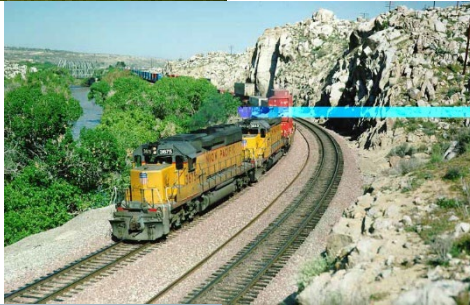


FSIS Guidance for Importing Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products into the United States

March 2022



Guidance documents lack the force and effect of law, unless expressly authorized by statute or incorporated into a contract. USDA may not cite, use, or rely on any guidance that is not available through their guidance portal, except to establish historical facts.

This guideline is designed to help Importers, Customs Brokers, Official Import Inspection Establishment Management, and the general public:

- Understand the import regulatory requirements
- Take steps to ensure products are imported in compliance with applicable regulations

USDA FSIS

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) Guidance for Importing Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products into the United States

What is the purpose of this guidance?

FSIS is providing guidance to interested parties on steps they can take to ensure meat (including Siluriformes fish products), poultry, and egg products are imported in compliance with the applicable statutes and regulations of the United States.

FSIS has updated its guidance to reflect the alignment of the egg products import regulations with those of meat and poultry ([Federal Register Docket No. FSIS-2005-0015](#)), updated askFSIS user instructions, removed outdated web links, clarified prestamping approval procedures, and made general clarifications to wording.

Who is this guidance designed for?

This guidance is intended to help U.S. importers, customs brokers, official import inspection establishments, and the general public understand the import requirements found in [9 CFR Part 327](#) (meat), [9 CFR Part 381, Subpart T](#) (poultry), [9 CFR Part 557](#) (Siluriformes fish), [9 CFR Part 590](#) (egg products).

What if I still have questions after I read this guidance?

If the desired information cannot be found within the guidance, FSIS recommends that users visit the askFSIS webpage at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/contact-us/askfsis> to access [askUSDA](#) to search for the answer to their question or submit a question directly from the web interface.

The askFSIS web interface provides instructions on how to submit a question. To ensure import policy questions are directed to the appropriate staff, provide as much detail as possible.

Users may also contact askFSIS by telephone at 1-800-233-3935. When contacting askFSIS by phone, if your call is answered by the voice mail system, clearly state your first and last name, call back number and a detailed question.

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FSIS Guidance for Importing Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products into the United States

Statutory Jurisdiction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is the public health regulatory agency responsible for ensuring that domestic and imported meat (which includes Siluriformes fish), poultry, and egg products are safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged. FSIS inspects imported meat, poultry, and egg products under the authority of the [Federal Meat Inspection Act](#) (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the [Poultry Products Inspection Act](#) (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*), and the [Egg Products Inspection Act \(EPIA\)](#) (15 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*).

Country Equivalence and Establishment Eligibility

Imported meat, poultry, and egg products must originate from eligible [countries and from establishments or plants](#) that are certified by each country's central competent authority (CCA) to export to the United States (21 U.S.C. 620, 466, and 1046). Countries become eligible following an [equivalence determination process](#) completed by FSIS in coordination with the CCA of the exporting country.

After a country is determined to have an equivalent food safety regulatory system, FSIS relies on the country's CCA to carry out inspection activities. Foreign establishments desiring to export to the United States must apply to their own CCA and a responsible official of that country's inspection system must certify to FSIS those establishments that meet requirements equivalent to those of the United States. In addition to reinspecting product presented for import into the United States, FSIS conducts periodic audits to ensure that the foreign country's food safety regulatory system remains equivalent to that of the United States. These audits include an assessment of selected exporting establishments.

FSIS maintains an Import Library on its website which provides links to country-specific pages for equivalent countries, detailing the eligible species, process categories, product categories, and product groups the country can export. The information detailed on the country-specific pages aligns with the FSIS product categorization guide and the Public Health Information System (PHIS) (<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/guidelines/2019-0010>). Each eligible country page also lists any applicable USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) animal disease restrictions, and includes direct, disease-specific links to the APHIS website and regulations. The Import Library can be found at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library>.

Supply Chain Roles

This guidance is not intended to capture the wide variety, nuance, and complexity of supply chain roles and practices. However, listed below are common parties in the majority of supply chain processes involving imported meat, poultry, and egg products:

Importer: The person primarily liable for the payment of any duties on the merchandise, or an authorized agent acting on the importer's behalf (such as a customs broker, see below) (19 CFR 101.1)). The importer is responsible for filing entry and clearing the goods through U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and other applicable U.S. government agencies, and for ensuring that all U.S. requirements (e.g., the statutes and regulations enforced and administered by CBP, APHIS, and FSIS) are met prior to moving goods into commerce. The "importer" as defined in the relevant regulations may include the "importer of record," or "consignee." Importers may be any individual, firm, or corporation, including any partnership, association, or other unincorporated business organization.

Customs Broker: The person acting on the importer's behalf to ensure that U.S. statutory and regulatory requirements are met before moving goods into commerce, depending on the arrangements and agreements made between the commercial parties, and any official documents signed. As noted above, an "importer" includes an authorized agent acting on the importer of record's behalf. Like importers, customs brokers may be individual persons, firms, or corporations. More information on customs brokers can be found on CBP's website at: <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/programs-administration/customs-brokers/becoming-customs-broker>

Carrier: The person or entity transporting goods or merchandise.

Official Import Inspection Establishment: Business operating under an FSIS Grant of Inspection that receives meat, poultry, or egg products for FSIS import reinspection. As part of business supply chain processes and contractual agreements, the management of the official import inspection establishment often has a role as the importer's designee/agent when issues arise with the reinspection of imported meat, poultry, or egg products.

Software Developer: Any CBP-approved company or individual person that develops software to transmit CBP's Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) entry/cargo release to CBP.

Supply Chain Coordination:

Acting on the importer's behalf, the customs broker generally completes the FSIS import inspection application (FSIS Form 9540-1 or electronic Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set), and will be contacted by FSIS (email) regarding the following:

- Decisions associated with the reinspection of imported products;
- Decisions associated with refused entry product;
- Recalls requested on imported products; and

- Responsibility for shipments that fail to present (FTP) for FSIS reinspection.

Based on the roles appropriate to each party in the supply chain, FSIS strongly recommends that the importer, customs broker, carrier, and official import inspection establishment management coordinate closely to ensure the following issues are effectively managed:

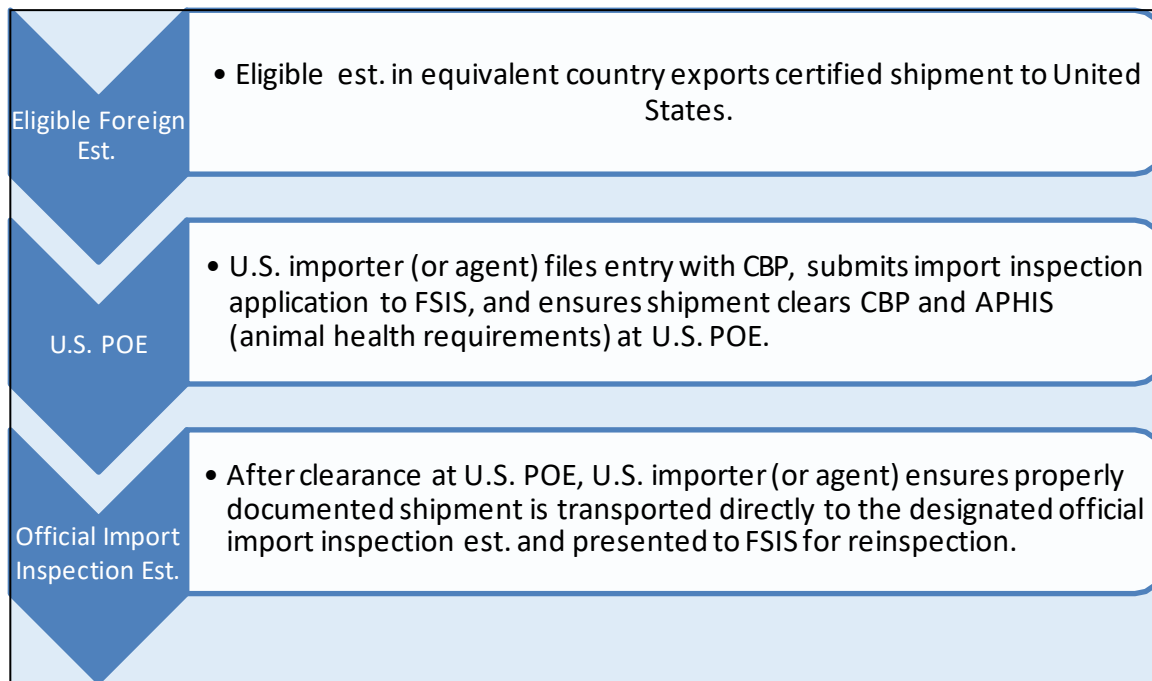
- Tracking the estimated date of arrival (EDA) of shipments expected to be presented to FSIS for import reinspection at the designated official import inspection establishment and ensuring that all parties are notified when a shipment has not arrived. The EDA is the date that the product is expected to arrive at the designated official import inspection establishment.
- Handling, storing, and staging products properly for reinspection;
- Securely storing product subject to test-and-hold sampling;
- Handling corrective actions such as re-labeling or shipping mark issues according to FSIS requirements;
- Properly and expeditiously executing product disposition (U.S. Inspected and Passed, Holds Pending Laboratory Sample Results, U.S. Refused Entry); and
- Properly storing and handling refused entry product, handling its disposition as per the importer decision and FSIS requirements, and notifying the importer when the 45-day disposition date is approaching.

Presenting and Documenting Shipments

All imported shipments of meat, poultry, and [egg products](#) must be presented to FSIS for inspection. FSIS import inspection occurs **after** the product has met CBP and APHIS requirements at the U.S. Port of Entry (POE). CBP's release of the shipment at the U.S. POE allows the shipment to transfer to the designated FSIS official import inspection establishment. It does not mean that FSIS import inspection requirements have been met. Product is not released into commerce until after FSIS reinspection has been completed and FSIS requirements have been met.

Import Inspection Application: The importer, or an authorized agent acting on the importer's behalf, such as a customs broker (19 CFR 101.1)), must apply for FSIS inspection of imported product (9 CFR 327.5, 381.198, 557.5, and 590.920). Importers (i.e., the applicant) must submit either FSIS Form 9540-1, *Import Inspection Application*, to the FSIS inspection personnel in the designated official import inspection establishment or the electronic application data (PGA Message Set) into CBP's ACE, which transfers the data to FSIS' Public Health Information System (PHIS). PHIS enables importers to electronically apply for FSIS import inspection prior to arrival of shipments destined for the United States and electronically links with ACE. More information about the PHIS Import Component can be found at: [PHIS Components | Food Safety and Inspection Service \(usda.gov\)](#).

Basic Import Process



Importers must submit the inspection application as far as possible in advance of the anticipated arrival of each consignment, but no later than when entry is filed with CBP (9 CFR 327.5(b), 381.198(b), 557, and 590.920(b)). Importers who submit inspection application data electronically using the PGA Message Set automatically meet the prior notification requirement. The prior notification requirement is particularly important for shipments that cross land borders (Canada-U.S. and Mexico-U.S.), because of the relative speed with which those shipments enter the United States, compared to shipments that enter the country on ocean vessels or by air. For all shipments, including those from Canada and Mexico, it is essential that sufficient advance notice occur to ensure data entry can be completed in advance of the shipment arriving at the official import inspection establishment to avoid delays at the official import inspection establishment, and to provide early notice of any shipments that Fail to Present for import reinspection. Import inspection applications must be complete, including the Customs entry number.

Official Import Inspection Establishments: FSIS inspection occurs at the official import inspection establishment designated by the importer in the inspection application. FSIS inspection occurs after meeting CBP and APHIS (animal disease) requirements at the U.S. POE. An establishment's grant of inspection identifies the specific products approved for FSIS import inspection at the establishment. A list of official import establishments can be found in the FSIS Meat, Poultry, and Egg Product Inspection Directory at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/establishments/meat-poultry-and-egg-product-inspection-directory> with an "I" prefix in the establishment's number. Scroll down to "Inspection Activities," click on the drop down, and select "Imported Product." This will provide a map of all official import inspection establishments in the United States and territories. Scrolling over a dot on the map will provide contact information for that official import inspection establishment.

Failure to Present (FTP): Any shipment of meat, poultry, or egg product that has

entered commerce without FSIS import inspection violates the FMIA, the PPIA, or the EPIA, as well as the associated implementing regulations (9 CFR 327.6, 381.199, 557, and 590.925). Meat, poultry, and egg products originating from outside the U.S. are considered "in-commerce" when they are off-loaded at a location other than an official import inspection establishment or the official egg products plant designated on the import inspection application. When a product has been identified as an FTP, FSIS will request, through CBP, a redelivery of the shipment and appropriate penalties.

Bulk Pasteurized Egg Product Shipments: Tankers and large bulk shipments of pasteurized egg products which cannot be safely opened (i.e., railroad tankers) and checked organoleptically at the official import inspection establishment must be checked by FSIS at the receiving egg products plant (9 CFR 590.424(b)). Other containers of pasteurized egg products (e.g., 5-gallon containers) will be checked organoleptically by FSIS at the official import establishment, where safe and appropriate.

Unpasteurized Egg Products (currently permitted from Canada only) are not required to present for FSIS reinspection at an official import inspection establishment (9 CFR 590.925). All unpasteurized egg products shipments must proceed directly to an official FSIS egg products plant in the United States and be presented for FSIS reinspection.

For unpasteurized egg products, the importer (or agent) must submit as early as possible, but no later than when the entry is filed with CBP, an import inspection application, [FSIS Form 9540-1](#), and a copy of the official inspection certificate to FSIS, Office of Field Operations, Recall Management and Technical Analysis Division (email: ImportInspection@usda.gov). The FSIS reinspection assignment will be scheduled in PHIS and reinspection will occur at the official FSIS egg products plant designated on the electronic or paper import inspection application.

