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Report Highlights:

This report highlights certification requirements for food and agricultural products exported to Canada and supplements the FAIRS Country Report.

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Disclaimer: This report was prepared by the Ottawa Office of Agricultural Affairs for exporters of U.S. food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary

FAS/Canada strongly recommends U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements through the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's [Automated Import Reference System \(AIRS\)](#) that serves as a reference guide on Canadian importing requirements for all food products. It is good business practice for U.S. companies to consult with their Canadian customers (importers) to ensure products meet the latest Canadian import requirements. Final import approval of any product is subject to the importing country's rules and regulations as interpreted by border officials at the time of product entry.

FAS/Canada encourages all U.S. exporters to work closely with their U.S. federal and state inspectors in the issuance of various attestations and certificates. A number of [State Departments of Agriculture](#) maintain inspection programs and cooperative agreements with USDA, such as the [Food Safety and Inspection Services \(FSIS\)](#), to assist with required documentation for exporters. Every effort is made by U.S. inspectors to comply and consult with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) when necessary. Exporters are urged to contact the appropriate authorities well in advance of export.

The USDA's [electronic Trade Document Exchange \(eTDE\)](#) allows for exporters and importers of peanuts, dairy, egg products, seeds, and/or organic products to [access](#) trade forms and certificates to be downloaded and completed.

As of June 2022, the [USDA FSIS Public Health Information System \(PHIS\)](#) provides export applications for all meat (including Siluriformes) and poultry exports to Canada. Exporters of such products are encouraged to check the [FSIS export library for Canada](#) often as USDA frequently updates the library.

The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has created the International Animal Product Export Regulations (IRegs) to provide animal-origin product exporters with USDA's best understanding of importing countries requirements. U.S. exporters of such products should review the [IRegs page for Canada](#) often as APHIS publishes important notices and updates.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also [issues different types of export certification](#) for different food products. Industry may request most types of FDA-issued export certificates for food products through the [HFP Export Certification Application and Tracking System \(HFP eCATS\)](#), which includes step-by-step instructions for applying for FDA export certificates, as well as certificates of free sale. Additionally, industry may access FDA's [Online Verification Tool](#), for businesses that want to verify the authenticity of various FDA-issued certificates.

Section I. Export Certificate Table

	Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Purpose/ Attestation	Issuing Authority	Authority Requiring Certificate
A.	All U.S. products seeking “ Certification of Origin ” for preferential treatment under USMCA	There is no requirement for this information to be provided on a specific form. It may be provided on an invoice or any other document, as long as the minimum data elements listed in Annex 5-A to USMCA Chapter 5 are met.	Must be provided upon request to CBSA in connection with a claim for preferential tariff treatment	Importer, exporter, or producer can make the certification	Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
B(i).	Meat and Poultry	FSIS Form 9060-5 , Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. FSIS - Canada page : check the section on documentation requirements. Guideline for completing export certificates for Canada is available here	Certify the product(s) meet FSIS requirements and are eligible for commerce	Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
B(ii).	Certain conventional foods, food additives, food contact substances, and infant formula	FDA CFSAN Certificate to a Foreign Government HFP eCATS	This certificate states, among other things, that a product (or products) may be marketed in and legally exported from the United States	FDA	CFIA
B(iii).	Labeling of meat and poultry products	FSIS - Canada page : check the section on labeling Reference: CFIA Labelling Tool	Ensures product labels meet the requirements listed on the CFIA Industry Labelling Tool website	FSIS	CFIA

	Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Purpose/ Attestation	Issuing Authority	Authority Requiring Certificate
B(iv).	Egg Products	FSIS - Canada page ; check the section on egg products Egg Products Export Certificate of Wholesomeness and listing of approved establishments Form 9060-5EP Form 2630-9 for pasteurized eggs	Certify the product(s) meet FSIS requirements and are eligible for commerce	FSIS	CFIA
	Fresh eggs	Letterhead Certificate for Unpasteurized Eggs Letterhead Certificate for Pasteurized Eggs	Veterinary Health Attestation	FSIS	CFIA
	Processed egg and egg products	Processed Egg and Egg Products Export Verification Certificate LPS-234	Processed egg products and hard-cooked eggs meet USDA requirements and are eligible for commerce	Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	CFIA
C.	Ready-to-eat meat and poultry products	Microbiological Testing of Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Products Destined for Canada FSIS Form 5200-6	Meet microbiological testing criteria to ensure food safety	AMS FSIS	CFIA
D.	Bison (Buffalo)	USDA Beef Export Verification (EV) Program: Product Conformity Attestation on Shipping Documentation	Demonstrate the ability to produce products in accordance with the EV Program for Canada	AMS	CFIA

	Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Purpose/ Attestation	Issuing Authority	Authority Requiring Certificate
E.	Pet food and supplements	Export of pet foods with animal products Veterinary export certificate	U.S. origin and veterinary health attestations	APHIS	CFIA
F.	Fresh Fruits, Horticulture and Vegetables	Phytosanitary Certificates U.S. – Canada Greenhouse-Grown Plant Certification Program	Certify the plant or plant product meets the following: 1) Has been inspected per appropriate procedures 2) Is considered to be free from certain pests 3) Conforms to Canada's current phytosanitary regulations	APHIS	CFIA
F1.	Samples for trade shows	CFIA policy on importing food and plant products for trade shows and exhibitions	Permissions issued by the CFIA to keep Canada's food supply safe, protect environment from invasive diseases and pests, and ensure compliance with various regulatory requirements		CFIA
G.	Live animals, honeybees, and aquatic animals	Veterinary Export Health Certificate	Animal Health	APHIS	CFIA

	Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Purpose/ Attestation	Issuing Authority	Authority Requiring Certificate
H.	Fish and seafood	Canada – Aquaculture Commodities Aquatic Animal Health Export Certificate : check section on aquaculture APHIS guidance National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Seafood Inspection Program	Sanitation, Grading, Food Safety, Wholesomeness, Animal Health, Eligibility of Species	NOAA, APHIS, FWS	CFIA, CBSA, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)
I.	Selected products, broth, extracts, flavors derived from beef, pork, and poultry.	CFIA policy on importing broth, flavor and extract of meat/poultry origin HFP eCATS	Meet food safety, production standards that include required heat treatment	FDA	CFIA
J.	Organic equivalency	USDA Agricultural Marketing Service CFIA Organic Equivalency Arrangement	Certify products meet standards, practices, and requirements set by NOP	AMS	CFIA

Section II. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificates

A. To obtain preferential treatment for food products under [the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement \(USMCA\)](#), exporters must certify U.S. goods as compliant with the USMCA rules of origin and Canadian importers must claim the preference to benefit from duty-free treatment. There is no prescribed USMCA form to be completed, but the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Agency does provide a suggested format. To claim preferential treatment, the [following elements](#) need to be stated on the commercial invoice:

- Name and information about the exporter and producer of origin
- Name and information about the importer
- The harmonized tariff code
- Origin criteria
- The period of certification
- Authorized signature and date

In 2020, the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) raised the value of shipments that do not need to provide proof of origin to [CAD\\$3,300 \(USD\\$ 2,500\)](#).

Harmonized system (HS) codes will be required on commercial invoices. The CBSA has the final say in terms of tariff classification, and FAS/Canada always recommends companies, especially in situations where tariff classification is more complex, to apply with CBSA for an [advance ruling for tariff classification](#). Once issued, these rulings are binding and help remove uncertainty when clearing the customs.

Assistance is available through local [State Departments of Agriculture](#) or through USDA's State Regional Trade Groups (SRTGs) represented [here](#).

B. Meat, Poultry and Processed Egg Products

The USDA's FSIS is responsible for certification of all fresh, frozen, and packaged meat, poultry, and processed egg products. More information on export requirements for Canada are available on the FSIS export library [here](#).

B(i). Meat and Poultry

All meat and poultry items must present a [Meat and Poultry Certificate of Wholesomeness](#). Since 2022, FSIS and CFIA only accept digital signatures as they are generated through PHIS.

Prior to generating the above-mentioned certificates, exporters will need to [set up an e-authentication](#) account on line by going to the non-USDA Federal Login page and hit *need an account*.

Only [registered](#) meat and poultry establishments are eligible to export to Canada. Once the establishment is approved by FSIS and designated as a "registered", exporters are urged to check [CFIA's Foreign Establishment Library](#) prior to exporting to ensure both libraries are synchronized. All export

requirements can be reviewed in the FSIS Export Library under the header [Canada](#). Detailed information is provided on regulations concerning product eligibility for certification, as well as slaughter, processing, labelling, marking, and all other documentation requirements.

