

**COMMON VETERINARY (VETERINARY AND HEALTH) REQUIREMENTS  
IN RELATION TO GOODS SUBJECT TO VETERINARY CONTROL (INSPECTION)**

(as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission  
No 342 of 17 August 2010, No 455 of 18 November 2010,  
No 569 of 2 March 2011, No 623 of 7 April 2011,  
No 726 of 15 July 2011, No 830 of 18 October 2011, No 893 of 9 December 2011)

The Common Veterinary (Veterinary and Health) Requirements referring to goods subject to veterinary control (inspection) (hereinafter referred to as 'the Requirements') and included in the Common List of Goods subject to veterinary control (inspection) (hereinafter referred to as 'goods subject to inspection') have been drawn up in order to implement the Customs Union Agreement on veterinary and health measures of 11 December 2009 and to ensure protection of the customs territory of the Customs Union against the import and spread of contagious animal disease pathogens, including diseases common to both animals and humans, and goods which do not comply with the Common Veterinary Requirements.

For the purposes of this document, the term 'Party' shall mean a country which is a member of the Customs Union.

Terms used in the Common Veterinary (Veterinary and Health) Requirements

'Regionalisation' is the determination of the well-being or otherwise of a country or its administrative territory (republic, region, district, land, county, state, province, etc.) in terms of the contagious animal diseases included in the list of dangerous and quarantinable diseases of the Party, and in the control entities of third countries – in terms of the diseases referred to in these Requirements.

Regionalization is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the World Organization for Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as 'OIE')(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

'Enterprise' is an entity subject to inspection (building, construction, vessel, etc.) where the slaughter of animals, production, processing or storage of goods subject to inspection, excluding animals, is carried out.

'Artificial insemination enterprise' is an enterprise carrying out activities connected with the production, storage and processing of genetic material.

'Productive animals' are animals used to make products intended for food.

'Holding' is a building (construction), zoo, farm, circus or plot of land used to keep animals.

'Authorised agencies' are state bodies and institutions of the Parties acting in the field of veterinary medicine.

'Stamping out' refers to a series of measures carried out by an authorised body in the veterinary field, including the slaughter of sick and infected animals in a herd and, where necessary, animals from other herds which might have direct or indirect contact conducive to transfer of the pathogen. All suspect animals, whether vaccinated or not, must be slaughtered and their carcasses disposed of by incineration, landfill or another method to prevent the spread of infection via the carcasses or products of animal slaughter (section introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

'Stamping out' includes cleaning and disinfection in accordance with OIE Code procedures (section introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

## General provisions

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In accordance with point 2.1 of Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011, which shall enter into force with the accession of the first of the Customs Union member states to the World Trade Organisation, part of the first paragraph of the 'General provisions' shall be reworded.

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The import of goods subject to inspection into the customs territory of the Customs Union shall be permitted from the holdings or enterprises of third countries included in the Register of organisations and individuals involved in the production, processing and/or storage of goods subject to inspection imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union (hereinafter referred to as 'the Register of enterprises in third countries').

The movement of goods subject to inspection from the territory of one Party to that of another Party (hereinafter 'movement between Parties') shall be permitted for organisations and individuals involved in the production, processing and/or storage of goods subject to inspection included in the Register of organisations and individuals involved in the production, processing and/or storage of goods transported from the territory of one Party to that of another Party (hereinafter the 'Register of Enterprises of the Customs Union') (part two, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and movement between the Parties of the above-mentioned goods subject to inspection shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulation on the common procedure for veterinary control on the customs border of the Customs Union and in the customs territory of the Customs Union.

The import of goods subject to inspection into the customs territory of the Customs Union shall be carried out in the presence of the import license issued by the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the goods subject to inspection are imported, except where otherwise laid down in these Requirements. The license issued by the authorised agencies of the Parties shall not be required for the movement of goods subject to inspection within the common customs territory of the Customs Union.

The import of goods subject to inspection into the customs territory of the Customs Union from third countries shall be carried out in the presence of a veterinary certificate issued by the competent agency of the sending country, except where otherwise laid down in these Requirements.

The authorised agencies of the Parties may bilaterally agree with the competent agencies of third countries upon model veterinary certificates for goods subject to inspection imported into the common customs territory of the Customs Union. The model veterinary certificates referred to shall be submitted to the Customs Union Commission for distribution to the customs border checkpoints of the Customs Union or other places, as determined by the legislation of the Parties.

Goods subject to inspection shall be transported from the territory of one Party to the territory of another Party (except where otherwise laid down in these Requirements) accompanied by a veterinary certificate issued by the authorised agencies of the Parties in a common form approved by the Customs Union Commission.

Animals imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between the Parties must be identified individually or in groups. The import of non-identified animals for keeping in private households, collections, zoological gardens, circuses and for use as experimental animals shall be permitted.

Productive animals imported from third countries and/or transferred between Parties must not be provided with feed containing components of ruminant animals, with the exception of components the use of which is approved by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter referred to as 'the OIE Code') (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Productive animals imported from third countries and/or transferred between Parties must not be subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances and thyrostatic medicinal products, with the exception of preventive and remedial measures.

When importing animals from third countries and/or transferring them between Parties, the imported (transferred) animals may or may not be vaccinated against animal diseases referred to in these Requirements depending on the epizootic situation concerning animal diseases in the administrative territory of the country (holding) from which they are imported (transferred). The requirement to vaccinate animals shall be determined by the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the animals are imported or transferred, except where otherwise laid down in these Requirements.

Animals imported from third countries or transferred between Parties shall be kept in quarantine for at least 21 days in the sending country and receiving country, except where otherwise laid down in these Requirements for a specific animal species. The requirement to extend the duration and conditions of quarantine

shall be determined by the competent authority of the Party into whose territory the import of animals is planned (part twelve, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

Diagnostic testing during the quarantine of animals in the territory of third countries shall be by means of methods recommended by the OIE, except where otherwise laid down by the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import of animals is planned. If during the quarantine period the results of diagnostic testing show that the reaction of the animals is positive (serological, allergic, etc.), the authorised agency of the Party shall have the right to refuse the import of the entire consignment of the quarantined animals, or of those quarantined animals which showed such reactions.

When importing into the customs territory of the Customs Union from third countries animals officially free from the diseases referred to in these Requirements, diagnostic testing of such animals for those diseases may not be carried out in the territory of the sending country. This decision shall be made by the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the animals are imported.

Diagnostic testing during the quarantine of animals as part of their transfer between Parties shall be in accordance with the Regulation on the common procedure for joint checks on entities and the sampling of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (inspection). If positive or questionable results are obtained in the course of diagnostic testing in the territory of the sending country, the authorised agency of the receiving country shall be informed thereof immediately. If positive or questionable results are obtained in the course of diagnostic testing in the territory of the receiving country, the authorised agency of the sending country shall be informed thereof immediately.

Animals may be subject to treatment against ecto- or endoparasites; a corresponding note shall be made in the veterinary certificate.

With regard to requirements for goods subject to inspection imported from third countries and/or transferred between Parties which are not determined by these Common Requirements, the requirements determined by the national legislation of the Party into whose territory goods subject to inspection are imported and/or within which they are transferred shall apply. Medicinal products for animals, diagnostic systems, means for antiparasitic treatment and feed additives for animals included in the Register of Registered Medicinal Products for Animals, Diagnostic Systems, Means for Antiparasitic Treatment and Feed Additives for Animals may be imported into the territory of the Customs Union and transferred within it.

Means of transport used to transport goods subject to inspection during import from third countries and transfer from the territory of one Party to the territory of another Party must be treated and prepared in accordance with the rules applied in the sending country.

## Chapter 1

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of breeding and utility cattle

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between the Parties of healthy breeding and utility cattle not vaccinated against brucellosis, foot and mouth disease and originating from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011 and No 893 of 9 December 2011):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation with a negligible or controllable risk of the disease referred to, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious nodular dermatitis – during the last three years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Animals must not be provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances recommended by the OIE Code.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to diagnostic testing for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis, trichomoniasis (*T. fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*) for bulls, chlamydiosis, leptospirosis (provided that the animals have not been previously vaccinated or treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country and having the equivalent effect), as well as daily visual examination.

Animals having signs of diseases shall be subject to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement.

Testing for other diseases on the OIE list may be requested by the authorized body of the Party provided that programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented on the territory of the requesting Party (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011, No 830 of 18 October 2011 and No 893 of 9 December 2011).

