

**UNIFIED VETERINARY  
(VETERINARY CUM SANITARY) REQUIREMENTS,  
applicable to goods liable  
to veterinary control (supervision)**

(as amended by the Decisions of the Commission of the Customs Union dated 17.08.2010 № 342, dated 18.11.2010 № 455, from 02.03.2011 № 569, dated 07.04.2011 № 623, dated 15.07.2011 № 726, dated 18.10.2011 № 830, dated 9.12.2011 № 893; by the Decisions of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 04.12.2012 № 254, dated 12.12.2012 № 274, dated 25.12.2012 № 307, dated 10.09.2013 № 192, dated 29.10.2013 № 244, dated 10.12.2013 № 294, dated 11.02.2014 № 18).

The Unified veterinary (veterinary-sanitary) requirements applicable for goods subject to veterinary control (supervision) (hereinafter, Requirements) and included into the Unified List of goods subject to veterinary control (supervision) (hereinafter, the controllable goods) are developed with the purpose to implement the Customs Union Agreement on veterinary and sanitary measures dated 11 December 2009 and to ensure protection of the customs territory of the Customs Union against the imports and dissemination of infectious animal disease agents, including those, common to animals and humans, and goods not complying with the Common veterinary requirements.

For the purposes of the present document, the Party is understood as a member state of the Customs Union.

**Terms used in the Common Veterinary  
(veterinary cum sanitary) requirements**

"Regionalization" is a definition of safety or non-safety of a country or its administrative territory (republic, region, land, county, state, province, district, etc.) in respect to animal infectious diseases, included in the list of dangerous and quarantine diseases of the Party, and at controlled units of third countries - to the diseases, referred to in these Requirements.

The Regionalization is carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the World Organization for Animal Health (hereinafter - OIE).

"Enterprise" is a controlled unit (building, construction, ship, etc.), where the slaughter of animals, as well as production, processing, storage of Controllable goods (except for animals) are carried out.

"Artificial insemination enterprise" is a company involved in production, storage and processing of genetic material.

"Productive animals" are animals used for yielding products intended for human consumption.

"Farm" is a building (construction, structure), a zoo, a farm, a circus or land used for animal stock keeping.

"Authorized Bodies" are public authorities and institutions of the Parties operating in the field of veterinary medicine.

"Stamping out" is a package of activities, conducted under the supervision of the authorized veterinary body and inclusive of amortization of sick and infected animals in the herd and, if necessary, other herds' animals which may have direct or indirect contact, resulting in transmission of the agent of disease. All suspected animals, whether vaccinated or not, must be amortized with their bulks to be disposed of by cremation, burial or other means ensuring non-proliferation of infection via bulks and slaughter products.

"Stamping out" involves cleaning and disinfection in compliance with the OIE Code.

### **General Provisions**

In respect of controllable goods imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union, prior to the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the World Trade Organization, regulatory actions under Section I of the list in accordance with Annex 1 are used, and after the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the World Trade Organization, the provisions of Section II of the above list are used.

Transit of controllable goods from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other Party (hereinafter, the transit between Parties) is allowed to be carried out by the organizations and individuals involved in production, processing and (or) storage of controllable goods and included in the Register of organizations and individuals involved in production, processing and (or) storage of goods to be transported from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other Party (hereinafter, the Register of Enterprises of the Customs Union).

Entry of the above controllable goods to the customs territory of the Customs Union and the transit thereof between Parties is to be effected in compliance with the Regulation on the common procedure of the veterinary control at the customs border of the Customs Union and at the customs territory of the Customs Union.

Entry of the controllable goods to the customs territory of the Customs Union is to be carried under the entry permit issued by the competent authority of the Party to whose territory the controllable goods are moved, unless otherwise specified by these Requirements. Parties' authorized institutions permits are not required when moving controllable goods across the single customs territory of the Customs Union.

Entry of controllable goods to the customs territory of the Customs Union from third countries is to be carried out under the veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of departure, unless otherwise specified by these Requirements.

Authorized institutions of the Parties may bilaterally agree upon the formats of veterinary certificates for controllable goods imported to the common customs territory of the Customs Union with competent authorities of third countries. Samples of the above veterinary certificates are to be forwarded to the Commission of the Customs Union for their transfer to the checkpoints across the customs border of the Customs Union, or any other place specified by the legislation of the Parties.

Controllable goods are transported from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other Party (unless otherwise provided by these Requirements) accompanied by a veterinary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the Parties under the unified format approved by the Commission of the Customs Union.

Animals, entering the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties, must be identified by individual or group mode. Non-identified animals are allowed for entry to be kept at home, in collections, zoos, circuses and to be used as experimental animals.

Productive animals imported from third countries and (or) transferred between the Parties shall not receive food containing components from ruminants, except for components, whose use is allowed by Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE (hereinafter: the OIE Code).

Productive animals imported from third countries and (or) transferred between the Parties shall not be exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances and thyrostatic preparations, except under preventive and therapeutic procedures.

In case of importing animals from third countries and (or) transfer between the Parties, depending upon epizootic animal disease situation in the administrative territory of the country (in the economy) , from which the import (transfer) is carried out, the imported (moved) animals may or may not be vaccinated against animal diseases, stipulated in these Requirements. The need for vaccination of animals is assessed by the authorized body of the Party to whose territory the import and transit of animals is effected, unless otherwise provided by these Requirements.

Animals imported from third countries or transferred between the Parties, shall be quarantined for at least 21 days in the country of the sender and in the country of the recipient, unless otherwise provided by veterinary requirements for a particular animal breed. Necessity, duration and conditions of quarantine shall be set up by an authorized body of the Party of the planned animal import territory.

Diagnostic studies during the quarantine of animals in third countries is to be carried out by methods and techniques recommended by the OIE, unless otherwise established by the authorized body of the Party to whose territory the animals imports are planned. If within the quarantine period, the results of diagnostic studies of animals reveal positive (serological, allergic, etc.) reactions, the authorized body of the Party shall be entitled to reject the entry of the whole consignment of the quarantined

animals in which such reactions are discovered.

When importing to the customs territory of the Customs Union of animals from third countries officially free from diseases, outlined in these Requirements, the medical examination of such animals for these diseases may not be held in the country of the sender. The decision hereto is to be taken by the authorized body of the Party to whose territory the import of animals is carried out.

Diagnostic studies under the quarantine of animals as they move between the Parties shall follow the procedure established by the Regulations on the unified procedure of joint inspections of objects and sampling (samples) of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (supervision).

If in the course of studies in the sender's country of the sender positive or doubtful results are obtained, this fact is to be immediately forwarded to the authorized body of the recipient's country.

If, in the course of studies on the territory of the receiving country, positive or equivocal results of diagnostic studies are obtained, this fact is to be immediately forwarded to the authorized body of the sender's country. Animals can be treated against ecto-, endoparasites, with the relevant entry done in the veterinary certificate.

In respect to the requirements for controllable goods moved from third countries and (or) transferred between parties not specified in these Uniform Requirements, the requirements of the national law of the Party in whose territory the import and (or) transit of controllable goods is done. Medicines for animals, diagnostic systems, facilities for anti-parasitic treatment and food additives for animals, entered in the Register of registered veterinary drugs, diagnostic systems, means for animal antiparasitic treatments and food additives for animals can be imported to the territory of the Customs Union and can be moved across the Customs Union territory.

Means for the transportation of controllable goods under their imports from third countries and for moving from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other Party shall be treated and prepared in accordance with the rules of the sender's country.

## **Chapter 1**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of the breeding and user cattle to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

Imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are allowed for healthy breeding and user cattle not vaccinated against brucellosis, foot and mouth disease and originating from the territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- cattle spongiform encephalopathy in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization at little or controllable risk of the above disease in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- Foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Contagious pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Lumpy skin disease - during the preceding three years in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the farmstead;
- Brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the farmstead;
- Leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the territory of the farmstead;
- Anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the farmstead.

Animals should not receive feedstuffs containing ruminant animal proteins, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code.

During quarantine the animals diagnostic testing shall be done for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leukemia, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*) for bulls, chlamydia, leptospirosis (unless vaccinated or treated prophylactically with dihydrostreptomycin or substance registered in the exporting country and providing the equivalent effect), as well as the animals' daily outer examination.

Animals, manifesting symptoms of diseases should be examined clinically, including daily thermometry.

Testing for other listed diseases may be requested by an authorized body of the Party only in case programs for prevention and/or eradication of these diseases are carried out at the territory of the requesting Party.

In respect to breeding animals additional research shall be conducted for infectious rhinotracheitis virus diarrhea and cattle (unless previously vaccinated).

## **Chapter 2**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS for the import of sire semen into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Sire semen obtained from healthy animals in artificial insemination units is allowed for import to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Sperm must originate from enterprises located in areas free from contagious animal diseases:

- Foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Contagious pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the farmstead;
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, viral diarrhea, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*),

campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), enzootic bovine leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead ;

- Leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the territory of the farmstead;
- Anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the farmstead.

Bulls should not receive feedstuffs containing ruminant animal proteins, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Bulls must be kept in semen collection centers and/or artificial insemination units no less than 30 days prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this period.

Bulls are not allowed to be kept conjointly with the small cattle at the artificial insemination unit.

In the course of keeping in the semen collection center prior to semen collection bulls shall be examined (using OIE- recommended methods and timing) for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis (unless vaccinated or treated prophylactically with dihydrostreptomycin or substance registered in the exporter country and producing equivalent effect) , enzootic leukemia, bluetongue, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, virus diarrhea, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*) for bulls, chlamydia.

Examination for other listed disease may be requested by an authorized body of the Party only in case the programs for prevention and/or eradication of these diseases are carried out on the territory of the requesting Party. The semen must be collected, processed, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

### **Chapter 3**

#### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for the import of cattle embryos into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Embryos obtained from healthy breeding animals are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) for transfer between Parties.

Bulls must be kept in semen collection centers and (or) in artificial insemination centers and embryo donor cows - in farms , artificial insemination centers, free from contagious animal diseases during 30 days and be in the country for at least 6 months prior to obtaining semen or embryos.

Semen for insemination of embryo donor cows must meet the standards of Chapter 2 of the present Requirements.

Donor cows must be kept at the farmstead the latest 60 days before embryo collection and must not have contact with other animals imported to the country during the preceding 12 months.

Embryos must originate from the country or administrative territory, free from contagious animal diseases: :

- Bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months prior to the commencement of embryo collection;
- Vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months;
- Foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months.