FTP product still in the original shipping containers may either be destroyed or re-exported. If any imported product identified as FTP has been removed from the original cartons or further processed, FSIS will initiate a regulatory control action on the product, including any further processed product that contains the FTP product, to ensure appropriate disposition (i.e., destruction). FSIS will likely request that the importer recall the FTP product that has been distributed in commerce and remains outside the importer's control.

NOTE: The importer or customs broker is to notify inspection personnel of any changes to the official import inspection establishment or the EDA. If the shipment is canceled, the importer or customs broker is to provide notification of the cancellation to the import inspection personnel ([9 CFR 327.5](#), [381.198](#), [557.5](#) and [590.920](#)).

PGA Message Set: The Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act) (Public Law 109-347) <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW->

109publ347/html/PLAW-109publ347.htm requires all agencies involved in clearing or licensing the importation and exportation of cargo to participate in the International Trade Data System (ITDS). The SAFE Port Act assigns CBP the responsibilities for building and operating ITDS as part of the ACE project, an effort to modernize and expand U.S. government agencies' automated systems for processing imports and exports. The ITDS is an electronic information exchange capability or "Single Window" through which businesses will transmit data required by U.S. government agencies for the importation or exportation of cargo. ACE is a CBP system designed to facilitate legitimate trade while enhancing border security. ACE streamlines and automates collection, sharing, and processing of information submitted to CBP and U.S. government agencies, eliminating the need to submit a paper copy, and enabling the international trade community to more easily and efficiently comply with U.S. laws and regulations.

FSIS participates in the Single Window initiative through the PGA Message Set. The PGA Message Set extends the electronic data that is currently provided to CBP to include the additional import inspection application data required by FSIS. Use of the PGA Message Set automates the collection of information provided by the importer on FSIS Form 9540-1. These data elements are transmitted electronically from ACE to FSIS's PHIS when the entry is filed with CBP, eliminating the need for importers to submit a hard copy of the FSIS Form 9540-1 to FSIS. This process expedites data entry and shipment clearance by FSIS, and automatically meets FSIS's prior notification requirement.

Importers must use a software developer that has been certified by CBP according to Automated Broker Interface (ABI) requirements. ABI-certified software developers who are interested in developing PGA Message Set software may find the requirements for the development of the PGA Message Set capabilities outlined in the Customs and Trade Automated Interface Requirements (CATAIR)

<http://www.cbp.gov/trade/ace/catair>. Current ABI-certified software developers can be found on CBP's website at <https://www.cbp.gov/document/guidance/abi-software-vendors-list>. More information about ABI can be found on CBP's website at <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/acs/abi/contact-info>.

FSIS has further defined and developed additional guidance that is intended to assist importers, customs brokers, and software developers in understanding the required FSIS-specific data that will need to be submitted through CBP's ACE system in order to complete the import application process. FSIS has posted this compliance guide on the following webpage: [FSIS Partner Government Agency \(PGA\) Message Set Compliance Guide](#).

FSIS continues to work with interested software developers, importers, and customs brokers. For more information on becoming an active participant in the PGA Message

Set with FSIS, contact the Import/Export Policy Development Staff, telephone: (202) 720-0082, email: ImportExport@usda.gov.

Non-CBP Locations: Since PGA (electronic application) goes through CBP, a hard copy of the [FSIS Form 9540-1](#) will continue to be required for shipments of meat, poultry, and egg products imported into ports where the U.S. CBP ACE system is not available (American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands) due to a lack of CBP jurisdiction in these ports. FSIS does not require a hard copy of the official inspection certificate when the data from that certificate transfers to PHIS from a government-to-government connection (eCert) because the data is transferred directly to PHIS from the foreign CCA and does not involve CBP.

Certification

- **Shipment Certification Requirements**

The foreign government (i.e., CCA) is responsible for the certification of each consignment (i.e., shipment of product to the United States; 9 CFR 327.4, 381.197, 557.4, and 590.915). The consignment is the product as it is represented on the official inspection certification. Each consignment must have an electronic inspection certification or a paper inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the foreign government agency responsible for the inspection and certification of the product. PHIS provides for a government-to-government electronic transmission of the inspection certificate data as an alternative to the paper certificate. Foreign governments interested in pursuing electronic certification (eCert) should contact FSIS's Office of International Coordination, email: internationalcoordination@usda.gov for further guidance and requirements. eCert countries are listed on the FSIS web site in the [Import and Export Library](#).

The certificate must include a statement that any product described on the official certificate was produced in accordance with the regulatory requirements in 9 CFR 327.2, 381.196, 557.2 or 590.910, or their equivalent.

NOTE: The electronic certification will be transmitted directly to FSIS in PHIS before the product's arrival at the official import inspection establishment (9 CFR [327.4](#), [381.197](#), [557.4](#), and [590.915](#)).

The paper official inspection certificate must accompany each consignment; be submitted to import inspection personnel at the official import inspection establishment; be in English; and bear the official seal of the foreign government responsible for the inspection of the product, including the name, title, and signature of the official authorized to issue inspection certificates for products imported to the United States.

Both the electronic certification and the paper official inspection certificate must contain:

- The date;
- The foreign country of export and the producing foreign establishment number;
- The species used to produce the product and the source country and foreign establishment number, if the source materials originate from a country other than the exporting country;
- The product's description, including the process category, the product category, and the product group (see Product Categorization below);
- The name and address of the importer or consignee;
- The name and address of the exporter or consignor;
- The number of units (pieces or containers) and the shipping or identification mark on the units;
- The net weight of each lot; and
- Any additional information the Administrator requests to determine whether the product is eligible to be imported into the United States.

Examples of additional Information Requirements

1. Pasteurized Egg Products: Bulk packed shipments (tankers or large tote shipments) of pasteurized egg products must have foreign government documentation attesting to negative laboratory results for *Salmonella*. This may be on the official inspection certificate or on a separate paper with the foreign government's letterhead.
2. Poultry Grading Certificates: USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service recognizes the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) poultry product grade designations provided the poultry graded for export to the U.S. satisfies the criteria for U.S. grades. Canadian product labeled with the CFIA grades will be accepted provided the shipment is accompanied by an official CFIA grading certificate stating that the product meets USDA grade standards (e.g., "Young Turkey Canada A"). This certificate is in addition to the requirement that there be an official inspection certificate. If graded product is received without the accompanying grading certificate, FSIS will refuse entry on the shipment until either a grading certificate is provided or the reference to the

poultry grade has been obliterated or removed.

3. **Production Dates:** Production dates are required on the official inspection certificate when the producing foreign establishment has had a period of ineligibility (delisted), or to distinguish multiple lots of like product certified by the CCA that bear the same shipping mark.
4. **Slaughter Dates:** Slaughter dates may be required on the official inspection certificate when FSIS has first determined that a country's system is equivalent to the United States, or when a country's equivalence status has been reinstated.
5. **Sealing of Specific Products (Liquid Egg Products, Carcasses from Canada, and Undenatured Inedible Fat):** Bulk shipments of liquid egg products, meat or poultry carcasses from Canada, and undenatured inedible fat (rendered grease, tallow, or other fat) are required to be sealed with a foreign government seal(s) and the seal numbers included on the official inspection certificate. If the seal(s) are missing or broken, except for instances where CBP has removed the seal, FSIS will refuse entry of the shipment.

- **Product Categorization**

To help foreign exporters and governments accurately identify eligible meat, poultry, and egg products intended for export to the United States, FSIS maintains a [Product Categorization](#) guide. It is essential that the product is properly categorized, as this impacts what types of inspection to which the products will be subject, including product sampling.

The guide aligns closely with product categorization in PHIS and includes all species under FSIS jurisdiction.

The guide outlines the three levels of product description required by FSIS on official inspection certification for each shipment of imported meat, poultry, and egg products (9 CFR 327.4, 381.197, 557.4, and 590.915):

Process Category: For imported product, process categories are used as high-level groupings that identify whether and how products are further processed after the slaughter operation. Thus, "slaughter" would not be a correct process category for imported product. For example, the process category "Raw Product - Non-Intact" applies to establishments that use further processing steps such as grinding, comminuting, injecting product with solutions, or mechanical tenderization by needling, cubing, pounding devices or other means of creating non-intact product.

Product Category: Product categories are a more specific classification,

linked to the appropriate species for each category. For example, a product category for beef or veal species is “Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef.”

Product Group: Product groups further define the product to a level of specificity that FSIS can program appropriate types of inspections (TOI) in PHIS for examinations and laboratory sampling. “Beef Patty Product” is an example of a product group.

Because of the length of some process categories and product categories, FSIS accepts easily identifiable abbreviations or acronyms for either product or process categories on official inspection certification. However, if the official inspection certification does not include product categorization (process category, product category, and product group) that is consistent with the guide, replacement certification is required to proceed with import reinspection.

Product Lot Grouping and Certification

FSIS requires product to be presented for reinspection in lots certified on the official inspection certificate. PHIS assigns reinspection tasks based on the lots included on the certificate/eCert. The lots on the [FSIS 9540-1, Import Inspection Application](#) or PGA Message Set must align with those on the inspection certificate/eCert. The lots on the inspection certificate/eCert cannot be changed at import reinspection.

Therefore, it is critical that the importer (or agent) correlate the lotting and certification of the product with the foreign exporter before the foreign government certifies the shipment. The importer (or agent) must resolve any discrepancies between the import application and the official inspection certificate before FSIS reinspection takes place. PHIS allows this process to take place electronically between the importer (or agent) and the FSIS import inspector.

Lot groupings are based on like product by species, process category, product category, and product group. The [FSIS Product Categorization Chart](#) provides product descriptions to determine lot grouping on the official inspection certificate. When a shipment includes multiple lots of like product with the same shipping mark, additional information must be provided (e.g., product codes or product flavors) to identify the lots.

Palletized, consumer packaged (including food service—hotel, restaurant, or institution (HRI)), fully marked and labeled products may be presented with the shipping mark and shipping container label applied to the outside of the pallet, rather than to individual tray packs or cartons. When products are presented in this manner, only one type and size of product may be presented as a lot, and the foreign inspection certificate identifies all the retail package production codes present (such as date codes imprinted on the can or package) in the shipment. When utilizing alternative packaging procedures, the importer is responsible for assuring that the entire pallet will be distributed to retail or the end user as an intact unit.

NOTE: For Canadian shipments, different sized boxes of the same product may be

presented on the same pallet when the pallets in the lot will be split for distribution to specific end users.

Labeling and Marking

Meat, poultry, and egg products exported to the United States must adhere to all applicable [labeling requirements](#) in the FMIA, PPIA, EPIA, and FSIS regulations.

Consistent with the FMIA, PPIA, and EPIA, FSIS regulations prohibit misbranded and economically adulterated meat, poultry, and egg products, ensuring that all labels are truthful and not misleading. FSIS reinspection includes verification of labeling requirements. If a product is deemed to be incorrectly labeled, a wide range of penalties can be imposed, including rescinding the use of the label, product retention or detention (prohibiting the sale from anywhere in the chain of commerce), relabeling, or request for product recall. Additionally, bringing misbranded product into compliance is performed under reimbursable services, meaning the importer will be charged for these services.

FSIS' meat, poultry, and egg products regulations permit certain labels, including those that are not likely to present significant policy issues that have health or economic significance, to be "generically approved" without having to be submitted to the Agency's headquarters-based labeling staff, as long as the labels comply with FSIS regulations. Although not submitted to the FSIS labeling staff, generically approved labels are approved by FSIS provided all mandatory labeling features are in compliance with applicable regulations. Any entity responsible for designing or modifying meat, poultry product, or egg products labels may use generic approval of labels, including foreign exporters and U.S. importers. In August 2017, FSIS published a [compliance guide on generic labeling](#) to assist industry in realizing the efficiencies of generic labeling.

Further guidance on labeling is available at:
<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/compliance-guidance/labeling>

- **Missing or Completely Illegible Shipping Marks**

Shipping marks are normally applied by the exporting country when product is exported. Missing or illegible shipping marks may be applied (or reapplied) under the supervision of a representative of the CCA of the exporting country (9 CFR 327.4, 381.197, 557.4, and 590.915).

NOTE: FSIS permits official import inspection establishment personnel to apply the shipping mark to shipping units in lieu of an official representative of the foreign inspection system having to be on-site, provided that FSIS IPP can verify the unique identifier within a barcode on the shipping unit using the supporting documentation from the foreign country. This process applies only to countries that are eligible for the use of barcodes and for shipping units when a shipping mark is missing or completely illegible. Countries must first submit a barcoding plan to FSIS to be approved for this process.

Seal Variations for Certain Egg Products

When pasteurized liquid egg products are shipped in bulk shipments (tanker trucks):

- The shipment must be presented at an official import inspection establishment;
- The transport container(s) must be sealed with the exporting government's seals and the seal numbers identified on the inspection certificate or other CCA documentation containing the exporting country's official seal numbers; and
- The testing results for *Salmonella* must be presented with the shipment and identified as negative on the official inspection certificate or other CCA documentation for the production lot of pasteurized egg products that includes the product offered for entry; the certificate and product information must match.

Unpasteurized egg products shipped from Canada must be sealed with government seals and the seal numbers identified on the inspection certificate or other documentation containing Canada's official seal numbers.

Approval for a Pre-Stamping Program

Official import inspection establishments may request approval for a Pre-Stamping Program. The Federal Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection regulations (9 CFR 327.10(d), 381.204(f), 557.10 and 9 CFR 590.940(e)) permit official import inspection establishments, with an approved program, to place the official inspection legend on imported meat and poultry products before the completion of an official import reinspection. However, the regulations require that the official import inspection establishment has a controlled pre-stamping procedure approved by FSIS. The pre-stamping procedure must identify how the controlled stamping of product will be accomplished. Requests to establish a pre-stamping procedure must be submitted in writing on company letterhead to the establishment's Frontline Supervisor, who will forward a recommendation to the [District Office with jurisdiction for that state](#) for review and approval.

The written request must:

- State that pre-stamping is limited to only those meat, poultry, and egg product lots that FSIS import inspection personnel can fully inspect on the day on which pre-stamping occurs;
- Identify where product that is pre-stamped will be stored in the official import inspection establishment until reinspection has occurred;
- Include a control procedure for removing or obliterating the official inspection legend from pre-stamped lots that fail reinspection;
- Describe how the official import inspection establishment will maintain a daily

pre-stamping log that includes the date the product was pre-stamped/re-inspected, the country of origin, the foreign establishment number, the name of the product, the number of units in the lot, the shipping or identification mark, and the official inspection certificate number; and

- Provide for the retention of the daily pre-stamping log in accordance with 9 CFR 320.3, 381.177, 550.3, 590.200(b) and 590.940(f) for making it available to import inspection personnel on a daily basis.

Approved requests will be signed by the FSIS District Manager and the letter returned to the requesting official import inspection establishment management.

Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (Sanitation SOPs) are written procedures that official establishments, egg products plants, and official import inspection establishments develop, implement, and maintain to prevent direct contamination or adulteration of meat, poultry, or egg products. All official import inspection establishments must develop and maintain Sanitation SOPs (9 CFR 304.3(a), 381.22(a), 590.149(a), 416.11 through 416.17). Official import inspection establishments must also ensure that reinspected, imported egg products do not become contaminated or adulterated.

FSIS will perform directed procedures within the official import inspection establishment, including Sanitation SOP verification, pre-stamping compliance, as well as unscheduled procedures prompted by a trigger event, such as when a pre-stamping violation occurs. FSIS will maintain establishment profiles in PHIS, which will provide the ability for compliance and non-compliance of verification activities to be documented. Official import inspection establishment management may find out how to access PHIS for these purposes at [USDA eAuth Home](#).

FSIS Sampling Process

FSIS reinspection sampling is allocated by country, process category, product category, product group and in some instances, species. When a lot of imported product is selected for reinspection, several TOIs may be assigned and performed by FSIS import inspection personnel. Besides certification and label verification, which are assigned at 100% on every commercial shipment presented for import, other TOIs will be assigned at set intervals (e.g., product exam, condition of container on Thermally processed commercially sterile product).

At set intervals, FSIS also collects and analyzes samples for pathogens, food chemistry, and drug and chemical residues. There are three levels of reinspection (LOR) relative to sampling: **Normal LOR** is randomly selected for lots based on the annual sampling plan; **Increased LOR** is targeted based on an FSIS management decision; and **Intensified LOR** is automatically generated by PHIS after a lot fails a TOI. Normal, increased, and intensified LORs may include TOIs other than laboratory sampling.

When a shipment fails reinspection and the result is recorded in PHIS, PHIS will thereafter automatically generate an intensified rate of reinspection. For example, a

failure for physical defects that is not of public health concern results in assignment of reinspections of a minimum of 10 lots and 10 times the weight of the failed lot applied to the processing establishment based on the same Process Category/Product Category/Product Group. In the case of failures considered to be of public health concern, such as a laboratory analysis failure, or off condition, a minimum of 15 lots and 15 times the weight of the failed lot applied to the processing establishment based on the same Process Category/Product Category/Product Group are selected for repeat analysis. Products that fail reinspection are refused entry into the United States. If the importer wants to appeal a failed TOI, they are to refer to FSIS appeal regulations (9 CFR 327.24, 381.202(6)(d), 557.24, or 590.945(d)), ensure the appeal is made to the program employee's immediate supervisor, and continue to go through the appropriate chain of command within the Office of Field Operations (OFO).

Products that pass reinspection are allowed to enter U.S. commerce. Under U.S. meat, poultry, and egg products inspection laws, reinspected and passed imported articles are, upon entry into the United States, deemed and treated as domestic articles in commerce.

Appeals

FSIS regulations (327.24, 381.202(6)(d), 557.24, and 590.945(d)) provide that establishments may appeal any inspection decision. Appeals are to be submitted to an immediate supervisor for a determination (e.g., Frontline Supervisor). More information on the FSIS appeals process can be found on [FSIS's website](#).

Test-and-Hold on Shipments Pending FSIS Testing Results

When FSIS schedules a laboratory TOI of selected products for specific adulterants, the selected product shipment must be held pending acceptable results.

The test-and-hold policy above applies to imported shipments of:

1. Non-intact raw beef product or intact raw beef product that is tested for Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) that FSIS considers to be adulterants;
2. Ready-to-eat meat, poultry, and pasteurized egg products tested for *Listeria monocytogenes* or *Salmonella*;
3. Livestock carcasses and meat products tested for chemical residues

The test and hold policy above does not apply to imported shipments of:

1. Exploratory Sampling for the following:
 - a. Meat and poultry products assigned a residue laboratory sampling TOI to test for metals; and
 - b. Non-intact raw meat and poultry or intact raw meat and poultry products tested for *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, or other pathogens that FSIS has not designated as adulterants in those products.
2. Poultry carcasses or raw poultry parts, under a normal LOR, sampled for residues

The importer, or the importer's agent, is responsible for controlling the product that is on hold. The sampled lot may move off-site; however, the held shipment must be controlled (e.g., company seals) and not enter into commerce until acceptable results are received and the FSIS reinspection is completed. The sampled lot may move off-site if the laboratory TOI is assigned at the Normal LOR. When the laboratory TOI is assigned at the Intensified LOR, the lot is ineligible to move from the official import inspection establishment until acceptable laboratory sample results are reported. Offsite movement when laboratory TOIs are assigned at the Increased LOR is an FSIS management decision applied on a case-by-case basis. The importer is primarily responsible for ensuring that the product does not move into commerce prior to the receipt of acceptable laboratory results and the completion of the product reinspection by FSIS.

If the laboratory analysis results show that the product is not in compliance, shipments on hold must be returned to the official import inspection establishment, have the marks of inspection obliterated, and be stamped "United States Refused Entry." The import establishment management can receive laboratory results electronically directly from the FSIS laboratory. FSIS has prepared a compliance guideline for the test and hold requirements for meat and poultry: [FSIS Compliance Guideline for Controlling Meat and Poultry Products Pending FSIS Test Results](#).

U.S. Refused Entry Process

Meat, poultry, and egg products that do not comply with U.S. requirements are not allowed by FSIS to enter U.S. commerce and are identified with a "United States Refused Entry" stamp or tag. When FSIS refuses entry, FSIS sends a notification from PHIS to the applicant by email, utilizing the email address provided on the import inspection application. Product that is securely held at a location other than the official import establishment, pending lab results, must be returned to the official import establishment if the product is Refused Entry. After notice is given to CBP, the owner or consignee has 45 days to complete the disposition of meat, poultry, and egg products refused entry (9 CFR 327.13(a)(2), 381.202(a)(2), 557.13, and 590.945(a)(4)).

Disposition options for refused entry products include: rectification (i.e., misbranded product brought into compliance within the product-specific time frames listed above); exportation (return) to originating country or third country; landfill; rendering; incineration; denaturing the product not for human food; or conversion of product to animal food with prior U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval. The importer is to notify FSIS in writing if he/she wishes to bring refused entry product into compliance or appeal the refusal. FSIS provides for extensions to the timeframes for product to be re-exported, which may be requested by the importer when extreme circumstances warrant it (e.g., a dockworkers strike or unforeseeable vessel delay). No product that has been refused entry and exported to another country, including the country that processed the product, may be returned to the United States under any circumstance (9 CFR 327.13, 381.202, 557.13, and 590.945(a)(6)).

Partial Refused Entry

Shipments containing cartons with transportation damage or missing or completely illegible shipping marks are to be sorted, and the non-compliant product removed from the lot by the official import inspection establishment under FSIS supervision (9 CFR 327.13(a)(2), 381.202(a)(2), 557.13, and 590.945(a)).

U.S. Export Products Returned to the United States

U.S. inspected and passed and so marked products exported to and returned from foreign countries will be admitted into the United States without being subjected to the regulatory requirements under 9 CFR 327; however, FSIS' OFO, Recall Management and Technical Analysis Division (RMTAD) must approve requests to return U.S. exported meat, poultry, and egg products prior to the product arriving at the U.S. POE. The product may be subject to reinspection in an official FSIS establishment prior to release into commerce (9 CFR 327.17, 381.209, 557.17, and 590.965).

The applicant must verify that APHIS will permit entry. Applicants can contact USDA, APHIS via telephone at (301) 851-3300 option 4 or via email at APIE@USDA.GOV. Information may be found on the website at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_anproducts.shtml. APHIS import permits: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/>.

Applicants returning U.S. exported products to the U.S. must also file the proper customs entry paperwork with the appropriate port director ([U.S. Customs and Border Protection Requirements](#)).

FSIS requires that the exporter/applicant complete the [FSIS Form 9010-1](#), *Application for the Return of Exported Products to the United States* (fillable PDF). The form should be completed and submitted by email to USReturnedExports@usda.gov with a copy of the export certificate (FSIS Form 9060-5 or 9135-3) and any additional supporting documentation related to the product prior to the shipment arriving in the U.S. The "Submit via Email" button at the bottom of the form may also be used for submission.

When the form and appropriate documentation are received by RMTAD, the information will be assessed to determine whether the shipment needs to be reinspected prior to its release into commerce. RMTAD will seek information about the shipment and consider the information obtained. Please refer to [FSIS Directive 9010.1](#), Section V, paragraph B for the type of information RMTAD is seeking.

If reinspection is required, RMTAD will inform the applicant, who must coordinate and provide an appropriate plan for examination from the designated official FSIS establishment where the reinspection is to occur. RMTAD will coordinate with the appropriate [District Office](#) (DO) and provide all information obtained including the plan for reinspection. Once the DO has concurred with the reinspection location, RMTAD will advise the applicant that the shipment can proceed to the designated establishment for reinspection. FSIS inspection personnel at the official establishment will reinspect the product, including taking samples as needed, to assure it is not adulterated or misbranded and that there are no signs of product tampering. The DO will report the results of the reinspection to RMTAD, and RMTAD will make a final determination on admissibility.

NOTE: The product will be retained if it is adulterated or misbranded. Product retention, approval for release into commerce, or other results will be designated on the application ([FSIS Form 9010-1](#)), which will be transmitted to the applicant from

RMTAD. For more information on returning exported U.S. meat, poultry, or egg products, interested parties should contact FSIS at USReturnedExports@usda.gov or call (202) 720-9904.

Food Defense

Food defense is the protection of food products from intentional contamination or adulteration where there is an intent to cause public health harm and/or economic disruption. Implementing food defense measures is voluntary; however, it is encouraged as a good business practice and to further protect public health.

To better prevent and prepare for an intentional attack on meat, poultry, and egg products, FSIS conducts vulnerability assessments of these food systems. Based upon its assessments, FSIS develops countermeasures or food defense practices that establishments can implement to protect the food supply. The Agency also develops guidance materials and food defense training programs. These initiatives are conducted in collaboration and coordination with other Federal, State, and local partners, including academia and industry.

The Agency currently monitors FSIS-regulated facilities to determine the extent to which establishments are implementing food defense practices. This is done through food defense tasks performed by FSIS in-plant inspection personnel. The information from these tasks assists FSIS in determining what further measures may need to be taken in the area of food defense.

A functional food defense plan can help establishments, including official import inspection establishments, identify steps to take to minimize the risk that food products in the establishment will be intentionally tampered with or contaminated. A functional food defense plan is: 1) developed (documented and signed), 2) implemented (food defense practices are implemented), 3) tested (food defense practices are monitored and validated), and 4) reviewed and maintained (at least annually).

FSIS does not require official establishments to adopt a functional food defense plan; however, the Agency strongly encourages establishments to do so. Although the plan should be in place at all times, it may be particularly helpful during emergencies. During a crisis, when stress is high and response time is at a premium, a documented set of procedures improves an establishment's ability to respond quickly. A functional food defense plan helps establishments maintain a safe working environment for employees, provide a quality product to customers, and protect the bottom line.

FSIS developed a generic food defense plan template, in addition to food defense guidelines. To access these documents and other food defense resources, visit the FSIS web site at www.fsis.usda.gov/fooddefense. In addition, questions regarding food defense can be sent to: FoodDefense@usda.gov.

Exemptions to FSIS Import Inspection

Samples for Laboratory Examination, Research, Evaluative Testing, or Trade Show Exhibition

Meat, poultry, and egg product [samples destined for laboratory examination, research, evaluative testing, or trade show exhibition](#) are not subject to FSIS import reinspection requirements. Such samples are subject to USDA, APHIS requirements and [animal disease restrictions](#), and may require, depending on any animal health restrictions in the country or region of origin, an APHIS permit prior to importing. Meat, poultry, and egg product samples may originate from any foreign country, provided there are no animal health restrictions imposed by APHIS.

Weight restrictions for sample shipments: Shipments cannot exceed a total weight of 50 lbs. (22.7 kg); for meat (including Siluriformes), poultry, or egg products.

Once in the United States, samples may be used only for laboratory examination, research, evaluative testing, or tradeshow exhibition. They may not be sold, distributed, or consumed by the public. If the products are used for consumer test marketing or sales promotions, they will be regarded as commercial shipments and subject to FSIS import regulations, including the requirement that they must originate in eligible foreign countries and establishments and must be certified for export to the United States.

NOTE: An official foreign inspection certificate is not required for sample shipments. However, [FSIS Form 9540-5, Notification of Intent to Import Meat, Poultry, or Egg Products Samples for Laboratory Examination, Research, Evaluative Testing or Trade Show Exhibition](#), must be completed and submitted to RMTAD via email at importinspection@usda.gov.

Importers should contact USDA, APHIS for their requirements prior to importing samples at (301) 851-3300 option 4 or via email at APIE@USDA.GOV. Information may be found on the website at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_anproducts.shtml. Information on APHIS import permits may be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/>.

Products for Pharmaceutical Use Only

Glands and organs intended for pharmaceutical use only may be imported into the U.S. provided the containers are properly identified as "For Pharmaceutical Use Only" and do not contain a foreign mark of inspection (9 CFR 325.19, 318.1(g), and 316.13(f)). An undenatured inedible permit issued by FSIS is not required. If the containers of FSIS-amenable product contain a foreign mark of inspection, then the product is considered as edible and must meet all FSIS import requirements, and consignments must be accompanied by an official inspection certificate and must be presented for FSIS import reinspection.

Importers should contact APHIS for their requirements prior to importing products for pharmaceutical use at (301) 851-3300 option 4 or via email at APIE@USDA.GOV. Information may be found on the website at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_anproducts.shtml. Information on APHIS import permits may be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/>.

Product Containing a Small Amount of Meat, Poultry or Egg Product Ingredients

While FSIS statutes provide authority to exempt certain foods containing relatively [small amounts of meat, poultry, or egg product ingredients](#) from FSIS inspection, FSIS must ensure that these FSIS amenable ingredients are not adulterated. Accordingly, the meat, poultry, or egg products ingredients used in FSIS-exempted products must be from an [eligible source](#). In accordance with normal surveillance procedures of product that has entered the United States the importer may need to provide upon request documentation to demonstrate that the meat, poultry, or egg product ingredient used in the specific product was derived from an approved source. Further information can be found at: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-guidance>. Scroll down to the tab for “Foods Products Containing Small Amounts of Meat, Poultry or Processed Egg Product Ingredients,” click on the tab to expand the information.

Importers should contact USDA, APHIS for their requirements prior to importing FSIS-exempted products at (301) 851-3300 option 4 or via email at APIE@USDA.GOV. Information may be found on the website at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_anproducts.shtml. Information on APHIS import permits may be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/>.

Foods with small amounts of meat, poultry, and egg products that are not under FSIS jurisdiction are under FDA jurisdiction. Further information on FDA’s requirements can be found at: <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-imports-exports/importing-food-products-united-states>.

Product Entering the U.S. Destined for Foreign Commissaries

Under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Agreement (member countries: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/nato_countries.htm), importing goods for use by a foreign military force is permitted, providing the foreign military and their families with food and other items sold within their country. The foreign commissary may import “provisions” (e.g., meat, poultry, or egg products) from the sending country into the receiving country duty free. Although this product is not subject to reinspection at official import inspection establishments, FSIS investigators visit foreign commissaries located in the U.S. to verify that products held for sale at these commissaries meet the following requirements: the commissary is located on a military base or is restricted to military personnel from the foreign country in which the product was produced; the purchasing of products from the commissary is restricted to only people with proper credentials from the foreign military to which the store sells; purchases are in foreign currency only; and products must be labeled “For Commissary Sale Only.” Website: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17265.htm

Products for Personal Consumption

All travelers entering the United States are required to declare any products of animal origin they may be carrying. The declaration must cover all items carried in checked

baggage, in carry-on luggage, or in a vehicle. U.S. CBP agriculture specialists at U.S. POEs will examine the items and determine if they meet the entry requirements of the United States. Additional information on [bringing agricultural products into the United States](#) is available from CBP. CBP Basic Importing and Exporting information may be found at: <https://www.cbp.gov/trade>.

FSIS inspection regulations permit the entry of small quantities of meat, poultry or egg products for [personal consumption](#) (9 CFR, Part 327.16, 381.207, 557.16, and 590.960). The products must not exceed 50 pounds for meat, poultry, and egg products; and must be for personal use only and cannot be sold or distributed in U.S. commerce. Such products are exempt from FSIS import regulations, but they are subject to APHIS animal health requirements.

The animal health requirements change frequently, and travelers should contact APHIS for up-to-date information by visiting the website or calling (301) 851-3300. USDA, APHIS information:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_anproducts.shtml

Undenatured Inedible Meat and Egg Products (includes meat, meat by-products, and technical animal fat)

FSIS is responsible for ensuring that domestic and imported meat and egg products distributed in U.S. commerce as human food are wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled. This authority extends to the control of [undenatured inedible meat \(meat, meat by-products, and animal fat\)](#) and egg products (590.45(d)) that have the appearance of being fit for human consumption, but are intended for the manufacture of articles not for human food. FSIS permits the movement of imported undenatured inedible meat and egg products and animal fat, subject to approval of a permit issued by FSIS and prior notice given to FSIS in advance of the arrival of each shipment moving under this permit (9 CFR 327.20). Prior notice is made through completion of FSIS Form 9540-4, *Permit Holder Notification - Importation of Undenatured Inedible Product*, available through RMTAD. The completed form is submitted via email to RMTAD at importinspection@usda.gov.

Applicants for a permit to move undenatured inedible meat and egg products will be requested to provide the following information (9 CFR 325.11(e)(1)): applicant name; applicant address; applicant telephone number; applicant facsimile number; applicant email address; description of the type of business operations; and the purpose of making such application. It is helpful if the purpose includes information on the intended use of such product, such as “product to be used for dog treats.”

To apply for approval to import undenatured inedible meat, meat by-products, animal fat or egg products, applicants may contact the FSIS OFO, RMTAD at (202) 720-9904, or email importinspection@usda.gov for more details.

NOTE: Inedible poultry must be denatured regardless of the intended use (9 CFR 381.193).

For additional information on importing denatured products such as pet food ingredients or inedible tallow, contact the FDA Animal Food and Feeds office at:

fda.gov/animal-veterinary/import-exports/importing-animal-food; and for pet food fda.gov/animal-veterinary/animal-food-feeds/ingredients-additives.

Products Not Regulated by FSIS

Imported Farmed and Wild Game Meat and Other Products

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over imported wildlife products. Wildlife is any living or dead wild animal, its parts, and products made from it. Wildlife not only includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish, but also invertebrates such as insects, crustaceans, arthropods, mollusks, and coelenterates. Wild game are wild land mammals (including those living within an enclosed area under conditions of freedom), which are hunted, and wild birds. For example, large native game animals in the United States include antelope, bear, caribou, deer, elk, moose, and reindeer. Wild game birds include wild turkeys, wild geese, wild ducks, grouse, quail, pheasant, and other non-domesticated species of fowl. APHIS may have restrictions on imported game depending on the source of the product.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

http://www.fws.gov/le/ImpExp/Info_Importers_Exporters.htm

USDA APHIS:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import-information>

All imported foods not under the exclusive jurisdiction of USDA are regulated by FDA. The FDA, under the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, requires that it receive prior notification of food, including animal feed that is imported or offered for import into the United States. Examples of food subject to prior notice include: Fish and seafood, live food animals, dairy products, shell eggs, fruits, vegetables, raw agricultural commodities for use as food or as components of food and animal feed (including pet food), food and feed ingredients, food and feed additives, infant formula, beverages (including alcoholic beverages and bottled water), bakery goods, snack foods, candy, canned foods, and dietary supplements and dietary ingredients.

For additional information on prior notice of food for importation see:

<https://www.fda.gov/media/98263/download>

<https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/what-you-need-know-about-prior-notice-imported-food-shipments>

<https://www.fda.gov/food/importing-food-products-united-states/quick-start-guide-prior-notice-food-articles-prior-notice-system-interface-psi>

Meats and animal products which are subject to FDA regulations are:

- Meats such as bison, buffalo, venison, rabbit, game meat, mollusks, crustaceans, coelenterates, amphibians, aquatic reptiles, all fish other than Siluriformes fish, and

all other foods not covered by the Federal meat, poultry, and egg products inspection laws;

- Livestock casings;
- Imported inedible meat, poultry, and egg products and rendered fats which are denatured;
- Shell eggs; and
- Imported pharmaceutical commodities (e.g., insulin from the pancreas of cattle and swine) that are derived from livestock and not covered by the Federal meat, poultry, and egg products inspection laws.

Products from animals not amenable to the FMIA, PPIA, and EPIA are subject to Federal regulation by the FDA as "food" under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act). Facilities that manufacture, process, pack, or hold food for consumption in the U.S. are required to register with FDA (unless an exemption applies) as a food facility under 21 CFR Part 1, Subpart H, and comply with all applicable FDA regulations including 21 CFR Part 117, Current Good Manufacturing Practice, Hazard Analysis, and Risk-Based Preventative Controls for Human Food found at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2019-title21-vol2/pdf/CFR-2019-title21-vol2-part117.pdf>.

For additional information on food facility registration, visit: <https://www.fda.gov/food/guidance-regulation-food-and-dietary-supplements/registration-food-facilities-and-other-submissions>

U.S. FDA Import Program:

<https://www.fda.gov/industry/import-program-food-and-drug-administration-fda>

<https://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ImportProgram/ImportBasics/default.htm>

<https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/fsma-final-rule-foreign-supplier-verification-programs-fsvp-importers-food-humans-and-animals>

Casings

Livestock casings are under FDA jurisdiction. Imported livestock casings are also required to comply with USDA, APHIS requirements: 9 CFR 96.3 Certificate for animal casings: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2021-title9-vol1/xml/CFR-2021-title9-vol1-sec96-3.xml>

Denatured Inedible Meat, Poultry, Egg Products and Rendered Fats

FDA has jurisdiction over imported inedible meat, poultry, and egg products and rendered fats which are denatured.

For additional information on importing denatured products such as pet food ingredients or inedible tallow, please contact the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine, Division of Animal Feeds Office:

Shell Eggs

Jurisdiction over imported shell eggs is shared by three federal agencies: U.S. FDA, USDA's APHIS, and the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). FDA has regulatory authority over imported shell eggs under the FD&C Act. Foreign producers must comply with FDA requirements in 21 CFR Part 118 and 21 CFR Part 101. Certain farms that produce eggs for export to the U.S. must register with FDA in accordance with 21 CFR Part 118. To register, go to www.access.fda.gov and select "FURLS Shell Egg Producer Registration Module." If the eggs are transported to another facility to be packed or consolidated with other eggs prior to export, that facility may be required to register with FDA as a food facility under 21 CFR Part 1, Subpart H. For that registration, go to www.access.fda.gov and select "FURLS Food Facility Registration Module." Finally, prior notice must be given to FDA before shell eggs are imported into the U.S. (unless an exemption applies). Prior notice may be provided by anyone with knowledge of the required information. Go to www.access.fda.gov and select "Prior Notice System Interface." If the eggs are for breaking only (and not for table use), they must comply with only the registration requirements (above) and the refrigeration requirements in 21 CFR Part 118. These regulations require that all eggs going to an official USDA egg products plant for breaking and pasteurization must be refrigerated at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below ambient temperature beginning 36 hours after the time that they are laid until they reach the official USDA egg products plant in the U.S. More information can be found at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2019-title21-vol2/pdf/CFR-2019-title21-vol2-part118.pdf>.

FDA requires the following information on most shell egg labels:

- A statement of identity (21 CFR 101.3);
- Name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor (21 CFR 101.5);
- Net quantity of contents (21 CFR 101.7);
- Nutrition labeling (21 CFR 101.9) unless exempt in accordance with 21 CFR 101.9(j); and
- Material fact (section 403(a) and section 201(n) of the FD&C Act and 21 CFR 1.21), when applicable which includes the safe handling instructions for shell eggs that have not been processed to destroy all viable *Salmonella* (21 CFR 101.17(h))

More information about FDA's food labeling requirements can be found at: <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-labeling-nutrition>. For questions, contact FDA at (888) 723-3366.

APHIS protects America's animal and plant resources from agricultural pests and diseases. One way APHIS does this is by ensuring that all imported agricultural products shipped to the United States from abroad, including shell eggs, meet that Agency's entry requirements to exclude pests and diseases of agriculture (the same as would be required for meat, poultry and egg products). Importers should contact the APHIS Import staff to determine a foreign country's eligibility to export to the United

States at (301) 851-3300 or APIE@USDA.GOV. Permits may be required for some countries. Additional information can be found at: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/downloads/importer_letter_shell_eggs.pdf.

Under the EPIA, AMS is responsible for inspecting imported shell eggs. AMS does this to control the disposition of restricted eggs (eggs that are undesirable for human consumption without processing in an official egg products plant) and to assure that the eggs sold to consumers are properly labeled and documented and contain no more restricted eggs than permitted in the standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs (7 CFR Part 57). AMS notifies FDA when applications are made to import table eggs into the United States and before releasing any lots of table eggs for domestic commerce. AMS also ensures imported eggs originate from foreign farms that are registered with FDA in accordance with 21 CFR 118.11 and are refrigerated in accordance with 21 CFR 118.4(e).

An application to import shell eggs into the U.S. must be made to AMS on Form LPS-222 and be accompanied by a foreign health certificate. Import details for shell eggs can be found at: [AMS Website](#).

Pharmaceutical Products Derived from Livestock and Imported into the U.S.

FDA has jurisdiction over imported pharmaceutical commodities (e.g., insulin from the pancreas of cattle and swine) that are derived from livestock and not covered by the Federal meat, poultry, and egg products inspection laws.

Q & As on the U.S. FDA Import Program for insulin from livestock for personal use may be found at:

<http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/QuestionsAnswers/ucm173909.htm>

FSIS Contact Information for Import Inspection

For FSIS, Office of Field Operations, District Offices, please see the link below:

District Offices: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/contactus/fsis-offices/office-field-operations-ofo>

For FSIS, Office of Field Operations, RMTAD Import, please contact:

USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service
Office of Field Operations
Recall Management Technical Analysis Division (RMTAD Import)
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 0205 South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250-3700
RMTAD email: ImportInspection@usda.gov

For FSIS, Office of Policy and Program Development, IEPDS, please contact:

USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service
Office of Policy and Program Development
Import/Export Policy Development Staff (IEPDS)
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 2925 South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250-3700
Phone: (202) 690-4354
Fax: (202) 720-4929
email: ImportExport@usda.gov

Import Inspection Resources

FSIS homepage: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov>

FSIS Meat, Poultry and Egg Product Inspection Directory, includes official import inspection establishments:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/establishments/meat-poultry-and-egg-product-inspection-directory>

FSIS website on importing meat, poultry, or egg products to the United States:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export>

Eligible Countries, Products, and Foreign Establishments:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/eligible-foreign-establishments>

FSIS Public Health Information System (PHIS):

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/compliance-guidance/phs>

PHIS Import Component Information:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/phs-components>

eAuthentication:

<https://www.eauth.usda.gov/eauth/b/usda/home>

FSIS Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set Compliance Guide

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/guidelines/2018-0001>

FSIS Directives, 9000 series, address the import of meat, poultry, and egg products. Directives provide communications to FSIS personnel in carrying out their functions.

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/policy/directives-notice-guidelines/fsis-directives?f%5B0%5D=series%3A171>

[FSIS Form 9540-1, *Import Inspection Application* \(Meat, Poultry and Egg Products\), dated 2/26/2014.](#)

FSIS Product Categorization Chart: [FSIS Product Categorization Chart](#)



<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/contact-us/askfsis>

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