

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

(as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission
No 342 of 17 August 2010, No 455 of 18 November 2010,
No 569 of 2 March 2011, No 623 of 7 April 2011,
No 726 of 15 July 2011, No 830 of 18 October 2011, No 893 of 9 December 2011,
Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium No 254 of 4 December 2012; No 274 of 12 December 2012; No 307 of 25 December 2012)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General provisions

The control of goods imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union is subject to the regulatory actions listed in the Annex to these requirements (**click here for the Annex**). [as per amendment by Customs Union Commission Decision No 830 of 18 October 2011].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Animals imported from third countries or transferred between Parties shall be kept in quarantine for at least 21 days in the sending country and receiving country, except where otherwise laid down in these Requirements for a specific animal species. The requirement to extend the duration and conditions of quarantine shall be determined by the competent authority of the Party into whose territory the import of animals is planned (part twelve, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation with a negligible or controllable risk of the disease referred to, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious nodular dermatitis – during the last three years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Stud bulls must be kept in semen collection centers and/or artificial insemination enterprises, and embryo-donor cows must be kept on holdings, in artificial insemination enterprises free from contagious animal diseases within 30 days and must stay in the country for at least six months prior to semen or embryo collection.

The semen for insemination of embryo-donor cows must correspond to the requirements specified in Chapter 2 of these Requirements.

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

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

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

Holdings producing cattle embryos must be free from contagious diseases:

- brucellosis, tuberculosis – during the last six months;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months. (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- infectious rhinotracheitis, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), chlamydiosis – during the last 12 months;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days.

Holdings specialising in cattle embryo collection the following cases were not reported:

- paratuberculosis - during the last three years;
- leptospirosis - during the last three months;
- bovine viral diarrhoea - during the last six months;

Donor cows producing embryos shall be subject to testing in laboratories (accredited or certified in the established manner) at least once a year, using diagnostic testing conforming to the methods approved by the exporting country for the following diseases: tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis, enzootic leucosis, bluetongue, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious rhinotracheitis, trichomoniasis, campylobacteriosis and chlamydiosis. Diagnostic testing results shall be negative.

Following embryo collection, donor cows must be kept under veterinary observation for at least 30 days.

If any of the infectious animal diseases referred to in these Requirements are detected, the import of embryos into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or their transfer within the territory of the Customs Union shall be prohibited.

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

Chapter 4

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – for cattle in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code and the risk classification in relation to bovine spongiform encephalopathy of the exporting country, zone or compartment;
- ovine scrapie – for sheep and goats in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- maedi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis – on the day of dispatch there shall be no clinical signs of disease; for sheep and goats in flocks of origination diseases shall be diagnosed neither clinically nor serologically during the last 36 months; neither sheep nor goats from flocks under control in respect of such diseases were introduced during the specified period;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious bovine and small-ruminant pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country;
- peste des petits ruminants, nodular dermatitis – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- leptospirosis – in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- paratuberculosis – in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the last 36 months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 5

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- ovine scrapie – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rinderpest, bluetongue – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis, infectious agalactia – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- listeriosis, infectious mastitis, campylobacteriosis, epididymitis of sheep (*Brucella ovis*) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- maedi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis – on the day of dispatch there shall be no clinical signs of the disease; in flocks of origination diseases shall be diagnosed neither clinically nor serologically during the last 36 months; neither sheep nor goats from flocks under control in respect of such diseases were introduced during the specified period;
- paratuberculosis – in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the last 36 months on the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

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

During quarantine, animals shall be subjected to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement in case of need and diagnostic testing for brucellosis, ovine epididymitis, tuberculosis, bluetongue, paratuberculosis, chlamydiosis, maedi-visna, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, listeriosis, leptospirosis (provided that the animals have not been previously vaccinated or treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country and having the equivalent effect).

Testing for other diseases, which are to be reported to the OIE, may be requested by the authorized body of the Party provided that programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented on the territory of the requesting Party.

Animals must not be subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, unless the said actions are required for preventive or curative purposes.

Chapter 6

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Breeding rams and bucks must be kept in artificial insemination centers for 30 days prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this time.

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

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

The semen must not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

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

Chapter 7

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- [Swine brucellosis](#), porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine telexoviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease or porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis), tuberculosis - during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding;
- trichinellosis – in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

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

During quarantine, animals shall be subjected to clinical examination with daily temperature measurement in case of need and diagnostic testing for classical swine fever, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, brucellosis, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), chlamydiosis, viral transmissible gastroenteritis, tuberculosis, swine vesicular disease and leptospirosis (provided that the animals have not been previously vaccinated or treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country and having the equivalent effect).

Testing for other diseases, which are to be reported to the OIE, may be requested by the authorized body of the Party provided that programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented on the territory of the requesting Party.

Animals must not be subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, unless the said actions are required for preventive or curative purposes.

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

Chapter 8

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

While kept in semen collection centers and/or artificial insemination enterprises prior to semen collection, boars shall be tested (using the methods and periods recommended by the OIE Code) for leptospirosis (provided that the animals have not been previously treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country and having the equivalent effect), classical swine fever, tuberculosis, swine brucellosis, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), clamidiosis, swine vesicular disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, transmissible viral gastroenteritis,

Testing for other diseases, which are to be reported to the OIE, may be requested by the authorized body of the Party provided that programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented on the territory of the requesting Party

The semen of boars must not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.
The semen must be selected, stored and transported in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

Chapter 9

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

– African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during the last 12 months subject to confirmation of certain epizootic and entomological monitoring (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– trichinellosis - in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding;

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

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

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

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

Chapter 10

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Horses must not be vaccinated against infectious encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan, Japan, Eastern, Western, West Nile virus), African horse sickness, and must originate from territories free from the contagious animal diseases:

- Venezuelan and Japan encephalomyelitis in horses – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis in horses - during the last 3 months on the territory of the holding;
- West Nile virus - during the last 3 months on the territory of the holding;
- African horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis - during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- equine flu – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the territory of the holding;
- contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- equine viral arteritis – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- nuttalliosis (*Nuttallia equi*), pyroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi*) – during the last 30 days on the territory of the holding free from potential disease carriers;
- horse pox, mange, leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- equine rhinopneumonitis (equine herpes virus infection of type 1 in the abortive or paralytic form) – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

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

Animals must be vaccinated against equine flu with the vaccine conforming to the standards specified in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE during the period between the 21st and the 90th day prior to dispatching for the first time or repeatedly.

Chapter 11

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- all types of infectious encephalomyelitis – kept under observation during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- African horse sickness – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, or held for the last 40 days in the territory of that country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- glanders – during the last three years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) – during the last six months on the territory of the country;
- equine flu – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease;
- equine rhinopneumonitis (equine herpes virus infection of type 1 in the abortive or paralytic form) – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding;
- viral arteritis – in the territory of the country, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- contagious equine metritis – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

The horses shall show no clinical signs of equine syphilis on the day of dispatch.

Upon import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between the Parties, horses shall be tested for glanders, equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) and infectious anaemia, and vaccinated against equine flu using the vaccine conforming to the standards specified in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE during the period between the 21st and the 90th day prior to dispatching for the first time or repeatedly.

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

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

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

Chapter 12

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

The places of keeping the breeding stallions such as holdings, semen collection centers and/or artificial insemination enterprises must be situated on territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- African horse sickness – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- glanders – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- equine flu – during the last 21 days on the territory of the holding in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease;
- contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- viral arteritis – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- leptospirosis, surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

Breeding stallions must be kept on holdings, in semen collection centers and/or artificial insemination enterprises in isolation for at least sixty days prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this period.

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

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

The semen must not contain pathogenic and toxicogenic microorganisms.

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

Chapter 13

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- any type of infectious equine encephalomyelitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- African horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 14

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;

- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;

Day-old chicks and hatching eggs must be supplied from enterprises or incubators implementing programmes for control of salmonella and having the status of being free from bird typhosis (*Salmonella gallinarum*) and pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*).

- salmonellosis in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

Chicken and turkey holdings shall be located in territories free from avian infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, Gumboro disease during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding.

Ostrich farms shall be located on territories free from fowl pox, avian tuberculosis, pasteurellosis, paramyxovirus infections, infectious hydropericarditis during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

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

goose and duck holdings:

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

ostrich holdings:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hatching eggs must be disinfected.

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

Chapter 15

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- anthrax – for all types of animals during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding;
 - any type of viral encephalomyelitis, trypanosomosis – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
 - rabies, tuberculosis – for foxes, arctic foxes, dogs and cats during the last six months in the administrative territory or on the territory of the holding;
- for minks and ferrets:
- mink encephalopathy, Aleutian disease – during the last 36 months on the territory of the holding;
 - tularaemia – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- rabies, tuberculosis – during the last six months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the territory of the holding;
- for rabbits:
- viral haemorrhagic disease, tularaemia, pasteurellosis (*Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia gaemolitica*) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
 - myxomatosis, smallpox (caused by cowpox virus and vaccinia virus) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding.

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

- minks – Aleutian disease;
- cats – dermatophytosis.

