



# Animal health requirements for movements of germinal products to other Member States (G)



AHL, Part IV, Title 1, Chapter 5, Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, Articles 157-160, 164, 165

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686: Part III

- Chapter 1, Articles 12-29 and Annexes II and III
- Chapter 3, Articles 36-38
- Chapter 4, Articles 44 and 45



# Scope – species of donor animals covered by AHL and DR (EU) 2020/686

- kept terrestrial animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species
- other:
  - dogs and cats 
  - terrestrial animals of species other than those of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept at confined establishments
  - kept animals of the families *Camelidae* and *Cervidae* 

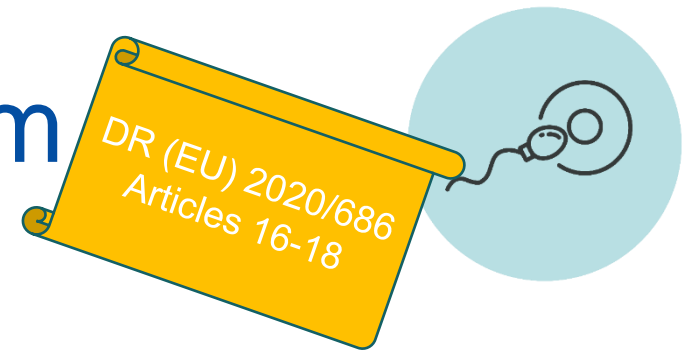
# Operators' obligations



Movement of germinal products of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine animals to other Member States allowed if

- they were collected/ produced, processed and stored in approved germinal product establishment (*derogation: semen of ovine and caprine animals collected at the establishment of their origin*)
- they were collected from donor animals fulfilling the necessary animal health requirements
- they were collected/ produced, processed, stored and transported to ensure that they do not spread category D diseases

# Responsibilities of centre and team veterinarians



- to ensure that donor bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals comply with the animal health requirements
- to ensure that animal health requirements for the collection, production, processing, storage and transport of germinal products are fulfilled
- to ensure that operators of approved germinal product establishments keep records
- to ensure that germinal products are properly marked
- to lay down the animals health and biosecurity requirements for the operation of approved germinal product establishments



# Listed D diseases - bovine and porcine animals

<b>Bovine animals</b>
infection with <b>bluetongue</b> virus (serotypes 1-24)
epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus (serotypes 1-7) ( <b>EHD</b> )
<b>surra</b> ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )
infection with <b>Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex</b> ( <i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. caprae</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i> )
infection with <b>Brucella abortus</b> , <i>Brucella melitensis</i> and <i>Brucella suis</i>
enzootic bovine leucosis ( <b>EBL</b> )
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis ( <b>IBR/IPV</b> )
bovine viral diarrhoea ( <b>BVD</b> )
bovine genital campylobacteriosis ( <b>Campylobacter fetus ssp. venerealis</b> )
trichomonosis ( <b>Trichomonas foetus</b> )
infection with <b>rabies</b> virus
<b>antrax</b>



<b>Porcine animals</b>
infection with <b>Brucella abortus</b> , <i>Brucella melitensis</i> and <i>Brucella suis</i>
classical swine fever ( <b>CSF</b> )
infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus ( <b>PRRS</b> )
infection with <b>Aujeszky's disease</b>
infection with <b>rabies</b> virus
<b>antrax</b>



**Note:** updated rules on testing for **CSF** and procedure in the case of a suspicion of infection with **Brucella abortus**, *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella suis*



# Listed D diseases – ovine, caprine and equine animals

Ovine and caprine animals
infection with <b>bluetongue</b> virus (serotypes 1-24)
epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus (serotypes 1-7) ( <b>EHD</b> )
<b>surra</b> ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )
infection with <b><i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex</b> ( <i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. caprae</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i> )
infection with <b><i>Brucella abortus</i></b> , <i>Brucella melitensis</i> and <i>Brucella suis</i>
<b>ovine epididymitis</b> ( <i>Brucella ovis</i> )
<i>Only for ovine animals. For caprine animals if kept together with ovine animals.</i>
infection with <b>rabies</b> virus
<b>anthrax</b>