With regard to breeding cattle, additional testing shall be carried out for infectious rhinotracheitis and bovine viral diarrhoea (provided that the animals have not been previously vaccinated).

## Chapter 2

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from stud bulls

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from healthy stud bulls obtained in artificial insemination enterprises shall be permitted.

The semen must originate from enterprises situated in territories free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest, bluetongue, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- infectious rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhoea, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011 and No 893 of 9 December 2011);
- leptospirosis – three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Stud bulls must not be provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Stud bulls shall be kept in semen collection centers and/or artificial insemination enterprises for not less than 30 days prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during that time. (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 893 of 9 December 2011)

Stud bulls must not be kept together with sheep and goats in artificial insemination enterprises.

During the maintenance period in semen collection centers prior to semen collection stud bulls shall be tested (in compliance with the methods and terms recommended by the OIE) for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis (provided that the animals have not been previously vaccinated or treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country and having the equivalent effect), enzootic leucosis, bluetongue, infectious rhinotracheitis, viral diarrhoea, trichomoniasis (*T. fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*) for bulls, chlamydiosis.

Testing for other diseases on the OIE list may be requested by the authorized body of the Party provided that programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented on the territory of the requesting Party. (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 893 of 9 December 2011) (section excluded by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 893 of 9 December 2011)

Semen shall be selected, treated, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code. (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 893 of 9 December 2011)

### Chapter 3

#### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of cattle embryos

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of embryos from healthy breeding animals shall be permitted.

Stud bulls must be kept in artificial insemination enterprises, and embryo-donor cows in centres, places and supplier's holdings, free from contagious animal diseases for at least six months prior to semen or embryo collection.

Donor cows must be inseminated with semen corresponding to these Requirements.

Donor cows must be kept on the holding for 60 days before the embryo selection operation and must have no contact with other animals imported into the country within the last 12 months.

Embryos must originate from a country or administrative territory free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bluetongue – during the last 24 months preceding the start of the embryo selection operation;
- vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, rinderpest – during the last 24 months;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months.

Holdings producing cattle embryos must be free from contagious diseases, including:

- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months.(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- infectious rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhoea, trichomoniasis, campylobacteriosis, chlamydiosis – during the last 12 months;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days.

Animals must not be provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Donor cows producing embryos and stud bulls whose semen is used for the insemination of cows shall be subject to regular clinical and diagnostic testing for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis, enzootic leucosis, bluetongue, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious rhinotracheitis, trichomoniasis, campylobacteriosis, chlamydiosis and other infectious diseases at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import/transfer takes place (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Following embryo collection, donor cows and stud bulls must be kept under veterinary observation for at least 30 days. If any of the infectious diseases referred to in these Requirements are detected in any animal during this period, the import of embryos into the customs territory of the Customs Union or their transfer within it shall be prohibited.

The embryos and their environment must be free from pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

The embryos must be selected, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

### Chapter 4

## VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of cattle, sheep and goats for slaughter

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of healthy cattle, sheep and goats for slaughter not vaccinated against brucellosis, leptospirosis and sheep pox and goat pox originating from territories free from contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of a country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation with a negligible or controllable risk of the disease referred to, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious bovine and small-ruminant pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country;
- peste des petits ruminants, nodular dermatitis – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Animals must not be provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Animals imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between Parties must not be subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use (part three, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

Animals transferred across the customs border of the Customs Union or within its territory must be kept in quarantine for at least 21 days, during which thermometer measurements and diagnostic tests shall be carried out on animals for brucellosis and tuberculosis (part four, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

The import into and/or transfer within the customs territory of the Customs Union of animals with negative results from diagnostic tests shall be permitted.

The animals must be slaughtered for meat not later than 72 hours after reaching the point of destination.

## Chapter 5

## VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of breeding and utility sheep and goats

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of healthy breeding and utility sheep and goats not vaccinated against brucellosis and originating from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of a country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation with a negligible or controllable risk of the disease referred to, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, border disease, peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest, bluetongue – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, infectious agalactia – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- listeriosis, infectious mastitis, campylobacteriosis, epididymitis of sheep – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Animals must not be provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances recommended by the OIE Code.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement and diagnostic testing for brucellosis, ovine epididymitis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, bluetongue, paratuberculosis, chlamydiosis, maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, listeriosis and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, for other infectious diseases (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011 and No 830 of 18 October 2011).

## Chapter 6

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from rams and bucks

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from healthy breeding rams and bucks obtained in artificial insemination enterprises where vaccination against brucellosis has not been carried out shall be permitted.

The semen must originate from enterprises situated in territories free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, border disease, peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest, bluetongue – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease, Q fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, sheep pox, infectious agalactia, brucellosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- enzootic abortion in sheep (chlamydia) – during the last 24 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- infectious mastitis, campylobacteriosis, epididymitis of sheep – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Resolution of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Breeding rams and bucks must not be provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Breeding rams and bucks must be kept in artificial insemination enterprises for six months prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this time.

Breeding rams and bucks must not be kept together with cattle in artificial insemination enterprises.

During the periods recommended by the OIE prior to semen collection, breeding rams and bucks shall be tested for tuberculosis, brucellosis, ovine epididymitis, listeriosis, paratuberculosis, chlamydiosis, maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus and bluetongue, infectious agalactia and leptospirosis and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, for other infectious diseases (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011, No 623 of 7 April 2011 and No 830 of 18 October 2011).

The semen must not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

## Chapter 7

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of breeding and utility pigs

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of healthy breeding pigs originating from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- trichinellosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement and diagnostic testing for classical swine fever, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, brucellosis, Aujeszky's disease, chlamydiosis, transmissible gastroenteritis of swine, tuberculosis, swine vesicular disease, parvovirus infection, atrophic rhinitis, swine flu and leptospirosis and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, for other infectious diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

## Chapter 8

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from boars

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from boars obtained in artificial insemination enterprises where vaccination against brucellosis and leptospirosis has not been carried out shall be permitted.

The semen must originate from enterprises situated in territories free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):



- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Boars used for donating semen must be kept in artificial insemination enterprises for six months prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this time (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

During the periods recommended by the OIE prior to semen collection, boars shall be tested for classical swine fever, tuberculosis, brucellosis, swine flu, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), swine vesicular disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, atrophic rhinitis, parvovirus infection, transmissible viral gastroenteritis, chlamydiosis and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, for other infectious diseases (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011, No 623 of 7 April 2011 and No 830 of 18 October 2011).

The semen of boars must not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

## Chapter 9

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of pigs for slaughter

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy pigs for slaughter from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during the last 12 months subject to confirmation of certain epizootic and entomological monitoring (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- trichinellosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

– swine vesicular disease – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, or during the last nine months where 'stamping out' has been carried out in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, or during the last 12 months following clinical recovery or the death of the last infected animal, if 'stamping out' has not been carried out in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (paragraph introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Animals in the territory of the Customs Union must be slaughtered for meat not later than 72 hours after reaching the point of destination.

Animals imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between Parties must not be subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use (section inserted by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

## Chapter 10

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of horses for breeding, utility and sport (with the exception of sport horses for participation in competitions)

Only the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of healthy horses shall be permitted.

Horses must not be vaccinated against any type of infectious encephalomyelitis or African horse sickness, and must originate from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

– any type of infectious encephalomyelitis in horses, horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– equine flu – during the last 21 days in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– equine syphilis, surra – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;

– contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;

– infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

– equine viral arteritis – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

– nuttalliosis (babesia Equi), pyroplasmosis (babesia Cabani) – during the last 30 days before sending them to holdings free from ticks;

– horse pox, mange, leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

– epizootic lymphangitis – during the last two months on the territory of the holding;

– rhinopneumonia – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding;

– anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement and diagnostic testing for glanders, equine syphilis, surra (trypanosoma Evansi), pyroplasmosis (babesia Cabani), nuttalliosis (nuttallia Equi), rhinopneumonia, anaplasmosis, contagious metritis, infectious anaemia, equine viral arteritis, vesicular stomatitis, leptospirosis and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, for other infectious diseases (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011, No 623 of 7 April 2011 and No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Animals must be vaccinated against equine flu using inactivated vaccine not later than three months prior to dispatching.

## Chapter 11

## VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the temporary import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of sport horses for participation in competitions

The temporary import into the territory of the Customs Union of sport horses for participation in competitions shall be permitted for a period of not more than 90 days.

In the event of an inability to export such horses within the period in question, the requirements laid down by the veterinary regulations of the Customs Union shall apply.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of healthy horses not vaccinated against all types of infectious encephalomyelitis and African horse sickness and originating from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- all types of infectious encephalomyelitis – kept under observation during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- horse sickness – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, or held for the last 40 days in the territory of that country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- glanders – during the last three years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- equine syphilis – during the last two years in the territory of the country or administrative territory;
- equine flu – during the last 21 days in the territory of the country or administrative territory;
- rhinopneumonia – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding;
- equine viral arteritis – in the territory of the country, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- contagious equine metritis – in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
- epizootic lymphangitis – during the last two months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

Upon import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties, horses shall be tested for glanders, equine syphilis and infectious anaemia, and vaccinated against equine flu using inactivated vaccine not later than three months prior to dispatching.

Horses imported from other countries shall be kept isolated during the entire period of stay, except for direct participation in competitions.

After the end of the competitions, the horses must be exported from the territory of the Customs Union without additional testing and treatment under the veterinary certificate issued by the country of origin, in accordance with which they were imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union.

The import of sport horses without quarantine shall be permitted if they are accompanied by an international passport. For the purposes of this chapter, an international passport shall have the same status as a veterinary certificate, provided that the competent authority attests therein that a clinical examination was carried out during the five days prior to dispatching. When sport horses are imported from third countries, the transformation of an international passport into a veterinary accompanying document in the country of destination shall not be required (section amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

## Chapter 12

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from stallions

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of semen from stallions obtained in artificial insemination enterprises shall be permitted.

The semen must originate from enterprises situated in territories free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- horse sickness, equine syphilis, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- glanders – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

- equine flu – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding;

- contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;

- equine viral arteritis – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- leptospirosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, surra – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011);

- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

- epizootic lymphangitis – during the last two months on the territory of the holding;

indent deleted – Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011.

Breeding stallions must be kept in artificial insemination enterprises for at least six months prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination.

Breeding stallions must not be vaccinated against rhinopneumonia, horse sickness and infectious metritis.

During the periods recommended by the OIE prior to semen collection, stallions shall be tested for equine syphilis, surra, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, infectious anaemia, viral arteritis, vesicular stomatitis, brucellosis, tuberculosis and leptospirosis (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

The semen must not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

## Chapter 13

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of horses for slaughter

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of clinically healthy horses for slaughter from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted:(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- any type of infectious equine encephalomyelitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- viral arteritis – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation on the basis of the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- equine syphilis, surra – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;

- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement and diagnostic testing for glanders, equine syphilis and infectious anaemia.

Animals in the territory of the Customs Union must be slaughtered for meat not later than 72 hours after reaching the point of destination.

Horses must be tested for glanders prior to slaughter; only animals testing negative shall be sent for slaughter.

Animals imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between Parties must not be subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use (section inserted by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

## Chapter 14

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of day-old chicks, poults, ducks, geese, ostriches and hatching eggs of these species

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy chicks, poults, ducks, geese, ostriches and hatching eggs of these species originating from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Resolution of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bird flu – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Newcastle disease – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;
- salmonellosis in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

Of these:

chicken and turkey holdings:

– ornithosis (psittacosis), paramyxovirus infection, infectious chicken bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, infectious encephalomyelitis, turkey rhinotracheitis, Gumboro disease, spirochetosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

goose and duck holdings:

– ornithosis, Dergy's disease, viral hepatitis in ducklings, duck plague – during the last six months on the holding;

ostrich holdings:

– Venezuelan encephalitis, Crimean hemorrhagic fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– ornithosis (psittacosis), fowl pox, avian tuberculosis, pasteurellosis, paramyxovirus infections, infectious hydropericarditis, cysticercosis – during the last six months on the holding;

– anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

The parent flock must be free from the above-mentioned diseases.

In addition, the parent flocks of chickens and turkeys must test negative in serological tests for the pullorum antigen.

Day-old chicks must be vaccinated against Marek's disease.

Hatching eggs must be from birds meeting the above-mentioned veterinary requirements.

Hatching eggs must be disinfected twice, not later than two hours after laying and immediately before dispatching.

Hatching eggs and day-old chicks must be supplied in disposable containers.

## Chapter 15

## VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of fur-bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats  
(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011)

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy fur-bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats from territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted:

for all species of animals:

– any type of viral encephalomyelitis, trypanosomosis – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

For foxes, Arctic foxes, dogs and cats:

– Aujeszky's disease, tularaemia, dermatophytosis (ringworm, microsporia) – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;

– rabies, tuberculosis – during the last six months in the administrative territory or on the holding;

for minks and ferrets:

– mink encephalopathy, Aleutian disease – during the last 36 months on the holding;

– tularaemia – during the last 12 months on the holding;

– rabies, tuberculosis – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;

for rabbits:

– viral haemorrhagic disease, tularaemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis – during the last 12 months on the holding;

– myxomatosis, smallpox (caused by cowpox virus and vaccinia virus) – during the last six months on the holding.

During quarantine, the animals shall be subject to individual clinical examination and diagnostic tests for the following:

– minks – Aleutian disease;

– cats – dermatophytosis.

Animals shall be vaccinated as follows not later than 14 days prior to dispatch, provided that they have not been vaccinated during the last 12 months:

– foxes, Arctic foxes – against canine distemper;

– minks and ferrets – against botulism, canine distemper, pseudomonosis, viral enteritis;

– coypu – against pasteurellosis;

– dogs – against rabies, canine distemper, hepatitis, viral enteritis, parvovirus and adenovirus infections, leptospirosis;

– cats – against rabies and panleukopenia;

– rabbits – against myxomatosis, pasteurellosis, viral haemorrhagic disease and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, other infectious diseases.

The import of not more than two dogs and cats transported for personal use shall be permitted without import authorisation or quarantine where accompanied by an international passport, which shall in this case be equivalent to a veterinary certificate, subject to the presence within it of a note from the competent authority to the effect that a clinical examination has been carried out within five days prior to dispatch. In the case of imports from third countries, the transformation of an international passport into a veterinary accompanying document in the country of destination shall not be required.

## Chapter 16

## VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of wild, zoo and circus animals (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011)

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy wild, zoo and circus animals (mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles) from territories or waters free from contagious animal diseases shall be permitted:

for all animals susceptible to the following diseases:

- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- bluetongue – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the holding;
- haemorrhagic fever of varying etiology – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– bird flu, caused by viruses of various serotypes – during the last three months on the holding;

– ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, pox, reovirus infection and turkey rhinotracheitis – during the last six months on the holding;

– Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;

for large cloven-hoofed animals (cattle, European bison, buffalo, zebu, yaks, antelopes, giraffes, bison, deer, etc.) susceptible to the following diseases:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation with a negligible or controllable risk of the disease referred to, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- bovine contagious nodular dermatitis (tuberculosis) – during the last 36 months in the territory or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- epizootic haemorrhagic disease in deer, Akabane disease, vesicular stomatitis, contagious pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- enzootic leucosis, viral diarrhoea – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;

for small cloven-hoofed animals (sheep, goats, fallow deer, aurochs [sic], mouflon, ibex, roe deer, etc.) susceptible to the following diseases:

- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- epizootic haemorrhagic disease in deer – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest – 24 months in the territory of the country (administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation);
- Q fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, border disease – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the holding;
- scrapie – during the last seven years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last six months on the holding;

- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- for solipeds (horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, zebras, koulans, Przewalski horses, kiangs, etc.) susceptible to the following diseases:
- horse plague – during 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - any type of infectious encephalomyelitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - viral arteritis – in the territory of the country, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
  - glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*trypanosoma Evansi*), pyroplasmosis (*babesia Cabani*), nuttalliosis (*nuttallia Equi*) – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
  - contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- N.B.: for the import of horses, Chapter 10 of the 'Veterinary Requirements for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of horses for breeding, utility and sport (with the exception of sport horses for participation in competitions)' must be complied with.
- for domestic and wild pigs (peccaries) susceptible to the following diseases:
- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;
  - porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
  - porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- for carnivores susceptible to the following diseases:
- plague, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis – during 12 months on the territory of the holding;
  - rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
  - tularaemia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- for waterfowl susceptible to the following diseases:
- Dergy's disease, duck plague, viral hepatitis in ducklings – during the last six months on the holding;
- for rodents susceptible to the following diseases:
- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months on the territory of the holding;
  - tularaemia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
  - myxomatosis, viral haemorrhagic disease in rabbits, lymphocytic choriomeningitis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
  - toxoplasmosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- for pinnipeds and cetaceans susceptible to the following diseases:
- seal plague (morbilliviral infection), vesicular exanthema – during the last 36 months in their habitats (places of origin);
- for elephants, giraffes, okapis, hippopotamus, rhinos, tapirs, edentates and aardvarks, insectivores, marsupials, bats, raccoons (raccoons, pandas, coatis, ringtails) and other exotic animals susceptible to the following diseases:
- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - Venezuelan encephalitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - nodular dermatitis – 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;



- African horse sickness, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), transmissible encephalomyelitis in minks, leprosy, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, typhoid and typhus – 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- tularaemia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to diagnostic testing:

- large ungulates – for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis and bluetongue;
- small ungulates – for brucellosis, paratuberculosis and bluetongue;
- solipeds – for glanders, equine syphilis, surra, pyroplasmosis, nuttalliosis, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, infectious anaemia, viral arteritis, anaplasmosis;
- carnivores: dogs, wolves, jackals, foxes, Arctic foxes, minks and hyenas – for Aleutian disease;
- birds (parrots, pigeons) – for ornithosis (psittacosis), bird flu, Newcastle disease.

Animals shall be vaccinated as follows not later than 20 days prior to dispatch, provided that they have not been vaccinated during the last six months:

- all carnivores – against rabies;
- dogs, foxes, Arctic foxes, wolves, jackals – against canine distemper and pseudomonosis;
- minks and ferrets – against viral enteritis;
- coypu – against pasteurellosis;
- cats – against rabies, panleukopenia and viral rhinotracheitis;
- rodents (rabbits) – against myxomatosis and viral haemorrhagic disease;
- birds (galliformes) – against Newcastle disease.

At the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, provision may be made for vaccination against other diseases.

The requirements and conditions for quarantine for circus animals shall be decided when an import permit is issued by the authorised agency of the Party.

## Chapter 17

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of live fish, fertilised fish eggs, aquatic animals, crustaceans, molluscs, invertebrates and other hydrobionts

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy hydrobionts (fish, fertilised fish eggs, aquatic animals, crustaceans, frogs, molluscs, invertebrates and others) raised in or extracted from environmentally safe bodies of water, originating from holdings and administrative territories free from the dangerous contagious diseases referred to in the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

The import of poisonous fish from the families: (Tetraodontidae, Volidae, Diodontidae and Canthigasteridae), and also fish containing biotoxins hazardous to human health, into the territory of the Customs Union shall not be permitted except where imported for demonstration purposes and for aquaria (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011 and No 623 of 7 April 2011).

Bivalves, echinoderms, tunicates and gastropods (hereinafter referred to as molluscs) must be kept for a certain period in special cleaning centres. The exporting country shall establish a control system for phycotoxins in molluscs. The level of phycotoxins in molluscs must not exceed permissible levels.

Hydrobionts must be supplied in disposable containers.

## Chapter 18

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of honey bees, bumblebees and alfalfa leafcutter bees

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of healthy bumblebee and honey bee colonies, their queens and packets, and larvae (cocoons) of alfalfa leafcutter bees originating from well-kept holdings (apiaries, laboratories) and administrative territories of exporting countries and of the Customs Union free from the following diseases shall be permitted:

for honey bees:

– acarine disease, American foulbrood, tropilelapsosis, Aethina tumida beetle, European foulbrood, nosema disease, varroaosis (presence of forms of acaricide-resistant acarines) – during the last 24 months and other contagious diseases of bees during the last eight months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

for bumblebees:

– locustacarusis, crithidiosis, aspergillosis, spherulariosis, acute viral paralysis, Kashmir bee virus, entopox virus and, in the absence of mites growing in pollen and in places for breeding, also mellitobiae, braconids, almond moth (*Vitula edmandsae*) – during the last 24 months;

for cocoons of alfalfa leafcutter bees:

– ascospherosis, bacteriosis and where not more than 0.05 % of cocoons are affected by chalcid flies (mellitobiae, pteromalus, monodontomerus, tetrastichus, dibrachis), wasps, bee flies or cuckoo bees in the year when cocoons are collected) (part one, amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Bumblebee and bee families shall be selected 30 days, and queens 1–3 days, prior to dispatch into the customs territory of the Customs Union or into the territory of the Party.

The formation of consignments of alfalfa leafcutter bee cocoons shall take into consideration the well-being of each supplier's holding.

Brand-new containers and packaging materials shall be used for transportation.

Feed used during transportation must originate from locations (administrative territories) with favourable conditions in terms of contagious bee and bumblebee diseases and must have no contact with diseased bees or bumblebees.

The packaging materials used for transporting bumblebees, honey bees and queens, and alfalfa leafcutter bees must undergo preventive disinfection and mite control before filling.

## Chapter 19

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of reindeer

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy reindeer not vaccinated against brucellosis and originating from holdings or territories free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

– bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;

– vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

The import of animals that have not been provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances authorised by the OIE, shall be permitted.

During quarantine, diagnostic testing shall be carried out for brucellosis, necrobacteriosis, tuberculosis and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, for other infectious diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

## Chapter 20

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of camels and other representatives of the camel family (llamas, alpacas, vicunas)

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of clinically healthy camels and other representatives of the camel family originating from well-kept holdings and territories in accordance with regionalisation, free from the following contagious animal diseases, shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

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In accordance with Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011, the words 'camel plague' shall be deleted.

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- African horse sickness, camel plague (zooanthroponotic plague), nodular dermatitis – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country;
- rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- camel pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- bluetongue – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

The import of animals that have not been provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances authorised by the OIE, shall be permitted.

During quarantine, diagnostic testing shall be carried out for bluetongue, glanders, su-auu, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, contagious pleuropneumonia and African horse sickness in animals of the camel family.

## Chapter 21

## VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of primates

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of healthy primates originating from holdings free from contagious animal diseases, including the following, shall be permitted:

- Rift Valley fever, tularaemia – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- haemorrhagic fever (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, etc.), monkey pox, human plague (in holdings and administrative territories from which primates are exported and in which no cases of these diseases have ever been reported in humans and/or animals) (part one, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Animals selected for dispatching into the territory of the Customs Union shall be kept in special quarantine bases in the territory of the receiving country for at least 30 days. During quarantine, individual clinical examination and compulsory temperature measurement shall be carried out. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be carried out for:

- the presence of antibodies for haemorrhagic fever pathogens (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, yellow fever, HIV, lymphatic [sic] choriomeningitis), hepatitis A, B and C, monkey pox, herpes B;
- the presence of enterobacterial pathogens: Escherichia, salmonellae, shigellae, campylobacter, leprosy, rickettsiosis, borreliosis;
- tuberculosis.

### Chapter 22

(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 893 of 9 December 2011)

## VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of meat and other edible meat raw materials

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of meat and other edible meat raw materials originating from the slaughter and processing of healthy animals in slaughterhouses and meat processing enterprises shall be permitted.

Animals whose meat and other edible meat raw materials are intended for export into the territory of the Customs Union shall be subject to veterinary inspection prior to slaughter, and their carcasses, heads and internal organs shall be subject to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection. Meat and other edible meat raw materials must be accepted as fit for human consumption.

Carcasses (half-carcasses, quarter-carcasses) must bear a clear stamp from the state veterinary inspectorate indicating the title or number of the meat-processing factory (meat-packing factory) where the animals were slaughtered. Dressed meat must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label or attached to the packaging (applied to the packaging) in such a way that it would be impossible to be reused. In such a case the packaging must be designed so that in the event of its unpacking it would be impossible to recover its original appearance.

Meat and other edible meat raw materials must originate from the slaughter of healthy animals raised on holdings or in administrative territories in accordance with regionalisation, officially free from the following animal diseases:

For all species of animals:

- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

For large ruminants:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code and risk classification in relation to bovine spongiform encephalopathy of the exporting country, zone or compartment;
- rinderpest, – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in case of import (transfer) of lungs;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis – during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the holding;

For sheep and goats:

- ovine scrapie – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during 6 months in the course of stamping-out from the date of slaughter of the last affected animal;
- rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis – during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding;

For pigs:

- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during the last 9 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation where stamping-out was carried out;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease – in the territory of the country, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code in case of import (transfer) of heads and internal organs;
- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis, Teschen disease)– during the last 6 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- trichinellosis – in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome – during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding;

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of the following shall be permitted:

- meat and other edible beef and lamb raw materials produced from the slaughter of animals not provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, excluding substances recommended by the OIE Code;
- pork subject to complying with one of the following conditions:  
each pig carcass has been tested for trichinellosis with negative results  
or the pork has been frozen as indicated in the table below:

Time (hours)	Temperature (°C)
106	-18
82	-21
63	-23.5
48	-26
35	-29
22	-32
8	-35
½	-37

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of meat and other edible meat raw materials shall not be permitted where obtained from carcasses which:

- were found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of foot and mouth disease, plague, anaerobic infections, tuberculosis, enzootic leucosis and other contagious diseases, infection by helminths (cysticercosis, trichinellosis, sarcosporidiosis, onchocercosis, echinococcosis, etc.), and have been subject to poisoning by various substances;
- were defrosted during the storage period;
- show signs of spoiling;
- have a thigh muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat and higher than 4 degrees Celsius for chilled meat;
- have traces of inner organs, haemorrhaging in tissues, non-removed abscesses, gadfly larvae, trimmings from serous membranes and removed lymph nodes, mechanical impurities, and also have a colouring, smell or flavour unusual for the meat (of fish, medicinal products, herbs, etc.);
- contain preserving agents;
- are colonised by salmonellae in the amount hazardous for human health in accordance with the requirements set on the territory of the Customs Union;
- have been treated with colouring agents.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in meat and other edible meat raw material must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements laid down in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 23

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of poultrymeat

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of poultrymeat obtained from the slaughter of healthy birds in slaughtering plants and processed in poultry-processing plants shall be permitted.

Birds whose meat is intended for export into the territory of the Customs Union shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary examination, and their carcasses and organs to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection.

Poultrymeat must be accepted as fit for human consumption and bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label.

Poultrymeat must originate from the slaughter of healthy birds from holdings and administrative territories in accordance with regionalisation, officially free from the following animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- a) bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last six months;
- b) other influenza viruses – during the last three months on the holding;
- c) Newcastle disease – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- d) ornithosis (psittacosis) – for chicken and turkey holdings – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- e) goose and duck holdings – Dergy's disease, viral hepatitis in ducklings, duck plague, ornithosis (psittacosis) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- f) birds shall be taken for slaughter from holdings recognised as free from salmonellosis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of poultrymeat shall not be permitted where it:

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths, and where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;
- is from uneviscerated and semieviscerated birds;
- has poor organoleptic indicators;
- has a muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen birds (the temperature for storage must be minus 18 degrees Celsius);

- contains preserving agents;
- has been colonised by salmonellae on carcass surfaces, in the thicker muscles or organ tissues;
- has been treated with colouring and odoriferous substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- has dark pigmentation (except for turkeys and guinea fowl);
- shows signs of spoiling;
- has been obtained from the slaughter of birds subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in poultrymeat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 24

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of horsemeat

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of horsemeat obtained from the slaughter of healthy horses in slaughtering plants and processed in meat-processing plants shall be permitted.

Animals shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary examination (clinical examination and one-off ophthalmic malleinisation in the event of negative findings for glanders), and their carcasses, heads and internal organs to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection. Meat must be accepted as fit for human consumption.

Horse carcasses must bear a stamp from the state veterinary inspectorate indicating the title or number of the meat-processing factory where the animals were slaughtered. Dressed meat must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label.

The horsemeat must originate from animals raised on holdings officially free from the following animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- African horse sickness – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- epizootic lymphangitis – during the last two months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of meat shall be permitted where it:

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths, and where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;
- bears the traces of inner organs, haemorrhaging in tissues, non-removed abscesses, gadfly larvae, trimmings from serous membranes and removed lymph nodes, mechanical impurities, and also has a smell or flavour unusual for the meat;
- has a muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat and higher than 4 degrees Celsius for chilled meat;
- has been colonised by salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens;
- has been treated with colouring agents and odoriferous substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- has been obtained from the slaughter of animals subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in horsemeat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 25

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of canned food, sausages and other types of finished meat products

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of finished meat products, by-products and fat from all species of animals and birds, and other meat products for human consumption produced in meat-processing plants (hereinafter 'finished meat products') shall be permitted.

The raw materials used for the production of finished meat products must originate from clinically healthy animals and undergo veterinary and health inspection.

Where the status of the country is in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code, the shipment into the territory of the Customs Union of finished meat products obtained from the slaughter of animals subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use shall not be permitted.

Finished meat products must be accepted as fit for human consumption. Products must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging. The identification label must be drawn up in the official language of the Customs Union and attached to the packaging in such a way that opening the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in finished meat products must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of finished meat products in hermetically sealed packaging in unbroken containers shall be permitted.

## Chapter 26

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of the meat of domestic rabbits

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of the meat of domestic rabbits obtained from the slaughter of healthy animals in slaughtering plants and processed in meat-processing plants shall be permitted.

Rabbits shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary examination, and their carcasses and organs to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection. Rabbit meat must be accepted as fit for human consumption and bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label.

The meat must originate from the slaughter of healthy rabbits from holdings and/or administrative territories in accordance with regionalisation, officially free from the following contagious diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- myxomatosis, tularaemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis – during the last six months on the holding;
- rabbit haemorrhagic disease – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of rabbit meat shall not be permitted where it:



- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths, and where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;
  - has poor organoleptic indicators;
  - contains preservative agents;
  - has been colonised by salmonellae on carcass surfaces, in the thicker muscles or organ tissues;
  - has been treated with colouring agents and odoriferous substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
  - has dark pigmentation;
  - has been defrosted during the storage period;
  - has a muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen rabbit meat (the temperature for storage must be minus 18 degrees Celsius);
  - has been obtained from the slaughter of rabbits subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.
- Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in rabbit meat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 27

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of milk from large and small ruminants and of dairy products

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of milk and dairy products obtained from healthy animals on holdings officially free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- brucellosis in cattle, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the holding;
- brucellosis in sheep and goats, small-ruminant tuberculosis – during the last six months on the holding;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation.

Milk used to produce dairy products shall have undergone heat treatment sufficient to eliminate pathogenic microorganisms hazardous to human health. The dairy products supplied must be subject to processing to ensure the absence of viable pathogenic flora. Dairy products shall be accepted as fit for human consumption.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in milk and dairy products must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of milk and dairy products shall not be permitted where their organoleptic characteristics have changed or the integrity of the packaging has been violated.

## Chapter 28

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of the meat of wild animals

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of the meat of wild animals (feathered game), including such exotic animals as: crocodiles, kangaroos, turtles, ostriches and others authorised for hunting, including those raised on a closed territory or in their natural habitat, produced in meat-processing plants shall be permitted.

The meat must originate from the slaughter of healthy animals (feathered game) and exotic animals living (kept) in hunting ranges or breeding enterprises officially free from the following contagious animal diseases:

for all species of animals:

- rabies – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;

for large ruminant ungulates:

- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious bovine and small-ruminant pleuropneumonia – during 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– haemorrhagic septicaemia – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

– bluetongue – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– bovine contagious nodular dermatitis (tuberculosis) – during the last 36 months in the territory or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Rift Valley fever – during the last four years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– paratuberculosis – during the last three years on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;

– brucellosis, tuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;

– enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the holding or hunting range;

for small ruminant ungulates:

– foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

– rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– contagious pleuropneumonia, bluetongue – during 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Q fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– paratuberculosis, arthritis-encephalitis – during the last 36 months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;

– maedi-visna virus – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;

– sheep pox and goat pox – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

for small non-ruminant ungulates:

- African swine fever – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome – during the last 12 months on the territory of the hunting range or other habitat;
  - classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, porcine teovoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- for solipeds:
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - infectious anaemia, equine syphilis, epizootic lymphangitis – during 12 months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;
  - glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - any type of infectious equine encephalomyelitis, infectious anaemia – during 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- for rabbits and hares:
- myxomatosis, tularaemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis – during six months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;
  - rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease – during the last 12 months on the holding;
- for feathered game (birds):
- bird flu of all serotypes – during six months in the territory of the country;
  - Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - fowlpox, ornithosis, aspergillosis, tuberculosis, duck plague – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat (part two, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Wild animals (feathered game) and exotic animals whose meat is intended for export into the territory of the Customs Union shall be subject to veterinary examination prior to slaughter, and their heads, internal organs and carcasses (all animals) shall be subject to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection.

The meat must be accepted as fit for human consumption.

The meat must bear the stamp of the state veterinary inspectorate, clearly indicating the name and number of the meat-processing establishment in which the wild animals were processed. Dressed meat and other meat for human consumption must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label.

During the veterinary and health inspection of meat and other meat for human consumption there must be no observable changes characteristic of contagious diseases or infections by helminths, untrimmed serous membranes or non-removed lymph nodes.

Meat from the animals (every carcass) must test negative for trichinellosis.

Meat must not contain haematomas, non-removed abscesses, gadfly larvae, mechanical impurities, or have a smell or flavour unusual for the meat (of fish, medicinal products, herbs, etc.).

Meat must be stored and transported under the appropriate temperature conditions, with a thigh-muscle thickness temperature no higher than minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat (minus 18 degrees Celsius for storage) or higher than 4 degrees Celsius for chilled meat; it must not be defrosted, must not contain preserving agents, must not be colonised by salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens and must not be treated with colouring agents, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in the meat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 29

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of food products from fish, crustaceans, molluscs, other fishery products and processed products thereof

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of products from aquatic biological resources (live fish, chilled fish, frozen fish, fish eggs, crustaceans, molluscs, mammals and other aquatic animals and fishery products), (hereinafter referred to as 'fishery products') raised in or extracted from environmentally safe bodies of water, and also food products after processing in enterprises, shall be permitted.

Fishery products must be tested for the presence of parasites and bacterial and viral infections.

Where parasites are present within the limits laid down, fishery products must be made safe using existing methods.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of fishery products shall not be permitted where they:

- are frozen fish with a product-thickness temperature higher than minus 18 degrees Celsius;
- are colonised by salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens;
- have been treated with colouring agents, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- show changes characteristic of contagious diseases;
- have poor organoleptic indicators;
- have been defrosted during the storage period;
- are poisonous fish from the families Tetraodontidae, Volidae, Diodontidae and Canthigasteridae;
- contain biotoxins hazardous to human health (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

Bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and gastropods (hereinafter referred to as 'molluscs') must be kept for a certain period in cleaning centres.

During veterinary and health inspection, fishery products must be declared fit for human consumption, and must not contain natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, other medicinal preparations or pesticides (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in fishery products, the presence of phycotoxins and other contaminants (in molluscs) must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 30

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of natural honey and beekeeping products

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of natural honey and beekeeping products obtained from holdings (apiaries) and administrative territories in accordance with regionalisation, free from dangerous contagious diseases of farm and domestic animals and also from American foulbrood, European foulbrood and Nosema disease, shall be permitted.

Honey and beekeeping products must be accepted as fit for human consumption.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of honey and beekeeping products shall not be permitted where they:

- have modified organoleptic or physical-chemical characteristics or the integrity of the packaging has been violated;
- contain natural or synthetic oestrogenic hormonal substances or thyreostatic medicinal products.

The presence in natural honey and beekeeping products of traces of such medicinal products as chloramphenicol, chlorpharmazine, colchicine, dapsone, dimetridazol, nitrofurans, ronidazol, coumaphos (more than 100 µg/kg) and amitraz (more than 200 µg/kg) shall not be permitted. The presence in natural honey and beekeeping products of traces of other medicinal products used for treating and processing bees shall not be permitted. The producer must indicate all pesticides used in the course of honey collection and in the production of beekeeping products.

Chemical-toxicological (heavy metals, pesticides), radiological and other indicators in natural honey and beekeeping products must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and standards in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 31

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of egg powder, melange, albumen and other food products from the processing of hens' eggs

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of egg powder, melange, albumen and other food products from the processing of hens' eggs obtained from healthy birds on holdings free from contagious animal diseases and produced in enterprises shall be permitted.

The eggs used for processing must originate from holdings free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during three months in the course of 'stamping out' and of negative results from epizootic controls in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

indent deleted (Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011)

- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during three months in the course of 'stamping out' and of negative results from epizootic controls, or the goods underwent processing to ensure inactivation (loss of infectivity) of the Newcastle disease virus in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Code and, following processing, all appropriate measures were taken to avoid contact between egg products and potential sources of the Newcastle disease virus (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

indent deleted (Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of food products from eggs shall not be permitted where they:

- have modified organoleptic characteristics or the integrity of the packaging has been violated;
- have been colonised by salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens;
- have been treated with chemical substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;

The supplied food products made from or containing eggs must be subject to processing to ensure the absence of viable pathogenic flora.

Food products made from eggs must be accepted by the competent state agency of the exporting country as fit for human consumption and free for sale without restrictions.

Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological, radiological and other indicators in food products made from eggs must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and standards in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 32

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of eggs for human consumption

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of eggs for human consumption obtained from healthy birds on holdings free from contagious animal diseases and produced in enterprises shall be permitted.

The eggs must originate from holdings free from the following contagious animal and bird diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last six months;
- other influenza viruses – during the last three months on the holding;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- ornithosis (psittacosis), paramyxovirus infection, infectious chicken bronchitis, Gumboro disease, infectious laryngotracheitis, infectious encephalomyelitis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

Eggs for human consumption must be accepted as fit for human consumption.

Microbiological, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in eggs for human consumption must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and standards in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

## Chapter 33

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of raw materials consisting of leather, horns and hooves, intestinal raw materials, fur, sheepskin and lambskin, wool, goat hair, bristle, horsehair, and feathers and down from chickens, ducks, geese and other birds

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of raw materials consisting of leather, horns and hooves, intestinal raw materials, fur, sheepskin and lambskin, wool, goat hair, bristle, horsehair, and feathers and down from chickens, ducks, geese and other birds, and of other animal raw materials obtained from healthy animals (birds) on holdings officially free from contagious animal diseases and produced in enterprises shall be permitted.

The raw materials shall originate from holdings free from the following contagious diseases of susceptible animal (and bird) species (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- African swine fever, African horse sickness, rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011);
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious nodular dermatitis – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding;
- bird flu – during the last three months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– Newcastle disease – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation prior to slaughter (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– ornithosis (psittacosis) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

Raw materials consisting of leather, sheepskin and lambskin and assorted fur must be tested for anthrax (part three, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

Raw materials consisting of leather and hide must be clearly marked (tagged).

Methods of preservation must correspond to international requirements and ensure the safety of the raw materials in veterinary and health terms.

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union of mixed raw materials, with the exception of fur and lambskin, shall not be permitted.

Wool, goat hair, bristle, horsehair, feathers and down which have not been subject to hot washing shall be sent for further processing (washing and disinfection) to enterprises in the Party into whose territory they have been imported or transferred.

## Chapter 34

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of meal from fish, marine mammals, crustaceans and invertebrates

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of meal from fish, marine mammals, crustaceans and invertebrates obtained by processing and intended for the production of feed and for feeding agricultural animals, birds and fur-bearing animals (hereinafter 'fish meal') dispatched from enterprises shall be permitted. Fish meal must be produced in enterprises located in territories with a good record in terms of contagious animal diseases.

Fish meal must meet the following veterinary and health requirements:

Total quantity of bacteria	not more than 500 000 microbial cells/g
Pathogenic microflora	not permitted;
including salmonella in 25 g	not permitted;
Enteropathogenic Escherichia	not permitted;
Botulinum toxins	not permitted;
Peroxides	not more than 0.1% of iodine;
Aldrin	not permitted;
Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)	not more than 0.2 mg/kg;
DDT (total metabolites)	not more than 0.4 mg/kg;
Heptochlorine	not permitted;
Lead	not more than 5.0 mg/kg;
Cadmium	not more than 1 mg/kg;
(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011)	
Mercury	not more than 0.5 mg/kg;
Arsenic	not more than 2.0 mg/kg;
Content of radionuclides of caesium-134, -137	not more than 1.62 x 10 <sup>(8)</sup> curies/kg (600 becquerels);
Copper	not more than 80 mg/kg;
(indent introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011)	

Zinc not more than 100 mg/kg  
(indent introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

The product must be subjected to thermal treatment at not less than 80 degrees Celsius for a period of 30 minutes.

## Chapter 35

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of feed and feed additives of animal (including bird and fish) origin

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of feed and feed additives produced from animal raw materials originating from holdings free from the following contagious animal diseases shall be permitted (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- African swine fever – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation during a three-year period;
- horse sickness, rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, kept therein for not less than the last three months;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding;
- equine flu – during the last 21 days in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, or processed in such a way as to ensure inactivation of the virus;
- bird flu – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding, or kept on the territory of such a holding during the last 21 days, or processed in such a way as to ensure inactivation of the virus;
- other influenza viruses – during the last three months on the holding;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- ornithosis (psittacosis) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

Ruminant proteins shall not be used for the production of feed and feed additives (part two, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

Raw materials for feed preparation must originate only from slaughterhouses and must be subject to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection.

Raw materials must be treated at a temperature of not less than 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for not less than 20 minutes at a pressure of 3 bar (42.824 pounds per square cm), or must be treated in accordance with an alternative thermal treatment system corresponding to the safety requirements as laid down by the microbiological standard.

Feed and feed additives must not contain salmonellae, botulinum toxin or enteropathogenic or anaerobic microflora. The total quantity of bacteria must not exceed 500 000 microbial cells/g.

## Chapter 36

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of animal feed of plant origin



The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of the following shall be permitted: feed raw materials, feed of plant origin and feed containing components of plant origin (feed grain, soybeans, peas, tapioca, peanut oil cakes, soy, sunflower, etc.) for animals (hereinafter referred to as 'feed'), originating in and dispatched from administrative territories free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

– rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants, African and classical swine fever, African horse sickness, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox and goat pox, highly pathogenic avian influenza – during 12 months in the administrative territory (state, province, department, land, district, region, etc.) (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

Feed shall be imported or transferred from processing plants.

Feed must not be toxic to animals.

Feed must not contain grain with traces of fusarium at a concentration of more than 1 % of the feed mass (part four, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Feed must not contain heavy metals, mycotoxins and pesticides above prescribed standards (introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

#### Maximum permissible amounts for certain types of feed grains and other fodder

##### 1. Wheat, barley, oats:

###### a) toxic elements:

mercury	0.03;
cadmium	0.1;
lead	0.2;
arsenic	0.2;

###### b) mycotoxins:

zearalenone	0.1;
T-2 toxin	0.06;
desoxynivalenol	1.0;
aflatoxin B1	0.002;
ochratoxin A	0.005;

###### Total aflatoxins

B <sup>1</sup> , B <sup>2</sup> , G <sup>2</sup> , G <sup>2</sup>	0,004;
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c) pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each delivery are required)

##### 2. Corn:

###### a) toxic elements:

mercury	0.02;
cadmium	0.1;
lead	0.2;

###### b) mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1	0.002;
zearalenone	0.1;

T-2 toxin 0.06;  
desoxynivalenol 1.0;  
ochratoxin A 0.005;

**Total aflatoxins**

B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, G<sup>2</sup>, G<sup>2</sup> 0,01;

c) pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each supplying country are required)

**3. Peas:**

**toxic elements:**

mercury 0.02;  
cadmium 0.1;  
lead 0.5;  
arsenic 0.3;

**mycotoxins:**

aflatoxin B1 0.05;  
hexachlorocyclohexane  
(alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) 0.5;  
DDT and its metabolites 0.05

organomercury pesticides – not permitted;

2,4-D acid and its salts and esters – not permitted;

pest infestations – not permitted;

**4. Soya beans:**

**a) toxic elements:**

mercury 0.02;  
cadmium 0.1;  
lead 0.5;  
arsenic 0.3;

**b) mycotoxins:**

aflatoxin B1 0.002;  
T-2 toxin 0.06;  
zearalenone 0.1;  
ochratoxin A 0.005;  
urease activity 0.1-0.2

**nitrate content**

not more than 450;

**nitrite content**

not more than 10;

c) pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each supplying country are required)

**5. Tapioca:**

**a) natural contaminants:**

isocyanides 20;

**b) mycotoxins:**

T-2 toxin 0.06;  
zearalenone 0.1;

c) pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each supplying country are required)

**6. Peanut oil cake:**

**mycotoxins:**

aflatoxin B1 0.002;  
T-2 toxin 0.06;  
zearalenone 0.1;  
ochratoxin A 0.005;

**nitrate content**

not more than 200;

**nitrite content**

not more than 10;

pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each supplying country are required)

**7. Sunflower oil cake (common, toasted):**

**a) toxic elements:**

mercury 0.02;  
cadmium 0.4;

(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 342 of 17 August 2010)

lead 0.5;  
arsenic 0.5;

**b) mycotoxins:**

zearalenone 1.0;  
T-2 toxin 0.1;  
desoxynivalenol 1.0;  
aflatoxin B1 0.05;  
ochratoxin A 0.05;

c) pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each supplying country are required)

Total beta activity must not exceed 600 becquerels per kg for all products referred to.

Feed produced without the use of GMO components may contain 0.5 % or less of non-registered lines and/or 0.9 % or less of registered lines of each GMO component.

Feed produced with the use of GMO components may contain 0.5 % or less of non-registered lines of each GMO component.

**8. Soya oil cake:**

**a) toxic elements:**

mercury 0.02;  
cadmium 0.4;  
lead 0.5;  
arsenic 0.5;

**b) mycotoxins:**

zearalenone 1.0;

T-2 toxin 0.1;  
desoynivalenol 1.0;  
aflatoxin B1 0.05;  
ochratoxin A 0.05;

c) pesticides (data on usage during production, storage and transportation for each supplying country are required)

Total beta activity must not exceed 600 becquerels per kg for all products referred to (item 8 introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 342 of 17 August 2010).

## Chapter 37

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of feed additives for cats and dogs, and of prepared feed for cats and dogs which has been subjected to thermal treatment

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of feed additives for cats and dogs, and of prepared feed for cats and dogs which has been subjected to thermal treatment and obtained by enterprises, shall be permitted.

Prepared feed for cats and dogs which has been subjected to thermal treatment must be obtained from raw materials originating from administrative territories free from the following contagious animal and bird diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

– African swine fever, African horse sickness, rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants, classical swine fever, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox and goat pox – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011);

– anthrax and anaerobic infections – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).

Raw materials for feed preparation must originate only from slaughterhouses and must be subject to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection.

Raw materials containing specific risk materials and gastric and intestinal contents from the slaughter of cattle and small ruminants from countries with unfavourable conditions with regard to bovine spongiform encephalopathy shall not be used for feed production.

Feed must not contain salmonellae, botulinum toxin or enteropathogenic and anaerobic microflora. The total quantity of bacteria must not exceed 500 000 microbial cells/g, to be confirmed by data from laboratory tests.

Raw materials must be treated at a temperature of not less than 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for not less than 20 minutes at a pressure of 3 bar (42.824 pounds per square cm), or must be treated in accordance with an alternative thermal treatment system corresponding to the safety requirements as laid down by the microbiological standard.

Feed additives for cats and dogs, and also of prepared feed for cats and dogs, which have been subjected to thermal treatment (at a temperature of not less than 70 degrees Celsius for a period of not less than 20 minutes) in consumer packaging may be imported without an import license issued by the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory they are imported.

## Chapter 38

### VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of hunting trophies

1. The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of hunting trophies obtained from animals which have undergone complete taxidermy treatment ensuring their preservation at room temperature shall be permitted.

2. All species of stuffed animals and fish or fragments thereof which have undergone complete taxidermy treatment and are imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between Parties shall not require accompanying veterinary certificates and import licenses provided that documents are presented confirming their retail purchase (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 342 of 17 August 2010).

3. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), hunting trophies of all species which have not undergone taxidermy treatment and are imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between Parties must meet the following conditions:

a) they must be obtained from animals (birds) originating from territories officially free from the following contagious animal diseases (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011):

for all species of animals:

– foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the hunting range or other habitat;

– anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011);

for large ruminant ungulates:

– bovine contagious nodular dermatitis (tuberculosis) – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – in the territory of the country in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– vesicular stomatitis, contagious pleuropneumonia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

for small ruminant ungulates:

– Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– rinderpest – 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– Q fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– peste des petits ruminants, maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, border disease – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– paratuberculosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last six months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– scrapie – during the last seven years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation in accordance with the OIE Code;

– indented deleted (Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– sheep pox and goat pox – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

for small non-ruminant animals (for susceptible animals):

– African swine fever – 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

– porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschén disease porcine teoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last 36 months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
  - Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, in accordance with the OIE Code (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- for solipeds:
- glanders, any type of infectious equine encephalomyelitis, viral arteritis – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - infectious anaemia, equine syphilis, epizootic lymphangitis, contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
- for feathered game (birds):
- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
  - other influenza viruses – during the last three months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
  - ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, pox – during six months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
  - Newcastle disease – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- b) they must undergo disinfection if they have been obtained from animals originating from territories with unfavourable conditions with regard to the above-mentioned animal diseases.

