2026 Statistical Information Committee Report (2025 Data)

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1. Summary

A total of 109 embryo transfer businesses (ETBs) submitted data describing embryo transfer, embryo production, and embryo trade activities conducted in the United States during 2025, including 97 AETA-certified practitioners. Information regarding geographic scope was provided by 102 ETBs, which collectively reported activities in 48 states. More than half (55/102; 53.9%) operated in multiple states, while 47 ETBs (46.1%) reported activity within a single state. Reporting businesses operated on an average of 2.8 states, with a median of two states per ETB, reflecting the continued importance of regional service networks and mobile embryo transfer practitioners. Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania were among the most frequently reported states.

Bovine embryo activity reached record levels in 2025, with 698,713 embryos transferred, representing a 12.5% increase compared with 2024. Growth was driven primarily by continued expansion of *in vitro* produced (IVP) embryos, which accounted for 89% of all transfers. Dairy embryos accounted for 60% of all bovine transfers, beef embryo transfer activity increased markedly relative to 2024. Bovine in vivo embryo production declined moderately relative to 2024. Reporting ETBs produced 77,216 viable in vivo derived (IVD) embryos from 13,010 collections. Reporting ETBs also performed more than 218,000 OPU procedures and reported production of 1.55 million viable IVP embryos, highlighting the central role of IVP technologies in the U.S. cattle embryo industry.

International embryo trade continued to shift toward IVP technologies. Although total bovine embryo exports declined to 16,246 embryos shipped to 28 countries, IVP exports increased nearly 20% and accounted for 72.5% of all exported embryos. Import activity remained limited, with four ETBs reporting importation of only 49 embryos from five countries.

Embryo technologies continued to expand in non-bovine species during 2025. Small-ruminant programs reported nearly 49,000 embryo transfers and substantial growth in both embryo production and IVP activity, particularly in goats. Equine facilities likewise reported marked increases in embryo recovery, embryo transfer, oocyte recovery procedures, and ICSI-derived embryo production. Collectively, these findings demonstrate increasing adoption of advanced reproductive technologies across multiple livestock species beyond cattle.

Overall, the 2025 survey data indicate continued growth in the application of embryo technologies across livestock species in the United States. The increasing contribution of IVP embryos to embryo transfer activity, embryo production, and international trade highlights the central role of *in vitro* technologies in the modern embryo industry and their growing importance in genetic improvement programs nationwide.

2. 2025 USA BOVINE EMBRYO ACTIVITY

Section A: 2025 Bovine Embryo Transfer Activity

A total of 107 ETBs reported bovine embryo transfer activity in 2025, including 68 reporting dairy transfers and 101 reporting beef transfers. Of these, 100 ETBs reported transfers of IVD embryos and 98 reported transfers of IVP embryos. Overall, 698,713 bovine embryos were transferred in 2025, representing a 12.5% increase compared with 2024. Growth was observed in both dairy (+5.5%) and beef (+24.6%) embryo transfers, with beef transfers accounting for a larger proportion of total transfers than in 2024 (40% vs. 36%).