New

New

Equine animals
<b>surra</b> ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )
<b>dourine</b>
equine infectious anaemia ( <b>EIA</b> )
equine arteritis virus ( <b>EVA</b> )
contagious equine metritis ( <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> ) ( <b>CEM</b> )
infection with <b>rabies</b> virus
<b>anthrax</b>

New

**Note:** Border disease and vesicular stomatitis delisted



# Listed D diseases – other species

Kept animals of the families <i>Camelidae</i> and <i>Cervidae</i>
epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus (serotypes 1-7) ( <b>EHD</b> )
infection with <b>bluetongue</b> virus (serotypes 1-24)
<b>surra</b> ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )
infection with <b><i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex</b> ( <i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. caprae</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i> )
infection with <b><i>Brucella abortus</i></b> , <i>Brucella melitensis</i> and <i>Brucella suis</i>
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis ( <b>IBR/IPV</b> )
infection with <b>rabies</b> virus
<b>anthrax</b>

Dogs and cats
infection with <b>rabies</b> virus
infestation with <b><i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i></b>

# Rules concerning transport of germinal products (I)



- Transport containers are sealed and numbered prior to their dispatch
- Mark on the straws or other packages corresponds with the number provided either in the animal health certificate or in the self-declaration document
- Only one type of germinal product of one species has been placed in the transport container
- Transport container
  - cleaned and either disinfected or sterilised before use, or is a new single-use container
  - filled in with the cryogenic agent which has not been previously used for other products



# Rules concerning transport of germinal products (II)

## DEROGATIONS

- In one transport container semen, oocytes and embryos of the same species provided that:
  - straws or other packages in which germinal products are placed are securely and hermetically sealed;
  - the germinal products of different types are separated from each other by physical compartments or by being placed in secondary protective bags
- In one transport container semen, oocytes and embryos of ovine and caprine animals



# Rules concerning transport of germinal products (III)



- For the consignments of semen of bovine, porcine, ovine or caprine animals which has been collected from **more than one donor animal** and placed in a single straw or another package, the operators shall:
  - ensure that the semen is collected and dispatched from a single semen collection centre or, in the case of the derogations provided for in Articles 13 and 14, a single establishment where it was collected
  - have procedures in place as regards the processing of that semen in order to ensure its traceability in accordance with Articles 10 and 19

# Antibiotics in semen

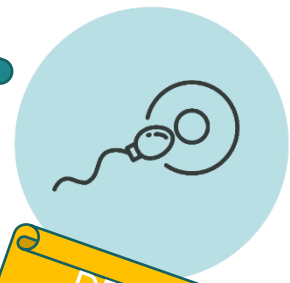


1. Antibiotics or mixtures of antibiotics with a bactericidal activity at least equivalent to that of the following antibiotics or their mixtures in each ml of semen, may be added to semen or contained in semen diluents:
  - a mixture of lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg), penicillin (500 IU) and streptomycin (500 µg); or
  - a mixture of gentamicin (250 µg), tylosin (50 µg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg), or
  - a mixture of amikacin (75 µg) and divekacin (25 µg)
  - in the case of semen of ovine and caprine animals, gentamicin (250 µg) or a mixture of penicillin (500 IU) and streptomycin (500 µg).



<sup>11</sup>2. Obligatory for bovine and porcine animals

# Movement to other Member States of germinal products for **scientific purposes** and stored at **gene banks**



- Germinal products which do not fulfil the animal health requirements provided for in Chapter 1 or 3 of Part III of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686
- Derogation granted by the competent authorities of the Member States of origin
- Prior written consent of the competent authority of the Member State of destination to accept the consignment
- Only used for
  - scientific purposes under conditions that prevent the spread of category D diseases, or
  - the *ex situ* conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of kept terrestrial animals for which the receiving gene bank was established

*'gene bank' means a repository of animal genetic material for ex situ conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of kept terrestrial animals, held by a host institution authorised or recognised by the competent authority to fulfil these tasks*



# Transitional measures – “grandfather rights”



- Semen, oocytes and embryos collected, produced, processed and stored before 21 April 2021 and fulfilling the requirements laid down in **Directives 88/407/EEC, 89/556/EEC, 90/429/EEC and 92/65/EEC** concerning collection, production, processing and storage of germinal products, animal health for donor animals and laboratory and other tests carried out on animal donors and germinal products shall be allowed to be moved to other Member States in accordance with this Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686.

# Thank you



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