ANNEX IV

***IN VITRO*-PRODUCED EMBRYOS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE SPECIES CONCEIVED USING SEMEN COMING FROM SEMEN COLLECTION OR STORAGE CENTRES APPROVED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY OF THE EXPORTING COUNTRY**

Part I : Details of dispatched consignment

I.1. Consignor
Name
Address
Postal code

I.2.
I.2.a.Local reference number:

I.3. Central Competent Authority

I.4. Local Competent Authority

I.5. Consignee
Name
Address
Postal code

I.6.

I.7.Country of origin ISO code | I.8. Region of origin Code | I.9. Country of destination ISO code | I.10. Region of destination Code

I.11. Place of origin
Embryo team ☐
Name Approval number
Address
Name Approval number
Address
Name Approval number
Address

I.12. Place of destination
Holding ☐ Embryo team ☐ Approved body ☐
Name Approval number
Address
Postal code

I.13.

I.14. Estimated date and time of arrival

I.15. Means of transport
Aeroplane ☐ Ship ☐ Railway wagon ☐
Road vehicle ☐ Other ☐
Identification:
Documentary references:

I.16.

I.17.

I.18. Description of commodity

I.19. Commodity code (HS code)

I.20.Quantity

I.21.

I.22. Number of packages

I.23. Identification of container/Seal number

I.24.

I.25. Commodity certified for
Artificial reproduction ☐

I.26. For transit to 3rd Country vis-à-vis EU ☐
3rd country ISO code

I.27. For import or admission into EU ☐
Definitive import ☐

I.28. Identification of the animals/products
Species (Scientific name) Identification mark Category

COUNTRY **In vitro-produced bovine embryos using semen from semen centres approved by the exporting country**

Part II: Certification

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference number	II.b. Local reference number

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian of the Government of

……..……, (insert name of exporting country)

certify that:

1.1. the embryo production team identified above:

– has been approved in accordance with Chapter I of Annex A to Directive 89/556/EEC;

– carried out the production, processing, storing and transport of the embryos described above in accordance with Chapter II of Annex A to Directive 89/556/EEC;

– is subject to inspection by an official veterinarian at least twice a year.

1.2. The embryos to be exported were produced in the exporting country, which according to official findings:

1.2.1. was free from rinderpest during the 12 months immediately prior to the production of the embryos;

1.2.2.

1.2.2.1. either was free from foot-and-mouth disease during the 12 months immediately prior to the production of the embryos and did not carry out vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease during that period([1]),

1.2.2.2. or was not free from foot-and-mouth disease during the 12 months immediately prior to the production of the embryos and/or carried out vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease during that period, and

– the embryos were produced without penetration of the *zona pellucida*,

– the embryos were stored under approved conditions for at least 30 days immediately after production, and

– the donor females come from holdings on which no animal was vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease during the 30 days prior to collection and no animal of a susceptible species showed clinical signs of foot-and-mouth disease during the 30 days prior to, and at least the 30 days after, the oocytes were collected([1]).

1.3. The oocytes used in the production of the embryos to be exported were collected from donor females complying with the following requirements:

1.3.1. The donor females:

– were kept in a bluetongue virus-free country or zone for at least 60 days prior to, and during, the collection of the oocytes[(1)];

or

1.3.2.

– were kept during a seasonally free period or protected from the competent vector *Culicoides* for at least 60 days prior to, and during, the collection of the oocytes and the embryos were produced without penetration of the *zona pellucida*, except if the donors underwent a serological test to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, carried out in accordance with the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals between 21 and 60 days after collection and giving negative results, and the embryos were stored for at least 30 days[(1)];

or

1.3.3.

– underwent a serological test to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, carried out in accordance with the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals between 21 and 60 days after collection and giving negative results, and the embryos were stored for at least 30 days[(1)];

or

1.3.4.

– underwent an agent identification test, carried out in accordance with the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals on a blood sample taken on the day of collection or the day of slaughtering and giving negative results – the embryos having been produced, in the latter case, without penetration of the *zona pellucida*[(1)].

1.4.

1.4.1. Within a 10-km radius of the premises on which the oocytes used in the production of the embryos to be exported were collected and processed, according to official findings there was no incidence of foot-and-mouth disease, bluetongue, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in the 30 days immediately prior to their collection and, in the case of embryos certified under 11.2.2.2, in the 30 days after their collection as well.

1.4.2. From the time of collection until 30 days thereafter, the embryos to be exported were stored at all times on approved premises within a 10-km radius of which, according to official findings, there was no incidence of foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis or Rift Valley fever.

1.5. The donors of oocytes used in the production of the embryos to be exported:

1.5.1. were located, during the 30 days immediately prior to collection of the oocytes, on premises within a 10-km radius of which, according to official findings, there was no incidence of foot-and-mouth disease, bluetongue, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, contagious vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;

1.5.2. showed no clinical signs of disease on the day of collection;

1.5.3. spent the six months immediately prior to collection within the territory of the exporting country in no more than two herds:

– which, according to official findings, were free from tuberculosis during that time,

– which, according to official findings, were free from brucellosis during that time,

– which were free from enzootic bovine leukosis or in which no animal showed clinical signs of enzootic bovine leukosis during the previous three years,

– in which no bovine animal showed clinical signs of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvo-vaginitis during the previous 12 months.

1.6. The embryos to be exported provide the following additional guarantees([3]):

1.6.1. either the embryos to be exported were produced in the exporting country, which according to official findings is free from Akabane disease([1]),

1.6.2. or the embryos to be exported were produced in the exporting country, which according to official findings is not free from Akabane disease ([1]), and

– they were produced without penetration of the *zona pellucida;*

– they were stored under approved conditions for at least 30 days immediately after production, and

– the donors of the oocytes used in the production of the embryos underwent a serum neutralisation test for Akabane disease giving negative results, carried out on a blood sample taken not less than 21 days following their collection, or an agent identification test carried out in accordance with the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals on a blood sample taken on the day of slaughtering([1]).

1.7. The embryos to be exported were conceived by *in vitro* fertilisation using semen coming from semen collection or storage centres approved for the collection, processing and/or storage of semen by the competent authority of a country listed in Annex I to Commission Decision 2004/639/EC([5]) or by the competent authority of a Member State of the European Community.

Notes

(1) Delete as appropriate.
(2) [Box reference no. I.28 in Part I]:
Identification mark: corresponding to the identification of the donor cows and the date of collection.
Category: specify if a) penetration or b) non penetration of *zona pellucida*.
(3) See remarks for exporting country concerned in Annex I to Decision 2006/168/EC.
(4) The signature and the stamp must be of a different colour from that of the printed form.
(5) OJ L 292, 15.9.2004, p. 21.

NB: This certificate must:

(a) be drawn up in at least one official language of the Member State of destination and of the Member State where the embryos will enter Community territory;
(b) be made out to a single consignee;
(c) accompany the embryos in the original.

***Information*: in accordance with Article 3(a) of Council Directive 89/556/EEC, embryos imported under the conditions laid down in this certificate are excluded from intra-Community trade.**

Official veterinarian

Name (in Capital): Qualification and title
Date: Signature:
Stamp