Name and Address of Exporter	**Name and Address of Importer**	
AUSTRALIA	PARAGUAY	
	Import Permit Nº	

Description of Animal Reproductive Material			
Number	Kind (Species and type; eg bovine semen)	Condition (Fresh/Frozen)	Identification (straw numbers, packing list)
	Bovine Embryos	Frozen	Bovine Embryos
		Embryos Collected in vivo or Embryos Produced in vitro (Delete as appropriate)	

I. ORIGIN

Exporting Country:	
Name and Address of Exporter:	
Name and Address of Embryo Collection Team *or* Embryo Production Team	
Approval number of Embryo Collection Team *or* Embryo Production Team	
Number of Containers (in numbers and letters)	
Number of the Seal (s) of the container (s)	

II. DESTINATION

Name and Address of Importer:	

III. TRANSPORT

Means of Transport:	
Place of Departure:	

IV. INFORMATION REGARDING THE EMBRYOS OF EACH DONOR

Identification number of the female donor[1]	Breed	Identification number of the male donor	Breed	Date of collection[2] / culture[3]	No. of embryos	Identification of the straws
See Attachment of Donors						

[1] For embryos produced in vitro the batch number of the animals can be used
[2] For embryos collected in vivo
[3] For embryos obtained in vitro
The straws must contain only embryos from the same collection / culture

I, ..., the embryo collection team veterinarian/embryo production team veterinarian of ……*(name of embryo collection team/embryo production team*)……., certify that:

~~1. Australia is free of:~~

- ~~Bovine tuberculosis~~
- ~~Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)~~
- ~~Contagious Nodular Dermatosis (Lumpy Skin Disease)~~
- ~~Foot and Mouth Disease~~
- ~~Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)~~
- ~~Rift Valley Fever~~

~~2. No cases of disease caused by Schmallenberg virus have been detected or reported in Australia.~~

3. The in vivo embryo collection (EC) equipment, the in vitro embryo production (EP) and the fixed or mobile embryo manipulation laboratory (LM) are approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.

4. The LM shall not be located and the EC or EP did not act in areas with sanitary restrictions related to the diseases of bovine and bubaline, whose transmission may occur through the embryos.

5. The donors remained in the herd of origin for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to the collection of the embryos. In that period, as well as, in the thirty (30) days post collection, no case of Bovine Viral Diarrhea was officially reported in that herd and the referred donors did not present any clinical sign of diseases that could be transmitted by embryos.

   5.1. In the case of embryos produced in vitro: the donor animals do not come from establishments that are subject to restrictions in relation to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or peste des petits ruminants (PPR), and no tissue was extracted and no oocytes were aspirated in an infected area or that are subject to infection or veterinary restrictions in relation to the aforementioned diseases. (*strike through if not applicable*).

6. The semen used for the production of the embryos to be exported was obtained in a Semen Collection and Processing Center (CCPS) approved by the Veterinary Authority of the country of origin of the semen, complying with the "General hygiene conditions in the semen collection and treatment centers ", and those described in the Chapter referred to "Semen collection and treatment of bovines, small ruminants and male pigs "of the OIE Terrestrial Code.

7. The embryos were collected, processed and stored in accordance with the recommendations established in the OIE Terrestrial Code and in the Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS). In all cases, the protocol which includes the additional sluices with trypsin, contemplated in said Manual, was used.

   7.1. After sluicing, the pellucid zone of each embryo had been examined on its surface, using a microscope with an increase of no less than 50X, being intact and free of adherent material.

8. All equipment used to collect, produce, handle, sluice, freeze and store the embryos was sterilized before usage, in accordance with the recommendations of the IETS Manual.

9. All biological products of animal origin used in the collection, production, processing and storage of embryos are free of microorganisms. Fetal bovine serum, serum albumin or any other product of ruminant origin used come only from countries recognized by the OIE as negligible risk or controlled risk and without any case registration, in relation to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.

10. The embryos were stored in new containers washed and disinfected, using liquid nitrogen of first-use, for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to shipment. During that period, no clinical signs of infectious diseases were recorded, in the establishment where the embryos were collected and in the female donors.
    Method of disinfection and active ingredient: .....
    Date of disinfection: .....

~~11. At the time of shipment, the container was sealed under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country and the seal number is registered in the Official Health Certificate.~~
~~Number of the seal(s) on the container (s) ……~~

…… …… ……
Name of Approved Veterinarian *Signature* *Date*

BOVINE EMBRYOS FROM AUSTRALIA TO PARAGUAY

ATTACHMENT OF DONORS

Identification number of the female donor[1]	Breed	Identification number of the male donor	Breed	Date of collection[2] / culture[3]	No. of embryos	Identification of the straws

[1] For embryos produced in vitro the batch number of the animals can be used
[2] For embryos collected in vivo
[3] For embryos obtained in vitro
The straws must contain only embryos from the same collection / culture