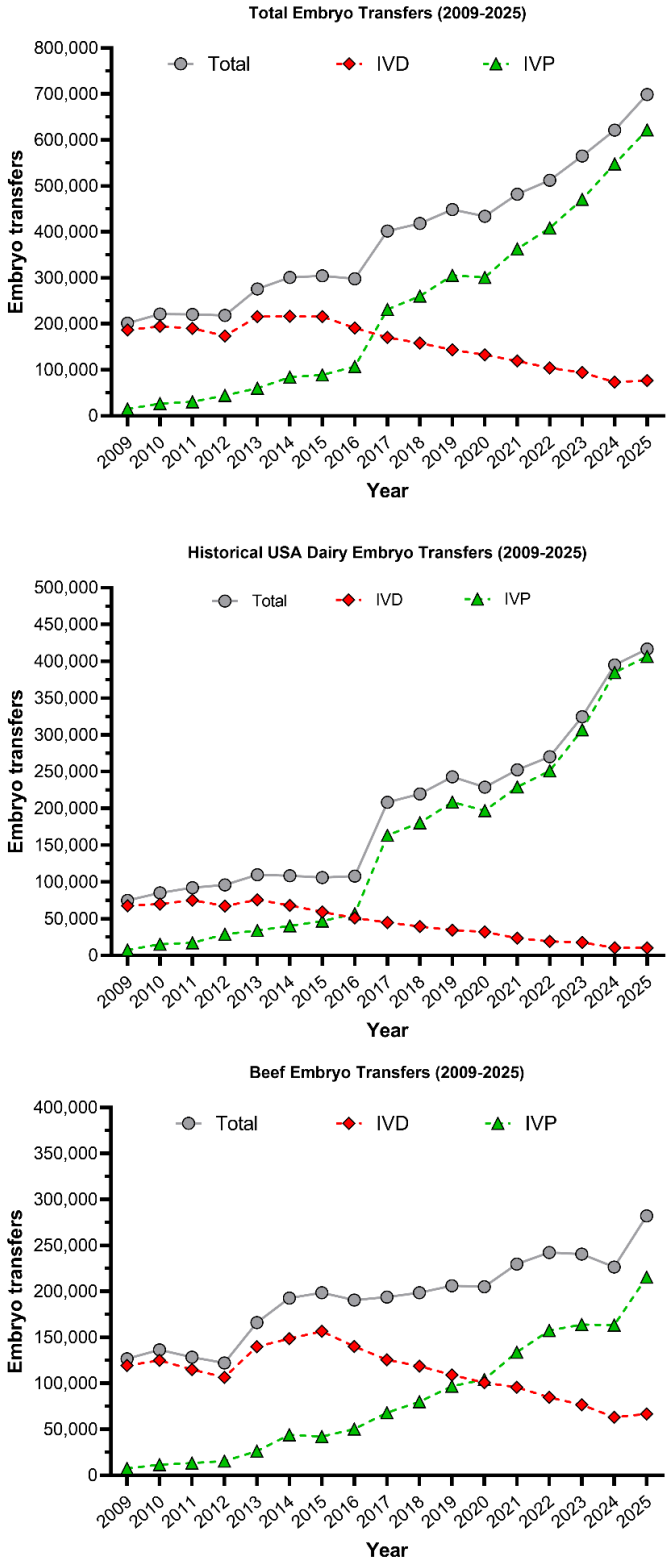
As observed in previous years, IVP embryos accounted for the majority of transfer activity. Transfers of IVP embryos increased by 13.5% relative to 2024, reaching 621,889 embryos and representing 89% of all bovine embryo transfers. In contrast, transfers of IVD embryos increased more modestly (+4.5%), accounting for only 11% of total transfers. The contribution of IVP embryos remained particularly high in dairy programs, where they represented 98% of all embryo transfers, compared with 76% in beef programs.

The proportion of fresh and frozen embryo transfers differed markedly by embryo type and breed. Among IVD embryos, frozen-thawed transfers predominated in both dairy (61%) and beef (69%) programs. In dairy IVP programs, fresh transfers remained the most common approach, accounting for 79% of all IVP transfers. In contrast, beef IVP transfers continued to rely primarily on frozen embryos, with 56% of transfers involving cryopreserved embryos. Overall, 63% of all bovine embryo transfers were performed using fresh embryos and 37% using frozen-thawed embryos, a distribution similar to that observed in 2024.

The continued growth in total embryo transfers was driven primarily by expansion of IVP embryo use, particularly within beef production systems, where IVP transfers increased by 31.9% compared with 2024. These data further reinforce the dominant role of IVP technologies in the U.S. bovine embryo industry and highlight the increasing adoption of embryo transfer as a tool for genetic improvement in both dairy and beef cattle (Figure 1.1).