Animals shall be vaccinated as follows not later than 20 days prior to dispatch, provided that they have not been vaccinated during the last 12 months:

– for all carnivores – against rabies. The import or transfer of fur-bearing animals, dogs and cats which have not been vaccinated against rabies shall be prohibited.

- foxes, Arctic foxes – against canine distemper;
- minks and ferrets – against canine distemper, viral enteritis, pasteurellosis;
- coypu – against pasteurellosis;
- dogs – against canine distemper, hepatitis, viral enteritis, parvovirus and adenovirus infections, leptospirosis;
- cats – against panleukopenia;
- rabbits – against myxomatosis, pasteurellosis, viral haemorrhagic disease and, at the request of the authorised agency of the Party into whose territory the import (transfer) occurs, other infectious diseases.

The transfer through the territory of the Customs Union of dogs and cats, transported for personal purposes in the amount of not more than 2 pets without being quarantined, subject to availability of a pet passport, in accordance with Annex No. 1 and 2. The passport shall contain data confirming that the animal has been vaccinated in accordance with these Requirements and any subsequent vaccination against rabies was made during the effective period of the previous vaccine. Within five days prior to the transfer a clinical examination of the animal shall be performed and a respective mark shall be introduced in the passport by a veterinarian. This allows the transfer of the animal within 120 days unless the effective period of the vaccine (revaccination) against rabies has expired.

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

Chapter 16

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

for all animals susceptible to the following diseases:

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

- bird flu, caused by viruses of various serotypes – during the last three months on the holding;
- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, pox, reovirus infection and turkey rhinotracheitis – during the last six months on the holding;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;

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

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

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- enzootic leucosis, viral diarrhoea – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;

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

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

- paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the holding;
 - scrapie – during the last seven years in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
 - tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last six months on the holding;
 - sheep pox and goat pox – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- for solipeds (horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, zebras, koulans, Przewalski horses, kiangs, etc.) susceptible to the following diseases:

- horse plague – during 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- any type of infectious encephalomyelitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- viral arteritis – in the territory of the country, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*trypanosoma Evansi*), pyroplasmosis (*babesia Cabani*), nuttalliosis (*nuttallia Equi*) – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;

N.B.: for the import of horses, Chapter 10 of the 'Veterinary Requirements for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of horses for breeding, utility and sport (with the exception of sport horses for participation in competitions)' must be complied with.

for domestic and wild pigs (peccaries) susceptible to the following diseases:

- African swine fever – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or on the holding;
- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis [sic]) – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

for carnivores susceptible to the following diseases:

- plague, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis – during 12 months on the territory of the holding;
- rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- tularemia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

for waterfowl susceptible to the following diseases:

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

for rodents susceptible to the following diseases:

- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months on the territory of the holding;
- tularemia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
- myxomatosis, viral haemorrhagic disease in rabbits, lymphocytic choriomeningitis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- toxoplasmosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding;

for pinnipeds and cetaceans susceptible to the following diseases:

- seal plague (morbilliviral infection), vesicular exanthema – during the last 36 months in their habitats (places of origin);

for elephants, giraffes, okapis, hippopotamus, rhinos, tapirs, edentates and aardvarks, insectivores, marsupials, bats, raccoons (raccoons, pandas, coatis, ringtails) and other exotic animals susceptible to the following diseases:

- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- Venezuelan encephalitis – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- nodular dermatitis – 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- African horse sickness, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), transmissible encephalomyelitis in minks, leprosy, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, typhoid and typhus – 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;

- rabies – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- tularaemia – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation.

During quarantine, animals shall be subject to diagnostic testing:

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 17

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between the Parties of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilized roe, semen, larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other purposes

The import into the unified customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between the Parties of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilized roe, semen, larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other purposes, obtained from natural reservoirs or originating from aquaculture farms, which have been proven to be free during the last 24 months from diseases of aquatic poikilothermic animals or species susceptible to them, specified in the list of specific diseases of aquatic poikilothermic animals or species susceptible to them, shall be permitted.

List of Specific Diseases of Aquatic Poikilothermic Animals and Species Susceptible to them

