

APPROVED

by Decision of the Customs Union
Commission No 317 of 18 June 2010

COMMON VETERINARY (VETERINARY AND SANITARY) REQUIREMENTS
for goods subject to veterinary control (surveillance)

(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic 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](#) and [No 893 of 9 December 2011](#), and Decisions of the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission [No 254 of 4 December 2012](#), [No 274 of 12 December 2012](#), [No 307 of 25 December 2012](#), [No 192 of 10 September 2013](#), [No 244 of 29 October 2013](#), [No 294 of 10 December 2013](#), [No 18 of 11 February 2014](#), [No 244 of 24 December 2014](#), [No 83 of 14 July 2015](#), [No 160 of 8 December 2015](#), [No 14 of 2 February 2016](#), [No 63 of 7 June 2016](#), [No 34 of 24 April 2017](#), [No 60 of 30 May 2017](#), [No 165 of 5 December 2017](#), [No 205 of 18 December 2018](#), [No 216 of 25 December 2018](#), [No 116 of 9 July 2019](#), [No 237 of 24 December 2019](#), and [No 72 of 2 June 2020](#))

These Requirements referring to goods subject to veterinary control (inspection) 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 prevent the occurrence, importation and spread in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union of contagious animal disease pathogens, including diseases common to humans and animals, and goods of animal origin that are dangerous from a veterinary and health viewpoint.

For the purposes of this document, the term 'Member State' means a country that is a member of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Terms used in these Requirements

'Regionalisation' means the recognition of the disease-free health status 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 Member State, or, for the control entities of third countries, in terms of the diseases referred to in these Requirements.

Regionalisation is carried out as recommended by the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as the 'OIE').

'Establishment' means 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 establishment' means an establishment carrying out activities connected with the production, storage and processing of genetic material.

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

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

'Competent authorities' means the state bodies and institutions of the Member States acting in the field of veterinary medicine.

'Stamping out' means a series of veterinary measures carried out by a competent

authority, including the slaughter of sick and infected animals in a herd and, where necessary, animals from other herds that might have had direct or indirect contact conducive to transmission 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.

‘Stamping out’ includes cleaning and disinfection according to OIE Code procedures.

General provisions

In relation to goods subject to inspection imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union prior to accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the World Trade Organisation, the regulatory measures provided in Chapter I of the list according to [Annex No 1](#) shall be applied, whereas from the moment of the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the World Trade Organisation the measures provided in Chapter II of the indicated list shall be applied.

As of 1 July 2015, the measures provided in Chapter II of Annex No 1 shall be applied to goods subject to inspection at the time of importation into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for use in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The movement of goods subject to inspection from the territory of one Member State to that of another Member State (hereinafter ‘movement between Member States’) is 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 moved from the territory of one Member State to that of another Member State (hereinafter the ‘Register of Establishments of the Eurasian Economic Union’).

Individuals moving no more than two animals between Member States for their own personal use and establishments producing and/or storing medicinal products for animals do not need to be included in the Register of establishments of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and movement between Member States of the above-mentioned goods subject to inspection shall be carried out according to the Regulation on the common procedure for veterinary control at the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union and in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Goods subject to inspection imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be accompanied by an import permit issued by the competent authority of the Member State into the territory of which the goods subject to inspection are imported, unless otherwise laid down in these Requirements. A permit issued by the competent authorities of the Member States shall not be required when goods subject to inspection are moved within the common customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Goods subject to inspection imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union from third countries shall be accompanied by a veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the dispatching country, unless otherwise laid down in these Requirements. The competent authorities of the Member States may bilaterally agree with the competent agencies of third countries on model veterinary certificates for goods subject to inspection imported into the common customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union. The model veterinary certificates referred to above shall be submitted to the Eurasian Economic Union Commission for distribution to the customs border checkpoints of the Eurasian Economic Union or elsewhere, as determined by the legislation of the Member States.

The goods subject to inspection shall be transported from the territory of one Member State to the territory of another Member State (unless otherwise laid down by these Requirements) accompanied by a veterinary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the Member States using the standard forms approved by the Eurasian Economic Union Commission.

Animals imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States must be identified individually or in groups. It is permitted to import non-identified animals for keeping in private households, collections, zoological gardens, circuses and for use in experiments.

Productive animals imported from third countries and/or moved between Member States 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').

Productive animals imported from third countries and/or moved between Member States must not be under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances or thyreostatic medicinal products, unless this is necessary for preventive or curative purposes.

When animals are imported from third countries and/or moved between Member States, the imported (moved) 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 (moved). The requirement to vaccinate animals shall be determined by the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the animals are imported or moved, unless otherwise laid down in these Requirements.

Animals imported from third countries or moved between Member States shall be kept in quarantine for at least 21 days in the sending country and receiving country, unless otherwise laid down in these Requirements for a specific animal species. The requirement, duration and conditions of quarantine shall be determined by the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the importation of animals is planned.

Diagnostic testing during the quarantine of animals in the territory of third countries shall be carried out by means of methods recommended by the OIE, unless otherwise laid down by the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the importation of animals is planned. If, during the quarantine period, the results of diagnostic testing show that the (serological, allergic, etc.) reaction of the animals is positive, the competent authority of the Member State shall have the right to refuse the importation of the entire consignment of the quarantined animals, or of those quarantined animals that showed such reactions.

When animals officially free of the diseases referred to in these Requirements are imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union from third countries, diagnostic testing of such animals for the diseases in question does not have to be carried out in the territory of the sending country. This decision shall be taken by the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the animals are imported.

Diagnostic testing during the quarantine of animals as they are moved between Member States shall be carried out according to 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 competent authority 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 competent authority of the sending country shall be informed thereof immediately.

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

With regard to requirements for goods subject to inspection imported from third countries and/or moved between Member States that are not determined by these Common Requirements, the requirements determined by the national legislation of the Member State into whose territory goods subject to inspection are imported and/or within which they are moved 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 Eurasian Economic Union and moved within it.

When goods subject to inspection are imported from third countries or moved from the territory of one Member State to the territory of another Member State, the means of transport used for these purposes must be treated and prepared according to the rules applied in the sending country.

Chapter 1

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of utility cattle

It is permitted to import healthy breeding and utility cattle not vaccinated against brucellosis, foot and mouth disease and originating from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy - in the territory of the country or administrative territory, according to regionalisation, with a negligible or controllable risk of the disease referred to, as recommended in the OIE Code;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious nodular dermatitis - during the preceding three years in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in 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 (if 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 external examination.

Animals having signs of diseases shall be clinically examined, with daily temperature measurements being taken.

Testing for other diseases on the OIE list may be requested by the competent authority of the Member State if programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented in the territory of the requesting Member State.

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

Chapter 2

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of stud bulls' semen

It is permitted to import semen from healthy stud bulls obtained in artificial insemination establishments into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States.

The semen must originate from establishments situated in territories free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rinderpest, bluetongue, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- infectious rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhoea, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis - three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in 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 at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments for not less than 30 days prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during that time.

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

While being held at the semen collection centre prior to semen collection, stud bulls shall be tested (in compliance with the methods and time periods recommended by the OIE) for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis (if 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 (of vaccinated bulls - for presence of the virus or viral antigens), trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), chlamydiosis.

Testing for other diseases on the OIE list may be requested by the competent authority of the Member State if programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented in the territory of the requesting Member State.

The semen must be collected, processed and stored as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 3

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of cattle embryos

It is permitted to import embryos from healthy breeding animals into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States.

Stud bulls must be kept at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments and embryo-donor cows must be kept in artificial insemination establishments free of contagious animal diseases at holdings for 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 at the holding for 60 days before the embryo selection operation and must have had no contact with other animals imported into the country within the preceding 12 months.

Embryos must originate from a country or administrative territory free of the following contagious animal diseases:

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

Holdings producing cattle embryos must be free of contagious diseases:

- brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding six months;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months;
- infectious rhinotracheitis, trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas fetus*), campylobacteriosis

(*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*), chlamydiosis - during the preceding 12 months;

- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days.

At holdings specialising in cattle embryo collection, the following diseases have not been reported:

- paratuberculosis - during the preceding three years;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months;
- bovine viral diarrhoea - during the preceding 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 must be negative.

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

If any of the contagious animal diseases referred to in these Requirements are detected, the importation of embryos into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or their movement within the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be prohibited.

The embryos must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 4

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of cattle, sheep and goats for slaughter

It is permitted to import healthy cattle, sheep and goats for slaughter not vaccinated against brucellosis, leptospirosis and sheep pox and goat pox originating from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

bovine spongiform encephalopathy - for cattle as recommended in 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 as recommended in the OIE Code;
- maedi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis - on the day of dispatch there shall be no clinical signs of these diseases; for sheep and goats, no such diseases shall have been diagnosed either clinically or serologically in flocks of origin during the preceding 36 months; no sheep or goats shall have been imported during the specified period from flocks having unfavourable results in respect of such diseases;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious bovine and small-ruminant pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country;

- peste des petits ruminants, nodular dermatitis - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis - in the absence of recorded cases of the disease during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;
- paratuberculosis - in the absence of recorded cases of the disease during the preceding 36 months in 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 Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States must not be under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides or other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.

Animals moved across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic 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 the animals for brucellosis and tuberculosis.

It is permitted to import animals with negative results from diagnostic tests into and/or move them within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Animals must be slaughtered for meat no later than 72 hours after reaching the point of destination.

Chapter 5

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of breeding and utility sheep and goats

It is permitted to import healthy breeding sheep and goats not vaccinated against brucellosis and originating from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- ovine scrapie - for sheep and goats as recommended in the OIE Code;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the

country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- rinderpest, bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tuberculosis, brucellosis, infectious agalactia - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- listeriosis, infectious mastitis, campylobacteriosis, epididymitis of sheep (*Brucella ovis*) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia - during the last three months in the territory of the holding;

- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

- maedi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis - on the day of dispatch there shall be no clinical signs of these diseases; for sheep and goats, no such diseases shall have been diagnosed either clinically or serologically in flocks of origin during the preceding 36 months; no sheep or goats shall have been imported during the specified period from flocks having unfavourable results in respect of such diseases;

- paratuberculosis - in the absence of recorded cases of the disease during the preceding 36 months in 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 clinically examined with daily temperature measurements as required and diagnostically tested for brucellosis, ovine epididymitis, tuberculosis, bluetongue, paratuberculosis, chlamydiosis, maedi-visna, arthritis-encephalitis, listeriosis, leptospirosis (if 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 competent authority of the Member State, if programmes for the prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented in the territory of the requesting Member State.

Animals must not be under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances or thyreostatic medicinal products, unless this is necessary for preventive or curative purposes.

Chapter 6

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of semen of breeding rams and bucks

It is permitted to import semen from healthy breeding rams and bucks obtained in artificial insemination centres where vaccination against brucellosis has not been carried out into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States.

The semen must originate from artificial insemination centres situated in territories free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, border disease, peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

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- rinderpest, bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, sheep pox, infectious agalactia, brucellosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- enzootic abortion in sheep (chlamydiosis) - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the holding;

- infectious mastitis, epididymitis of sheep (*Brucella ovis*) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- leptospirosis, infectious pleuropneumonia - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;

- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in 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 centres 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 centres.

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 and, at the request of the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the importation (movement) occurs, for other infectious diseases.

The semen must not contain pathogenic or toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 7

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of breeding and utility pigs

It is permitted to import healthy breeding and utility pigs originating from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- swine brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine teschovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease or porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis), tuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- trichinellosis - in the absence of recorded cases of the disease during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding.
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

During quarantine, animals shall be clinically examined with temperature measurements as required and diagnostically tested for classical swine fever, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, brucellosis, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), chlamydiosis, viral transmissible gastroenteritis, tuberculosis, swine vesicular disease and leptospirosis (if the animals have not been previously vaccinated or treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country and having an equivalent effect).

Testing for other diseases which are to be reported to the OIE may be requested by the competent authority of the Member State, if programmes for the prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented in the territory of the requesting Member State.

Animals must not be under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances or thyreostatic medicinal products, unless this is necessary 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 importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union
and/or movement between its Member States of boars' semen**

It is permitted to import semen from boars obtained from healthy animals at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments where vaccination against swine brucellosis and leptospirosis has not been carried out into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States.

The semen must originate from establishments situated in territories free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

Boars used for donating semen must be kept at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination centres for at least three months prior to semen collection and must not be used for natural insemination during this time.

While kept at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination centres prior to semen collection, boars shall be tested (using the methods and periods recommended by the OIE Code) for leptospirosis (if 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), chlamydiosis, swine vesicular disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome and transmissible viral gastroenteritis.

Testing for other diseases which are to be reported to the OIE may be requested by the competent authority of the Member State, if programmes for the prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented in the territory of the requesting Member State

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

The semen must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 9

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of semen of pigs for slaughter

It is permitted to import clinically healthy pigs for slaughter from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during the preceding 12 months subject to confirmation of certain epizootic and entomological monitoring data;

- foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, porcine texoviral encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during the preceding nine months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation where stamping-out has been carried out or during the preceding 12 months following the clinical recovery or death of the preceding infected animal if 'stamping-out' has not been carried out in the administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- trichinellosis - in the absence of recorded cases of the disease during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding.

Animals in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union must be slaughtered for meat no later than 72 hours after reaching the point of destination.

Animals imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States must not be under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides or other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.

Chapter 10

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of horses for breeding, utility and sport (with the exception of sport horses for participation in competitions)

Only healthy horses may be imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States.

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

- Venezuelan and Japanese encephalomyelitis in horses - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis in horses - during the preceding three

months in the territory of the holding;

- West Nile virus - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- African horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- equine flu - in the absence of clinical cases of the disease during the preceding 21 days in the territory of the holding ;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) - during the preceding six months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in the territory of the holding;
- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- infectious anaemia - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- equine viral arteritis - as recommended in the OIE Code;
- nuttalliosis (*Nuttallia equi*), pyroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi*) - during the preceding 30 days in the territory of the holding free of potential disease carriers;
- horse pox, mange, leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- equine rhinopneumonitis (equine herpes virus infection of type 1 in the abortive or paralytic form) - during the preceding 21 days in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

During quarantine, animals shall be clinically examined with daily temperature measurements and diagnostically tested 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 competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the importation (movement) occurs, for other infectious diseases.

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 dispatch; the vaccination may or may not be for the first time for this purpose.

Chapter 11

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of sport horses for participation in competitions

Sport horses may be temporarily brought into the territory of the Eurasian Economic

Union for participation in competitions or a period of no more than 90 days.

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

It is permitted to bring healthy horses not vaccinated against all types of infectious encephalomyelitis and African horse sickness and originating from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- all types of infectious encephalomyelitis - kept under observation during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- African horse sickness - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation, or held for the preceding 40 days in the territory of that country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- glanders - during the preceding three years in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the country;
- equine flu - in the absence of clinical cases of the disease during the preceding 21 days in the territory of the holding ;
- equine rhinopneumonitis (equine herpes virus infection of type 1 in the abortive or paralytic form) - during the preceding 21 days in the territory of the holding;
- viral arteritis - in the territory of the country, as recommended in the OIE Code;
- infectious anaemia - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- contagious equine metritis - as recommended in the OIE Code;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

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

When brought into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between the Member States, 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 dispatch; the vaccination may or may not be for the first time for this purpose.

Horses brought in 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 removed from the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union without additional testing or treatment under the veterinary certificate issued by the country of origin, according to which they were brought into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The entry of sport horses without quarantine is 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, if the competent authority attests therein that a clinical examination was carried out during the five days prior to dispatch. When sport horses are brought in from third countries, the conversion of an international passport into a veterinary accompanying document in the country of destination shall not be required.

Chapter 12

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of semen of breeding stallions

It is permitted to import stallions' semen obtained from healthy animals at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between the Member States.

The places for keeping the breeding stallions such as holdings, semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments must be situated in territories free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- African horse sickness - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- equine syphilis (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- glanders - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- equine flu - in the absence of clinical cases of the disease during the preceding 21 days in the territory of the holding ;
- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- equine viral arteritis - as recommended in the OIE Code;
- leptospirosis, surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- infectious anaemia - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;

Breeding stallions must be kept on holdings, at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments 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 or 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.

The semen must not contain pathogenic or toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 13

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of horses for slaughter

It is permitted to import clinically healthy horses for slaughter from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

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

During quarantine, animals shall be clinically examined with daily temperature measurements and diagnostic testing for glanders, equine syphilis and infectious anaemia.

Animals in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union must be slaughtered for meat no 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 Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States must not be under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides or other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions for use.

Chapter 14

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of chicks, poults, ducks, geese, ostriches and hatching eggs of these species

It is permitted to import clinically healthy chicks, poults, ducks, geese, ostriches and hatching eggs of these species originating from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the

exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and if epizootic control has produced negative results according to regionalisation;

- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and negative results have been obtained from epizootic control according to regionalisation;

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

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

Ostrich farms shall be located on territories free of fowl pox, avian tuberculosis, pasteurellosis, paramyxovirus infections and infectious hydropericarditis during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding.

The parent flock must be free of 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 chicks must be supplied in disposable containers.

Chapter 15

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of fur-bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats

It is permitted to import clinically healthy fur-bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats from territories free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- anthrax - for all types of animals during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

- rabies, tuberculosis - for foxes, arctic foxes, dogs and cats during the preceding six months in the administrative territory or in the territory of the holding;

for mink and ferrets:

- mink encephalopathy, Aleutian disease - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the holding;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- rabies, tuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in the territory of the holding;

for rabbits:

- viral haemorrhagic disease, tularaemia, pasteurellosis (*Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia gaemolitica*) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- myxomatosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

During quarantine, the animals shall be individually clinically examined and diagnostically tested for the following diseases:

- mink - Aleutian disease;

- cats - dermatophytosis.

