

Name and Address of Exporter AUSTRALIA	Name and Address of Importer UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
	Import Permit N ^o	

Description of Animal Reproductive Material			
Number	Kind (Species and type; eg bovine semen)	Condition (Fresh/Frozen)	Identification (straw numbers, packing list)
	OVINE/CAPRINE EMBRYOS	Frozen	As attached list

I.....a duly authorised embryo transfer veterinarian, after due enquiry, certify that:

1. ~~Australia is free of~~
 - ~~• foot and mouth disease (FMD);~~
 - ~~• surra;~~
 - ~~• scrapie;~~
 - ~~• goat pox;~~
 - ~~• *Brucella abortus* and~~
 - ~~• *Brucella melitensis*.~~
2. Bovine tuberculosis is a notifiable disease in Australia.
3. ~~No cases of disease caused by Schmallenberg virus have been detected or reported in Australia.~~
4. The embryos originate from an embryo collection (EC) unit that is approved by the Government of Australia. Embryos were collected, processed, and stored according to the guidelines and standards of the *International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) Manual* and the *OIE Terrestrial Animal Code, Chapter 4.8, Collection and Processing of in Vivo Derived Embryos from Livestock and Equids*, pending shipment to the United States. Information regarding the embryos is included in the "Attachment to Veterinary Certificate".
5. The donor animals were born, raised, and continuously resident in Australia or were part of Australia's national herd for a minimum period of time. Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 describe how the United States defines "part of the national herd" and the length of time the animals must be part of the national herd.
 - 5.1 If the donors were legally imported from countries recognized by USDA as free of FMD, then these animals must have been free of any import quarantine restrictions and able to move freely within Australia's national herd for a minimum of 60 days prior to beginning the qualifications necessary for the collection of germplasm for export to the United States.
 - 5.2. If the donors were legally imported from a country not recognized by USDA as free of FMD, then the donor animals must have been free of any import quarantine restrictions and able to move freely within Australia's national herd for a minimum of 90 days prior to beginning the qualifications necessary for the collection of germplasm for export to the United States.

6. During the 60 days prior to the collection of germplasm for export to the United States, the donors were not corralled, pastured, or held with animals that are not of equal health status or under any restrictions which would make them ineligible for export to the United States.
7. During the 12 months prior to the collection of germplasm for export to the United States, there has been no evidence to indicate that the donors have been on farms affected with, or exposed to, tuberculosis, *Brucella abortus* and/ or *Brucella melitensis*.
8. There has been no clinical evidence of any infectious disease in the embryo collection unit herd on the dates of embryo collection.
9. Testing:
 - 9.1 Arboviruses: The donor dams were **EITHER**
 - 9.1.1. Kept continuously on properties located in a region free from Akabane and Aino for a minimum of 60 consecutive days before commencement of, and during, collection of the embryos. The dates of residence in the embryo collection center will be included on the export health certificate.
 - 9.1.2. **OR** were tested on two occasions, the first test at or near the time of collection (within 30 days prior to collection), and the second test between 30 and 180 days after collection of the embryos, using the following tests:
 - 9.1.2.1. Akabane - Negative to a serum neutralization test at 1:4 serum dilution.
 - 9.1.2.2. Aino - Negative to a serum neutralization test at a 1:10 serum dilution.
 - 9.1.3. **OR** were tested negative for Akabane and Aino by a virus isolation test or PCR on blood samples collected at the start and conclusion of, and at least every 7 days during embryo collection for this consignment.
10. Donor male (s)
 - 10.1 If natural breeding or fresh semen was used to fertilize ova to produce embryos for export, then the donor sire must meet the test requirements of Section 4 of this protocol.
 - 10.2 If artificial insemination is used, the donor male(s) was/ were eligible to export semen to the United States in accordance with the criteria set forth in the USDA APHIS "Protocol for the Importation of Goat and Sheep Semen from Australia." located at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import-information/import-live-animals/ct import live animals> . The semen export health certificate for the donor male(s) is attached.
11. Tests of all donors shall be conducted in laboratories designated and approved by the Australian Government to conduct the tests.
- ~~12.~~ Embryos were stored in a locked area or in the custody of the official veterinarian until shipped to the United States. The final audit of embryos in this consignment was performed under my supervision and the embryos have been placed in a new/disinfected shipping container ~~and sealed with Government of Australia seals. Seal No:~~

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Name of Embryo Transfer Veterinarian

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Signature

.....
Date

Attachment to Veterinary Certificate for Export of Ovine / Caprine Embryos to USA

Place of Collection of Embryos				
Name:				
Address:				
Collecting Veterinarian				
Name:				
Address:				
Donor Dam		Donor Sire		Embryo Collection Date
Identification:		Identification:		
Breed:		Breed:		
Date of residency:				
Identification of Straws				
Straw Code:		No. of Straws:		
Testing:				
Disease	Test Type		Test Date	
Akabane	VNT/VI/PCR			
Aino	VNT/VI/PCR			