and title Signature