Systematic Group of Aquatic Poikilothermic Animals	Name of Diseases and their International Index	List of Species Susceptible to Diseases
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Fish	Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC)	Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>), koi (<i>Cyprinus carpio koi</i>), crucian carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>), goldfish (<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>), wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>)
	Koi Herpesvirus Disease (KHVD)	Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>), koi (<i>Cyprinus carpio koi</i>), fancy breeds of carp and their hybrids
	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia of Salmon (VHS)	Clupeidae (<i>Clupea spp.</i>), Coregoninae (<i>Coregonus sp.</i>), northern pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>), haddock (<i>Gadus aeglefinus</i>), Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>), Pacific Salmonidae (<i>Oncorhynchus</i>), rainbow trout (<i>O.mykiss</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo truta</i>), turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>), grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)
	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN)	Pacific Salmonidae (<i>Oncorhynchus</i>) chum salmon (<i>O.keta</i>), Coho salmon (<i>O.kisutch</i>), masu salmon (<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 Hematopoietic Necrosis (EHN)	European perch (<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>), rainbow trout (<i>O.mykiss</i>), mosquitofish (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>)
	Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA)	Rainbow trout (<i>O.mykiss</i>), Coho salmon (<i>O.kisutch</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo truta</i>)
	Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmon (IPN)	Rainbow trout (<i>O.mykiss</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo truta</i>), Salvelinus (<i>Salvelinus</i>), sockeye salmon (<i>O.nerka</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), Japanese amberjack (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>), turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>), Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)
	Siberian Sturgeon Herpesvirus Disease (SbSHVD)	Representatives of family Acipenseridae
	White Sturgeon Iridoviral Disease (WSIV)	Representatives of family Acipenseridae
	Red Sea Bream Iridoviral Disease (RSIVD)	Objects of sea aquaculture - sea breams (<i>Pagrus major</i> , <i>Acanthopagrus latus</i> , <i>Evynnis japonica</i>), seriola (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> , <i>S. dumerili</i> , <i>S. lalandi</i>) and they hybrids, cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>), groupers (<i>Epinephelus</i>), hybrids of the striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>), flathead mullet (<i>Mugil cephalus</i>)
Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Representatives of genera <i>Acanthopagrus</i> , family Ariidae (<i>Ariidae</i>), family Cyprinidae (<i>Cyprinidae</i>), order Perciformes (<i>Perciformes</i>), family Channidae (<i>Channidae</i>), genera <i>Clarias</i> (<i>Clarias</i>), family Mugilidae (<i>Mugilidae</i>), family Clupeidae (<i>Clupeidae</i>), family	

		Arius sp (<i>Arius sp</i>) and other
Molluscs	Parasitic Disease caused by <i>Bonamia Ostreae</i> (Binamioz)	Flat oysters: southern mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), tiostrea chilensis (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>), Olympia Oyster (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>), European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Argentina oyster (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>), Asiatic oyster (<i>Ostrea denselammellosa</i>)
	Parasitic Disease caused by <i>Marteilia refringens</i> (Marteloz)	Flat oysters: southern mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), tiostrea chilensis (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>), Olympia Oyster (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>), European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Argentina oyster (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>), blue mussel (<i>Mutilus edulis</i>) and Mediterranean mussel (<i>Mutilus galloprovincialis</i>)
Crustacean	Crayfish Plague - fungous disease caused by <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>	Freshwater crayfish: broad-fingered crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>), white-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>), red swamp crayfish (<i>Procombarus clarkii</i>), signal crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>), Danube crayfish (<i>Astacus leptodactylus</i>)

Live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other purposes, imported into the unified customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transferred between the Parties shall be exposed to visual examination in order to identify signs of infections or contagious diseases posing threat to aquatic poikilothermic animals, other animals and human health, within 72 hours prior to dispatch.

The import into the unified customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between the Parties of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals fished out from natural reservoirs, which were quarantined for a period of not less than 30 days at a temperature of more than 12 °C in conditions of a quarantine enterprise (area) registered with the state veterinary service under the supervision of a veterinarian, shall be permitted. During the quarantine period a visual examination of a representative sampling of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals and clinical examinations of them shall be carried out for diagnosing the presence of specific diseases in accordance with the List of Specific Diseases of Aquatic Poikilothermic Animals and Species Susceptible to them specified in this Chapter.

For transportation of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilized roe, semen, larvae such a package (containers etc.) shall be used, which provides conditions (including water quality) which leave the state of their health unaltered. Live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilized roe, semen, larvae shall be packaged in new containers or some other package, which undergone cleaning and disinfection aimed at eradication of disease-producing agents. Each package unit (containers etc.) shall be numbered and labeled.

Chapter 18

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

– acarine disease, American foulbrood, European foulbrood, varroatosis (presence of forms of acaricide-resistant acarines) – for honey bees during the last 24 months in the administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation and on the territory of the holding;

Absence of clinical signs of the disease and suspicion of any disease, including parasitic diseases – for bumblebees and cocoons of alfalfa leafcutter bees.

All objects imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union have undergone examination ensuring the absence of *Aethina tumida* beetle, its eggs and larvae as well as other pests eating honey bees, including *Tropilaelaps* spp., phoridae *Apocephalus borealis*.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 19

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

– enzootic leucosis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);

– brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

– leptospirosis – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;

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

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

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

Chapter 20

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

During quarantine, diagnostic testing shall be carried out for bluetongue, glanders, surra, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, contagious pleuropneumonia.