4. The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and transfer between Parties of hunting trophies from territories with favourable conditions with regard to the diseases referred to in point 3, and also from regions with unfavourable conditions with regard to the diseases referred to but which have undergone processing (disinfection) in accordance with the rules adopted in the country of origin of the hunting trophies, as confirmed by a veterinary certificate, shall be conducted without the permission of the authorised agency of the Party (point 4 introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 342 of 17 August 2010).

## Chapter 39

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the transfer between Parties of certain goods subject to inspection made (produced) in the customs territory of the Customs Union

The following goods made (produced) in the customs territory of the Customs Union and subject to inspection during their transfer between Parties shall be accompanied by documents<sup>1</sup> confirming their compliance with the quality and safety requirements, as required by the legislation of the Parties:

TNVED (Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity) Code	Name of goods

<sup>1</sup> The above-mentioned documents (or copies thereof) shall be stamped (marked) by an official of the authorised agency in the veterinary field in the form of a veterinary certificate confirmed by the Customs Union Commission certifying the safety of the raw materials from which the goods are made and the epizootic well-being of the place of origin of the goods.

0305	Dried fish, salted fish or fish in brine; hot- or cold-smoked fish; fish meal, coarse- and fine-milled, for human consumption
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans in shells, steamed or boiled, chilled or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; meal of crustaceans, coarse- and fine-milled, for human consumption
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than molluscs and crustaceans, dried, salted or in brine; meal of aquatic invertebrates, coarse- and fine-milled, for human consumption*
0402	Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents
0403	Buttermilk, clotted milk and cream, yoghurt, kefir and other fermented or cultured milk and cream, condensed or non-condensed, with or without added sugar or other sweetening agents, with or without flavouring, with or without added fruits, nuts or cocoa
0404	Milk whey, condensed or non-condensed, with or without added sugar or other sweetening agents; products from natural milk components, with or without added sugar or other sweetening agents, not named or included elsewhere
0405	Butter and other fats and oils from milk; dairy pastes
0406	Cheese and cottage cheese
1516 20	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions
from 1517	Margarine (except for margarine of plant origin); mixtures or finished products fit for human consumption from animal fats or oils or fractions of various animal fats and oils from this group, mixtures of vegetable and animal fats, regardless of the percentage of animal fats, except for edible fats or oils or fractions thereof from commodity heading 1516
1603 00	Extracts and juices of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates
1605	Prepared or preserved crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
from 1902 20	Macaroni products with filling, whether thermally treated or not or prepared using another method, containing fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates or products from group 04 or any combination thereof
from 1904 20	Grain varieties (except for corn) in the form of grain or flakes, or grain treated using another method (except for coarse- and fine-milled flour), pre-cooked or prepared using another method, containing fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates or products from group 04 or any combination thereof

from group 20	Products from the processing of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants and mixtures thereof containing fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates or products from group 04 or any combination thereof
from 2104	Homogenised compound prepared food products, containing fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates or products from group 04 or any combination thereof
from 2105 00	Ice cream, except for ice cream made on the basis of fruit and berries, fruit ice and edible ice
from 2106	Processed cheeses and other prepared food products containing fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates or products from group 04 or any combination thereof
from 3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives
from 3502	Albumins (proteins) (including concentrates of two or more whey proteins containing more than 80 % by mass of whey proteins in terms of dry substance), albuminates and other albumin derivatives

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 \* This group also includes *Artemia salina*.

#### Final and transitional provisions

1. Prior to the entry into force of the common electronic system for the issuing of licenses for the import of goods subject to inspection into the customs territory of the Customs Union, the Parties shall comply with the procedures for the issuing of import licenses in force as of 1 July 2010 as provided for by the legislation of the Parties.

2. The common forms for veterinary certificates shall enter into force on 1 July 2010. Use of the forms for veterinary accompanying documents applied to mutual trade between Parties as of 1 July 2010 for transfers of goods subject to inspection between Parties shall be permitted until 1 January 2011.

3. Before 1 January 2011, the authorised agencies of the Parties shall draw up a Register of registered medicinal products for veterinary use, diagnostic systems and means for antiparasitic treatment of animals and feed additives based on the corresponding national registers. Until that date, the import of medicinal products for animals, diagnostic systems and means for antiparasitic treatment of animals and feed additives from third countries and from the territories of other Parties shall be permitted, provided that they have been registered by the authorised agency of any Party. The authorised agencies of the Parties shall exchange information concerning registered medicinal products for veterinary use, diagnostic systems and means for antiparasitic treatment of animals and feed additives in the possession of each of the Parties.

4. Until 1 January 2013, in mutual trade between the Parties and third countries, the import of goods subject to inspection shall be permitted using veterinary certificates valid as of 1 July 2010 initialled by one of the Parties with the exporting countries, as well as any subsequent amendments thereto, agreed by the Party and the exporting country on the basis of a position agreed with other Parties. In the absence of initialled veterinary certificates, goods subject to inspection must be accompanied by veterinary certificates ensuring compliance with the common veterinary (veterinary and health) requirements of the Customs Union (as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 455 of 18 November 2010 and No 726 of 15 July 2011).

5. The authorised agencies of the Parties shall negotiate with the competent authorities of exporting countries presenting a substantiated request for such negotiations, with the aim of agreeing upon veterinary certificates which differ from the common forms of veterinary certificates for goods subject to inspection



imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union from third countries approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 607 of 7 April 2011 (hereinafter 'common forms of veterinary certificates') and specific provisions of the current Requirements.

The authorised agency of a Party which is interested in agreeing upon such a veterinary certificate (hereinafter the 'initiator of negotiations') shall, within 14 days of taking the decision to begin such negotiations, inform the authorised agencies of other Parties which, should they have an interest therein, shall have the right to join in the negotiations at any stage (paragraph introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

After the conclusion of negotiations on the draft veterinary certificate, the initiator of negotiations shall send the draft to the authorised agencies of the other Parties. If there are no objections, the authorised agencies of the Parties shall exchange the relevant letters. Should the authorised agency of a Party consider that the draft veterinary certificate does not comply with the standards, recommendations and guidelines of the OIE Code and the Codex Alimentarius Commission and/or has the relevant scientific evidence of a risk to human or animal health, the initiator of negotiations shall organise consultations with the authorised agencies of the other Parties (paragraph introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

Should the authorised agency of one of the Parties receive a request before 1 January 2013 for the drawing up of a veterinary certificate differing from the common forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements from the competent authority of an exporting country which, prior to 1 July 2010, initialled a veterinary certificate with one of the Parties for the import of goods subject to inspection into the territory of that Party, the period of validity of the initialled veterinary certificate and any subsequent amendments thereto agreed with other Parties shall be extended until agreement is reached on a veterinary certificate differing from the common forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements (point 5 introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 726 of 15 July 2011).

6. Extend the period of validity of veterinary certificates differing from the common forms of veterinary certificates, initialled by one of the Parties and an exporting country in the period between 1 July 2010 and 1 December 2010, for the import and consumption of goods subject to inspection exclusively into the territory of that Party until 1 January 2013.

Should the authorised agency of one of the Parties receive a request before 1 January 2013 for the drawing up of a veterinary certificate differing from the common forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements from the competent authority of an exporting country which, in the period between 1 July 2010 and 1 December 2010, initialled a veterinary certificate with one of the Parties for the import for consumption of goods subject to inspection exclusively into the territory of that Party, the period of validity of the initialled veterinary certificate shall be extended until agreement is reached between that Party and the exporting country, based on the position agreed by the other Parties, on a veterinary certificate differing from the common forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements (point 6 introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 726 of 15 July 2011).

7. Veterinary certificates shall be agreed on the basis of a consensus between the authorised agencies of the Parties and the competent body of the exporting country and must ensure the level of veterinary protection laid down by the Parties (point 7 introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 726 of 15 July 2011).