Bovine cattle embryo units must be free from contagious diseases:

- Brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months;
- Enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months;
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), chlamydia - during the preceding 12 months
- Anthrax - during the preceding 20 days.

Cattle embryo units must not have registered cases of:

- Paratuberculosis - during the preceding 3 years ;
- Leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months;
- Viral diarrhea in cattle - in the preceding 6 months.

At least once per annum embryo donor cows must be subject to testing in the laboratory (accredited or certified in the prescribed manner), by virtue of diagnostic tests in accordance with methods approved by the exporting country, for the following diseases: tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis, enzootic leukemia, bluetongue viral diarrhea in cattle, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, trichomoniasis, chlamydia and campylobacteriosis. The results of diagnostic tests must be negative.

Embryo donor cows must be supervised by a veterinarian at least 30 days after collecting embryos.

In case of discovery of contagious animal diseases, specified in these Requirements, the imports of the embryos to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) their transit within the territory of the Customs Union shall be prohibited.

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 slaughter bovine cattle, sheep and goat**

Healthy slaughter cattle, sheep and goats not vaccinated against brucellosis, leptospirosis and sheep pox and goat are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties from the territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy of cattle for cattle in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code and risk classification for BSE in cattle exporting country, zone or compartment ;
- Scrapie - for sheep and goats in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code
- Medi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis – provided as of the day of shipment no clinical signs in sheep and goats in the herd of origin of the disease is diagnosed either clinically or serologically during the previous 36 months, and sheep and goats from herds non-safe for diseases, during this period, were not introduced;
- Foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle and small cattle, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, swine, cattle - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country;

- Plague, nodular dermatitis of small cattle- during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead territory;
- Sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Enzootic leucosis - during the last 12 months in the farmstead;
- Leptospirosis - in absence of reported cases in the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- Anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead territory;
- Paratuberculosis - in absence of reported cases during the preceding 36 months in the farmstead.

Animals should not receive feed containing ruminant animal proteins, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Animals brought to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties, shall not be subjected to natural or synthetic estrogenic hormone substances, thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides , and drugs used prior to slaughter later than terms prescribed by instructions for their use. Animals moved across the customs border of the Customs Union or across the territory of the Customs Union, should be quarantined for at least 21 days, during which period the thermometry and diagnostic studies of animals for brucellosis and tuberculosis be performed.

Animals which exhibited negative results of diagnostic studies are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transit across the territory of the Customs Union.

Animals should be slaughtered for meat within 72 hours after delivery to the destination.

## **Chapter 5**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS for imports of breeding and user sheep and goats to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Healthy breeding sheep and goats not vaccinated against brucellosis are allowed for imports into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties provided the above are originating from territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- Scrapie - for sheep and goats in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- Peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of a country on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Rinderpest, bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the



- country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Tuberculosis, brucellosis, infectious agalactia - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
  - Listeriosis, infectious mastitis, campylobacteriosis, sheep epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
  - Leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
  - Anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;
  - Medi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis – as of the day of shipment no clinical symptoms; the diseases were not diagnosed either clinically or serologically in herds of origin during the preceding 36 months; sheep and goats were introduced from herds unfortunate as to the above diseases within a specified period;
  - Paratuberculosis - in the absence of reported cases during the preceding 36 months in the farmstead.

Animals should not receive feedstuffs containing ruminant animal proteins, except for the substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Clinical examination of the animals along with the thermometric readings shall be conducted during quarantine as well as diagnostic studies for brucellosis, ovine epididymitis, tuberculosis, bluetongue, paratuberculosis, chlamydia, medi-visna, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, listeriosis, leptospirosis (unless the animals have been vaccinated or treated prophylactically with dehydrostreptomycin or with a substance registered in the exporting country and producing the equivalent effect).

Research for other diseases, subject to notification to the OIE, can be requested by an authorized body of the Party only programs of prevention and/or eradication of the above diseases are in progress if the territory of the requesting Party. Animals must not be exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances and thyrostatic preparation except for preventive and therapeutic measures.

## **Chapter 6**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for the imports of semen of producer sheep, goat into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer thereof between Parties**

The semen of producer sheep, goats is allowed for imports into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties provided obtained from healthy animals in artificial insemination centers where no vaccination of animals against brucellosis has been performed.

The semen must originate from artificial insemination centers located in the territories free from contagious animal diseases :

- medi-visna, adenomatosis, goat arthritis-encephalitis, border disease, plague of small ruminants - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest, bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, sheep pox, contagious agalactia, brucellosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead ;
- enzootic abortion of sheep (sheep chlamydia) - during the preceding 24 months in

the farmstead;

- infectious mastitis, sheep epididymitis (brucella ovis) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days on the farmstead.

Producer sheep, goats must not receive feedstuff containing ruminant animal proteins, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code .

Producer sheep, goats must be kept in an artificial insemination center for 30 days prior to semen collection and must not be used during the above period for natural insemination.

Producer sheep, goats should not be held in conjunction with cattle in the artificial insemination center.

Prior to semen collection, within the period recommended by the OIE, producer rams, goats, shall be tested for tuberculosis, brucellosis, ovine epididymitis, listeriosis, paratuberculosis, chlamydia, medi-visna, adenomatosis, goat arthritis-encephalitis and bluetongue, contagious agalactia, leptospirosis, border disease and, upon the request of the authorized body of the Party in whose territory the import ( transfer), other infectious diseases .

Semen should 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 imports of breeding and user pigs into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

Imports are allowed into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties of healthy breeding and user pigs originating from the territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- porcine brucellosis, reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus, swine vesicular encephalomyelitis (Teschén disease or porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis ), tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- trichinosis - in the absence of reported cases in the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days on the farmstead.

During the quarantine there shall be conducted clinical examination with thermometry by parameter , as well as diagnostic tests for classical swine fever, swine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, swine brucellosis, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies ), chlamydia, transmissible gastroenteritis, tuberculosis, swine vesicular disease and leptospirosis (unless vaccinated or treated prophylactically with dehydrostreptomycin or substance registered in the exporting country and producing an equivalent effect).

Research over other diseases, which are subject to notification to the OIE, can be requested by an authorized body of the Party only if prevention programs and (or) the eradication of these diseases are in progress on the territory of the requesting Party.

Animals must not be exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances and thyreostatics except for preventive and therapeutic measures .

Animals should not receive feedstuffs containing ruminant animal proteins , except for the substances recommended by the OIE Code.

## **Chapter 8**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of boar semen into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Boar semen is allowed for imports into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided it is obtained from healthy animals in semen collection centers and (or) in artificial insemination centers, where the animals have not been vaccinated against brucellosis and leptospirosis pigs .

Sperm must originate from units located in areas free from contagious animal diseases:

- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies ) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis , reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, swine texoviral encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead.

Boars from which semen is obtained, must be kept in semen collection centers and (or) in artificial insemination centers for no less than 3 months prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during the above period. During the above period, prior to semen collection in the collection center and (or) in the artificial insemination center the boars shall be examined (by virtue of the

methods and terms recommended by the OIE Code) for leptospirosis ( unless treated prophylactically with dehydrostreptomycin or other substance registered in the exporting country and producing equivalent effect) , classical swine fever, tuberculosis, brucellosis, swine Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies ) , chlamydia, swine vesicular disease, swine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, swine transmissible gastroenteritis .

Research over other diseases, which are subject to notification to the OIE, can be requested by an authorized body of the Party only if prevention programs and (or) the eradication of these diseases are in progress on the territory of the requesting Party. Animals must not be exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances and thyreostatics except for preventive and therapeutic measures.

In boar 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 9**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of slaughter pigs into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Clinically healthy slaughter pigs are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties from areas, provided free from contagious animal diseases:

- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or during the preceding 12 months upon confirmation of epizootic and entomological monitoring data;
- foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies ) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis, swine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis ( eschen disease , pigs texoviral encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead ;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or during the preceding 9 months in areas where stamping out has been done in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or during the preceding 12 months upon the clinical recovery or death of the last affected animal in case stamping out has not been done in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization ;
- trichinosis - in the absence of reported cases within the preceding 6 months in the farmstead.

Animals being brought to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties, shall not be affected by natural or synthetic estrogenic hormone substances, thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides and drugs

introduced prior to slaughter later than recommended by the instructions for their use.

Animals on the territory of the Customs Union must be slaughtered for meat not later than 72 hours after delivery to the destination.

## **Chapter 10**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of breeding, usage and performance horses into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties (except for sports competition horses)**

Only healthy horses are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Horses must not be vaccinated against equine encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan, Japanese, eastern, western encephalomyelitis, West Nile equine encephalomyelitis) , African horse sickness and originate from the territories free from contagious animal diseases :

- Venezuelan and Japanese equine encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- West Nile equine encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- African horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Equine influenza - in the absence of clinical cases during the preceding 21 days in the farmstead;
- Equine disease (Trypanosoma equiperdurn), surra (Trypanosoma evansi) - during the preceding 6 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;
- Contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the economy;
- Infectious anemia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- Viral arteritis - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- Nuttallioza (Nuttallia equi), piroplasmosis (Babesia caballi) - in the preceding 30 days in the farmstead free from potential transmitters;
- Horse pox, scabies , leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- horse rhinopneumonia (herpesvirus type 1 infection in horses the abortive or paralytic form) - during the preceding 21 days in the farmstead;
- Anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead.

During the quarantine the clinical examination shall be carried out with daily thermometry , as well as diagnostic tests for glanders, equine disease Surra (Trypanosoma evansi), piroplasmosis (Babesia caballi), nuttallioz (Nuttallia equi), rhinopneumonia , anaplasmosis , infectious metritis, equine infectious anemia, viral arteritis, vesicular stomatitis, leptospirosis and for other infectious diseases upon the

request of the authorized body of the Party to whose territory the imports/transfer is being carried out.

Animals must be vaccinated against equine influenza with a vaccine complying with the standards specified in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals within the period between the 21st and 90th day prior to the primary or repeated dispatch.

## **Chapter 11**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **temporary imports of sports competition horses to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Temporary imports to the territory of the Customs Union of sports competition horses is effected for a period not exceeding 90 days.

In case of inability to remove such horses within this period, the requirements shall be applied as specified in regulatory enactments of the Customs Union in the area of veterinary medicine.

Healthy horses are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided being not vaccinated against equine encephalomyelitis of all types, African horse sickness and originating from territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- equine encephalomyelitis of all types - kept under supervision during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- African horse sickness - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization , or contained during the preceding 40 days in the territory of a country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- glanders - during the preceding three years in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine disease (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) - during the preceding 6 months in the country ;
- equine influenza - in the absence of clinical cases during the preceding 21 days in the farmstead;
- horses rhinopneumonia (herpesvirus type 1 infection in horses in abortive or paralytic form) - during the preceding 21 days in the farmstead;
- viral arteritis - in the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- infectious anemia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- contagious equine metritis - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead.

Horses must not exhibit clinical symptoms of equine disease at the day of shipment. in case of imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties horses must be examined for glanders, equine disease (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) and equine infectious anemia, as well as vaccinated

against equine influenza with vaccine complying with the standards specified in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, between the 21st and the 90th day prior to primary or repeated dispatch.

Horses imported from various countries shall be isolated for the whole period, except for direct participation in sports competitions.

Upon completion of sports activities the horses are subject to mandatory removal from the territory of the customs union without additional research and treatments as per the veterinary certificate of the country of origin, under which they have been imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union.

Quarantine –free imports of sport horses are allowed, if accompanied by an international passport , which, for the purposes of this chapter, is equal to the veterinary certificate, provided it contains the marks of competent authority about clinical examination within 5 days prior to dispatch. The accompanying veterinary document is not required in case of importing sports horses from third countries with the international passport renewal done in the country of destination.

## **Chapter 12**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of stallion semen to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Stallion semen obtained from healthy animals in semen collection centers and (or) in artificial insemination centers is allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Farms containing stallions, semen collection centers and (or) artificial insemination centers must be located in areas free from contagious animal diseases:

- African horse sickness - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine disease (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), vesicular stomatitis , during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- glanders - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- equine influenza - in the absence of clinical cases during the preceding 21 days in the farmstead;
- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- viral arteritis - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- leptospirosis, surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- infectious anemia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead.

Stallions must be kept in farmsteads, semen collection centers and (or) artificial insemination centers in isolation for at least 60 days prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this period.

Stallions must not be vaccinated against rhinopneumonia, African horse sickness and contagious equine metritis.

Within the period, recommended by the OIE, prior to taking semen, stallions shall be tested for equine disease, surra rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, equine infectious anemia , viral arteritis, vesicular stomatitis, brucellosis, tuberculosis,

leptospirosis .

Sperm should not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

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

### **Chapter 13**

#### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of slaughter horses to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

Clinically healthy slaughter horses are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties from the territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine encephalomyelitis of all types - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- African horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine disease (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) - during the preceding 6 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;
- infectious anemia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead.

During the quarantine clinical examination shall be conducted with daily thermometry and diagnostic tests for glanders, equine disease, equine infectious anemia.

Animals brought to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties, shall not be affected natural or synthetic estrogenic , hormonal substances , thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides as well as the drugs introduced prior to slaughter but later than recommended by the instructions for their application. Animals on the territory of the Customs Union shall be slaughtered for meat no later than within 72 hours after delivery to the destination.

Prior to the slaughter horses must be examined for glanders; only negatively reacted animals shall be sent for slaughter.

### **Chapter 14**

#### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of spring chickens, poults, ducklings, goslings, baby ostriches and incubator eggs of the above species to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

Clinically healthy spring chickens, poults, ducklings, goslings, baby ostriches and incubator eggs of the above species are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the poultry originates from territories free from contagious animal diseases:



- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out and with negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization;

- Newcastle disease - during in the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out and with negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization.

Day-old spring chickens and incubator eggs shall be supplied from companies or incubators having salmonella control and surveillance programs and possessing status free from the birds typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) and pullorosa (*Salmonella pullorum*).

Chicken and turkey farms must be located in areas free from infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, Gumboro disease during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead.

Ostrich farms must be located in areas free from fowl pox, avian tuberculosis, pasteurellosis, paramyxovirus infection, infectious hydropericarditis during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead.

The parent flock must be safe as regards the above diseases.

Apart from the above the parent flock of chickens and turkeys must be serologically tested with pullorum antigen yielding negative result .

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

Incubator eggs must be obtained from poultry meeting the above veterinary requirements.

Incubator eggs must be disinfected .

incubator eggs and spring chickens must be supplied in disposable packing.

## **Chapter 15**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of fur-bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

Clinically healthy fur-bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties from the territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- anthrax - for all species of animals during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;  
- rabies, tuberculosis - for foxes, arctic foxes, dogs and cats during the preceding 6 months in the administrative territory or farmstead.

For minks and ferrets :

- mink encephalopathy, aleutian disease - during the preceding 36 months in the farmstead;

- tularemia - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

- rabies, tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead.

For rabbits:

- viral haemorrhagic disease , tularemia, pasteurellosis (*Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia gaemolitica*) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

- Myxomatosis, smallpox (caused by cow-pox virus and called pox vaccinia virus) -

variola virus 6 months in the farmstead.

During the quarantine the livestock clinical examination and diagnostic procedures shall be carried out in:

- Minks - for aleutian disease;
- Cats - for dermatophytosis .

Not later than 20 days prior to shipment the animals shall be vaccinated unless they have been vaccinated during the preceding 12 months :

- all carnivores - against rabies. Fur animals, dogs and cats not vaccinated against rabies are not allowed for imports and transfer;
- foxes, arctic foxes - against canine distemper;
- minks and ferrets - against canine distemper, viral enteritis, pasteurellosis;
- nutrias - against pasteurellosis ;
- dogs - against canine distemper, hepatitis, viral enteritis, parvo- and adenoviral infections, leptospirosis;
- cats - against panleukopenia;
- rabbits - against myxomatosis, pasteurellosis, viral haemorrhagic disease, and for other infectious diseases upon the request of the authorized body of the importer Party.

Imports are allowed of dogs and cats transported for personal use in an amount not exceeding 2 pieces without permission to import and quarantine provided accompanied by the international passport, which in this case is equal to the veterinary certificate, provided it carries the marks the competent authority of a clinical inspection done within 5 days prior to shipment. When importing from third countries, the conversion of the international passport for the veterinary accompanying document is required in the destination country.

Movement is allowed to move across the territory of the Customs Union of dogs and cats transported for personal use, in the amount not exceeding 2 pieces without the quarantine provided the above are accompanied by the Veterinary Passport as per Annexes 2 and 3. The passport must bear marks testifying that the animal has been vaccinated in compliance with the present Requirements and with any subsequent anti-rabies vaccination has been carried out within the validity period of the previous vaccination. Clinical examination of the animal must be effected within 5 days prior to the transfer whereupon the respective record must be done in the passport by the veterinarian, entitling the animal transfer within 120 days, provided that during this period the vaccination (revaccination) against rabies does not expire.

## **Chapter 16**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of wild animals to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

By wild animals this chapter means animals extracted from the natural environment for the first time regardless of their dwelling area (free dwelling, reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks , etc.).

Clinically healthy wild animals (mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles) are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, originating from territories or basins, free from contagious animal

diseases :

For all the species of animals (except birds )

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead ;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;
- rabies - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- viral hemorrhagic fever - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For large artiodactyls (aurochs, buffalos, antelopes, bison, deer , etc.) :

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and sheep scrapie - in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization at little or controllable risk of the above disease in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- cattle lumpy skin disease (pearl disease) - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- deer epizootic hemorrhagic disease, Akabane disease, vesicular stomatitis, contagious pleuropneumonia – during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies ) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- enzootic bovine leukemia, viral diarrhea - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

For small artiodactyls (goats , argalis, deer, ibex, mouflon, ibex, roe, etc.) :

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- deer epizootic hemorrhagic disease - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Q-fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- mediterranean vitreous body disease, adenomatosis, arthritis - encephalitis, border disease during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- scrapie - during the preceding 7 years on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For equines (zebras, onagers, Przewalski's horses, kiangs, etc.):

- african horse sickness - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- infectious encephalomyelitis of all types - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- viral arteritis - in the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine disease (Trypanosoma equiperdum), surra (Trypanosoma evansi), piroplasmiasis (Babesia caballi), nuttalliosis (Nuttallia equi) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

For wild pigs of various types:

- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;
- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease), swine vesicular encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- swine reproductive and respiratory syndrome - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

For different species of carnivores:

- distemper, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- tularemia - during the preceding 24 months in the farmstead;

For birds of all kinds:

- Derzhitsky disease, duck plague, duckling viral hepatitis (for waterfowl) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- bird flu, being subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - in the preceding 6 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, smallpox, reovirus infection and turkey rhinotracheitis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;

For different species of rodents :

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country;
- Tularemia - during the preceding 24 months in the farmstead;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- myxomatosis, viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- Toxoplasmosis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

For pinnipeds and cetaceans of various types:

- seal plague (morbillivirus infection), vesicular exanthema - during the preceding 36 months in their habitats (origin);

For elephants, giraffes, okapis, hippos, rhinos, tapirs, and edentates aardvark, insectivorous marsupials, bats, raccoons, mustellids, squirrels and other exotic animals of various species:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- cattle lumpy skin disease (pearl disease) - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- African horse sickness, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), transmissible mink encephalomyelitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tularemia - during the preceding 24 months in the farmstead;

For different species of primates :

- Rift Valley fever, tularemia - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- hemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, dengue, yellow fever, West Nile fever), monkey pox - in the absence of reported cases in the farmstead or administrative territory from which the primates are exported.

Animals, selected for dispatch to the customs territory of the Customs Union for transfer between the Parties shall be identified by virtue of microchips, banding or tattooing and shall be kept at quarantine bases for no less than 30 days. During the quarantine, individual clinical examination shall be carried out with mandatory thermometry. In the above period diagnostic studies shall be done:

- in large artiodactyls – for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leukemia, bluetongue ;
- in small artiodactyls – for brucellosis, paratuberculosis, bluetongue;
- in equine - for glanders, equine disease, surrey, piroplasmosis, nuttalliosis, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, equine infectious anemia, viral arteritis;
- in minks - for Aleutian disease;
- in birds - for ornithosis (psittacosis), avian influenza;
- in primates - for presence of antibodies to the agents of hemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, dengue, yellow fever, West Nile fever), HIV infection, lymphatic choriomeningitis, type A, B, C hepatitis, monkey pox, herpes B; for presence of pathogens group Enterobacteriaceae (Escherichia, Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacter, leprosy, rickettsiosis, Lyme disease), tuberculosis.

No later than 20 days prior to shipment of animals shall be vaccinated unless they have been vaccinated during the preceding 12 months:

- all carnivores - against rabies;
- dogs, foxes, arctic foxes, wolves, jackals - against canine distemper, viral enteritis, hepatitis, leptospirosis;
- minks, ferrets - against viral enteritis;
- nutrias - against pasteurellosis;
- felines - against panleukopenia, rhinotracheitis virus and calicivirus;
- rodents (rabbits) - against myxomatosis and viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits;
- birds (order of chicken) - against Newcastle disease.

The authorized body of the importer/transfer Party may also require testing and vaccination against other diseases.

**Chapter 17**  
**VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, sperm, larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other use to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Imports to a single customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are allowed of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, sperm, larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other uses, extracted in natural waters or derived from aquaculture, recognized as free, in the preceding 24 months, from diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species, sensitive to them as tabulated in the list of specific diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species, sensitive to them.

**LIST OF SPECIFIC DISEASES POIKILOTHERMIC AQUATIC ANIMALS  
AND SPECIES SENSITIVE TO THEM**

Systematic group of poikilothermic aquatic animals	Name of diseases and their international index	List of species susceptible to diseases
Fish	Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	Common carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i> ), koi carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio koi</i> ), crucian carp ( <i>Carassius carassius</i> ), orfe ( <i>Carassius auratus</i> ), silver carp ( <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> ), bighead carp ( <i>Aristichthys nobilis</i> ), grass carp ( <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> ), ide ( <i>Leuciscus idus</i> ), tench ( <i>Tinca tinca</i> ), common catfish ( <i>Silurus glanis</i> )
	Koi carp herpesviral disease (KHVD)	Common goldfish ( <i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i> ), koi carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio koi</i> ), decorative carp breeds and their hybrids

	Viral hemorrhagic septicemia salmonid (VHS)	Herrings ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.), whitefish ( <i>Coregonus</i> sp.), northern pike ( <i>Esox lucius</i> ), haddock ( <i>Gadus aeglefinus</i> ), cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> ), pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> ), rainbow trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ), turbot ( <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> ), common grayling ( <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> )
	Infectious hematopoietic necrosis of tissue (IHN)	pacific salmon fish ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> ), chum salmon ( <i>O. keta</i> ), coho salmon ( <i>O. kisutch</i> ), sim ( <i>O. masou</i> ), rainbow trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), sockeye salmon ( <i>O. nerka</i> ), chinook salmon ( <i>O. tshawytscha</i> ), pink salmon ( <i>O. gorbuscha</i> ), atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ).
	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis of tissue (EHN)	common perch ( <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> ), rainbow trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), ordinary mosquitofish ( <i>Gambusia affinis</i> )
	Infectious salmon anemia (ISA)	rainbow trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), coho salmon ( <i>O.kisutch</i> ), atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ), brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> )
	Infectious pancreatic necrosis of salmonids (IPN)	rainbow trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ), loaches ( <i>Salvelinus</i> ), sockeye salmon ( <i>O. nerka</i> ), atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ), yellowtail ( <i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> ), turbot ( <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> ), cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> )
	Herpesvirus disease Siberian sturgeon (SbSHVD)	members of the Acipenseridae family
	Iridovirusnaya disease sturgeon (WSIV)	members of the Acipenseridae family
	Iridoviral disease of red sea bream (RSIVD)	objects of marine aquaculture - sea bream ( <i>Pagrus major</i> , <i>Acanthopagrus latus</i> , <i>Evynnis japonica</i> ), yellowtail ( <i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> , <i>S. dumerili</i> , <i>S. lalandi</i> ) and their hybrids, cobia ( <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> ), groupers ( <i>Epinephelus</i> ), hybrid striped bass ( <i>Morone saxatilis</i> ), striped mullet ( <i>Mugil cephalus</i> )
	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS)	species of <i>Acanthopagrus</i> genus, Aryans family ( <i>Ariidae</i> ), carp family ( <i>Cyprinidae</i> ), Perciformes order ( <i>Perciformes</i> ), snakehead family ( <i>Channidae</i> ), genus catfish ( <i>Clarias</i> ), mullet family ( <i>Mugilidae</i> ), herring family ( <i>Clupeidae</i> ) argus family ( <i>Arius</i> sp) and other

Mollusca	Parasitic disease caused by <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> ( bonamiosis)	Flat oysters : Australian ( <i>Ostrea angasi</i> ), Chile ( <i>Ostrea chilensis</i> ), Olympia ( <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i> ), European ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ), Argentine ( <i>Ostrea puelchana</i> ), Asian oyster ( <i>Ostrea denselammellosa</i> )
	Parasitic disease caused by <i>Marteilia refringens</i> (martellosis)	flat oysters: australian ( <i>Ostrea angasi</i> ), chile ( <i>Ostrea chilensis</i> ), olympia ( <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i> ), european ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ), argentine ( <i>Ostrea puelchana</i> ), edible mussel ( <i>Mutilus edulis</i> ) and the black sea mussel ( <i>Mutilus galloprovincialis</i> )
Crustacea	Crayfish plague - a fungal disease caused <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>	Crayfish: wide-claw ( <i>Astacus astacus</i> ), australian ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ), american ( <i>Procambarus clarkii</i> ), far east ( <i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i> ), narrow-claw ( <i>Astacus leptodactylus</i> )

Live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals for productive cultivation, breeding and other uses, intended for imports to the common customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) for transfer between the Parties, shall be subjected to visual inspection, within 72 hours prior to dispatch. During the inspection no symptoms of any infections or contagious diseases must be revealed, which endanger poikilothermic aquatic animals, other animals or human health. Imports permission to common customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties is granted for live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, extracted in natural waters and having passed the quarantine for at least 30 days at the temperature above 12°C at the quarantine unit (area) registered in the State Veterinary Service under the supervision of a veterinarian. During quarantine a visual inspection of a representative sample of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals shall be conducted along with their clinical studies for the presence of specific diseases in accordance with the list of specific diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species sensitive to them, outlined in this chapter.

Packing (containers) shall be used for transportation of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, sperm, larvae, which ensure conditions (including water quality ), not altering the state of health of the above animals. Live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, sperm , larvae must be placed in new containers or other packing after cleaning and disinfection thereof, targeted at elimination of disease agents. Each unit of packing (containers, etc. ) should be numbered and labeled.



**Chapter 18**  
**VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of honeybees, bumblebees**  
**and cocoons of alfalfa leafcutter bees**  
**to the customs territory of the Customs Union**  
**and (or) transfer between Parties**

Healthy bumblebee and honey bee colonies, their queen-bees and packages, larvae (cocoons ) of alfalfa leafcutter bees are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided originating from safe households (apiaries, laboratories ) and administrative territories of Exporting Countries and the Customs Union and free from the following diseases :

- akarapidosis , American foulbrood , European foulbrood , varroatosis (presence of acaricide resistant mite forms) - for honey bees during the preceding 24 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;
- absence of clinical symptoms or suspicions of any disease, including parasitic - for bumble bees and cocoons of alfalfa leaf cutter.

All objects intended for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union objects must be subject through testing, which guarantees the absence of *Aethina tumida* beetle, its eggs and larvae and other pests affecting honey bees, inclusive of *Tropilaelaps* spp., forid flies (*Apocephalus borealis*).

Selection of bumblebee and bee colonies shall be made within 30 days, and queens within 1-3 days prior to shipment to the customs territory of the Customs Union or the territory of a Party.

Batching cocoons of alfalfa leafcutter bees shall be carried out with due account to the safety of the farmstead of each supplier.

Transportation shall be done in containers and packing material used for the first time.

Feedstuffs, used during transportation, must originate from areas (administrative areas) safe as regards infectious diseases of bees and bumble bees and must not have contact with sick bees and bumblebees.

Before settling bees, honey bees and queen bees , leafcutter bees into the packing material for shipping the latter shall be subject to preventive disinfection and disacariation.

**Chapter 19**  
**VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of reindeer to the customs territory of the Customs Union**  
**and (or) transfer between Parties**

Clinically healthy reindeer, not vaccinated against brucellosis are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided originating from farmsteads or areas free from contagious animal diseases:

- vesicular stomatitis, contagious cattle pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead.

Imports are allowed of animals which did not receive feedstuffs containing ruminant animal proteins, except as permitted by the OIE.

During quarantine diagnostic tests shall be conducted for brucellosis, tuberculosis, and at the request of the authorized body of the importer/transfer Party, for other infectious diseases.

## **Chapter 20**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of camels and other members of the camel family (llamas, alpacas, vicuna) to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Clinically healthy camels and other members of the camel family are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided originating from safe farmsteads and territories in accordance with regionalization, free from contagious animal diseases:

- african horse sickness, zooantroponozic plague, nodular dermatitis - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- camel pox - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead.
- anthrax - during the last 20 days in the farmstead.

Imports are allowed of animals which did not receive feedstuffs containing ruminant animal proteins, except as permitted by the OIE.

During quarantine diagnostic tests shall be conducted for bluetongue, glanders, surra, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, contagious pleuropneumonia.

**Chapter 21**  
**Excluded by the resolution of the Board of Eurasian Economic**  
**Commission No. 192, dated September 10, 2013**

**Chapter 22**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of meat and other edible raw meat stock to the customs**  
**territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Meat and other edible raw meat stock, obtained from slaughter and from processing of healthy animals at the slaughters, meat processing plants is allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Animals, meat and other edible raw meat of which is intended for export to the territory of the Customs Union shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary inspection, while carcasses, heads and internal organs from them – to the post-slaughter veterinary and sanitary examination. Meat and other edible raw meat stock should be recognized as fit for human consumption.

Carcasses ( half-carcasses, quarters) must bear a clear stamp of state veterinary surveillance indicative of the name or number of meat processing unit (refrigerated slaughter house) where animals have been slaughtered.

Dressed meat must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packing or on polyblock. An identification tag must be attached to the package in the manner so that opening the package would be impossible without breaking the tag attached to the packaging (imprinted on the package) in order to rule out any repeated use thereof. In this case, the package must be designed in the manner so that in the case of opening its original shape could not be recovered.

Meat and other edible raw meat stock must result from the slaughter of healthy animals, stored up in farmsteads or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, officially free from animal diseases:

For all kinds of animals:

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

For cattle:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy of cattle - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code and BSE risk classification of cattle exporting country, zone or compartment;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the case of imports (transfer) of lungs;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead.

For sheep and goats:

- scrapie - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or within 6 months under the stamping out starting from the date of slaughter of the last affected animal ;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead .

For pigs:

- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or during the last nine months in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, under the stamping out;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease - in the country , in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code in the case of import of (moving) head and internal organs ;
- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (pig texoviral encephalomyelitis pigs, Teschen disease ) - during the preceding 6 months the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- trichinosis - in the absence of reported cases of the disease during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead.

Imports are allowed to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties of:

- meat and other edible meat raw stock of beef and lamb produced by virtue of the slaughter of animals which did not receive animal feed containing ruminant animal proteins, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code ;
- pork provided one condition is met out of the following:

each pig carcass has been examined for trichinellosis with negative result or the pork has been subjected to freezing 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
7	-37

Imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for meat and other edible raw meat stock obtained from carcasses:

- exhibiting post-slaughter veterinary and sanitary examination changes, indicative of

FMD, rinderpest, anaerobic infections, tuberculosis, enzootic bovine leukemia and other contagious diseases, helminths injuries (cysticercosis, trichinosis, sarcosporidiosis, onchocerciasis, hydatid disease, etc.) , as well as in case of poisoning by various substances;

- subjected to defrosting during storage;
- bearing signs of deterioration;
- having temperature in the muscle depth of minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat, and above plus 4 degrees Celsius - for chilled meat;
- bearing remnants of the internal organs, bleeding into the tissues with non-removed abscesses, gadfly larvae; with a sweep of the serous membranes and removed lymph nodes; with mechanical impurities , as well as with improper meat color, smell, taste (of fish, medicines , herbs , etc.);
- containing traces of preservatives;
- contaminated with salmonella in an amount that represents danger to human health, in accordance with the requirements established in the territory of the Customs Union;
- treated with color agents.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of meat and other edible raw meat stock shall comply with veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirements established in the territory of the Customs Union.

## **Chapter 23**

### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of poultry meat to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Poultry meat obtained from the slaughter of healthy poultry at poultry producing plants and processed at the poultry houses is allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Poultry, whose meat is intended for exports to the territory of the Customs Union, shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary inspection, while their carcasses and organs – to post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination .

Poultry should be recognized suitable for human consumption, have a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packing or polyblock. The tag should be attached to the packing in the manner so that opening would be was impossible without breaking the tag. In case of packing is designed to prevents unauthorized opening, the label must be placed on the packing in the manner so that it could not be made repeated use of. Poultry meat must be obtained from the slaughter of healthy poultry originating from farmsteads or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, officially free from infectious diseases:

- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - in the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or within 3 months under the stamping out and negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization ;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or within 3 months under the stamping out and the

negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization .

Poultry shall originate from farmsteads carrying out the program salmonellosis control in accordance with the Code of the OIE.

Imports into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for poultry meat:

- exhibiting post-slaughter veterinary and sanitary examination changes, indicative of contagious diseases, helminth injuries, as well as poisoned with various substances;
- of non-dressed and half-dressed poultry;
- exhibiting poor organoleptic characteristics;
- having a temperature in the muscle depth of above minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen poultry (storage temperature must be minus 18 degrees Celsius)
- containing preservatives;
- contaminated with salmonella in an amount representing danger to human health in accordance with the requirements established in the territory of the Customs Union;
- processed with color agents, odorous substances, ionizing radiation or UV rays;
- having pigmentation, uncharacteristic for the type;
- displaying signs of deterioration;
- obtained from the slaughter of poultry that has been exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances, thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides and other medication introduced prior to slaughter but later than the terms recommended by the instructions for their use.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of poultry meat must comply with the veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirements applicable in the territory of the Customs Union.

## **Chapter 24**

### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of horsemeat to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Horsemeat of clinically healthy horses, obtained from slaughter thereof at slaughter houses and processed at meat producing plants is allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Animals whose meat is intended for exports to the customs territory of the Customs Union, must be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary inspection, and carcasses and internal organs – to post-slaughter veterinary and sanitary examination to be conducted by the state (official) Veterinary Service. Immediately before slaughter animals should be clinically examined and tested for glanders to obtain negative result.

Carcasses of horses must bear a stamp of state veterinary surveillance inclusive of the name or number of the slaughter (meat producing unit) where the animals have been slaughtered.

Dressed meat must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The tag should be attached to the packing in the manner so that unpacking would be impossible without breaking the tag. In case the packing is designed to prevent unauthorized opening, the tag must be placed on the package in the manner so that it could not be made repeated use of.

Horsemeat must originate from animals stored up in farmsteads which are officially free from animal diseases:

- african horse sickness - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or within the

preceding 6 months in the farmstead if the country is implementing a surveillance program;

- infectious anemia - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or within the preceding 6 months in the farmstead if the country is implementing a surveillance program;
- epizootic lymphangitis - during the preceding 2 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;

Import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for the meat:

- having in post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination changes indicative of contagious diseases, helminth injuries as well as poisoned with various substances;
- with the remnants of the internal organs, bleeding into the tissues, with unremoved abscesses, gadfly larvae, sweep of the serous membranes, removed lymph nodes, with mechanical impurities, as well as with improper meat smell and taste;
- having temperature of muscle depth of above minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat, and above plus 4 degrees Celsius for the cooled meat;
- colonized by salmonella and other bacterial infections;
- treated with color agents, ionizing radiation or UV rays;
- Obtained by the slaughter of animals which were exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances, thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides and other medication used prior to slaughter but later than the term indicated in the instructions for their use.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of horsemeat must comply with the veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirement applicable in the territory of the Customs Union.

## **Chapter 25**

### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of canned meat, sausages and other ready-made meat products to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Ready-made meat products, by-products and fats of all kinds of animals, poultry and other meat products intended for human consumption and produced at meat processing units (hereinafter – ready-made meat products) are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties .

Raw meat stock, from which the ready-made meat products are manufactured, must be obtained from clinically healthy animals and undergo veterinary cum sanitary examination.

With the status of the country being in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Code shipment is not allowed to the territory of the Customs Union of ready-made meat products derived from the slaughter of animals which have been exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances, thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides and other medication introduced prior to slaughter but later than the term prescribed by the instructions for their use.

Ready-made meat products must be recognized as suitable for human consumption. Products must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The tag should be attached to the packing in the manner so that unpacking would be impossible without breaking the tag. In case the packing is designed to prevent unauthorized opening, the tag must be placed on the package in the manner so that it could not be made repeated use of.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of horsemeat must comply with the veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirement applicable in the territory of the Customs Union.

Ready-made meat products in hermetically sealed uninfringed packing are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

## **Chapter 26**

### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of meat of domestic rabbits to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Meat of domestic rabbits obtained from the slaughter of healthy animals in slaughter houses and processed in meat production units is allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties.

Rabbits shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary inspection, while their carcasses and organs – to post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination . Rabbit meat must be recognized suitable for human consumption and have a mark (veterinary stamp ) on the packing. Identification tag must be attached to the package in the manner so that opening the package would be impossible without breaking the tag. Meat must result from the slaughter of healthy rabbits from farmsteads and/or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, officially free from infectious diseases:

- myxomatosis , tularemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- rabbit haemorrhagic disease - during the preceding 60 days in the farmstead prior to dispatch of animals to the slaughter house;

Imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for rabbit meat:

- Having in post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination changes indicative of contagious diseases, helminth injuries and poisoned with various substances;
- exhibiting poor organoleptic characteristics;
- containing preservatives;
- colonization by salmonella or other bacterial infections;
- processed by color agents, odorous substances, ionizing radiation or UV rays ;
- having dark pigmentation ;
- subjected to defrosting during storage ;
- having the temperature in the muscle depth above minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen rabbit meat (storage temperature must be minus 18 degrees Celsius)
- obtained from slaughter of rabbits which were exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances, thyreostatics, antibiotics, pesticides and other medication used prior to slaughter but later than the term prescribed by the instructions for their use.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of the meat must comply with veterinary and sanitary rules and requirements, established on territory of the Customs Union.



**Chapter 27**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of milk obtained from cattle, small cattle and dairy products**  
**to the customs territory of the Customs Union**  
**and (or) transfer between Parties**

Milk and dairy products are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties provided derived from healthy animals from farmsteads which are officially free from contagious animal diseases:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- caprine and ovine brucellosis, IFA tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization .

Milk used for manufacturing of dairy products, must undergo heat treatment sufficient to destroy pathogens, posing threat to human health. Dairy products must be subjected to the processing, resulting a guarantee of no viable pathogenic flora.

Dairy products must be recognized suitable for human consumption.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of milk and dairy products shall comply with the veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirements, applicable in the territory of the Customs Union. Milk and dairy products displaying altered organoleptic characteristics or violated integrity of the package are not allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties .

**Chapter 28**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of wild animal meat to the customs territory of the Customs**  
**Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Wild animal meat (wildfowl), including exotic animals as crocodiles, kangaroos , turtles, ostriches and other permitted for hunting , including those grown in a closed area or their habitat are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above is obtained at meat processing plants.

Meat must originate from the slaughter of healthy animals (wildfowl) and exotic animals which lived (were stored up) in hunting grounds or units for their growing, officially free from the following contagious animal diseases:

For all kinds of animals:

- rabies - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days on the territory of the hunting ground, farmstead or other habitat;

For large ruminant artiodactyls:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle and small cattle, within the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- haemorrhagic septicemia - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- cattle spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie - in the country, in accordance with the OIE Code;
- cattle lumpy skin disease (pearl disease) - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 4 years on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead (growing unit), hunting ground or other habitat;

For small ruminant artiodactyls:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- scrapie - in the country, in accordance with the OIE Code;
- rinderpest, small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- medi-visna - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead (growing unit), hunting ground or other habitat;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For small non-ruminant artiodactyls:

- african swine fever - in the country or administrative territory in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization .

For equines :

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- epizootic lymphangitis - for the preceding 12 months in the farmstead (growing unit), hunting ground or other habitat;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For rabbits and hares :

- myxomatosis, tularemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis - for the preceding 6 months in the farmstead (growing unit), hunting ground or other habitat;
- Viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits - during the preceding 12 months in the

farmstead;

For game birds (birds) :

- all serotypes of avian influenza - during the preceding 6 months in the country;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out (if the disease occurred among poultry) with negative results of the epizootic control in accordance with regionalization;
- smallpox, diphtheria, psittacosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead (growing unit), hunting ground or other habitat .

Wild animals (game birds ) and exotic animals whose meat is intended for exports to the territory of the Customs Union shall be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary inspection, while heads, internal organs and carcasses (of all animals) – to post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination .

Meat must be recognized suitable as food.

Carcasses should have stamp of state veterinary surveillance inclusive of the name or number of the slaughter house (meat processor), where the processing of wild animals has been effected. Dressed meat must bear the marking (veterinary stamp ) on the packing or polyblock. The tag must be affixed on the packing in the manner so that unpacking would be impossible without breaking the tag. In the case the packing is designed to prevent unauthorized opening, the tag must be attached to the package in the manner so that it could not be made repeated use of.

During the veterinary cum sanitary examination of meat and other raw meat stock no changes must be revealed typical of infectious diseases, as well as of being affected by helminths; serous membranes must not be scraped; lymph nodes must not be removed.

Meat from animals (each carcass ) must be examined for trichinosis with negative result.

Meat must not have bruises, non-removed abscesses, gadfly larvae, mechanical impurities, odor and flavor of fish, herbs and other, not typical for meat.

Meat must be stored and transported in compliance with the temperature schedule, thus having the temperature in the muscle depth of minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat (under storage at minus 18 degrees Celsius) and above plus 4 degrees Celsius for chilled meat; it must not be defrosted; contain no preservative; not be contaminated by salmonella or other bacterial infections; not treated with color agents, ionizing radiation or UV rays.

Microbiological, physical cum chemical, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of the meat must comply with the veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirements established on the territory of the Customs Union.

## **Chapter 29**

### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of edible products of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other fishery species and their products to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Products of aquatic biological resources (live, chilled , frozen fish, roe, crustaceans, mollusks, mammals and other aquatic animals and fishery objects, hereinafter - fish products) are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties provided the above is grown or extracted in clean waters (waters), as well as their processed foods produced in establishments in whose respect no veterinary cum sanitary restrictions have been imposed.

Fishery products must be examined for the presence of parasites, bacterial and viral

infections.

In case of presence of parasites within acceptable standards, fishery products must be neutralized by virtue of existing methods.

Imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for fishery products, which are:

- frozen, having product depth temperatures above minus 18 degrees Celsius;
- colonized by salmonella or other bacterial infections;
- processed with color agents, ionizing radiation or UV rays;
- exhibiting changes indicative of contagious diseases;
- of inferior organoleptic characteristics;
- subjected to defrosting during storage;
- of poisonous fish families (Tetraodontidae, Molidae, Diodontidae and Canthigasteridae);
- containing biotoxins hazardous for human health.

Bivalve mollusks, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods (hereinafter - shellfish ) shall undergo the required treatment in purification centers.

Upon carrying out veterinary cum sanitary examination, fishery products must be recognized as suitable for human consumption and must not contain natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances thyreostatics , antibiotics, other medications and pesticides.

Microbiological , chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of fishery products , concentration of phycotoxins and other pollutants (for mollusks ) must meet the veterinary cum sanitary rules and requirements applicable on the territory of the Customs Union.

### **Chapter 30**

#### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

##### **for imports of natural honey and bee-farming products to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Natural honey and bee-farming products are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above are obtained from farmsteads (apiaries) and administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, and are free from american foulbrood, european foulbrood, nosema - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead.

Honey and bee-farming products must be recognized as suitable for human consumption.

Imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for honey and bee-farming products:

- having modified organoleptic, physical cum chemical characteristics or infringed integrity of the packing;
- containing natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances, thyreostatics.

Presence is not allowed in the natural honey and bee-farming products of residues of such drugs as chloramphenicol, chlorfarmazin, colchicine, dapsone, dimetridazole, nitrofurans, ronidazole, while coumaphos is allowed at no more than 100 mcg/kg, amitraz – at less than 200 mcg/kg.

Presence is not allowed in honey and bee-farming products of residues of other drugs,

which have been used for the treatment and processing of bees. The manufacturer shall specify all the pesticides, which have been used during the collection and manufacturing of bee-farming products .

Chemical cum toxicological (heavy metals, pesticides), radiological and other characteristics of honey and bee-farming products must conform to the veterinary cum sanitary rules and standards established on the territory of the Customs Union.

### **Chapter 31**

#### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for the import of egg powder, melange, albumin and other edible products of chicken egg processing to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Egg powder, melange, albumin and other edible products of chicken egg processing are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above are obtained from healthy poultry from farmsteads free from contagious animal diseases and are produced at the units, in respect to which no veterinary cum sanitary restrictions have been imposed.

Eggs used for processing must originate from farmsteads free from contagious animal diseases :

- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out and with negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or during 3 months under the stamping out with negative results of epizootic control or the product has been subject to processing guaranteeing inactivation (loss of infectivity ) of Newcastle disease virus under provisions of the OIE Code and after treatment all appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contact of egg products with potential source of Newcastle disease virus.

Imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties are not allowed for edible egg products:

- displaying modified organoleptic characteristics or infringed integrity of the packing;
- colonized by salmonella or other bacterial infections;
- treated with chemicals, ionizing radiation or UV rays.

Supplied egg products or egg-containing must be treated in the manner to guarantee absence of pathogens.

Edible egg products must be recognized by the competent civil service of the exporter country to be suitable for human consumption and for free unlimited sales.

Microbiological, chemical cum toxicological, radiological and other characteristics of edible eggs products must meet the veterinary requirements and sanitary rules and standards applicable on the territory of the Customs Union.

**Chapter 32**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of edible eggs to the customs territory of the Customs Union**  
**and (or) transfer between Parties**

Edible eggs obtained from healthy poultry from farmsteads free from contagious animal diseases are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above are produced at units in respect of which no veterinary cum sanitary restrictions have been imposed.

Eggs must originate from farmsteads free from infectious diseases of animals and birds:

- influenza, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - during the preceding 6 months;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead.

Edible eggs must be recognized as suitable for human consumption.

Microbiological, chemical cum toxicological and radiological characteristics of edible eggs must comply with the veterinary requirements and sanitary rules and standards established on the territory of the Customs Union.

**Chapter 33**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or)**  
**transfer between Parties of leather, horn and hoof, intestinal, fur skin,**  
**sheepskin and lambskin raw materials, wool and goat's wool, bristle,**  
**horsehair, feathers and fluff of chickens, ducks, geese and other birds**

Leather, horn and hoof, intestine, fur skin, sheepskin and lambskin raw materials, wool, goat fluff, bristle, horsehair, fluff and feather of chickens, ducks, geese and other birds, as well as other animal raw materials are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above are derived from healthy animals (birds) from farmsteads officially free from infectious diseases of relevant animals and manufactured at production units.

Raw materials must originate from farmsteads free from contagious diseases of animal species (birds) sensitive to them:

- cattle spongiform encephalopathy and sheep scrapie - in accordance with the OIE Code;
- african swine fever, african horse sickness, cattle and small cattle pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- lumpy skin disease - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the

country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;
- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - in the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out with negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out with negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization.

Leather, sheepskin, lambskin and prefabricated furs must be examined for anthrax. Leather and fur raw materials must bear a clear mark (tag).

Preservation methods must meet international requirements and ensure the veterinary cum sanitary safety of materials.

imports are not allowed to the customs territory of the Customs Union of prefabricated raw materials, except those of fur and lambskin.

Wool, goat fluff, bristle, horsehair, feathers, not previously subjected to hot wash, shall be sent for further processing (cleaning and disinfection ) to the units of the Party to whose territory they are imported or moved.

### **Chapter 34**

#### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for the import of meal of fish, marine mammals, crustaceans and invertebrates into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Meal of fish, marine mammals, crustaceans and invertebrates is allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above meal results from their processing and intended for production of compound feed and for feeding of farm animals , birds and fur-bearing animals (hereinafter - fishmeal) to supplied from the manufacturers. Fishmeal must be manufactured at the enterprises with no veterinary cum sanitary restrictions imposed and which are located in areas free from infectious animal diseases.

The fishmeal must meet the following veterinary cum sanitary requirements:

Total bacterial contamination	not exceeding 500 thou. Mk in g
Pathgenic microflora	not allowed
inclusive of salmonella in 25 g.	not allowed
Enteropathogenic Escherichia	not allowed
Botulinum toxins	not allowed
Peroxides	not exceeding 0,1% of iodine
Aldrin	not allowed
GTSHG (sum of isomers)	not exceeding 0,2 mg/kg
DDT (sum of metabolites)	not exceeding 0,4 mg/kg
Geptochlorine	not allowed
Lead	not exceeding 5,0 mg/kg
Cadmium	not exceeding 1 mg/kg
Mercury	not exceeding 0,5 mg/kg
Arsenic	not exceeding 2,0 mg/kg

Content of radionuclides cesium -134, -137	not exceeding $1,62 \cdot 10^8$ (8) Ci/kg (600 becquerels);
Copper	not exceeding 80 mg/kg
Zink	not exceeding 100 mg/kg

The product must be subjected to heat treatment at not lower than 80 degrees Celsius for 30 minutes.

## **Chapter 35**

### **VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for imports of feed and feed additives of animal origin, including those of poultry and fish to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Feed and feed additives produced from animal raw material are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above are from farmsteads free from contagious animal diseases:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and sheep scrapie - in the country, in accordance with the OIE Code;
- african swine fever - in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization during 3 years;
- african horse sickness, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, provided stored up within them at least the preceding three months;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;
- equine influenza - during the preceding 21 days in the country, the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization, or the animals have been treated in the manner to ensure the virus inactivation;
- bird flu - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead, either the animals have been held on the territory of such farmstead over the preceding 21 days or they have been treated in a manner to ensure the virus inactivation;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization prior to slaughter;
- ornithosis (psittacosis) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead.

No ruminant animal proteins shall be used for the production of feed and feed additives, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code.

Raw materials for the preparation of feed shall originate only from a slaughter house and it is subject to post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination.

Raw materials shall be processed at the temperature of no less than 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for at least 20 minutes at the pressure of 3 bar (42,824 psi), or must be processed in accordance with an alternative system of heat treatment, to ensure security compliance with microbiological standard.

Fodder must not contain salmonella, botulinum toxin, enteropathogenic and



anaerobic microflora. Total bacterial contamination should not exceed 500 thousand Mk per 1g.

**Chapter 36**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of animal feed of plant origin to the customs territory**  
**of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Feeding raw materials, food and feed of plant origin , containing herbal ingredients (cornmeal, soybeans, pea , tapioca, meal of peanut, soybean, sunflower , etc.) for animals ( hereinafter – feed) are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties provided the above are originating and shipped from administrative territories free from contagious animal diseases:  
- plague of cattle, sheep and cattle, african and classical swine fever, african horse sickness, foot and mouth disease, sheep and goat pox, highly pathogenic flu - for 12 months in the administrative territory (state , province, department , land, state, etc.).  
Feed shall be imported or transported from processing plants.

Feed must not be toxic to animals.

Feed must not contain grains with symptoms of fusariosis in concentration exceeding 1% by weight of the feed.

Feed must not contain heavy metals, mycotoxins and pesticides above the established standards.

Maximum allowable amounts for certain types of feed grain and other feedstuffs:

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
deoxynivalenol	1.0
aflatoxin B1	0.002
ochratoxin A	0.005

Sum of aflatoxins

B1 , B2 , G2, G2	0,004
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c) pesticides (data on their use in production, storage and transportation – in delivery-wise manner).

2 . Corn:

a) Toxic elements:

mercury	0.02
cadmium	0.1
lead	0.2

b) mycotoxins :

aflatoxin B1	0.002
zearalenone	0.1
T 2toksin	0.06
deoxynivalenol	1.0
ochratoxin A	0.005
Sum of aflatoxins	
B1 , B2 , G2, G2	0,01

c) pesticides (data on the use in production, storage and transportation for each product supplier country).

### 3 . Peas:

toxic elements:

mercury	0.02
cadmium	0.1
lead	0.5
arsenic	0.3

mycotoxins:

Aflatoxin B1	0.05;
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hexachlorocyclohexane

(alpha -, beta -,

gamma - isomers) 0.5

DDT and its metabolites 0.05

organomercurial pesticides - not allowed;

2,4- D acid, its salts, esters - not allowed;

pest infestation - not allowed.

### 4 . Soya beans:

a) Toxic elements:

mercury	0.02
cadmium	0.1
lead	0.5
arsenic	0.3

b) mycotoxins :

aflatoxin B1	0.002
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T- 2 toxin	0.06
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zearalenone	0.1
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ochratoxin A	0.005
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urease activity	0.1-0.2
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nitrates not more than 450

nitrites no more than 10

c) pesticides (data on the use in production, storage and transportation for each product supplier country).

### 5 . Tapioca :

a) natural contaminants:

isocyanides	20
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b) mycotoxins:

T- 2 toxin	0.06
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zearalenone	0.1
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c) pesticides (data on the use in production, storage and transportation for each product supplier country).

#### 6. Peanut Meal:

##### mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1	0.002
T- 2 toxin	0.06
zearalenone	0.1
ochratoxin A	0.005
nitrates	not more than 200
nitrites	no more than 10

pesticides (data on the use in production, storage and transportation for each product supplier country).

#### 7. Sunflower meal (ordinary, tested):

##### 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
deoxynivalenol	1.0
Aflatoxin B1	0.05
ochratoxin A	0.05

pesticides (data on the use in production, storage and transportation for each product supplier country).

#### 8. Soya meal

##### a) toxic elements

mercury	0,02
cadmium	0,4
lead	0,5
arsenic	0,5

##### б) mycotovins

zearalenon	1,0
T-2 toxin	0,1
deoxynivalenol	1,0
aflatoxin B1	0,05
ochratoxin A	0,05

pesticides (data on the use in production, storage and transportation for each product supplier country)

Total beta activity shall not exceed 600 becquerels per 1 kg in all the above products.

Feed produced without the use of GMO-components may comprise non-registered lines of 0.5 % or less, and (or) registered lines of 0.9 % or less of each of GMO-component.

Feed produced using GMO-components may contain registered lines of 0.5 % or less of each GMO component.

**Chapter 37**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for imports of feed additives for cats and dogs, as well as ready-made heat treated feeds for cats and dogs to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

Feed additives for cats and dogs, as well as ready-made heat treated feeds for cats and dogs are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above are obtained from production units.

Ready-made heat-treated feeds for cats and dogs must be derived from raw materials originating from administrative territories free from contagious diseases of animals and birds:

- african swine fever, african horse sickness, cattle, sheep and cattle , classical swine fever, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- anthrax and anaerobic infections - during the preceding 20 days on the farmstead.

Raw materials for the preparation of feed must be only of slaughter house origin and be subject to post-slaughter veterinary cum sanitary examination .

No raw materials shall be used for feed production, containing specified risk components, gastric and intestinal contents obtained at slaughter of cattle, small cattle, stored up in the countries unsafe in cattle BSE.

Feed must not contain salmonella, botulinum toxin (for canned food ) , enteropathogenic and anaerobic micro flora. Total bacterial contamination should not exceed 500 thousand Mk in 1 g , which fact must be confirmed by laboratory test data.

Raw materials must be processed at the minimum temperature of 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for at least 20 minutes at the pressure of 3 bar (42,824 psi), or subjected to an alternative heat treatment system, meeting appropriate safety requirements with regard to microbiological standard.

Imports of feed additives for cats and dogs, as well as ready heat treated feed for cats and dogs, (temperature not less than plus 70 degrees Celsius, at least 20 minutes ) , in consumer packing shall be effected without import authorization issued by the competent authority of the Party to whose territory the above are imported.

**Chapter 38**  
**VETERINARY CUM SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**  
**for import of hunting trophies to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties**

1. Hunting trophies obtained from animals are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above have passed complete taxidermy treatment, guaranteeing their integrity at room temperature.
- 2 . Stuffed animals of all kinds of animals and fish, or fragments thereof, which have undergone complete taxidermy treatment to be imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties shall

not require veterinary certificates and import permits, presentation of documents confirming their purchase in retail network.

3 . With no prejudice to the provisions stipulated by CITES convention, the hunting trophies of all kinds, to be imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties, that have not undergone taxidermy treatment, must meet the following conditions:

a) to be obtained from animals (birds ) originating from territories officially free from contagious animal diseases:

For all kinds of animals:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rabies - during the preceding 6 months in the hunting ground or other habitat;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days on the territory of the hunting ground, farmstead or other habitat;

For large ruminant artiodactyls :

- cattle lumpy skin disease (pearl skin disease) - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- vesicular stomatitis , contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For small ruminant artiodactyls:

- rinderpest - 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest, medi-visna, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, border disease - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the hunting ground, farmstead or other habitat;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For small non-ruminant animals (for sensitive animals):

- african swine fever - 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the hunting ground, farmstead or other habitat;

For equines:

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- infectious anemia, equine disease, contagious equine metritis - within 12 months on the territory of the hunting ground, farmstead or other habitat;

For game birds (birds):

- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration - in the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months under the stamping out and with negative results of epidemiological surveillance ;

- smallpox - for 6 months on the territory of the hunting ground, farmstead or other habitat;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or during 3 months under the stamping out and with negative results of epizootic control;
- b) to be subject to disinfection, in case they are obtained from animals from territories unsafe in the above animal diseases.

4 . Imports of hunting trophies to the customs territory of the Customs Union and the movement between Parties from regions safe diseases, specified in paragraph 3, as well as from unsafe regions the above diseases, shall be carried out without the permission of the authorized body of the Party, provided the trophies have been treated (disinfected) in accordance with the rules adopted in the country of origin of hunting trophies (to be confirmed by the veterinary certificates).

## **Chapter 39**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for movement between the Parties of some controlled goods manufactured (produced) on the customs territory of the Customs Union**

The following controlled goods manufactured (produced ) on the customs territory of the Customs Union (as they move between the Parties) shall be accompanied by documents<sup>1</sup> confirming their compliance with quality and safety requirements prescribed by the legislation of the Parties:

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS
0305	Fish: dried, salted or in brine ; fish hot or cold smoking; fish flours, meals and pellets, suitable for human consumption
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not , dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, suitable for human consumption
0307	Mollusks: in shell or not , dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and mollusks, dried, salted or in brine; flours meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates, suitable for consumption as food <sup>2</sup>
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweeteners
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kefir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, concentrated or not

	condensed, with or without added sugar or other sweetening matter, of flavored or without them, with or without the addition of fruit, nuts or cocoa
0404	Whey, condensed or not condensed , with or without added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads
0406	Cheese and curd
1516 20	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions
1603 00	Extracts and juices of fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates
1605	Prepared or preserved crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates
from 1902 20	Stuffed pasta , whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared, containing fish, crustaceans , mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates, or products of Chapter 04, or any combination of the above products
from 1904 20	Cereals (except corn grain) in grain form , or in the form of flakes or grain treated in any other way (except fine and coarse ground flour), pre-cooked or otherwise, containing fish , crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates, or products of Chapter 04 or any combinations of the above products
from gr. 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants and mixtures thereof , the content of fish or crustacea mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates , or products of Chapter 04, or any combination of the above products
from 2104	Homogenized composite food preparations containing fish, crustaceans, mollusks or other invertebrate products of group 04 or any combination the above products
from 2105 00	Ice cream, but ice cream, made on fruit and berries basis, fruit and edible ice
from 2106	Hard and soft cheese and other food preparations containing fish, crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates , or products of group 04 or any combination thereof

from 3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives
from 3502	Albumins (proteins ) (including concentrates of two or more serum proteins , containing more than 80% by weight of serum proteins, calculated by dry matter) and other albuminates albumin derivatives

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<sup>1</sup>A stamp (mark) is made on the above documents by an officer of the authorized body in the area veterinary in accordance with the format of the veterinary certificate, approved by the Customs Union Commission, confirming the safety of raw material from which the goods are manufactured as well as the epizootic safety of the goods origin.

<sup>2</sup>Artemia Salina is also included into this group.

## Chapter 40

### VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

#### for imports of zoo and circus animals to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties

This chapter interprets zoo and circus animals as animals of any biological specie, born and bred in captivity or kept in captivity for at least 90 days, subjected to mandatory identification by micro chipping, banding or tattooing.