Chapter 21

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- the presence of antibodies for haemorrhagic fever pathogens (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, yellow fever, HIV, lymphatic [sic] choriomeningitis), hepatitis A, B and C, monkey pox, herpes B;

- the presence of enterobacterial pathogens: Escherichia, salmonellae, shigellae, campylobacter, leprosy, rickettsiosis, borreliosis;
- tuberculosis.

Chapter 22

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

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

For all species of animals:

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

For large ruminants:

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

For sheep and goats:

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

For pigs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 23

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Poultrymeat must be accepted as fit for human consumption and bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening of the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label. In case the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening thereof, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way that it would prevent its use for the second time.

Poultrymeat must originate from the slaughter of healthy birds originating from holdings or administrative territories in accordance with regionalisation, officially free from contagious animal diseases:

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;

Poultry for slaughter shall originate from the holdings implementing programmes for control of salmonella in accordance with the OIE Code.

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

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths, and where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;
- is from uneviscerated and semieviscerated birds;
- has poor organoleptic indicators;
- has a muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen birds (the temperature for storage must be minus 18 degrees Celsius);
- contains preserving agents;
- has been colonised by salmonellae in the amount posing threat for the human health in accordance with the requirements set in the territory of the Customs Union;
- has been treated with colouring and odoriferous substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- has pigmentation uncharacteristic of such type of animal;
- shows signs of spoiling;
- has been obtained from the slaughter of birds subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.

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

Chapter 24

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Animals the meat of which is intended for export into the customs territory of the Customs Union shall be subjected to pre-slaughter veterinary examination, and their carcasses and internal organs shall be subject to post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to be performed by state (official) veterinary service. Before the slaughter the animals shall be subjected to clinical examination and inspection for glanders with negative results.

Horse carcasses must bear a stamp of the state veterinary inspectorate indicating the title or number of the slaughterhouse (meat-processing factory), where the animals were slaughtered. Dressed meat must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening of the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label. In case the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening thereof, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way that it would prevent its use for the second time.

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

- African horse sickness – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding provided that control programme is being implemented in the country;
- infectious anaemia – during the last three months on the territory of the holding;
- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during the last 6 months on the territory of the holding provided that control programme is being implemented in the country;
- epizootic lymphangitis – during the last two months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding.

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

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

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

Chapter 25

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

Finished meat products must be accepted as fit for human consumption. Products must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening of the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label. In case the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening thereof, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way that it would prevent its use for the second time.

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

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

Chapter 26

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- myxomatosis, tularaemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis – during the last six months on the holding;
- rabbit haemorrhagic disease – during the last 60 days on the territory of the holding prior to dispatching the animals for slaughter.

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

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths, and where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;
- has poor organoleptic indicators;
- contains preservative agents;
- has been colonised by salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens;
- has been treated with colouring agents and odoriferous substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- has dark pigmentation;
- has been defrosted during the storage period;

- has a muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen rabbit meat (the temperature for storage must be minus 18 degrees Celsius);
 - has been obtained from the slaughter of rabbits subject to the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.
- Microbiological, physical-chemical, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in rabbit meat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Customs Union.

Chapter 27

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 28

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

for all species of animals:

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

for large ruminant ungulates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

for small ruminant ungulates:

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

– ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;

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

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

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

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

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

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

for small non-ruminant ungulates:

– African swine fever – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with recommendations of the OIE Code;

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

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

for solipeds:

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

– epizootic lymphangitis – during 12 months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;

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

for rabbits and hares:

– myxomatosis, tularaemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis – during six months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat;

– rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease – during the last 12 months on the holding;

for feathered game (birds):

– bird flu of all serotypes – during six months in the territory of the country;

– Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out (in the event of appearance of the disease among barn-door fowl) and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;

– fowlpox, ornithosis, – during the last six months on the territory of the holding (breeding enterprise), hunting range or other habitat (part two, as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011).

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

The meat must be accepted as fit for human consumption.

The carcasses must bear the stamp of the state veterinary inspectorate, clearly indicating the name and number of the slaughterhouse (meat-processing establishment) in which the wild animals were processed. Dressed meat must bear a mark (veterinary stamp) on the packaging or polyblock. The identification label must be attached to the packaging in such a way that opening of the packaging would be impossible without violating the integrity of the identification label. In case the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening thereof, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way that it would prevent its use for the second time.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 29

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of products from aquatic biological resources (live fish, chilled fish, frozen fish, fish eggs, crustaceans, molluscs, mammals and other aquatic animals and fishery products), (hereinafter referred to as 'fishery products') raised in or extracted from environmentally safe bodies of water, and also food products after processing in enterprises in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established, shall be permitted.

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

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

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

- are frozen fish with a product-thickness temperature higher than minus 18 degrees Celsius;
- are colonised by salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens;
- have been treated with colouring agents, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- show changes characteristic of contagious diseases;
- have poor organoleptic indicators;

- have been defrosted during the storage period;
- are poisonous fish from the families Tetraodontidae, Molidae, Diodontidae and Canthigasteridae;
- contain biotoxins hazardous to human health (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011).

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

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

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

Chapter 30

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 31

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of egg powder, melange, albumen and other food products from the processing of hens' eggs obtained from healthy birds on holdings free from contagious animal diseases and produced in enterprises, in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established, shall be permitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 32

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or the transfer between Parties of eggs for human consumption obtained from healthy birds on holdings free from contagious animal diseases and produced in enterprises, in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established, shall be permitted.

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

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last six months;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious encephalomyelitis – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;

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

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

Chapter 33

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- African swine fever, African horse sickness, rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 569 of 2 March 2011);
- foot and mouth disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- contagious nodular dermatitis – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding;
- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalisation;

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 34

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

The import into the customs territory of the Customs Union and/or transfer between Parties of meal from fish, marine mammals, crustaceans and invertebrates obtained by processing and intended for the production of feed and for feeding agricultural animals, birds and fur-bearing animals (hereinafter 'fish meal') dispatched from enterprises shall be permitted. Fish meal must be produced in enterprises in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established, located in territories with a good record in terms of contagious animal diseases.

Fish meal must meet the following veterinary and health requirements:

Total quantity of bacteria	not more than 500 000 microbial cells/g
Pathogenic microflora	not permitted;
including salmonella in 25 g	not permitted;
Enteropathogenic Escherichia	not permitted;
Botulinum toxins	not permitted;
Peroxides	not more than 0.1% of iodine;
Aldrin	not permitted;
Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)	not more than 0.2 mg/kg;
DDT (total metabolites)	not more than 0.4 mg/kg;
Heptochlorine	not permitted;
Lead	not more than 5.0 mg/kg;
Cadmium	not more than 1 mg/kg;
(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011)	
Mercury	not more than 0.5 mg/kg;
Arsenic	not more than 2.0 mg/kg;
Content of radionuclides of caesium-134, -137	not more than 1.62 x 10 ⁽⁸⁾ curies/kg (600 becquerels);
Copper	not more than 80 mg/kg;
(indent introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011)	
Zinc	not more than 100 mg/kg
(indent introduced by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 623 of 7 April 2011).	

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

Chapter 35

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie – in the territory of the country in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- African swine fever – in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation during a three-year period;
- horse sickness, rinderpest – during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, kept therein for not less than the last three months;
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last six months on the territory of the holding;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the territory of the holding;

– equine flu – during the last 21 days in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation, or processed in such a way as to ensure inactivation of the virus;

– bird flu – during the last 12 months on the territory of the holding, or kept on the territory of such a holding during the last 21 days, or processed in such a way as to ensure inactivation of the virus;

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

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

Ruminant proteins shall not be used for the production of feed and feed additives, except for substances recommended by the OIE Code.

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

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

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

Chapter 36

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Feed shall be imported or transferred from processing plants.

Feed must not be toxic to animals.

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

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

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

1. Wheat, barley, oats:

a) toxic elements:

mercury	0.03;
cadmium	0.1;
lead	0.2;

arsenic 0.2;

b) mycotoxins:

zearalenone 0.1;

T-2 toxin 0.06;

desoxynivalenol 1.0;

aflatoxin B1 0.002;

ochratoxin A 0.005;

Total aflatoxins

B¹, B², G², G² 0,004;

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

2. Corn:

a) toxic elements:

mercury 0.02;

cadmium 0.1;

lead 0.2;

b) mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1 0.002;

zearalenone 0.1;

T-2 toxin 0.06;

desoxynivalenol 1.0;

ochratoxin A 0.005;

Total aflatoxins

B¹, B², G², G² 0,01;

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

3. Peas:

toxic elements:

mercury 0.02;

cadmium 0.1;

lead 0.5;

arsenic 0.3;

mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1 0.05;

hexachlorocyclohexane
(alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) 0.5;

DDT and its metabolites 0.05

organomercury pesticides – not permitted;

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

pest infestations – not permitted;

4. Soya beans:

a) toxic elements:

mercury 0.02;

cadmium 0.1;
lead 0.5;
arsenic 0.3;
b) mycotoxins:
aflatoxin B1 0.002;
T-2 toxin 0.06;
zearalenone 0.1;
ochratoxin A 0.005;
urease activity 0.1-0.2

nitrate content

not more than 450;

nitrite content

not more than 10;

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

5. Tapioca:

a) natural contaminants:

isocyanides 20;

b) mycotoxins:

T-2 toxin 0.06;

zearalenone 0.1;

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

6. Peanut oil cake:

mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1 0.002;

T-2 toxin 0.06;

zearalenone 0.1;

ochratoxin A 0.005;

nitrate content

not more than 200;

nitrite content

not more than 10;

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

7. Sunflower oil cake (common, toasted):

a) toxic elements:

mercury 0.02;

cadmium 0.4;

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

lead 0.5;

arsenic 0.5;

b) mycotoxins:

zearalenone 1.0;

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

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

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

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

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

8. Soya oil cake:

a) toxic elements:

mercury 0.02;

cadmium 0.4;

lead 0.5;

arsenic 0.5;

b) mycotoxins:

zearalenone 1.0;

T-2 toxin 0.1;

desoxynivalenol 1.0;

aflatoxin B1 0.05;

ochratoxin A 0.05;

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

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

Chapter 37

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 38

VETERINARY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

for all species of animals:

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

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

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

for large ruminant ungulates:

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

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

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

for small ruminant ungulates:

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

- peste des petits ruminants, maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, border disease – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last six months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat (as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- indent deleted (Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 830 of 18 October 2011);
- sheep pox and goat pox – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation; for small non-ruminant animals (for susceptible animals):
- African swine fever – 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat; for solipeds:
- glanders – during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation;
- infectious anaemia, equine syphilis, contagious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat; for feathered game (birds):
- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control;
- pox – during six months on the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalisation or during 3 months in case stamping out has been carried out and subject to negative results of epizootic control;
- b) they must undergo disinfection if they have been obtained from animals originating from territories with unfavourable conditions with regard to the above-mentioned animal diseases.

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

Chapter 39

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

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

The following goods made (produced) in the customs territory of the Customs Union and subject to inspection during their transfer between Parties shall be accompanied by documents¹ confirming their compliance with the quality and safety requirements, as required by the legislation of the Parties:

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

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

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

 * This group also includes *Artemia salina*.

Final and transitional provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Pet Passport
FORM**

PET PASSPORT

(page 1)

I. Owner
Name
Surname
Address
Post-code
City
Country

Name
Surname
Address
Post-code
City
Country

Name
Surname
Address
Post-code
City
Country

(page 2)

II. Description of animal

Photograph of the animal (optional)

--

Name
Species
Breed
Sex
Date of birth*
Coat
(colour and type)
* As stated by owner.

(page 3)

III. Identification of animal

Microchip No.

--

Date of microchipping

--

Location of microchip

--

Tattoo No.

--

Date of tattooing

--

Specific speckles and distinguishing marks

--

Information about reproduction (sterilization, castration)

--

The identification must be verified before any new entry is made on this passport.

(pages 4-7)

IV. Vaccination against rabies

Name of the vaccine, manufacturer, batch number, manufacture date, period of validity	Vaccination date	Veterinarian
		Signature and stamp
	Valid until	

Name of the vaccine, manufacturer, batch number, manufacture date, period of validity	Vaccination date	Veterinarian
		Signature and stamp
	Valid until	

Name of the vaccine, manufacturer, batch number, manufacture date, period of validity	Vaccination date	Veterinarian
		Signature and stamp
	Valid until	

(pages 8-9)

V. Determination of rabies antibody titres

I am aware of the official record of the results of determination of rabies antibody titres in the [blood serum](#), taken on __/__/__ (month, date, year), conducted in - _____(name of the laboratory), which has been internationally accredited for carrying out such type of examinations and which states that the antibody titre neutralizing rabies was equal to or exceeded 0.5 IU/ml.

Surname, name of the veterinarian

Date

Signature and seal of the veterinarian

(pages 10-11)

VI. Treatment against ectoparasites

Name of the medicine and manufacturer	Date	Veterinarian Signature and seal

(pages 12-13)

VII. Deworming

Name of the medicine and manufacturer	Date of treatment	Veterinarian Signature and seal

(pages 14-17)

VIII. Other vaccinations

Name of the vaccine, manufacturer, batch number, manufacture date, period of validity	Vaccination date	Veterinarian
	Valid until	Signature and stamp

	Valid until	Signature and stamp
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(pages 18-20)

IX. Clinical examination

Opinion	Date	Veterinarian
The animal is clinically healthy and may be transported.		Signature and stamp

Opinion	Date	Veterinarian
The animal is clinically healthy and may be transported.		Signature and stamp

Opinion	Date	Veterinarian
The animal is clinically healthy and may be transported.		Signature and stamp

