

Data Retrieval Committee Minutes

January 21, 2013

Attending: Michel Thibier, Reuben Mapletoft, Grant Clarke, Osamu Dochi, Kei Imai, Ill Hwa Kim, Lucky Nedambale, Hiemke Knijn, Pierre Lafortune, Francis Fieni, Libby Salmon, Joao Viana, Edwin Mellsho, Shri Singh, John Hepburn, Gabriel Bo

Thibier called the meeting to order at 12:35 pm

Gabriel Bo moved to accept the minutes; John Hepburn seconded the motion, passed.

Michel Thibier gave a summary of Brad Stroud's statistic report. Although the number of bovine flushes were up by almost 13% in 2011 the number of transferrable *In vivo* derived (*IVD*) embryos collected/flushed worldwide remained constant compared to the data reported in 2010. The world-wide tally of 732,862 *IVD* embryos collected in 2011 compared closely to the 732,000 embryos recovered in 2010. However, the number of bovine *IVD* embryos transferred into recipients was down by 3.1% (590,561 in 2010 and 572,342 in 2011). The decline in transfers was primarily seen in Asia, N America and S America. Oceania, reported increases in the number of *IVD* embryos transferred. Globally, the number of frozen bovine *IVD* embryos transferred outnumbered fresh transfers by 71,612 (309,806 frozen to 238,194 fresh). The trend towards more frozen transfers than fresh has been consistent since the mid 1990's. Worldwide, there were 70,490 beef donors flushed, and 47,638 dairy donors flushed. These numbers are slightly inaccurate due to the fact that the European bovine ET data was not separated into beef and dairy. For the purpose of this publication the European continent data was assumed to be split evenly between beef and dairy donors. The total number of transferrable bovine *in vitro* produced (*IVP*) embryos worldwide was 453,471 in 2011 compared to 450,541 in 2010. This represents an increase, albeit slight, in global *IVP* production for the 6th consecutive year. South America, primarily Brazil, again leads the world of *IVP* production and transfers. The total number of *IVP* embryos transferred worldwide in 2011 was 373,836 which is an increase of 10% from 2010 (339,685). Brazil alone was responsible for 318,119 (85%) of the world's *IVP* transfers in 2011. Worldwide, including *in vivo* and *in vitro* fresh and frozen, there were 69,157 fewer bovine Global equine ET activity remained constant in 2011. The number of reported flushes (40,833) was down by 819 (41,652 in 2010). The number of transfers (28,661) was down by only 163. Brazil and Argentina led the way in mares flushed with 16,800 and 11,824 respectively. The US and Australia reported no change in flush numbers for the 2011 calendar year.

Small ruminant embryo production in 2011 dropped by 13,429 embryos (40%) from 2010 (33,153 embryos). Consequently, the number of embryo transfers decreased by 75% from 2010 to 2011. Australia was again the leader in ovine embryo production and transfers. Worldwide there were 91 swine donors flushed producing 1567 embryos. A small number of cervid embryos (52) were reported for the 2011 calendar year. If all species listed in this publication are considered including *in vivo* and *in vitro* production, there were 1,230,773 embryos collected worldwide in 2011. That is 12,727 less than in 2010. **Also, all species included, there were 1,005,952 embryos transferred into recipients worldwide in the 2011 calendar year.** That is up 15,270 from 990,682 transferred the previous year.

One of the goals is to have more national collectors, Asia, Pakistan, China, Indonesia, and more entries from each country.

In Canada, the data collection is tied to the certification process. Most provide data, 85 – 90 % certified practitioners. Bovine and equine not as good as small ruminants and there is trouble with the sheep people, the numbers are down. Swine is another problem; they are reluctant to give figures.

It is important to get the figures in and that all countries provide correct statistics. It is not good to use reinforced numbers.

India and Pakistan collected data, number 4 new business; they still have regional collectors.

Europe differentiates beef/dairy; many countries do not want to do that.

FASS is working with George on creating a database to upload the data online. The collectors will not change. It is important to list the countries if data collected and not group them together.

Reuben suggested that George write letter to be sent to other new contacts on what data retrieval wants to get and what to do with the information that is collected and will include part of Brad's report. Debi will send the contact list to George. Collectors will still continue to do what they have done in the past, and when data collected, will upload to the database.

Adjourned: 1:45