Tip: Exporters will be provided with a six-digit number on export documentation. Please ensure this number coincides with the number on the stickers adhered to each shipping container. Shipping containers with shipping marks that are missing, illegible or not correlated to the OMIC are considered non-compliant. Current [CFIA guidance](#) states shipping containers with missing, incorrect, or illegible shipping marks may be brought into compliance provided an official of the exporting country's government inspection and certification agency oversees the correction of the shipping marks to these containers. The government official can supervise the correction in person or virtually. The importer is responsible for arranging for a government official of the exporting country to oversee the correction of shipping marks.

B(ii). Certain Products of Meat Origins

Shipments to Canada of several meat and poultry-containing products regulated by the FDA, such as meat and poultry-derived ingredients like broths, extracts, bouillons, flavors, and certain soups and noodles must have an [FDA-issued](#) "Certificate to a Foreign Government," (CFG).

B (iii). Meat and Poultry Label Verification

Exporters are responsible for working with their importers to ensure that their labels meet the requirements listed on the [CFIA Industry Labelling Tool website](#), including bilingual (English and French) requirements, to prevent delays or possible rejection at the border. The [FSIS Export Library](#) also provides thorough labeling guidance.

B(iv). Table Eggs and Processed Egg Products

Similar to approved meat establishments, only USDA [approved establishments](#) may export to Canada. It is upon the exporter to verify that their plant is on [CFIA's Foreign Approved Establishments](#) as well. Please take note that requirements for U.S. egg product exports to Canada may vary from state to state, and those establishments restricted from exporting are listed on FSIS page under the tab [egg products](#). Additionally, a certificate of wholesomeness is required (please refer to section B(i)).

Processed egg and egg products are urged to register with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) and FDA's [Processed Egg and Egg Products Export Verification \(PEEPEV\) Program](#). The list of approved exporters in the Export Verification program can be reviewed [here](#).

C. Ready-to-Eat products (e.g., closed-faced sandwiches)

[AMS has a Microbiological Testing Program](#) as a part of the Export Verification (EV) Program for Ready-To-Eat (RTE) products destined for Canada. The program is designed to verify establishments' control of closed-faced sandwiches destined for Canada. The EV Program may eventually include other RTE products.

Canada requires that closed-faced sandwiches be produced under a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) plan. Under the EV program, the sandwiches will be produced in establishments that are under an [FSIS voluntary reimbursable inspection service](#). For closed-faced sandwiches produced under FSIS voluntary inspection, AMS will conduct a microbiological testing program, on behalf of FSIS, to verify the adequacy of establishment's food safety system in producing RTE products. Only [establishments participating in this program](#) can export closed-faced sandwiches to Canada.

D. Bison - USDA Export Verification (EV) Program

U.S. suppliers (slaughter facilities, fabricators, or processors) of bison, bison products, and bison offal items are required to meet the standards outlined in [the AMS EV Program](#) in order to export to Canada. U.S. suppliers that have an approved USDA QSA Program and have demonstrated the ability to produce products in accordance with the EV program for Canada will be listed on the [Official Listing of Eligible Suppliers to the USDA Bovine EV Programs](#).

E. Pet Foods

Thermally Processed Pet Food/Pet Treats/Compound Chews

Each shipment of U.S. pet food products which include ingredients of animal origin must be accompanied by a shipping document (e.g., invoice, bill of lading, manifest, Canada Customs Invoice) and a zoosanitary export certificate issued by USDA APHIS. The shipping document must list the products in the shipment and the amounts and clearly reference the zoosanitary export certificate number.

As of January 21, 2025 the Importer's Statement of Compliance is no longer required for shipments of pet food products (pet food, treats, and supplements) imported from the United States.

F. Fresh Fruit, Horticulture, and Vegetable - Inspection Certificate

APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Division is responsible for issuing the [phytosanitary certificate attesting that](#) exported plants or plant products are free from pests and diseases. APHIS offers an [Export Manual Guide](#) on-line which outlines the various commodities in their scope.

CFIA requires a [Phytosanitary Certificate for most produce products](#). Exporters are urged to go on to the [Automated Import Reference System \(AIRS\)](#) to determine if the certificate is required.

Import of greenhouse-grown plants from Canada is simplified by the revised [U.S.-Canada Greenhouse Certification Program \(GCP\)](#). The program facilitates the trade of greenhouse-grown plants between the United States and Canada by allowing authorized facilities to use an Export Certification Label (ECL, also called a "GCP Sticker") in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate.

G. Live Animals and Live Reproductive Organisms - Animal Health Export Certificate

APHIS Veterinary Services (VS) issues health certificates certifying the herd and animal health status for live animals and live reproductive organisms exported from the United States. In addition, export health certificates are needed for aquatic animals to Canada. Depending on the type of animal, additional tests and vaccinations may be required. Please visit the [APHIS Export of Live Animals to](#)

[Canada](#) with a complete summary of requirements for live animal exports to Canada. A list of accredited veterinarians can be found [here](#).

Travelling with and Shipment of Pets to Canada

If you are travelling with a pet or planning to import an animal to Canada, you will need the right paperwork at the border to meet Canada's import requirements. If you don't, you risk experiencing delays at the border and your animal may not be allowed into Canada. Canada has specific import requirements in place to avoid introducing animal diseases. The latest information related to pets entering Canada is on [the CFIA webpage](#). As of August 1, 2024 dogs vaccinated in the U.S., but living in Canada and returning into the U.S., may be required to complete additional requirements as outlined by the [Center for Disease Control \(CDC\)](#).

H. Fresh, Frozen Fish and Seafood

The [U.S. Department of Commerce \(USDC\), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Seafood Inspection Program \(NOAA - SIP\)](#) advises its U.S. exporters that wild marine fish and seafood products for human consumption destined to Canada must originate from the U.S. or a country that is approved to export that product directly to Canada, as identified in the [Automated Import Reference System \(AIRS\)](#). These [instructions](#) establish and implement a procedure that will assure national uniformity when completing and issuing aquatic animal health certificates for products shipped from the U.S. to Canada. U.S. Exporters are advised to check AIRS to determine if the seafood product requires an aquatic animal health certification with the import permit and, if the originating country is approved for export to Canada.

Aquatic animals listed as [susceptible to regulated diseases](#) require an import permit to enter Canada. This measure is aimed at protecting Canada's aquatic animal resources.

The three U.S. federal agencies that function as Competent Authorities for exported aquatic animals ([USDA-APHIS](#); NOAA Fisheries; and Fish and Wildlife Services [FWS]) have worked with the CFIA on specific [export procedures](#) that will facilitate continued U.S. trade in aquatic animals and products with Canada. In many cases, regionalization has been established and animals can move without a health/zoosanitary certificate from the origin. All products must meet the [Safe Food for Canadian Regulations](#).

Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

Business Registrations and Food Licenses on Imported Food into Canada

Every shipment clearing the border (no matter the commodity) must have an importer of record. Those exporters responsible for clearing their own products at the border and/or shipping it to a distribution center in Canada are deemed as the importer of record as a [non-resident importer](#) (NRI), and must apply for [Safe Food For Canadians license](#). One of the purposes of the SFC license is to ensure proper safety controls are in place and should there be any product recalls, the producer/supplier can be identified. These regulations do not apply to producers shipping directly to a distribution center in the U.S. for a Canadian buyer.

For those U.S. exporters with no physical address in Canada but opting to import their own product, they will need to apply as an [NRI](#). The process for an NRI to obtain a SFC license is done in two steps. The first step is to apply for a nine-digit [Business Number \(BN\)](#) with the Canada Revenue Agency. Once the BN is obtained then the second step is to apply on-line for the [import license through CFIA](#). This process may take approximately two to six weeks.

CFIA in coordination with [Canada Border Services Agency](#) has established a [Pre-arrival Review System \(PARS\)](#) allowing importers, NRIs, and [custom brokers](#) to submit, review, and process all required digital documentation. Once approved, the importer or customs broker will be notified. All approvals are listed on CBSA's [Release Notification System](#).

Food Irradiation and Attesting to the Radioactivity of Imported Food

In Canada, [food irradiation is strictly regulated](#) under the Food and Drug Regulations. Division 26 (Part B) of these Regulations includes a table that lists the foods that may be irradiated and sold in Canada. The table identifies the permitted types and sources of ionizing radiation, the purpose of treatment, and the permitted absorbed dose of ionizing radiation. CFIA is responsible for enforcing [labelling requirements](#) for irradiated foods.



Only the following irradiated foods: (1) potatoes, (2) onions, (3) wheat, flour, whole wheat flour, (4) whole or ground spices and dehydrated seasoning preparations, and (5) ground beef (fresh and frozen) are currently permitted for sale in Canada. Canada does not require a Certification in Relation to Radioactivity for food and/or beverage items exported from the United States.