(pages 21-23)

X. Signature of the authorised person

Surname, name, position of the authorised person	Date	Signature and seal

Surname, name, position of the authorised person	Date	Signature and seal

Surname, name, position of the authorised person	Date	Signature and seal

(page 24)

XI. Examination of blood serum of cats

For presence of Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)
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For presence of Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) antibodies

(pages 25 and 26)

XII. Notes

**PROCEDURE
for filling in a Pet Passport**

1. A pet passport (hereinafter referred to as the “passport”) is a document that identifies a pet, owned by a person.
2. The passport has to be printed (sizes: 15 x 10 cm) and shall contain 26 pages.
3. The passport shall be issued at the request of the owner of a cat or a dog, by a veterinarian of a state institution, authorized to perform activities in the field of veterinary (hereinafter referred to as the “state veterinarian”), unless otherwise provided by the law of the member-states of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space (hereinafter referred to as the “member-state”).
4. The passport shall be filled in in Russian and, if necessary, in English.
5. The passport shall be filled in in handwriting with blue or black ink.
6. The passport shall be issued only for identified pets, provided that they have a microchip and/or marker (tattoo).
7. The passport may serve as a substitute for a veterinary certificate.
8. The passport shall be valid throughout the pet’s life-time.
9. The passport might be replaced when all pages are filled in or in case it was spoiled.
10. In case the passport was replaced, the new passport shall contain the information on the latest vaccinations (treatment) of the pet.
11. Sections I – III, V – IX and XII shall be filled in by the veterinarian who conducted the examination of the animal, its vaccination, treatment etc. Section IV shall be filled in by a veterinarian, authorized to make a rabies vaccination by an authorized body of the member-state. Section X shall be filled in by an authorized person – state veterinarian.
12. Section I consists of 1 page. This section might contain up to 3 owners of the animal, in case the ownership was changed. The information shall be provided by the owner of the animal.

13. Section II consists of 1 page. This section shall be filled in in Russian and in English. A colour photograph of the pet, if any, shall be pasted in the "Pet Photograph" field; the sizes of the photograph shall be 5.5 x 8 cm. Colour and type (long-haired, middle-haired, short-haired) of coat shall be indicated in the column "Coat".
 14. Section III consists of 1 page. The column "Specific speckles and distinguishing marks" shall specify special marks (presence of dewclaws, torn ears, presence of inborn spots and/or stripes of different forms and sizes (unusual for the breed of the animal etc.)
 15. Section IV consists of 4 pages. This Section contains information on compulsory rabies vaccinations, made in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Common Veterinary (Veterinary and Health) Requirements in Relation to Goods Subject to Veterinary Control (Inspection), approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 317 of 18 June 2010. The record of vaccination shall be made in handwriting or a special label, provided for by the manufacturer, shall be pasted. The vaccine has to be registered in the Register of Registered Medicinal Products for Animals, Diagnostic Systems, Means for Antiparasitic Treatment and Feed Additives for Animals (hereinafter referred to as the "Register").
 16. Section V consists of 2 pages and shall be filled in as required by the country in which the animal is to be transported.
 17. Section IV consists of 2 pages. The column "Name of the medicine and manufacturer" contains information on the medicine, used for antiparasitic treatment of the animal. The record shall be made in handwriting or a special label, provided for by the manufacturer, shall be pasted. The medicine has to be registered in the Register.
 18. Section VII consists of 2 pages. The column "Name of the medicine and manufacturer" contains the information on the medicine, used for antiparasitic treatment of the animal. The record shall be made in handwriting or a special label, provided for by the manufacturer, shall be pasted. The medicine has to be registered in the Register.
 19. Section VIII consists of 4 pages. This section contains information on the vaccines, made in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Common Veterinary (Veterinary and Health) Requirements in Relation to Goods Subject to Veterinary Control (Inspection), approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 317 of 18 June 2010, and upon the initiative of the owner. The record shall be made in handwriting or a special label, provided for by the manufacturer, shall be pasted. The medicine has to be registered in the Register.
 20. Section IX consists of 3 pages. The column "The animal is clinically healthy and can be transported to the place of destination:" contains information on the place (places) of destination of the animal. The record shall be made on the basis of clinical examination of the animal (appearance, mucous membranes, lymph nodes and body temperature).
 21. Section X consists of 3 pages. This section contains a record of a veterinary examination conducted by a state veterinarian at the point of destination.
 22. Section XI consists of 1 page. This page contains information on the test results of blood serum of cats for Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) and presence of antibodies for Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV). This page shall be drawn up as requested by the county in which the animal is to be transported.
 23. Section XII consists of 2 pages. This section contains additional information on the identification of the animal.
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