2025 USA BOVINE EMBRYO TRANSFERS										
Breed Type	***Value***	***In Vivo***			***In Vitro***			***Total***		
		Fresh	***Frozen***	***Total***	***Fresh***	***Frozen***	***Total***	***Fresh***	***Frozen***	***Total***
DAIRY	Number	3,907	6,187	10,094	322,316	84,188	406,504	326,223	90,375	**416,598**
	Percent	39%	61%	2%	79%	21%	98%	78%	22%	**60%**
BEEF	Number	20,387	46,343	66,730	95,070	120,315	215,385	115,457	166,658	**282,115**
	Percent	31%	69%	24%	44%	56%	76%	41%	59%	**40%**
TOTAL	**Number**	**24,294**	**52,530**	**76,824**	**417,386**	**204,503**	**621,889**	**441,680**	**257,033**	**698,713**
	Percent	**32%**	**68%**	**11%**	**67%**	**33%**	**89%**	**63%**	**37%**	

Figure 1.1 Historical trends in bovine embryo transfer activity in the United States from 2009 to 2025. Total embryo transfers, in vivo-derived (IVD) embryo transfers, and in vitro-produced (IVP) embryo transfers are shown for all bovine embryos (top panel), dairy embryos (middle panel), and beef embryos (bottom panel).



Section B: 2025 Bovine *In Vivo* Embryo Production

A total of 92 ETBs reported bovine *in vivo* embryo production activity in 2025. Overall embryo production declined compared with 2024, with reductions in total collections (-6.5%), ova/embryos recovered (-14.8%), and viable embryos produced (-8.3%). Nonetheless, production efficiency remained relatively stable, averaging 5.9 viable embryos per collection compared with 6.1 in 2024. Dairy donors continued to produce a greater proportion of viable embryos than beef donors (72% vs. 58%), while the use of sex-sorted semen remained considerably higher in dairy collections (59%) than in beef collections (7%). Cryopreservation rates were similar between breed types and remained high overall, with approximately 71% of all viable embryos frozen for future transfer.

2025 Bovine In Vivo Embryo Production			
Collection data	**Breed type**		**Total**
	Dairy	**Beef**	
EBTs	47	82	***92***
Number of Collections	2,418	10,592	***13,010***
Percent Using Sexed Semen[1]	59%	7%	***17.0%***
Total Ova/Embryos Collected[2]	16,790	112,236	***129,026***
Ova/Embryos per Collection	6.9	10.6	***9.9***
Total Viable Embryos[3]	11,998	65,218	***77,216***
Viable Embryos per Collection	5.0	6.2	***5.9***
Percent Viable Embryos	72%	58%	***60%***
Number of Frozen Embryos	8,142	50,070	***58,212***
Percent Frozen Embryos	68%	71%	***71%***
[1]Percent of collections in which sexed semen was used;[2]Total Ova/Embryos collected includes all UFO, degenerate and viable embryos; [3]Viable embryos are all grade 1, 2 and 3 embryos			

Section C: 2025 Bovine *In Vitro* Embryo Production

A total of 51 ETBs reported bovine ovum pick-up (OPU) IVP activity in 2025. The first section of the table below summarizes OPU activity from all reporting ETBs that performed oocyte recovery procedures. In 2025, ETBs performed 218,864 OPU procedures and recovered 5.77 million oocytes, representing increases of 14.7% and 26.2%, respectively, compared with 2024. The use of sex-sorted semen remained more common in dairy donors (83%) than beef donors (36%), while FSH stimulation was reported more frequently in beef programs (52%) than dairy programs (25%). Notably, there was a marked reduction in the use of FSH from ~74% in 2024 to ~34% in 2025.

The second section of the table summarizes embryo production outcomes from ETBs that operated or reported data from IVF laboratories. These ETBs accounted for 195,204 OPU procedures and more than 5.38 million recovered oocytes. A total of 3.16 million oocytes were fertilized, resulting in the production of 1.55 million viable embryos. Relative to 2024, the number of fertilized oocytes increased by 22.5%, while viable embryo production increased by 49.1%, from 1.04 million to 1.55 million embryos. Viable embryo production increased by 53.7% in dairy programs and 42.9% in beef programs. Beef donors continued to generate more viable embryos per OPU than dairy donors (10.9 vs. 6.7), while embryo development rates were also greater in beef programs (31% vs. 27% of recovered oocytes). Approximately 53% of all viable embryos were cryopreserved, with freezing rates remaining substantially higher in beef than dairy programs (76% vs. 36%).

Overall, the 2025 data demonstrate continued expansion of OPU-IVF technologies in the United States, with substantial increases in both oocyte recovery and viable embryo production. The marked increase in embryo output reinforces the dominant role of IVP technologies in the U.S. bovine embryo industry.

2025 Bovine *In Vitro* Embryo Production			
DATA DESCRIPTION	**Breed type**		**TOTAL**
	DAIRY	**BEEF**	
All ETBs that performed OPU			
Number of ETBs	42	47	51
Total OPUs	149,630	69,234	218,864
Total Oocytes Retrieved[1]	3,539,178	2,231,354	5,770,532
Oocytes per OPU[1]	24.4	32.8	27.1
Percent OPUs using sexed semen[2]	83%	36%	68%
Percent OPUs using FSH[3]	25%	52%	34%
ETBs with IVF labs only			
Number of ETBs	11	12	13
Total OPUs	137,705	57,499	195,204
Total Oocytes Retrieved	3,391,797	1,989,598	5,381,395
Oocytes per OPU	24.6	34.6	27.6
Fertilized oocytes[4]	1,958,685	1,197,052	3,155,737
Fertilized oocytes per OPU	13.5	17.6	14.8
Total viable embryos[5]	921,705	624,908	1,546,613
Viable embryos per OPU	6.7	10.9	7.9
Embryo Development Rate (Viable/Retrieved)	27%	31%	29%
Embryo Development Rate (Viable/Fertilized)	47%	52%	49%
Number of Embryos Transferred Fresh	378,677	108,167	486,844
Number of Embryos Discarded/Unknown destination	331,038	183,073	514,111
Number of Frozen Embryos	211,990	333,668	545,658
Percent Frozen Embryos	36%	76%	53%
Viable embryos per OPU (Transferred + Frozen)	4.3	7.7	5.3
Embryo Development Rate (Transferred + Frozen /Retrieved)	17%	22%	19%

[1]Number of oocytes retrieved for ETBs that reported oocytes counts; [2]Percent of OPU procedures for which oocytes were fertilized using sexed semen; [3]Percentage of OPU sessions in which donors were synchronized and/or superstimulated for OPU; [4]Oocytes that went to fertilization or cleaved; [5]Day 6 embryos sent from the lab to a practitioner (not necessarily will be transferred or frozen on day 7) and/or Day 7 embryos transferred fresh, frozen, or discarded

A total of 302 beef embryos produced from slaughterhouse-derived ovaries (789 oocytes) were reported by one ETB. Although only one ETB reported this activity, commercial production of IVF embryos from abattoir-sourced oocytes is believed to be more widespread, suggesting that the survey may not fully reflect the extent of this sector.

Section D: 2025 Bovine Embryo Export Activity

Total exports declined by 16.8% compared with 2024, and the number of export destination countries decreased from 34 to 28. Despite this reduction in overall export volume, the composition of exported embryos changed substantially. Dairy embryos continued to account for the majority of exports, representing 69.4% of all embryos exported in 2025, although exports declined for both dairy (-19.0%) and beef (-11.5%) embryos. The most notable change was a marked shift from IVD to IVP embryos. Exports of IVD embryos decreased by 53.9% relative to 2024, whereas IVP embryo exports increased by 19.8%. As a result, IVP embryos accounted for 72.5% of all exported embryos in 2025 compared with

50.3% in 2024, highlighting the continued transition toward IVP technologies as the primary source of bovine genetics for international markets.

Metric	2024	2025	% Change
Total Embryos Exported	19,537	16,246	-16.8%
Number of Export Destination Countries	34	28	-17.6%
Breed Type			
Dairy Embryos Exported	13,915	11,273	-19.0%
Beef Embryos Exported	5,622	4,973	-11.5%
Embryo Type			
In Vivo-Derived (IVD) Embryos Exported	9,704	4,469	-53.9%
In Vitro-Produced (IVP) Embryos Exported	9,833	11,777	+19.8%

The Netherlands remained the leading destination for U.S. bovine embryos and increased imports by 31.6% compared with 2024. Australia also experienced substantial growth, nearly doubling its imports and ranking as the second largest market in 2025. In contrast, exports to several historically important destinations declined sharply, including China (-80.7%) and Brazil (-87.8%). Seven countries that did not appear in the 2024 report were represented in the 2025 data, including Mexico, Russia, Ecuador, Mongolia, Belize, Sweden, and the Dominican Republic. Among these new markets, Mexico was the largest destination. Conversely, thirteen countries reported in 2024 were absent from the 2025 export data, indicating a continued consolidation of export activity among a smaller number of destination countries.

Holstein embryos remained the dominant export breed, accounting for approximately two-thirds of all bovine embryos exported in 2025. Although total Holstein exports declined relative to 2024, the composition shifted markedly toward IVP embryos, mirroring the overall industry trend. Among beef breeds, Angus remained the most frequently exported breed despite a decline from 2024 levels. Beef Master exports increased dramatically during 2025 and became the second most exported beef breed, primarily due to a single large IVP shipment to Australia.

Overall, the 2025 export data demonstrate a continuing transition toward IVP-derived embryos as the predominant source of exported bovine genetics from the United States. While total export volume and the number of destination countries declined, the growing proportion of IVP embryos highlights the increasing role of advanced reproductive technologies in international genetic exchange programs.

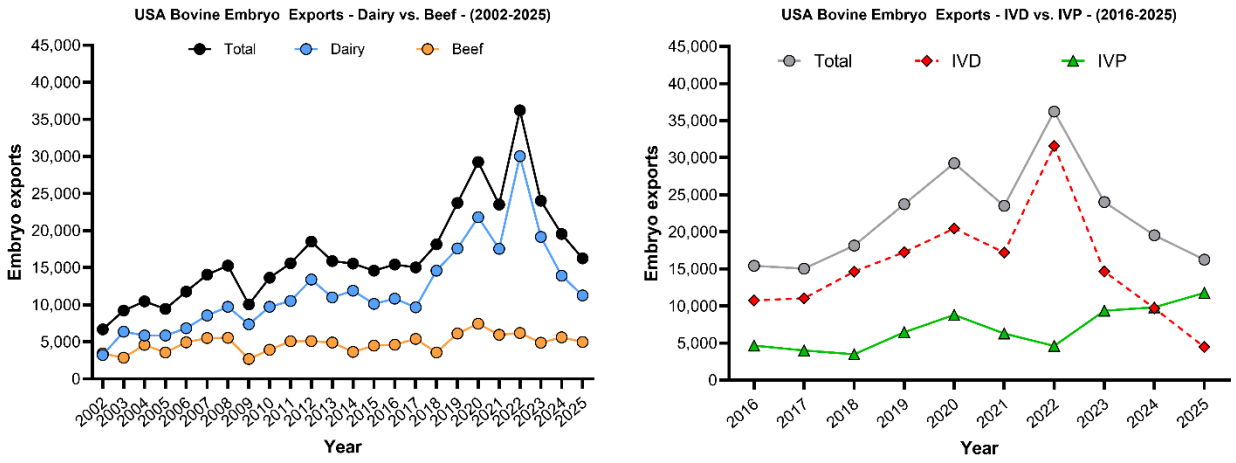
2025 USA BOVINE EMBRYO EXPORTS BY COUNTRY					
Country	**IN VIVO**		**IN VITRO**		**TOTAL**
	Dairy	**Beef**	**Dairy**	**Beef**	
Argentina	96	0	0	232	328
Australia	309	56	783	1677	2825
Bangladesh	230	0	0	0	230
Belize	10	0	6	0	16
Brazil	0	0	0	191	191
Canada	113	0	376	1836	2325
China	577	0	0	0	577
Costa Rica	0	0	0	22	22
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	0	3
Ecuador	9	7	15	118	149
France	23	0	63	62	148
Germany	182	0	707	64	953
Honduras	0	0	0	46	46
Ireland	42	0	136	41	219
Italy	160	0	11	0	171
Japan	665	9	0	0	674
Mexico	1031	0	46	0	1077
Mongolia	60	60	0	0	120
Netherlands	233	0	3949	62	4244
New Zealand	51	0	0	0	51
Russia	36	0	308	0	344
South Korea	165	0	0	0	165
Spain	2	0	69	0	71
Sweden	0	0	92	0	92
Switzerland	14	0	62	0	76
Tanzania	0	10	3	0	13
Thailand	0	0	0	20	20
United Kingdom	316	0	320	460	1096
TOTAL	***4327***	***142***	***6946***	***4831***	***16246***

2025 USA BOVINE EMBRYO EXPORTS BY BREED			
DAIRY BREEDS	**IN VIVO**	**IN VITRO**	**TOTAL**
Ayrshire	0	29	29
Brown Swiss	90	95	185
Guernsey	3	19	22
Holstein	4183	6662	10845
Jersey	51	141	192
TOTAL DAIRY	***4327***	***6946***	***11273***

BEEF BREEDS	**IN VIVO**	**IN VITRO**	**TOTAL**
Angus	27	2116	2143
Beef Master	0	1376	1376
Brahman	0	234	234
Brangus	14	0	14
Charolais	0	96	96
Crossbred	0	52	52
Hereford (horned)	7	3	10
Hereford (polled)	15	79	94
Highland	9	113	122
Limousin	0	7	7
Marchigiana	0	24	24
Unspecified	0	155	155
Montbeliarde	10	0	10
Red Angus	60	24	84
Red Brahman	0	94	94
Red Brangus	0	16	16
Red Stabilizer	0	280	280
Santa Gertrudis	0	30	30
Shorthorn	0	10	10
Simmental	0	85	85
Wagyu	0	37	37
TOTAL BEEF	***142***	***4831***	***4973***

Historical export data indicate that dairy embryos have remained the dominant component of U.S. bovine embryo exports, while beef embryo exports have shown greater year-to-year variability (Figure 1.2). The most pronounced long-term trend has been the transition from IVD to IVP embryos. Since approximately 2018, IVP exports have increased steadily and surpassed IVD exports, a divergence that widened considerably in 2025 as IVP embryos represented 72.5% of all exported embryos.

Figure 1.2 Historical trends in bovine embryo exports from the United States from 2002 to 2025.



Section E: 2025 Bovine Embryo Import Activity

Bovine embryo imports into the United States remained limited in 2025, with only four ETBs reporting import activity and a total of 49 embryos imported from five countries. Compared with 2024, imports declined by 23.4%. Dairy embryos accounted for 59.2% of imports, with Austria, Canada, and the United Kingdom supplying Simmental, Holstein, and Brown Swiss embryos, respectively. Beef embryos accounted for the remaining 40.8% of imports and consisted primarily of Angus embryos from New Zealand and Wagyu embryos from Australia. All imported embryos in 2025 were IVD, whereas the 2024 imports included both IVD and IVP embryos. Despite year-to-year fluctuations, imported embryos continue to represent a negligible proportion of overall embryo transfer activity in the United States.

Section I: 2025 Imported Embryos Transfer Data					
Country	**# of Embryos**	**Species**	**Dairy or Beef**	**Breed**	**Embryo Type**
Canada	10	Bovine	Dairy	Holstein	IVD
United Kingdom	4	Bovine	Dairy	Brown Swiss	IVD
Australia	8	Bovine	Beef	Wagyu	IVD
New Zealand	12	Bovine	Beef	Angus	IVD
Austria	15	Bovine	Dairy	Simmental	IVD

Section F: 2025 Bovine Embryo Manipulation Activity

Embryo manipulation activity remained limited in 2025. One ETB reported the bisection of 20 IVD beef embryos. No other embryo manipulation procedures were reported. As in previous years, embryo manipulation represented a very small component of overall bovine embryo transfer activity in the United States.

3. 2025 USA SMALL RUMINANT EMBRYO ACTIVITY

Reporting of small ruminant embryo transfer activity in the United States remained relatively stable in 2025, with 13 ETBs reporting small ruminant activity. As in previous surveys, reporting of IVP embryo production activity remained limited, with only a small number of facilities contributing data.

Ovine embryo transfer activity continued to expand in 2025, with total embryo transfers increasing by approximately 14% compared with 2024. In contrast, caprine embryo transfer activity showed more moderate growth, driven primarily by increased transfers of IVD embryos. For both species, IVD embryos continued to account for the majority of transfers performed.

Section A: Summary of Small Ruminant Embryo Transfers in 2025

2025 Small Ruminant Embryo Transfer Data										
Species	**ETBs**	**IVD ETs**			**IVP ETs**			**Total ETs**		
		Fresh	**Frozen**	**Total**	**Fresh**	**Frozen**	**Total**	**Fresh**	**Frozen**	**Total**
Ovine	**9**	18,517	1,994	***20,511***	1,327	199	***1,526***	19,844	2,193	***22,037***
Caprine	**11**	14,121	1,510	***15,631***	11,168	100	***11,268***	25,289	1,610	***26,899***
Total		***32,638***	***3,504***	***36,142***	***12,495***	***299***	***12,794***	***45,133***	***3,803***	***48,936***

Ovine IVD embryo production increased by approximately 10.7% relative to 2024, while maintaining high recovery efficiency, with nearly 80% of recovered ova classified as viable. Caprine IVD embryo production increased substantially, with viable embryo output increasing by approximately 58% compared with the previous year. Improvements were also observed in embryo recovery efficiency, with higher numbers of viable embryos recovered per collection procedure than reported in 2024.

Section B: Summary of Small Ruminant *In Vivo* Embryo Production in 2025

2025 Small Ruminant *In Vivo* Embryo Production									
Species	**ETBs**	**Collections**	**Total Ova**	**Viable**	**Average Ova**	**Average Viable**	**% Viable**	**Frozen**	**% Frozen**
Ovine	**11**	3,352	27,210	21,406	8.1	6.4	78.7%	2,914	13.6%
Caprine	**13**	2,048	21,958	15,679	10.7	7.7	71.4%	1,505	9.6%

Oocyte recovery and IVP activity increased markedly in both species despite the limited number of reporting facilities. In sheep, viable embryo production increased by approximately 117% relative to 2024, accompanied by substantial improvements in embryo production efficiency per OPU session. Similarly, caprine IVP embryo production increased by approximately 122%, with notable gains in both embryo yield and overall developmental efficiency. These findings highlight the continued expansion and increasing efficiency of IVP technologies within U.S. small-ruminant breeding programs.

Section C: Summary of Small Ruminant *In Vitro* Embryo Production in 2025

2025 Small Ruminant *In Vitro* Embryo Production									
Species	**ETBs**	**OPUs**	**Total Oocytes**	**Oocytes per OPU**	**Viable Embryos**	**Embryos per OPU**	**% Viable**	**Frozen**	**% Frozen**
Ovine	4	606	5,277	8.7	2,142	3.5	40.6%	811	37.9%
Caprine	4	928	18,924	20.4	10,515	11.3	55.6%	895	8.5%

Overall, the 2025 data indicate continued growth in the application of embryo technologies in sheep and goats, particularly in the use of in vitro embryo production systems. While ovine activity showed steady increases across production and transfer metrics, caprine programs demonstrated particularly strong gains in embryo production efficiency and output, underscoring the growing role of advanced reproductive technologies in genetic improvement programs

4. 2025 USA EQUINE EMBRYO ACTIVITY

Reporting of equine embryo transfer data in the United States remained limited in 2025 despite renewed efforts to increase participation through the American College of Theriogenologists and the Society for Theriogenology. A total of 13 facilities submitted data, including four AETA-member organizations. Consequently, year-to-year comparisons should be interpreted with caution, as changes in participation may influence reported activity.