All Products: USMCA Certification of Origin

As mentioned above in Section II, the [commercial invoice](#) is sufficient in providing the name of the producer, location, and the origin of the goods of the producer. Shipping papers may be submitted to CBSA through a customs broker. Shipments with an estimated duty value of CAD\$3,300 (USD\$ 2,500) do not need a certification of origin but are recommended, particularly for food samples.

Section IV. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements and Business Registrations

Fish and Seafood

In addition to the zoosanitary certificate mentioned above under Section II(H), [The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(NOAA\)](#) maintains an inspection program offering inspection services and export certificates which cover sanitation inspection, grading system and process audits, and other services.

In recent years, particularly in the fish and seafood industry, consumers have taken notice of sustainable fishing practices. These certifications are conducted by third party organizations and are strictly voluntary, such as the Marine Stewardship Council, Aquaculture Stewardship Council, and others.

Products Regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Firms exporting products from the United States are often asked by foreign customers or foreign governments to supply a written export certification for products regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). FDA may provide this certification in a form the agency determines appropriate. For food products, FDA provides written certification for exports in the form of certificates and lists of eligible exporters for specific products or destinations.

For more information on FDA-Issued Export Certificates go to FDA's website for [Food Export Certificates](#). Export Certificates include Certificate to a Foreign Government, Certificate of Exportability, and Certificate of Free Sale.

For certain exported food products, some foreign food safety authorities require certification in the form of publicly available lists of establishments eligible for export. For more information on FDA Food Export Lists go to FDA's website for [Food Export Lists](#).

Organic

The United States and Canada maintains an [organic equivalence arrangement](#). The equivalence arrangement allows products to bear either the USDA Organic seal and/or the Canadian organic logo on the food product and will be recognized and accepted in both countries. Those organic product shipments are to be accompanied by the organic certificate issued by an AMS [U.S. accredited certifying agent](#). The certificate will need the following attestation statement: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement."

U.S. firms are reminded that the import and sale of organic food products in Canada are governed by the same rules and regulations that apply to non-organic food products. No distinction is made between organic and non-organic food regarding import requirements. Currently, all Canadian packaging and labeling, grade, and inspection regulations apply equally to organic and non-organic foods.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy of Selected Export Certificates Examples

Example of USMCA Certification of Origin

UNITED STATES MEXICO CANADA AGREEMENT (USMCA) CERTIFICATION OF ORIGIN										
1. CERTIFIER TYPE (INDICATE "X")						BLANKET PERIOD (MM/DD/YYYY)		FROM:		
IMPORTER		EXPORTER		PRODUCER				TO:		
2. CERTIFIER NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AND EMAIL					3. EXPORTER NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AND EMAIL					
NAME					NAME					
ADDRESS					ADDRESS					
COUNTRY PHONE					COUNTRY PHONE					
EMAIL					EMAIL					
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					
4. PRODUCER NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AND EMAIL					5. IMPORTER NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AND EMAIL					
NAME					NAME					
ADDRESS					ADDRESS					
COUNTRY PHONE					COUNTRY PHONE					
EMAIL					EMAIL					
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					
6. DESCRIPTION OF GOOD(S)		7. HTS		8. ORIGIN CRITERION		9. PRODUCER (YES/NO)		10. METHOD OF QUALIFICATION		11. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
		SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEET(S)								
I CERTIFY THAT THE GOODS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT QUALIFY AS ORIGINATING AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS TRUE AND ACCURATE. I ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVING SUCH REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREE TO MAINTAIN AND PRESENT UPON REQUEST OR TO MAKE AVAILABLE DURING A VERIFICATION VISIT, DOCUMENTATION NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THIS CERTIFICATION.										
THIS CERTIFICATE CONSISTS OF PAGES, INCLUDING ALL ATTACHMENTS.										
12.	12a. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE				12b. COMPANY					
	12c. NAME				12d. TITLE					
	12e. DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)		12f. TELEPHONE NUMBER		12g. EMAIL					

USMCA CERTIFICATE V3

Example: FSIS Form 9060-5EP, Certificate for Wholesomeness for Meat and Poultry

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE FIELD OPERATIONS EGG PRODUCTS EXPORT CERTIFICATE OF WHOLESMENESS		A knowingly false entry or alteration of any entry on the certificate may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both (18 USC 1001). Additional Prohibited Acts and Penalties exist under the Egg Product Inspection Act [21 USC 1037 (e) (2), (3), and (6), 21 USC 1041] for an unauthorized or false alteration or misuse of this certificate.			
DISTRICT OFFICE		COUNTRY OF DESTINATION			
		EPA- 000006			
		PRODUCT EXPORTED FROM			
		EST. / PLANT NUMBER (if applicable)			
EXPORTED BY (Applicant's Name and Address including ZIP Code)		CITY			
CONSIGNEE TO * (Name and Address including ZIP Code)		☐ WAREHOUSE ☐ PROCESSING PLANT ☐ OTHER (Please Specify)			
TOTAL MARKED NET WEIGHT		TOTAL CONTAINERS			
PRODUCT AS LABELED	MARKED WEIGHT OF LOT*	NUMBER OF PACKAGES IN LOT*	SHIPPING MARKS / LOT NUMBER *	EST. / PLANT NUMBER ON PRODUCT	
*As stated by the applicant or contractor REMARKS					
☐ I CERTIFY that the egg products specified on this form have been inspected and passed in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.					
NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY A FSIS INSPECTOR					
By order of the Secretary of Agriculture		INSPECTOR AND DISTRICT		Date Signed (MM/DD/YYYY)	
This certificate is receivable in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statement herein contained. This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any of the regulatory laws enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture.					



Revision date - 08/15/2015)

ORIGINAL

Example: Pet Food, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Treats/Compound Chews (1 of 3)

VETERINARY EXPORT CERTIFICATE FOR THERMALLY PROCESSED¹ PET FOOD/PET TREATS/COMPOUND CHEWS CONTAINING ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA

Consignor (Name and Address):	Consignee (Name and Address):
Processing Plant (Name and Address) and USDA-APHIS approval number if applicable²:	Description of product(s): ☐ Pet foods and/or pet treats with no bovine-origin ingredients except exempt ingredients (e.g., milk or milk products, hide-derived gelatin or collagen, and tallow with a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% by weight). ☐ Pet foods and/or pet treats with non-exempt bovine-origin ingredients.
Intended end use :	RESALE
Port of Entry:	Any Canadian Port of entry
Date of Endorsement: mm/dd/yyyy	Date of Certificate Expiration³: mm/dd/yyyy
Means of transportation:	☐ Truck ☐ Rail

Example: Pet Food and Treats Certificate (2 of 3)

Health Certificate Number: _____

Page ____ of ____

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), certify that this office has on file a valid APHIS approval(s) of the manufacturing facility(ies) to verify the accuracy of the statements below:

1. The certified pet food and/or pet treats were processed in a facility or facilities located in the USA or Canada and authorized by the official competent veterinary authority in the country of origin to manufacture pet food containing animal products and by-products.²
2. The certified pet foods and/or pet treats in the shipment may include the following [check all that apply]:
 - ☐ Pet foods and/or pet treats with no bovine-origin ingredients except exempt ingredients (e.g., milk or milk products, hide-derived gelatin or collagen, and tallow with a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% by weight).
 - ☐ Pet foods and/or pet treats with non-exempt bovine-origin ingredients.
3. In the case of pet foods or pet treats containing tallow, the tallow used is protein-free with a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% by weight.
4. In the case of pet foods or pet treats containing bovine meat, offal, or any bovine ingredients other than exempt ingredients, they meet the following requirements:
 - a. Bovine-origin raw materials [meat/offals]:
 - i. were harvested in the United States from U.S.-origin bovine or legally imported bovine that:
 - were presented live for slaughter AND
 - were not subjected to a stunning process prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process, and were humanely rendered unconscious prior to being bled

AND/OR [check all that apply]:

- ii. Were legally imported from a country or countries recognized by the CFIA to be of:
 - ☐ Negligible BSE Risk Status⁴ OR
 - ☐ Controlled BSE Risk Status [Insert name of country or countries]: _____ and that:
 - do not contain AND
 - have not been contaminated with bovine specified risk materials (SRMs)⁵.
 - b. All bovine-origin rendered protein materials⁶ originate only from countries of Negligible BSE Risk Status.
5. The certified pet foods and/or pet treats were sufficiently heat processed to ensure the destruction of pathogens that represent a risk to public or animal health.
 6. Precautions were taken to prevent cross-contamination of the finished products with any animal origin product or by-product derived from animals of a lesser zoosanitary status.

Example: Pet Food and Treats Certificate (3 of 3)

Health Certificate Number: _____

Page ____ of ____

Official Seal	
	Signature of Official Veterinarian
	Name of Signatory (in capital letters)
	Title of Signatory (in capital letters)

Notes:

- 1: "Processed" includes only heat treated and shelf-stable products.
- 2: In the case of multiple pet food manufacturing facilities, please attach addendum with complete list of names and either addresses OR USDA-APHIS approval numbers (if applicable).
- 3: This certificate will be valid for 30 days after veterinary endorsement. Shipments of thermally processed pet food/chews/treats certified under this protocol must arrive at the Canadian port prior to the expiration date.
- 4: The CFIA follows the OIE categorization of countries for BSE Risk Status
- 5: The term SRM refers to Specified Risk Materials of bovine animals originating from countries other than Negligible BSE Risk Status. SRMs include: the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, spinal cord and vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and the wings of the sacrum), the palatine tonsils from bovine animals aged 30 months and older and the distal ileum from bovine animals of all ages.
- 6: Bovine-origin animal proteins /processed proteins include those bovine-origin products produced in rendering facilities, including animal origin meals such as rendered meals, protein digests, hydrolysates, etc.

Example: SC-205 – USDA AMS Specialty Crops Program Export Form Certificate



CMB No. 0681-2143
Exp. 09/26/2019

SPECIALTY CROPS PROGRAM
EXPORT FORM CERTIFICATE

X-EXAMPLE

[illegible]

Example: PPQ Form 572 - Application for Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export

No Phytosanitary Export Certificate can be issued until an application is completed (7 CFR 353).

FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0052

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0052. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .25 minutes/hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT		INSTRUCTIONS: APPLICANT - Forward original to the Officer in Charge where inspections, treatment, and certification will be given (Item 4). Complete Items 1 thru 11. OFFICER - Complete Items 12 thru 17.	
1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER		3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (or exporters agent)	
		AREA CODE AND PHONE NO.	
2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF FOREIGN CONSIGNEE		4. PLACE WHERE ARTICLES WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AND/OR TREATMENT AND CERTIFICATION (Port and location)	
		5. APPROX. DATE OF DEPARTURE	6. PORT OF EXPORT
7. DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES TO BE CERTIFIED			
a. QUANTITY AND NAME OF PRODUCE AND BOTANICAL NAME			
b. NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES			
c. DISTINGUISHING MARKS			
d. CERTIFIED ORIGIN			
8. DECLARED MEANS OF CONVEYANCE		I certify that the origin (place where grown) of the articles listed is as represented.	
9. DECLARED POINT OF ENTRY		10. SIGNATURE (applicant or exporters agents)	11. DATE
EXPORT INSPECTION DATA - (To be filled in by Plant Protection and Quarantine Officer)			
12. LOCATION OF ARTICLES		13. % OF MATERIALS EXAMINED	14. % OF MATERIALS INFESTED
15. FINDINGS AND/OR TREATMENT GIVEN (Use reverse if necessary)			
16. SIGNATURE		17. DATE AND TIME INSPECTED	

PPQ FORM 572
(APR 2005)

Glossary of Acronyms

AMS – Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA
AIRS – Automated Import Reference System
APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of USDA
BN – Business Number (Canada)
CBP – Bureau of Customs and Border Protection
CBSA – Canada Border Service Agency
CDC – Center for Disease Control
CGMP – Canada Growing Media Program
CFIA – Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CFG – Certificate to a Foreign Government
eCATS – FDA’s Export Certification Application and Tracking System
COPR – Canada Organic Products Regulations
EV – Export Verification
FDA – Food and Drug Administration
FSIS – Food Safety and Inspection Service
FWS – Fish and Wildlife Service Export Program
GCP – U.S.-Canada Greenhouse Certification Program
HFP – FDA’s Human Foods Program
HACCP – Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOP – National Organic Program
NRI – Non-Resident Importer
PARS – Pre-Arrival Review System
PEEPEV – Processed Egg and Egg Products Export Verification
PHIS – Public Health Information System
PPQ – Plant Protection and Quarantine
RTE – Ready-To-Eat
SFCA – Safe Food for Canadians Act
SFCR – Safe Food for Canadians Regulations
SRTG – State Regional Trade Groups
USMCA – United States-Mexico-Canada Free Trade Agreement

Attachments:

No Attachments