Animals shall be vaccinated as follows no later than 20 days prior to dispatch, if they have not been vaccinated during the preceding 12 months:

- all carnivores (except mink) - against rabies.

- foxes, Arctic foxes - against canine distemper;

- mink and ferrets - against canine distemper, viral enteritis, pseudomonosis;

- coypus - against pasteurellosis;

- dogs - against canine distemper, hepatitis, parvovirus and adenovirus infections, leptospirosis (unless previously treated for prophylactic purposes with dihydrostreptomycin or a substance registered in the exporting country having the equivalent effect);

- cats - against panleukopenia;

- rabbits - against myxomatosis and viral haemorrhagic disease and, at the request of the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the importation (movement) occurs, other infectious diseases.

The import and/or movement of carnivores is permitted upon confirmation by the veterinarian who issued the veterinary certificate that the immunity duration for a rabies vaccine of more than one year has not expired, or upon laboratory confirmation that the strength of immunity against rabies is at least 0.5 IU/mL. Dogs and cats not vaccinated against rabies may also be imported and/or moved if they are under the age of 3 months.

It is permitted to bring in up to two dogs and cats for personal purposes without an import permit and without quarantine if accompanied by an international passport. For the purposes of this chapter, an international passport shall have the same status as a veterinary certificate, if the competent authority attests therein that a clinical examination was carried out during the 14 days prior to dispatch.

In the case of importation from third countries, the transformation of an international passport into a veterinary accompanying document in the country of destination shall not be required.

It is permitted to move up to two dogs and cats for personal purposes in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union without quarantine when accompanied by a veterinary animal passport under Annexes Nos 2 and 3. The passport shall contain data confirming that the animal has been vaccinated according to these Requirements and any subsequent vaccination against rabies occurred during the effective period of the previous vaccine. Within five days prior to the

start of movement, a clinical examination of the animal shall be carried out and the passport shall be marked accordingly by a veterinarian. This shall allow the animal to be moved within 120 days unless the effective period of vaccination (revaccination) against rabies has expired.

Chapter 16

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of wild animals

In this Chapter, 'wild animals' means animals removed for the first time from the natural environment, regardless of their habitat (wildlife habitats, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, etc.).

It is permitted to import clinically healthy wild animals (mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles) originating from territories or water areas free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or to move them between Member States:

for animals of all species (except birds):

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;
- rabies - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- viral haemorrhagic fever - during the preceding six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for large artiodactyls (aurochs, buffalo, antelope, bison, deer, etc.):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie - in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation with a negligible or controlled risk for this disease as recommended in the OIE (Office International des Epizootics) Code;
- lumpy skin disease (tuberculosis) of cattle - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, Akabane disease, vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- enzootic bovine leucosis, viral diarrhoea - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

for small artiodactyls (goat, argali, fallow deer, Caucasian tur, moufflon, ibex, roe, etc.):

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Q-fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- maedi-visna, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, border disease - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- ovine scrapie - during the preceding seven years in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation; for solipeds (zebra, gour, Przewalski horse, kiang, etc.)

- horse sickness - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- infectious encephalomyelitis of all types - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- viral arteritis - in the territory of the country, as recommended in the OIE Code;

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), piroplasmosis

(*Babesia caballi*), nuttalliosis (*Nuttallia equi*) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

for wild boars of various species:

- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in the territory of the holding;

- enterovirus swine encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, teschovirus swine encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

for carnivores of various species:

- distemper, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the holding; for birds of all species:

- Derzsy viral disease, duck virus enteritis, duckling viral hepatitis (for water fowl) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- bird flu to be declared as per the OIE Code - during the preceding six months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, pox, reovirus infection, turkey rhinotracheitis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in the territory of the holding;

for rodents of various species:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the holding;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - as recommended in the OIE Code;

- myxomatosis, rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- toxoplasmosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

for pinnipeds and cetaceans of various species:

- phocine distemper virus (morbilliviral infection), vesicular exanthema - during the preceding 36 months in their habitats (of origin);

for elephants, giraffes, okapis, hippo, rhinoceroses, tapirs, edentates and aardvarks, insectivores, marsupials, bats, raccoons, mustelids, civets, and other exotic animals of various species:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Venezuelan encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- lumpy skin disease (tuberculosis) of cattle - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- African horse sickness, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), transmissible mink encephalomyelitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the holding; for primates of various species:

- Rift Valley fever, tularemia - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- haemorrhagic fever (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, yellow fever, West Nile fever), monkey pox - if there is no registered occurrence in the territory of the holding or administrative territory from which the primates are exported.

Wild animals selected for shipment to the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union or for movement between Member States shall be identified in the exporting country by installing microchips, banding or tattooing and shall be kept in quarantine facilities for at least 30 days. During quarantine, individual clinical examination shall be conducted with obligatory temperature measurement. The following diagnostic tests shall be carried out in this period:

- large artiodactyls - for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis and bluetongue;

- small artiodactyls - for brucellosis, paratuberculosis and bluetongue;

- solipeds - for glanders, dourine, surra, piroplasmosis, nuttalliosis, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, infectious anemia and viral arteritis;

- mink - for Aleutian disease;

- birds - ornithosis (psittacosis) and bird flu;

- primates - for antibodies to agents of haemorrhagic fever (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, yellow fever, West Nile fever), HIV infection, lymphatic choriomeningitis, hepatitis A, B, C, monkey pox, herpes B, for pathogens of Enterobacteriaceae group (Escherichia, Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacteriae, leprosy, rickettsiosis, borreliosis), for tuberculosis.

No later than 20 days prior to shipment, animals shall be vaccinated if they have not been vaccinated during the preceding 12 months:

- all carnivores - against rabies;

- dogs, foxes, Arctic foxes, wolves, jackals - against distemper, viral enteritis, hepatitis, leptospirosis;
- mink, ferrets - against viral enteritis;
- coypus - against pasteurellosis;
- felines - against panleukopenia, viral rhinotracheitis, calicivirus;
- rodents (rabbits) - against myxomatosis, rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease;
- birds (gallinaceous) - against Newcastle disease.

The competent authority of the Member State to the territory of which animals are imported (moved) may also require testing and vaccination of animals against other diseases.

Chapter 17

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilised roe, semen, and larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other purposes

It is permitted to import into the unified customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between the Member States live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilised roe, semen, larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other purposes obtained from natural reservoirs or originating from aquaculture farms that have been proven to be free during the preceding 24 months of 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.

List of specific diseases of aquatic poikilothermic animals and species susceptible to them

Taxon group of aquatic poikilothermic animals	Name of diseases and their international index	List of Species Susceptible to Diseases
Fish	Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC)	Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>), koi (<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 Haemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS)	Clupeidae (<i>Clupea</i> spp.), Coregoninae (<i>Coregonus</i> sp.), 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 trutta</i>), turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>), grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)
	Infectious Haematopoietic 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 Haematopoietic 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 trutta</i>)
	Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmon (IPN)	Rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</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>), <i>Seriola</i> (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> , <i>S. dumerili</i> , <i>S. lalandi</i>) and their hybrids, <i>cobia</i> (<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 genus <i>Acanthopagrus</i> (Ariidae), family Cyprinidae (Cyprinidae), order Perciformes (Perciformes), family Channidae (Channidae), genus <i>Clarias</i> (<i>Clarias</i>), family Mugilidae (Mugilidae), family Clupeidae (Clupeidae), family <i>Arius</i> sp (<i>Arius</i> sp) and other families
Molluscs	Parasitic disease caused by <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> (Bonamiosis)	Flat oysters: southern mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), dredge oyster (<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> (Marteliosis)	Flat oysters: southern mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), dredge oyster (<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>)
Crustaceans	Crayfish Plague - fungal 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>)

When imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between its Member States, live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilised roe, semen, and larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding and other purposes shall, within 72 hours prior to dispatch, be visually examined and must not show signs of infections or contagious diseases posing a threat to aquatic poikilothermic animals, other animals or human health.

It is permitted to import into the unified customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between the Member States live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals obtained from natural reservoirs that have been quarantined for a period of no less than 30 days at a temperature of over 12°C at a quarantine establishment (division) registered at the state veterinary service under veterinary supervision. During the quarantine period, a representative sample of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals shall be visually and clinically examined to determine the presence of specific diseases on the List of Specific Diseases of Aquatic Poikilothermic Animals and Species Susceptible to Them specified in this Chapter.

For the transportation of live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilised roe, semen and larvae, the packaging (containers etc.) used shall ensure conditions (including water quality) that do not impair the state of their health. Live fish, invertebrates and other aquatic poikilothermic animals, their fertilised roe, semen and larvae shall be packaged in new containers or other packaging that has been cleaned and disinfected in order to eradicate pathogens. Each packaging unit (containers etc.) shall be numbered and marked.

Chapter 18

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of honey bees, bumblebees and cocoons of alfalfa leafcutter bees

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States healthy bumblebee and honey bee colonies, their queens and packages and larvae (cocoons) of alfalfa leafcutter bees originating from well-kept holdings (apiaries, laboratories) and administrative territories of exporting countries and of the Eurasian Economic Union free of the following diseases:

acarine disease, American foulbrood, European foulbrood, varroaosis (presence of forms of acaricide-resistant acarines) - for honey bees during the preceding 24 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in 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 Eurasian Economic Union have been examined to ensure the absence of *Aethina tumida* beetle, its eggs and larvae and other pests affecting honey bees, including *Tropilaelaps* spp. and *Apocephalus borealis* phoridae.

Bumblebee and bee families shall be selected 30 days, and queens 1-3 days, prior to dispatch into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union or into the territory of a Member State.

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 results in terms of contagious bee and bumblebee diseases and must have had 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 being filled.

Chapter 19

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of reindeer

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States clinically healthy reindeer not vaccinated against brucellosis and

originating from holdings or territories free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

It is permitted to import animals that have not been provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances authorised by the OIE.

During quarantine, diagnostic testing shall be carried out for brucellosis, tuberculosis and, at the request of the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory the importation (movement) occurs, for other infectious diseases.

Chapter 20

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of camels and other representatives of the camel family (llamas, alpacas, vicunas)

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States clinically healthy camels and other representatives of the camel family originating from well-kept holdings and territories according to regionalisation, free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- African horse sickness, zoonothroponotic plague, nodular dermatitis - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- camel pox - during the preceding six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;

It is permitted to import animals that have not been provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, with the exception of substances authorised by the OIE.

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

Chapter 21 is repealed by Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium Decision [No 192 of 10 September 2013](#)

Chapter 22

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of meat and other edible meat raw materials

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States meat and other edible meat raw materials originating from the slaughter and processing of healthy animals in slaughterhouses and meat processing establishments.

Animals whose meat and other edible meat raw materials are intended for export into the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union must be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary examination and their carcasses, heads and internal organs must be given a veterinary and health examination after slaughter. 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 the packaging cannot be opened without violating the integrity of the identification label or attached to the packaging (applied to the packaging) in such a way that it cannot be reused. In such a case, the packaging must be designed so that in the event of its opening it would be impossible to restore 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 according to regionalisation, officially free of the following animal diseases:

For all species of animals:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding. For large

ruminants:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy - as recommended in the OIE Code and risk classification in relation to bovine spongiform encephalopathy of the exporting country, zone or compartment;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months if lungs are imported (moved);
- brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months on the holding; For sheep and goats:
 - ovine scrapie - as recommended in the OIE Code;
 - peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during six months in the course of stamping-out from the date of slaughter of the preceding affected animal;
 - rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
 - brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

For pigs:

- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during the preceding nine months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation where stamping-out was carried out;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease - in the territory of the country, as recommended in the OIE Code in the case of the importation (movement) of heads and internal organs;
- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (porcine teschovirus encephalomyelitis, Teschen disease) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- trichinellosis - in case of absence of recorded cases of the disease during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;

It is permitted to import the following substances into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States:

- meat and other edible beef and lamb raw materials produced from the slaughter of animals not provided with feed containing ruminant animal proteins, apart from substances

recommended by the OIE Code;

- pork complying with one of the following conditions:

Each pig carcass has been tested and found negative for trichinellosis

or has been frozen, as shown in the following table:

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

Importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of meat and other edible meat raw materials is not permitted if obtained from carcasses that:

- have been 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 (cysticerosis, trichinellosis, sarcosporidiosis, onchocercosis, echinococcosis, etc.), and have been subject to poisoning by various substances;

- have been 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;

- have been contaminated with salmonellae in volume posing a threat to human health according to the requirements laid down in the territory of the Eurasian Economic 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 Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 23

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of poultrymeat

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States poultrymeat obtained from the slaughter of healthy birds in slaughtering plants and processed in poultry-processing plants.

Birds whose meat is intended for exportation into the territory of the Eurasian Economic 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 the packaging cannot be opened without violating the integrity of the identification label. If the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way as to prevent its re-use.

Poultrymeat must originate from the slaughter of healthy birds originating from holdings or administrative territories according to regionalisation that are officially free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and if epizootic control has produced negative results according to regionalisation;

- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and negative results have been obtained from epizootic control according to regionalisation;

Poultry for slaughter shall originate from holdings implementing programmes for control of salmonella according to the OIE Code.

It is not permitted to import poultrymeat into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States if it:

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths or where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;

- is from uneviscerated or 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 contaminated with salmonellae in a volume posing a threat to human health according to the requirements laid down in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union;
- has been treated with colouring and odoriferous substances, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- has pigmentation uncharacteristic of the species;
- shows signs of spoiling;
- has been obtained from the slaughter of birds under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides or 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 Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 24

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of horsemeat

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States horsemeat obtained from the slaughter of healthy horses in slaughtering plants and processed in meat-processing plants.

Animals whose meat is intended for exportation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union must be subject to pre-slaughter veterinary examination and their carcasses, heads and internal organs must be given a veterinary and health examination after slaughter, the said examination to be performed by the state (official) veterinary service. Prior to 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 the packaging cannot be opened without violating the integrity of the identification label. If the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way as to prevent its re-use.

The horsemeat must originate from animals raised on holdings officially free of the following animal diseases:

- African horse sickness - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding, if a control programme is being carried out in the country;
- infectious anaemia - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding, if a control programme is being carried out in the country;
- epizootic lymphangitis - during the preceding two months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding.

It is permitted to import meat into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States if it:

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths or 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 thigh muscle-thickness temperature higher than minus 8 degrees Celsius for frozen meat and higher than 4 degrees Celsius for chilled meat;
- has been contaminated with salmonellae or other bacterial infection pathogens;
- has been treated with colouring agents, ionising radiation or ultraviolet rays;
- has been obtained from the slaughter of animals under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides or other medicinal products injected prior to slaughter later than the periods recommended in the instructions.

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

Chapter 25

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of canned food, sausages and other types of finished meat products

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States 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').

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 meets the requirements of the OIE Code, it is not permitted to ship into the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union finished meat products obtained from the slaughter of animals under 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.

Finished meat products must be recognised 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 the packaging cannot be opened without violating the integrity of the identification label. If the packaging construction ensures protection against the unauthorised opening, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way as to prevent its re-use.

Microbiological, 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 Eurasian Economic Union.

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States finished meat products in hermetically sealed packaging in unbroken containers.

Chapter 26

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of domestic rabbits

It is permitted to import the meat of domestic rabbits into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States if it is obtained from the slaughter of healthy animals in slaughtering plants and processed in meat-processing plants.

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 the packaging cannot be opened without violating the integrity of the identification label.

The meat must originate from the slaughter of healthy rabbits from holdings and/or administrative territories according to regionalisation that are officially free of the following contagious diseases:

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

It is not permitted to import rabbit meat into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move it between Member States if it:

- is found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases and infection by helminths or where it has been subject to poisoning by various substances;
- has poor organoleptic indicators;
- contains preservative agents;
- has been contaminated with 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 under the influence of natural or synthetic oestrogenic or hormonal substances, thyreostatic medicinal products, antibiotics, pesticides or 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 meat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 27

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of milk from large and small ruminants and of dairy products

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States milk and dairy products obtained from healthy animals in holdings officially free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- enzootic leucosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;
- brucellosis in cattle, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months on the holding;
- brucellosis in sheep and goats, small-ruminant tuberculosis - during the preceding six months on the holding;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to 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 recognised 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 Eurasian Economic Union.

It is not permitted to import milk and dairy products into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States if their organoleptic characteristics have changed or the integrity of the packaging has been violated.

Chapter 28

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of the meat of wild animals

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States the meat of wild animals (feathered game), including such exotic animals as: crocodiles, kangaroos, turtles, ostriches and other animals authorised for hunting, including those raised in a closed territory or in their natural habitat, produced in meat-processing plants.

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

For all species of animals:

- rabies - during the preceding six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;

for large ruminant ungulates:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious bovine and small-ruminant pleuropneumonia - during 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- haemorrhagic septicaemia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie - in the territory of the country as recommended in the OIE Code;
- lumpy skin disease (tuberculosis) of cattle - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding four years in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- brucellosis, tuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding (breeding establishment), hunting range or other habitat;

for small ruminant ungulates:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- ovine scrapie - in the territory of the country, as recommended in the OIE Code;

- rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- contagious pleuropneumonia, bluetongue - during 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- maedi-visna virus - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding (breeding establishment), hunting range or other habitat;

- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for small non-ruminant ungulates:

- African swine fever - in the territory of the country or administrative territory as recommended in the OIE Code;

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for solipeds:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- epizootic lymphangitis - during 12 months in the territory of the holding (breeding establishment), hunting range or other habitat;

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for rabbits and hares:

- myxomatosis, tularaemia, pasteurellosis, listeriosis - during six months in the territory of the holding (breeding establishment), hunting range or other habitat;

- rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease - during the preceding 12 months in the holding;

for feathered game (birds):

- bird flu of all serotypes - during six months in the territory of the country;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during three months if stamping-out has been carried out (in the event of appearance of the disease among barn-door fowl) and epizootic control has produced negative results according to regionalisation;
- fowlpox, ornithosis,- during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding (breeding establishment), hunting range or other habitat.

Wild animals (feathered game) and exotic animals whose meat is intended for export into the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union must be inspected prior to slaughter and the carcasses, heads and internal organs (of all animals) must be given a veterinary and health examination after slaughter

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 or 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 the packaging cannot be opened without violating the integrity of the identification label. If the packaging is designed to protect against the unauthorised opening, the identification label must be placed on the packaging in such a way as to prevent re-use.

During the veterinary and health inspection of meat and other edible meat raw material 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 meat must correspond to the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 29

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

**for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union
and/or movement between Member States of food products from fish, crustaceans,
molluscs, other fishery products and processed products thereof**

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or

move between Member States 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 from the processing thereof in establishments in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established.

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.

It is not permitted to import fishery products into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States if they:

- are frozen with a product-thickness temperature higher than minus 18 degrees Celsius;
- are contaminated with 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 following families: Tetraodontidae, Molidae, Diodontidae and Canthigasteridae);
- contain biotoxins hazardous to human health.

Bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods (hereinafter referred to as 'molluscs') must be kept for the requisite 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.

Microbiological, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in fishery products and the presence of phycotoxins and other contaminants (in molluscs) must comply with the veterinary and health rules and requirements in force in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 30

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of natural honey and beekeeping products

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States natural honey and beekeeping products obtained from holdings (apiaries) and administrative territories according to regionalisation that are free of American foulbrood, European foulbrood and Nosema disease - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding.

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

It is not permitted to import honey and beekeeping products into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States if 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) is not permitted.

The presence in honey and beekeeping products of traces of other medicinal products used for treating and processing bees is not 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 honey and beekeeping products must comply with the veterinary and health rules and standards in force in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 31

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of egg powder, melange, albumen and other food products from the processing of hens' eggs

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States egg powder, melange, albumen and other food products from the processing of hens' eggs obtained from healthy birds on holdings free of contagious animal diseases and produced in establishments in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established.

The eggs used for processing must originate from holdings free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and if epizootic control has produced negative results according to regionalisation;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or for three months in the course of stamping-out and epizootic control has produced negative results or the goods have been processed to ensure inactivation (loss of infectivity) of the Newcastle disease virus according to the provisions of the OIE Code and, following processing, all the appropriate measures were taken to avoid contact between egg products and potential sources of the Newcastle disease virus;

It is not permitted to import food products from eggs into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States if they:

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

Supplied food products made from or containing eggs must be processed to ensure the absence of viable pathogenic flora.

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

Microbiological, chemical-toxicological, radiological and other indicators in food products made from eggs must comply with the veterinary and health rules and standards in force in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 32

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of eggs for human consumption

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States eggs for human consumption obtained from healthy birds in holdings free of contagious animal diseases and produced in establishments in respect of which no veterinary and health restrictions have been established.

The eggs must originate from holdings free of the following contagious animal and bird diseases:

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding six months;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious encephalomyelitis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

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

Microbiological, chemical-toxicological and radiological indicators in eggs for human consumption must comply with the veterinary and health rules and standards in force in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 33

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States 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

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States 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) in holdings officially free of the respective contagious animal diseases and produced in establishments.

The raw materials shall originate from holdings free of the following contagious diseases of susceptible animal (and bird) species:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie - as recommended in the OIE Code;
- African swine fever, African horse sickness, rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- contagious nodular dermatitis - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;
- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and if epizootic control has produced negative results according to regionalisation;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or for three months if stamping-out has been carried out and negative results have been obtained from epizootic control according to regionalisation;

Raw materials consisting of leather, sheepskin and lambskin and assorted fur must be tested for anthrax.

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.

It is not permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union mixed raw materials, with the exception of fur and lambskin.

Wool, goat hair, bristle, horsehair, feathers and down that have not been subject to hot washing shall be sent for further processing (washing and disinfection) to establishments in the Member State into whose territory they have been imported or moved.

Chapter 34

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

**for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union
and/or movement between Member States of meal from fish, marine mammals,
crustaceans and invertebrates**

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States meal from fish, marine mammals, crustaceans and invertebrates obtained by processing and intended for the production of compound feed and for feeding agricultural animals, birds and fur-bearing animals (hereinafter 'fish meal') dispatched from establishments. Fish meal must be produced in establishments for which no veterinary and health restrictions have been laid down and which are located in territories with favourable results in terms of contagious animal diseases.

Fish meal must meet the following veterinary and health requirements:

Total quantity of bacteria	no 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	no more than 0.1% of iodine
Aldrin	not permitted
Hexachlorocyclohexane (total isomers)	no more than 0.2 mg/kg
DDT (total metabolites)	no more than 0.4 mg/kg
Heptochlorine	not permitted
Lead	no more than 5.0 mg/kg
Cadmium	no more than 1 mg/kg
Mercury	no more than 0.5 mg/kg
Arsenic	no more than 2.0 mg/kg

Content of radionuclides of caesium-134, -137	does not exceed 1.62×10^8 (8) curies/kg (600 becquerels);
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Copper	no more than 80 mg/kg
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Zinc	no more than 100 mg/kg
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The product must be heat-treated at no less than 80 degrees Celsius for a period of 30 minutes.

Chapter 35

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of feed and feed additives of animal origin, including from birds and fish

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States feed and feed additives produced from animal raw materials originating from holdings free of the following contagious animal diseases:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie - in the territory of the country as recommended in the OIE Code;
- African swine fever - in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation during a three-year period;
- horse sickness, rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation, kept there for at least the preceding three months;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;
- equine flu - during the preceding 21 days in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation, or processed in such a way as to ensure inactivation of the virus;
- bird flu - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding, or kept in the territory of such a holding during the preceding 21 days, or processed in such a way as to ensure inactivation of the virus;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- ornithosis (psittacosis) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding.

Ruminant proteins shall not be used in 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 used in the production of feed or feed additives must be treated at a temperature of no less than 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for no less than 20 minutes at a pressure of 3 bar (42.824 pounds per square cm), or must be treated according to an alternative thermal treatment system complying with the safety requirements as laid down by the microbiological standard.

Feed and feed additives must not contain salmonellae, botulinum toxin (for canned feed with a humidity greater than 14 %) or enteropathogenic and anaerobic microflora. The total quantity of bacteria must not exceed 500 000 microbial cells/g.

Chapter 36

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of animal feed of plant origin

It is permitted to import the following substances into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States: 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 of the following contagious animal diseases:

- rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants, African and classical swine fever, African horse sickness, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox and goat pox, highly pathogenic bird flu (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during 12 months in the administrative territory (state, province, department, land, district, region, etc.).

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.

Feed must not contain heavy metals, mycotoxins or pesticides above prescribed standards.

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;

deoxynivalenol	1.0;
aflatoxin B1	0.002;
ochratoxin A	0.005; Total aflatoxins
B ¹ , B ² , G ² , G ²	0.004;

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

2. Maize:

(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;
deoxynivalenol	1.0;
ochratoxin A	0.005; Total aflatoxins
B ¹ , B ² , G ² , G ²	0.01;

(c) pesticides (data on use 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
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(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. Soybeans

(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,
no more than	450;
nitrite content no more than	10;

(c) pesticides (data on use 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 use 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; nitrates content,
no more than	200;
Nitrite content no more than	10;

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

7. Sunflower oil cake (normal, toasted) (a) toxic elements:

mercury	0.02;
cadmium	0.4

lead	0.5
arsenic	0.5
(b) mycotoxins:	
zearalenone	1.0;
T-2 toxin	0.1;
deoxynivalenol	1.0;
aflatoxin B1	0.05;
ochratoxin A	0.05;

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

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;
deoxynivalenol	1.0;
aflatoxin B1	0.05;
ochratoxin A	0.05;

(c) pesticides (data on use 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 using GMO components may contain up to 0.5 % unregistered lines and/or up to 0.9% registered lines of each GMO component.

Feed produced using GMO components may contain up to 0.5 % unregistered lines of each GMO component.

Chapter 37

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of heat-treated feed additives for cats and dogs and prepared feed for cats and dogs

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States feed additives for cats and dogs and prepared feed for cats and

dogs that has been heat-treated and obtained at processing plants.

Prepared feed for cats and dogs that has been heat-treated must be obtained from raw materials originating from administrative territories free of the following contagious animal and bird diseases:

- 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 preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- anthrax and anaerobic infections - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding.

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 results with regard to bovine spongiform encephalopathy shall not be used for feed production.

Feed must not contain salmonellae, botulinum toxin (for canned feed) 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 no less than 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for no less than 20 minutes at a pressure of 3 bar (42.824 pounds per square cm) or must be treated according to an alternative thermal treatment system complying with the safety requirements as laid down by the microbiological standard.

Feed additives for cats and dogs and also prepared feed for cats and dogs that have been heat-treated (at a temperature of no less than 70 degrees Celsius for a period of no less than 20 minutes) in consumer packaging may be imported without an import licence issued by the competent authority of the Member State into whose territory they are imported.

Chapter 38

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of hunting trophies

1. It is permitted to import hunting trophies obtained from animals that have undergone full taxidermic treatment to ensure their preservation at room temperature into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between the Member States.

2. No stuffed animals and fish of any species or fragments thereof that have undergone full taxidermic treatment and are imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States shall need to be accompanied by veterinary certificates and import licences, if documents are provided to confirm their retail purchase.

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 that have not undergone taxidermic treatment and are imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States must meet the following conditions;

- (a) they must be obtained from animals (birds) originating from territories officially free

of the following contagious animal diseases:

for all species of animals:

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rabies - during the preceding six months in the territory of the hunting range or other habitat;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;

for large ruminant ungulates:

- lumpy skin disease (tuberculosis) of cattle - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- vesicular stomatitis, contagious pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for small ruminant ungulates:

- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants, maedi-visna virus, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis virus, border disease - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

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

- African swine fever - 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;

for solipeds:

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- infectious anaemia, equine syphilis, contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;

for feathered game (birds):

- bird flu, subject to mandatory declaration - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during three months if stamping-out has been carried out and epidemiological control has produced negative results;

- pox -for six months in the territory of the hunting range, holding or other habitat;
- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during three months if stamping-out has been carried out and epizootic control has produced negative results;

they must be disinfected if they have been obtained from animals originating from territories with unfavourable results with regard to the above- mentioned animal diseases.

4. Importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and movement between Member States of hunting trophies from territories with favourable results with regard to the diseases referred to in point 3 and also from regions with unfavourable results with regard to the diseases referred to if the hunting trophies have been treated (disinfected) according to the rules adopted in their country of origin, as confirmed by a veterinary certificate may be carried out without the permission of the competent authority of the Member State.

Chapter 39

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the movement between Member States of certain goods subject to inspection manufactured (produced) in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union

The following goods manufactured (produced) in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and subject to inspection shall be accompanied during their movement between Member States by documents¹ confirming their compliance with the quality and safety requirements laid down in the legislation of the Member States:

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 and granules, 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 and granules, 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 and granules, for human consumption ²
0402	Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents

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

² This group also includes *Artemia salina*.

0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, 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
rom 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

Chapter 40

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of zoo and circus animals

In this Chapter, zoo and circus animals mean animals of any biological species born and bred in captivity or kept in captivity for at least 90 days, compulsorily identified by installing microchips, banding or tattooing.

It is permitted to import clinically healthy zoo and circus animals originating in territories or water areas free of the following contagious animal diseases into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) to move them between Member States:

for animals of all species (except birds):

- foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- bluetongue - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding;
- rabies - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;
- viral haemorrhagic fever - during the preceding six months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for large artiodactyls (cattle, aurochs, buffalo, zebu, yak, antelope, bison, deer, etc.):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and ovine scrapie - in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation with a negligible or controlled risk for this disease as recommended in the OIE (Office International des Epizootics) Code;
- lumpy skin disease (tuberculosis) of cattle - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, Akabane disease, vesicular stomatitis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory

of the holding;

- brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- enzootic bovine leucosis, viral diarrhoea - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

for small artiodactyls (sheep, goat, argali, fallow deer, Caucasian tur, moufflon, ibex, roe, etc.):

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Q-fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- maedi-visna, adenomatosis, arthritis-encephalitis, border disease - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- paratuberculosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- ovine scrapie - during the preceding seven years in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tuberculosis, brucellosis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- sheep pox and goat pox - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

for solipeds* (donkey, mule, pony, zebra, gour, Przewalski horse, kiang, etc., except female horses*):

- horse sickness - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- infectious encephalomyelitis of all types - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- viral arteritis - in the territory of the country, as recommended in the OIE Code;

- glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), piroplasmiasis (*Babesia caballi*), nuttalliosis (*Nuttallia equi*) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- contagious equine metritis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

for domestic pigs and wild boars of various species:

- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in the territory of the holding;

- enterovirus swine encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, teschovirus swine encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

for carnivores of various species:

- distemper, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the holding;

for birds of all species:

- duck virus enteritis, duckling viral hepatitis (for water fowl) - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding six months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, pox, reovirus infection, turkey rhinotracheitis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the administrative territory according to regionalisation or in the territory of the holding;

for rodents of various species:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the holding;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - as recommended in the OIE Code;

- myxomatosis, rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- toxoplasmosis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the holding;

for pinnipeds and cetaceans of various species:

- phocine distemper virus (morbilliviral infection), vesicular exanthema - during the

preceding 36 months in their habitats (of origin);

for elephants, giraffes, okapis, hippo, rhinoceroses, tapirs, edentates and aardvarks, insectivores, marsupials, bats, raccoons, mustelids, civets, and other exotic animals of various species:

- Rift Valley fever - during the preceding 48 months in the national territory or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- Venezuelan encephalomyelitis - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- lumpy skin disease (tuberculosis) of cattle - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- African horse sickness, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), transmissible mink encephalomyelitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

- tularaemia - during the preceding 6 months in the territory of the holding;

for primates of various species:

- Rift Valley fever, tularemia - during the preceding six months in the territory of the holding;

- haemorrhagic fever (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, yellow fever, West Nile fever), monkey pox - if there is no registered occurrence in the territory of the holding or administrative territory from which the primates are exported.

Zoo and circus animals selected for shipment to the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union or for transportation between the Member States shall be kept in quarantine facilities in the exporting country for at least 21 days (unless another preventive quarantine period is specified by the competent authority of the Member State). During quarantine, individual clinical examination shall be conducted with obligatory temperature measurement. The following diagnostic tests shall be carried out in this period:

- large artiodactyls - for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis and bluetongue;

- small artiodactyls - for brucellosis, paratuberculosis and bluetongue;

- solipeds - for glanders, dourine, surra, piroplasmosis, nuttalliosis, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, infectious anemia and viral arteritis;

- mink - for Aleutian disease;

- birds - ornithosis (psittacosis) and bird flu;

- primates - for tuberculosis.

Animals shall be vaccinated once a year:

- all carnivores - against rabies;

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

- mink, ferrets - against viral enteritis, distemper;

- coypus - against pasteurellosis;
- felines - against rabies, panleukopenia, calicivirus, viral rhinotracheitis;
- rodents (rabbits) - against myxomatosis, viral haemorrhagic disease;
- birds (gallinaceous) - against Newcastle disease.

If animals were not vaccinated during the preceding 12 months, they shall be vaccinated not later than 20 days prior to shipment.

Circus animals regularly moved for participation in the tour can be transported without preventive quarantine, provided they are kept under control of the state (departmental) veterinary service and are subject to the following diagnostic tests once a year:

- large artiodactyls - for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis, bluetongue;
- small artiodactyls - for brucellosis, paratuberculosis;
- solipeds - for glanders, dourine, infectious anemia;
- camels - for bluetongue, glanders, surra, tuberculosis, brucellosis;
- mink - for Aleutian disease;
- felines - for dermatophytoses (by fluorescent diagnostics);
- birds - for ornithosis (psittacosis), bird flu, salmonellosis;
- primates - for tuberculosis.

Upon request of the competent authority of the Member State, when circus animals return from touring in third countries (depending on the epizootic situation in those countries) they may be quarantined for at least 30 days with a full set of diagnostic tests.

The competent authority of the Member State to the territory of which animals are imported (moved) may also require testing and vaccination of animals against other diseases.

** For the importation of female horses, refer to Chapter 11 of these Requirements.*

Chapter 41

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of live earthworms (Lumbricina) and their cocoons

It is permitted to import live earthworms (Lumbricina) and their cocoons (hereinafter - earthworms and their cocoons) intended for productive cultivation (vermiculture), soil conditioning, preparation of composts and biohumus, use as live food or fish bait, grown in vermiculture in vitro or in vivo, into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or to move them between Member States.

Earthworms and their cocoons intended for productive cultivation (vermiculture) imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between Member States shall be visually inspected within 72 hours prior to shipment to verify that there is no mass worm mortality (over 10 % of worms per package).

Earthworms and their cocoons grown in vermiculture and the natural substrate for their cultivation (soil, peat, compost, biohumus, manure, plant parts) and imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or transported between Member States must originate from holdings (establishments) where neither anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever nor spongiform encephalopathy have been recorded.

Earthworms and their cocoons shall be transported in packages (containers, etc.) where their viability is maintained during transportation. It is not permitted to import packages (containers, etc.) in which mass earthworm mortality is identified during visual inspection at the time of crossing the border. Such packages (containers, etc.) shall be returned together with their contents to the exporting country or eliminated (disposed of) according to the legislation of the Member States.

Packages (containers, etc.) shall be disposable and filled with a substrate maintaining viability of earthworms and their cocoons. Each packaging unit (containers etc.) shall be numbered and marked. The label shall contain the specific name of the worms, data on the number and weight of earthworms, their origin and shipment conditions and may contain other information specific to the goods and their origin.

Chapter 42

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of laboratory animals (mice, gerbils, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, cats, dogs, non-anthropoid primates and birds) and their fertilised ovules (zygotes) and embryos

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States animals (mice, gerbils, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, cats, dogs, non-anthropoid primates and birds) intended to be used in laboratory research and/or for scientific purposes (hereinafter 'laboratory animals') or their fertilised ovules (zygotes) and embryos intended to be used for such purposes (hereinafter 'fertilised ovules (zygotes) and embryos').

For the purposes of this chapter, laboratory animal donors are defined as laboratory animals from which fertilised ovules (zygotes) or embryos have been obtained.

Laboratory animals and laboratory animal donors must be clinically healthy, not have been caught in the wild and have been reared in special nurseries officially free of contagious animal illnesses (including on the day of removal of fertilised ovules (zygotes) or embryos).

The state of health of laboratory animals and laboratory animal donors must be confirmed by laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the OIE recommendations.

The genetic status of laboratory animals and laboratory animal donors must be known. Laboratory animals imported into the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and their fertilised ovules (zygotes) and embryos must be accompanied by documentation containing information concerning the species of animal, variety (also their line or breed in the case of rodents) and the genetic modifications carried out (for genetically modified animals).

Fertilised ovules (zygotes) and embryos must not contain pathogenic or toxicogenic microorganisms. Their removal, storage and transportation must be as recommended in the OIE Code;

Laboratory animals must not come into contact with other animals during transportation.

Laboratory animals shall be transported in new containers or containers that have been cleaned and disinfected in order to destroy pathogens.

Each container must be labelled and numbered.

Chapter 43

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of pig embryos

It is permitted to import embryos from healthy breeding animals into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move them between Member States.

Stud boars must have been kept at semen collection centres and/or artificial insemination establishments and embryo-donor sows must have been kept at holdings and/or artificial insemination establishments free of contagious animal diseases for the preceding 40 days, have been in the exporting country since birth or for a minimum of six months or for at least six months prior to the collection of the sperm or embryos and must have had no contact with animals imported into the country during the past 12 months.

Pig embryos imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union or moved between Member States must originate from countries or administrative territories free of the following contagious animal diseases, according to regionalisation:

- African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months;
- foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months;
- swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months.

The semen for insemination of embryo-donor sows must correspond to the requirements specified in Chapter 8 of these Requirements.

Pig embryos imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union or moved between Member States must originate from holdings and/or artificial insemination centres for pig embryo production that are free of the following contagious animal diseases, according to regionalisation:

- tuberculosis, brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine teschovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschovirus disease or porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis) - during the preceding 6 months;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - during the preceding 12 months;
- leptospirosis - during the preceding 3 months;
- anthrax - during the preceding 20 days.

Embryo-donor sows must have tested negative for the following illnesses in a duly accredited or certified laboratory at least once over the past 12 months using methods recommended by the OIE (if available): classical swine fever, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, viral transmissible gastroenteritis, swine vesicular disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis and chlamydiosis.

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

If any of the contagious animal diseases referred to in this chapter are detected, the importation of pig embryos into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or their movement within the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be prohibited.

Testing for other diseases on the OIE list may be requested by the competent authority of the Member State if programmes for prevention and/or eradication of such diseases are implemented in the territory of the requesting Member State.

The pig embryos must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 44

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between Member States of raw materials of animal origin for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the European Economic Union and/or move between Member States raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals obtained from the slaughter and processing of animals, including birds, at slaughtering and meat-processing plants that are not subject to any veterinary or health restrictions and are under the control of the veterinary service.

Animals from which are obtained raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for pets and fur-bearing animals must be inspected prior to slaughter and their carcasses, heads and internal organs must be given a veterinary and health examination after slaughter.

Raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals must be obtained from the slaughter and processing of animals originating from holdings or administrative territories that are officially free of the following contagious animal diseases:

for all animals (except birds):

foot and mouth disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

anthrax - during the preceding 20 days in the territory of the holding. Cattle:

rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (if lungs are imported (moved)) - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation; bovine spongiform encephalopathy. Raw materials shall originate from herds with favourable results in terms of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and animals shall not be the descendants of animals that have suffered from bovine spongiform encephalopathy; proteins obtained from ruminant animals have not been used in animal feed, except for components that are permitted under the OIE Code; animals have not been stunned, prior to slaughter, with a device that introduces compressed air or gas into the animals' cranium, and their brain has not been pierced; materials posing a particular risk have been removed from animals carcasses in compliance with the recommendations of the OIE Code.

Sheep and goats:

ovine scrapie - as recommended in the OIE Code;

peste des petits ruminants - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation; rinderpest - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation.

Pigs:

African swine fever - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

swine vesicular disease - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation or during the preceding nine months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation where stamping-out was carried out;

classical swine fever - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - in the territory of the country, as recommended in the OIE Code in case of the importation (movement) of heads and internal organs;

Birds:

bird flu, subject to compulsory declaration according to the OIE Code (with the exception of cases of bird flu in representatives of wild fauna) - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during the preceding three months if stamping-out has been carried out and if epizootic control has produced negative results according to regionalisation;

Newcastle disease - during the preceding 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during the preceding three months if stamping-out has been carried out and negative results have been obtained from epizootic control according to regionalisation;

Horses:

African horse sickness - during the preceding 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

glanders - during the preceding 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalisation;

contagious equine metritis - during the preceding three months in the territory of the holding;

epizootic lymphangitis - no cases of the disease reported during the preceding two months in the territory of the holding;

Rabbits:

rabbit haemorrhagic disease - no cases of the disease reported during the preceding 60 days in the territory of the holding;

Raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals obtained from pig carcasses that have tested negative for trichinellosis or have been frozen as shown in the following table:

Time (hours)	Temperature (°C)
106	-18
82	-21
63	-23.5
48	-26
35	-29
22	-32
8	-35
1/2	-37

It is permitted to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or move between Member States raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption if they have been obtained from carcasses that:

are found during post-slaughter veterinary and health inspection not to show changes characteristic of contagious diseases, infection by helminths or poisoning by various substances;

have not been defrosted during the storage period; do not show signs of spoiling;

have a muscle-thickness temperature no higher than minus 18 degrees Celsius for frozen raw materials not for human consumption or 4 degrees Celsius for refrigerated raw materials.

Raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals must meet the following veterinary and health requirements:

total microbe number, CFU/g - 5×10^6 ;

Salmonellae in 25.0 g are not permitted (only for raw materials of animal origin not heat-treated prior to feeding not for human consumption but for feeding fur-bearing animals);

enteropathogenic types of Escherichia coli in 1.0 g are not permitted; lead - no more than 10 mg/kg;

Mercury - no more than 0.5 mg/kg; Arsenic - no more than 2.0 mg/kg; Mercury - no more than 0.3 mg/kg.

The caesium-137 and strontium-90 content of raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals must meet the following veterinary and health requirements: Caesium-137 - 600 bc/kg, strontium-90 - 100 bc/kg.

Raw materials of animal origin used in the production of food and food additives for cats and dogs must be treated at a temperature of no less than 133 degrees Celsius (271.4 degrees Fahrenheit) for no less than 20 minutes at a pressure of 3 bar (43.511 pounds per square inch) or must be treated according to an alternative thermal treatment system complying with the safety requirements as laid down by the microbiological standard.

Raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals must bear a marking on the packaging or polyblock. The label must be affixed to the packaging in a way that precludes reuse of the label. If the packaging is designed in such a way as not to prevent unauthorised opening, the label must be placed on the packaging in such a way that the integrity of the label would be destroyed if the packaging was opened.

Packaging in direct contact with raw materials of animal origin not for human consumption but for the production of food for pets and fur-bearing animals must be not for reuse and must comply with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Chapter 45

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of dogs' semen

Dogs' semen obtained from healthy animals at establishments that have the facilities to collect, test, process, conserve and store semen may be imported into the customs territory of

the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between its Member States.

The semen-donor dogs (donor dogs) must have been kept in premises free of the following contagious animal diseases:

rabies – during the preceding 6 months (the donor dogs must not display any symptoms of rabies during the 15 days following collection of the semen);

tuberculosis – during the preceding 6 months.

Unless they were vaccinated against rabies, canine distemper, parvovirus and adenovirus infection, and leptospirosis during the preceding 12 months, donor dogs must be vaccinated no later than 20 days prior to collection of the semen.

No later than 14 days prior to collection of the semen, donor dogs must test negative at an accredited laboratory (the veterinary certificate must state the name of the laboratory and the date and method of the test) for leptospirosis (unless they have been vaccinated or treated prophylactically with dihydrostreptomycin or another substance registered in the exporting country and having the equivalent effect) and for brucellosis.

Donor dogs must not be used for natural insemination for at least 14 days prior to collection of the semen and they must be kept in conditions that preclude this possibility.

Donor dogs must be treated with anthelmintic preparations no later than 10 days prior to collection of the semen.

To confirm that they are healthy, donor dogs must be subject to a clinical examination – which must include temperature measurement – prior to collection of the semen.

The semen of donor dogs must not contain pathogenic or toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Chapter 46

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the importation into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or movement between its Member States of rabbit semen

Rabbit semen obtained from healthy animals – not vaccinated against rabbit haemorrhagic disease during the preceding 12 months – at establishments that have the facilities to collect, test, process, conserve and store semen may be imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or moved between its Member States.

The semen-donor rabbits (donor rabbits) must have been kept in premises free of the following contagious animal diseases:

rabbit haemorrhagic disease - during the preceding 12 months, as confirmed by results of serological testing;

tuberculosis – during the preceding 6 months.

The donor rabbits must come from premises not subject to any veterinary or health restrictions by the veterinary service of the exporting country.

During the 30 days prior to the collection of the semen, the donor rabbits must test negative at an accredited laboratory (the veterinary certificate must state the name of the laboratory and the date and method of the test) for rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

Donor rabbits must not be used for natural insemination for at least 30 days prior to collection of the semen and they must be kept in conditions that preclude this possibility.

To confirm that they are healthy, donor rabbits must be subject to a clinical examination – which must include temperature measurement – prior to collection of the semen.

The semen of donor rabbits must not contain pathogenic or toxicogenic microorganisms.

The semen must be selected, stored and transported as recommended in the OIE Code.

Final and transitional provisions

1. Prior to the entry into force of the common electronic system for the issuing of licenses for the importation of goods subject to inspection into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, the Member States shall comply with the procedures for the issuing of import licences in force as of 1 July 2010, as provided for in the legislation of the Member States.

2. The standard forms for veterinary certificates shall enter into force on 1 July 2010. Use of the forms for veterinary accompanying documents applicable to mutual trade between Member States as of 1 July 2010 for transfers of goods subject to inspection between Member States is permitted until 1 January 2011.

3. By January 2011, the competent authorities of the Member States shall draw up a Register of registered medicinal products for veterinary use, diagnostic systems and products for antiparasitic treatment of animals and feed additives based on the corresponding national registers. Until that date, the importation of medicinal products for animals, diagnostic systems and products for antiparasitic treatment of animals and feed additives from third countries and from the territories of other Member States is permitted, if they have been registered by the competent authority of any Member State. The competent authorities of the Member States 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 Member States.

4. Until 1 January 2013, in mutual trade between the Member States and third countries, the importation of goods subject to inspection is permitted using veterinary certificates valid as of 1 July 2010 initialled by one of the Member States with the exporting countries, and any subsequent amendments thereto, agreed by the Member State and the exporting country on the basis of a position agreed with the other Member States. In the absence of initialled veterinary certificates, goods subject to inspection must be accompanied by veterinary certificates guaranteeing fulfilment of these Requirements.

5. The competent authorities of the Member States shall negotiate with the competent authorities of exporting countries presenting a substantiated request for such negotiations in order to agree on veterinary certificates differing from the standard forms of veterinary certificates for goods subject to inspection imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union from third countries approved by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Union Commission No 607 of 7 April 2011 (hereinafter ‘standard forms of veterinary certificates’) and specific provisions of the current Requirements.

A competent authority of one of the Member States interested in approving such a veterinary certificate (hereinafter the ‘initiating party’) shall draw up and send to the competent authorities of the other Member States a draft veterinary certificate for approval in the format Exporting Country – Eurasian Economic Union.

Within 20 working days of receiving the draft veterinary certificate from the initiating party, the competent authorities of the Member States shall approve it and send it to the initiating party or submit their comments on it.

Comments on the draft veterinary certificate shall be sent to the initiating party by the competent authority of the Member State if there are objective facts showing non-compliance with the standards, recommendations and guidelines of the OIE Code and the Alimentarius Code Commission and/or a well-founded position regarding a potential threat to human and animals life and health.

If the initiating party does not receive an approved draft veterinary certificate or comments on it from the competent authority of the Member State within the prescribed time limit, the draft veterinary certificate shall be deemed to have been approved by that competent authority.

If it receives comments, the initiating party shall organise negotiations on approving the draft veterinary certificate (hereinafter 'the negotiations') and invite representatives from the competent authorities of the Member States and the competent authority of exporting country.

The initiating party shall notify the invited parties and send them the necessary documentation no later than 10 working days prior to the start of the negotiations.

The initiating party may apply to the Eurasian Economic Commission with a proposal to hold the negotiations on its site with the involvement of representatives of the Commission and it shall organise those negotiations no later than 15 working days after agreement on this issue.

Competent authorities of Member States shall be entitled to join in the negotiations at any stage.

Following completion of the negotiations the initiating party shall send the amended draft veterinary certificate to the competent authorities of the Member States, which shall approve it within 20 working days of the date of receipt and send it to the initiating party.

If the initiating party does not receive an approved draft veterinary certificate or comments from the competent authority of the Member State within that time limit, the draft veterinary certificate shall be deemed to have been approved by that competent authority.

If it receives comments, the initiating party shall organise the next stage of negotiations

Following completion of the draft veterinary certificate approval process by all the competent authorities of the Member States, the initiating party shall send the approved veterinary certificate for initialling to the competent authority of the exporting country with the same number of copies as Member States plus one. After the competent authority of the exporting country returns the copies of the veterinary certificate it has initialled, the initiating party shall initial them itself and send them to the competent authority of the Member State that is first in Russian alphabetical order for further initialling.

The copies of the veterinary certificate for initialling shall be forwarded from one Member State to another in Russian alphabetical order. Each of the competent authorities of the Member States shall initial and forward the copies of the veterinary certificate within 10 working days of receiving them. The competent authorities of the Member States shall initial the copies of the veterinary certificate sent to them in the mandatory order. No additional changes may be made to the veterinary certificate as approved.

Following completion of the initialling process by all competent authorities of the Member States, the copies of the veterinary certificate shall be returned to the initiating party by the last Member State competent authority that initialled it. After receiving the copies of the

veterinary certificate initialled by all the competent authorities of the Member States, the initiating party shall distribute them to all the parties that initialled it. One of the initialled copies shall remain with the initiating party, while a copy of it shall be sent to the Eurasian Economic Commission.

After receiving the copies of the veterinary certificate from the last Member State competent authority that initialled it, the initiating party shall publish it on its official internet site within three working days. Following that, the veterinary certificate shall be posted on the official sites of all the competent authorities of the Member States and of the Eurasian Economic Commission within five working days.

The exchange of information and documents (letters, materials, drafts and copies of veterinary certificates, etc.) between the competent authorities of the Member States shall be carried out through official letters, including in electronic form.

Should the competent authority of one of the Member States receive a request by 1 January 2013 for the drawing up of a veterinary certificate differing from the standard forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements from the competent authority of an exporting country that, in the period ending 1 July 2010, initialled a veterinary certificate with one of the Member States for the importation of goods subject to inspection into the territory of that Member State, the period of validity of the initialled veterinary certificate and of any subsequent amendments to the certificate agreed with other Member States shall be extended until agreement is reached on the veterinary certificate differing from the standard forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements.

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

Should the competent authority of one of the Member States receive a request by 1 January 2013 for the drawing up of a veterinary certificate differing from the standard forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements from the competent authority of an exporting country that, in the period between 1 July 2010 and 1 December 2010, initialled a veterinary certificate with one of the Member States for the importation of goods subject to inspection exclusively into the territory of that Member State, the period of validity of the initialled veterinary certificate shall be extended until agreement is reached between that Member State and the exporting country based on the position agreed by the other Member States on a veterinary certificate differing from the standard forms of veterinary certificates and specific provisions of the current Requirements.

7. Veterinary certificates shall be agreed on the basis of consensus between the competent authorities of the Member States and the competent authority of the exporting country and must ensure the level of veterinary protection established by the Member States.