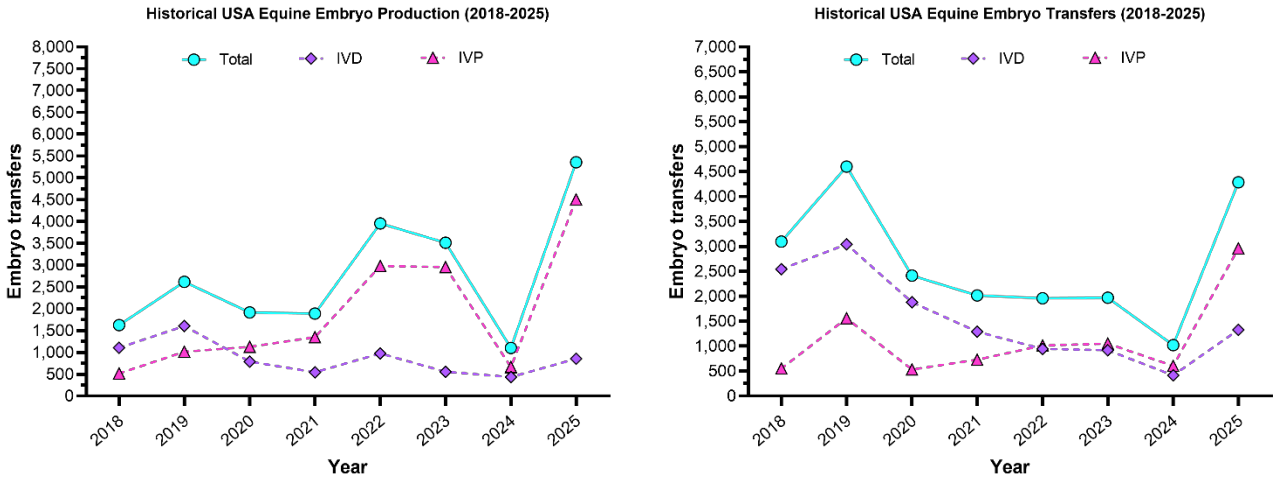
Number of Submissions: 13 (4 AETA Members)	
Embryo recovery from mares via uterine flush (in vivo recovery)	
Number of recovery procedures	1,211
Number of recovered embryos	856
Average	0.7
Transfer of IN-VIVO embryos to recipient mares	
Number of **FRESH** embryos transferred	1,264
Number of **FROZEN** embryos transferred facility	64
Total Transfers	1,328
Oocyte recovery procedures for *in vitro* embryo production	
Number of oocyte recovery procedures	1,666
Number oocytes recovered	17,914
Embryo production via ICSI at your facility	
Number of cases on which ICSI was performed	2,913
Number of oocytes on which ICSI was performed	17,412
Number of transferrable IVP blastocysts produced via ICSI	4,503
Transfer of IVP embryos at your facility	
Number of **FRESH** IVP blastocysts transferred	1,048
Number of **FROZEN** IVP blastocysts transferred	1,911
Total Transfers	2,959

Note: A separate survey is conducted for Equine to allow collection of detailed equine embryo transfer data from practitioners that are not associated with AETA.

The 2025 survey documented substantial increases across all major categories of embryo transfer activity compared with 2024. The number of embryo recovery procedures increased by 78%, while the number of recovered embryos increased by 96%. Transfer of IVD embryos increased markedly, with total transfers increasing by 220%. Most of this increase was attributable to transfers of fresh embryos, which increased by 215%. Even greater expansion was observed IVP embryo production. The number of oocyte recovery procedures increased by 550%. Similarly, the number of ICSI procedures increased by 387%, while the number of oocytes subjected to ICSI increased by 455%. These procedures resulted in the production of 4,503 transferable IVP blastocysts, representing a 576% increase compared with 2024. Transfers of equine IVP embryos increased by 389% overall, including substantial increases in both fresh (+2,129%) and cryopreserved (+242%) IVP embryo transfers. In contrast to in vivo-derived embryos, where fresh transfers predominated, most IVP embryo transfers involved cryopreserved blastocysts,

suggesting a growing role for embryo cryopreservation and the increasing adoption of *in vitro* embryo production technologies within the U.S. equine industry.

Figure 3.1 Historical trends in equine embryo production and embryo transfer activity in the United States from 2018 to 2025.



Historical trends from 2018 through 2025 indicate that equine embryo activity in the United States has increasingly shifted toward *in vitro* embryo production (Figure 3.1). Following a marked decline in reported activity during 2024, both embryo production and embryo transfer numbers rebounded sharply in 2025, reaching the highest levels recorded during the reporting period.

Respectfully submitted,

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