Clinically healthy zoo and circus animals are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties, provided the above originating from the territories and waters, free from contagious animal diseases:

For all the species of animals (except birds)

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months in the farmstead;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the farmstead;
- rabies - during the last 6 months in the farmstead;
- viral hemorrhagic fever - during the preceding 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For large artiodactyls (cattle, aurochs , buffalos , zebus , yaks , antelopes , bison , deer , etc.):

- cattle bovine spongiform encephalopathy and sheepscrapie - in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization and with little or controllable risk of above disease in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- lumpy skin disease (pearl skin disease) cattle - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with



regionalization;

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- deer epizootic hemorrhagic disease, Akabane disease, vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- enzootic bovine leukemia, viral diarrhea - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

For small artiodactyls (sheep, goats, wild rams, deer, stags, mouflons, ibexes, roes, etc.):

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- small ruminants' pest - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- deer epizootic hemorrhagic disease - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Q-fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- mediavisna, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, border disease - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- paratuberculosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- sheep scrapie - during the preceding 7 years on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

For equines (donkeys, mules, ponies, zebras, onagers, Przewalski horses, kiangs, etc., except for horses\*):

- horse sickness - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- infectious encephalomyelitis of all types - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- viral arteritis - in the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine disease (Trypanosoma equiperdum), surra (Trypanosoma evansi), piroplasmiasis (Babesia caballi), nuttalliosis (Nuttallia equi) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

For domestic and wild pigs of different types:

- african swine fever - during the preceding 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- swine vesicular disease , vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;

- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, swine texoviral encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

- reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

For different species of carnivores:

- distemper, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

- tularemia - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

For birds of all kinds :

- duck plague, duckling viral hepatitis (for waterfowl ) - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

- bird flu, to be subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code - in the preceding 6 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- ornithosis (psittacosis) , infectious bronchitis virus, reoviral infection and turkey rhinotracheitis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the farmstead;

For different species of rodents:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country;

- tularemia - during the preceding 24 months in the farmstead;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies ) - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- myxomatosis , viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

- toxoplasmosis - during the preceding 12 months in the farmstead;

For pinnipeds and cetaceans different types:

- seal plague (morbillivirus infection), vesicular exanthema - during the preceding 36 months in their habitats (origin);

For elephants, giraffes, okapis, hippos, rhinos, tapirs and edentates aardvark, insectivorous marsupials, bats, raccoons, mustellids, squirrels and other exotic animals of different species:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- cattle lumpy skin disease (pearl skin disease) - during the preceding 36 months on

the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- african horse sickness , Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), transmissible mink encephalomyelitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- tularemia - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead;

For different species of primates:

- Rift Valley fever, tularemia - during the preceding 6 months in the farmstead ;

- hemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, dengue, yellow fever, West Nile fever ), monkey pox - in the absence of reported cases on the farmstead or administrative territory from which primates are exported.

Zoo and circus animals, selected to be dispatched to the customs territory of the Customs Union or to be transferred between the Parties, shall be contained at least 21 days at quarantine bases (unless another period of preventive quarantine is established by an authorized body of the Party). During the quarantine individual clinical examination shall be carried out with the mandatory thermometry . In this period the diagnostic studies shall be performed:

- in large artiodactyls – for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leukemia, bluetongue;

- in small artiodactyls – for brucellosis, paratuberculosis, bluetongue;

- in equines - for glanders, equine disease, surrey, piroplasmosis, nuttalliosis, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, equine infectious anemia, viral arteritis ;

- in minks -for Aleutian disease ;

- in birds - for ornithosis ( psittacosis ), avian influenza;

- in primates - for tuberculosis.

Animals shall be vaccinated once a year:

- all carnivores - against rabies;

- dogs , foxes , foxes , wolves, jackals - against canine distemper, viral enteritis, hepatitis, leptospirosis;

- minks, ferrets - against viral enteritis , distemper;

- nutrias - against pasteurellosis;

- cats – against rabies, panleukopenia, rhinotracheitis virus and calicivirus;

- rodents (rabbits) - against myxomatosis and viral haemorrhagic disease;

- birds (chicken order) - against Newcastle disease.

Unless the animals have been vaccinated during the preceding 12 months, the vaccination must be done not later than 20 days prior to shipment.

Circus animals which are regularly transported for participation in performance tours, shall be moved without preventive quarantine, provided they are kept under the control of the state (departmental) veterinary service and exposed one time per year to examination:

- large artiodactyls – for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leukemia, bluetongue;

- small artiodactyls – for brucellosis, paratuberculosis;

- equines - for glanders, equine disease, infectious anemia;

- camel - for bluetongue, glanders, surrey, tuberculosis, brucellosis;

- minks - for Aleutian disease;

- felines - for dermatophytoses (by virtue of fluorescent diagnostics method);

- birds – for ornithosis (psittacosis ), avian influenza, salmonellosis;
- primates - for tuberculosis.

At the request of the authorized body of the Party circus animals in case of returning of circus animals from a performance tours to third countries (depending on the epizootic situation in these countries ) their quarantine for at least 30 days can be done along with full range of diagnostic tests .

The authorized body of the importer/transfer Party may also require testing and vaccinations against other diseases.

\* In case of importing horses, Chapter 11 of these Requirements apply.

## **Chapter 41**

### **VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **for the import of live earthworms (*Lumbricina* suborder) and their cocoons into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between the Parties**

Live earthworms (*Lumbricina* suborder) and their cocoons (hereinafter - earthworms and their cocoons) are allowed for imports to the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transfer between Parties

provided the above are intended for productive cultivation (vermiculture), soil improvement, compost and vermicompost preparation , use as live food, bait for fishing and grown in vermiculture in natural or artificial substrate .

earthworms and their cocoons intended for productive cultivation ( vermiculture ) to imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties shall be subject to visual inspection 72 hours prior to shipment, in which there shall be no worm mass mortality revealed (more than 10 % worms per pack).

Earthworms and their cocoons grown in vermiculture and natural substrate for their cultivation (soil, peat, compost, vermicompost, manure, plant parts) to be imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union and (or) transferred between the Parties, must originate from farmsteads (units), which were not registered for anthrax, foot and mouth disease, african swine fever and BSE.

Packing (containers, etc.) shall be used for transportation of earthworms and their cocoons, which ensure their viability during the transit. Imports of packages (containers, etc.) is not allowed, in which mass mortality of earthworms is detected during a visual inspection at the border crossing. The above packages ( containers, etc. ) shall be subject to return, along with the contents, to the exporter country or to elimination (disposal) in accordance with the legislation of the Parties.

Packaging (containers, etc.) must be disposable and filled with a substrate supporting the viability of earthworms and their cocoons. Each unit packaging (containers, etc.) must be numbered and labeled with the tag . The tag must include the name of the worm species, the information on the number or weight of earthworms, their origin, transportation conditions and may contain other information characteristic of the goods and their origin.

### **Final and transitional provisions.**

1. Parties shall be governed by the permission issuance procedure provided by the law of the Parties and effective as of July 1, 2010 till the introduction of integrated electronic system for issuing permits for imports of controlled goods to the customs territory of the Customs Union.

2 . Unified formats of veterinary certificates go into effect from July 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2011 in case of transfer of controlled goods between the Parties it is allowed to utilize the forms accompanying veterinary documents being used in the mutual trade between the Parties as of July 1, 2010.

3 . Within the term until January 1, 2011 the competent authorities of the Parties shall formulate the List of registered medicines for veterinary use, of diagnostic systems, of facilities for animal anti-parasitic treatment and of feed additives for animals on the basis of national Registries. Before the above deadline imports of veterinary drugs, diagnostic systems, facilities for animal anti parasitic treatment and feed additives for animals from third countries and other Parties are allowed in case the above are registered by the authorized body of any of the parties. Authorized bodies of the Parties shall exchange the information on registered medicines for veterinary use, diagnostic systems, facilities for animal anti-parasitic treatment and feed additives for animals of each of the Parties.

4 . In case of parties' mutual trade with third countries the imports of controlled goods allowed until January, 1, 2013 by veterinary certificates approved by one of the Parties with the exporter countries as of July 1, 2010 inclusive of any subsequent amendments thereto, agreed by the parties and by the exporter country based on the agreed position of the other Parties. In case of absence of approved veterinary certificates, the controlled goods must be accompanied by veterinary certificates guaranteeing compliance with Common Veterinary (veterinary cum sanitary) requirements of the Customs Union.

5 . Authorized bodies of the Parties shall carry out negotiations with a purpose of coordination of veterinary certificates, different from the format of the Uniform veterinary certificates for imports of controlled goods from third countries to the customs territory of the Customs Union, approved by the Resolution of the Commission No. 607 dated April, 7, 2011 (hereinafter - unified formats of veterinary certificates) as well as to agree upon certain provisions of the present Requirements, with competent authorities of exporter countries which have applied with reasonable request for such negotiations.

In the case the application is submitted before January, 1, 2013 to the authorized body of one of the Parties with request to develop a veterinary certificate different from the Unified formats of veterinary certificates and individual provisions of these requirements by competent authority of an exporter country, between which and one of the Parties a veterinary certificate has been approved before July, 1, 2010 for the imports of controlled goods to the territory of the existing Party, the validity of the above approved veterinary certificate, as well as any subsequent changes to such certificate coordinated with the other Parties are extended till the approval of the veterinary certificate different from the unified formats of the veterinary certificates and certain provisions of the present Requirements.

The Authorized body of one of the Parties, interested in the coordination of such veterinary certificate (hereinafter - the initiator of the negotiations), no later than 14 days after the decision to start such negotiations, shall notify the competent authorities other Parties which , in case of interest, have the right to join the negotiations at any stage.

Upon completion of the negotiations on the draft of the veterinary certificate, the initiator of the negotiations shall send the draft of the veterinary certificate to the authorized bodies of the other Parties. In the absence of objections, the competent authorities of the Parties shall exchange relevant letters. In case the competent authority of one of the Parties considers that the provisions of such drafted veterinary certificate do not meet the standards, recommendations and guidelines of the OIE Code and the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and (or) there is adequate scientific justification of the risk threat to the health and life of humans and animals, the initiator of negotiations shall arrange consultations with the authorized bodies of the other Parties.

6. Validity extension till January 1, 2013 shall be done of veterinary certificates approved between each Party and the exporter country within the period from July, 1, 2010 to December 1, 2010, which are different from the Uniform veterinary requirements for imports and consumption of controlled goods exclusively to the territory of above Party.

In the case of application prior to January 1 , 2013 to the authorized body on the part of the competent authority of the exporter country, between which and one of the Parties (within the period from July 1, 2010 to December 1, 2010) a veterinary certificate has been approved for the imports of controlled goods for consumption only on territory of the Party concerned, along with request to design a veterinary certificate, different from the unified format of veterinary certificates and certain provisions of the present Requirements, the validity of the approved veterinary certificate shall be extended until the approval by the Parties and by the exporter country (on the basis of the agreed position of the other Parties) of a veterinary certificate, different from the Unified formats of veterinary certificates and certain provisions of the present Requirements .

7. Veterinary certificates shall be approved by virtue of consensus between the authorized bodies of the Parties and that of the exporter and shall ensure adequate level of veterinary protection established by the Parties.