



What you will need – Come prepared and have a fast, pleasant experience ☺

**1. A Negative Equine Infectious Anemia(EIA)Certificate**

*Also known as “Coggins.” Have an accredited veterinarian take a blood sample and send it to a lab for tests. When the tests are negative, a Coggins (or ELA)certificate will be returned. The document must be completed and signed by your veterinarian and endorsed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) or a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) veterinarian. Talk to your vet about the time frame needed for this process. The Coggins certificate is valid for 6 months (180days)from the date that the blood sample was taken.*

**2. Health Certificate**

*The veterinarian will examine your horse, in conjunction with taking the blood sample. The Coggins test must be negative before a Health Certificate will be issued. This certificate must be signed by both your vet and a CFIA or USDA veterinarian. The Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issue. You can take your horse across the border as many times as you like within that 30 days.*

**3. A Supplementary Declaration or Certification sheet**

*In order to help control the outbreak and spread of CEM, this new supplementary declaration will be attached to your Health papers. Part A is for those travelling across the border for exhibition purpose-training, showing, rodeos, etc. Part B is for those travelling across the border for breeding purposes. This form is provided by CFIA when the Federal Vet approves the Health Certificate. A new supplement is required each time you cross from Canada into the U.S., so ask for as many supplements as you’re going to need, or make copies. The USDA does not provide this Supplementary sheet as their Health Certificates include a statement regarding CEM.*

**4. Copies of each certificate.**

*Most ports of entry require a copy of all or some of these documents. The customs officers at the border may or may not be willing to make photocopies of the documents, and also a fee could be levied. Better to be prepared and take copies with you. Always keep the original.*

*Stop at both the Canadian Customs Office as well as the U.S. Customs Office. Have the Customs Officers stamp the “date of exit” on the Supplementary Declaration. Some U.S. border agencies do not recognize this form and although there is a spot for them to stamp (either/or), they may not and will send you back to the Canadian Customs Office. This protocol is not consistent, so cover all your bases and stop at both.*

*Show the Customs Officers the Health and Coggins Certificates and provide copies for those that need them. Requirements can vary from one Customs Office or port of entry to the next, so be prepared.*

*Upon the horse’s return to Canada or the U.S., stop at both Canadian and U.S. Customs Offices again. When you return to Canada or the U.S. within 30 days of the date of entry into either country, no veterinary inspection is required at the border. Horses may enter/re-enter at any port of entry.*

*Have the Supplementary Declaration stamped again at the Canadian Customs Office. You will be required to sign the declaration stating that the horse was not bred (Part A) and travelled only to the “address of destination” as stated on the Health Certificate. If you bred your horse you will need a USDA accredited veterinarian’s signature on the form (Part B) and also that of a USDA vet at the border upon return to Canada.*

[www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca)

[www.bcsporthorses.com/pdfs/CEMinformation.pdf](http://www.bcsporthorses.com/pdfs/CEMinformation.pdf)

[www.horsebc.com/kvs/bordercrossing.htm](http://www.horsebc.com/kvs/bordercrossing.htm)

[www.cbsa.gc.ca](http://www.cbsa.gc.ca)

[www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov)