

## § 94.10

## 9 CFR Ch. I (1–1–07 Edition)

(iii) of this section shall be accompanied by a certificate that states that the provisions of paragraph (c)(1)(ii) or (iii) of this section have been met. This certificate shall be issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin who is authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title.<sup>11</sup> Upon arrival of the pork or pork products in the United States, the certificate must be presented to an authorized inspector at the port of arrival.

(4) Small amounts of pork or pork product, subject to the restrictions in this section, may in specific cases be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis if the importer applies for and receives written approval for such importation from the Administrator. Approval will be granted only when the Administrator determines that the articles have been processed by heat in a manner so that such importation will not endanger the livestock of the United States.

(d) Thoroughly cured and fully dried pork and pork products from regions where both classical swine fever and swine vesicular disease are known or considered to exist need not comply with paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this section if they are in compliance with the provisions of § 94.12(b)(1)(iii) of this part.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0015)

[37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 94.9, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

### § 94.10 Swine from regions where classical swine fever exists.

(a) Classical swine fever is known to exist in all regions of the world, except Australia; Canada; Chile; Fiji; Iceland; the Mexican States of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, and Yucatan; New Zealand; Nor-

<sup>11</sup> The certification required may be placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate prescribed by § 327.4 of this title or may be contained in a separate document.

way; and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(b) The EU-15 is a single region of low-risk for CSF.

(c) Except as provided in § 94.24 for the EU-15, no swine that are moved from or transit any region where classical swine fever is known to exist may be imported into the United States, except for wild swine imported into the United States in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Wild swine may be allowed importation into the United States by the Administrator upon request in specific cases under § 93.501 or § 93.504(c) of this chapter.

[71 FR 29070, May 19, 2006, as amended at 71 FR 31070, June 1, 2006]

### § 94.11 Restrictions on importation of meat and other animal products from specified regions.

(a) Austria, The Bahamas, Belgium, Channel Islands, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Namibia (excluding the region north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence), The Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, which are declared in § 94.1(a)(2) to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, supplement their national meat supply by the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine from regions that are designated in § 94.1(a) to be infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; or have a common land border with regions designated as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; or import ruminants or swine from regions designated as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States. Thus, even though this Department has declared such regions to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, the meat and other animal products produced in such free regions may be commingled with the fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of animals from an infected region, resulting in an undue risk of introducing rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease