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POLICY

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Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

FAIRS Subject Report

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Report Highlights:

On July 30, 2015, Russia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of a draft EAEU procedure on regionalization and compartmentalization via [G/SPS/N/RUS/97](#). The draft establishes the respective procedures and ways of cooperation between the EAEU member-states aimed at prevention, containment and eradication of animal diseases. The public comment period for the draft will close on September 19, 2015. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point (us.spsenquiry@fas.usda.gov). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send your comments by September 11, 2015.

General Information:

The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), which is the regulatory body of the Armenia-Belarus-Kazakhstan-Russia [Eurasian Economic Union](#) (EAEU)¹, published the following draft document on its website:

- [On Approval of Procedure on Cooperation between the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Prevention, Containment and Eradication of Foci of Highly Dangerous, Quarantine and Zoonotic Animal Diseases and Procedure on Regionalization and Compartmentalization](#)

In particular, the draft establishes the EAEU procedures of regionalization and compartmentalization as well as ways of cooperation between the EAEU member-states aimed at prevention, containment and eradication of animal diseases.

An unofficial English translation of the above-referenced draft document can be found below.

On July 30, 2015, Russia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of this draft document via [G/SPS/N/RUS/97](#). The public comment period for the draft will close on September 19, 2015. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point (us.spsenquiry@fas.usda.gov). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send your comments by September 11, 2015.

¹ In addition to Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, Armenia became a member of the Eurasian Economic Union as of January 2, 2015. The Republic of Kyrgyzstan is also expected to join EAEU in 2015.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

**EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION
COUNCIL**

DECISION

“ ” 20 No.

On Approval of Procedure on Cooperation between the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Prevention, Containment and Eradication of Foci of Highly Dangerous, Quarantine and Zoonotic Animal Diseases and Procedure on Regionalization and Compartmentalization

In accordance with paragraph 2 of item 3 of Article 58 of the Protocol on the Application of Sanitary, Veterinary and Sanitary, and Quarantine Phytosanitary measures (Annex No. 12 to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014), the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission **has resolved:**

1. To approve the attached Procedure on Cooperation between the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Prevention, Containment and Eradication of Foci of Highly Dangerous, Quarantine and Zoonotic Animal Diseases and Procedure on Regionalization and Compartmentalization.
2. The present Decision shall take effect after 30 calendar days from its official publication.

Members of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission:

**For the Republic of
Armenia**

**For the Republic of
Belarus**

**For the Republic of
Kazakhstan**

**For the
Russian
Federation**

V. Gabrielyan

V. Matyushevsky

B. Sagintayev

I. Shuvalov

ANNEX
to decision of the Council of
the Eurasian Economic Commission
Dated _____ 2015, No.

Procedure on Cooperation between the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Prevention, Containment and Eradication of Foci of Highly Dangerous, Quarantine and Zoonotic Animal Diseases and Procedure on Regionalization and Compartmentalization

1. General Provisions

1. This document has been developed in accordance with Article 58, p. 3, of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014 and establishes a procedure on cooperation between the member-states of the Eurasian Economic Union in the prevention, containment and eradication of foci of highly dangerous, quarantine and zoonotic animal diseases, as well as a procedure on regionalization and compartmentalization (hereinafter – the “procedure”, “member-states”, diseases, and the Union, respectively).

2. The member-states cooperate in the prevention, diagnostics, containment and eradication of foci of animal diseases in order to prevent occurrence of foci of animal diseases and to ensure protection of the customs territory of the Union against export and distribution of animal pathogens and/or goods (products) of animal origin that are dangerous from the view of veterinary and sanitary considerations. In addition, the member-states implement regionalization and compartmentalization to define animal subpopulations of a distinct zoo-sanitary status for the purposes of preventing animal diseases and/or conducting trade with third countries and between the member-states of the Union in compliance with this procedure.

3. The list of animal diseases and the ways of cooperation between the member-states in the prevention, diagnostics, containment and elimination of foci of animal diseases are established in Attachment 1 to the present Procedure.

4. Upon initiative of any of the member-states and/or the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter – the “Commission”), the list of animal diseases and the ways of cooperation between the member-states in the prevention, diagnostics, containment and eradication of foci of animal diseases can be modified pursuant to the established procedure.

5. The Commission coordinates the cooperation of the national Veterinary Authorities of the member-states (hereinafter – the “Veterinary Authorities”) concerning the issues of prevention, diagnostics, containment and eradication of foci of animal diseases.

II. Terms and Definitions

6. The following terms and definitions are used for the purposes of this procedure:

“mandatory notifiable diseases are those that in case of their occurrence require the member-states to report information on their detection and applied veterinary and sanitary control measures to other member-states and to the Commission;

“free region (zone)” – a region (zone) where the absence of the disease under consideration has been proved in accordance with the requirements for recognizing disease-free zoosanitary status prescribed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code (hereinafter – the “OIE Codes”);

“free compartment” – a compartment where the absence of the animal pathogen has been proved on the basis of the requirements prescribed in the OIE Codes for recognizing disease-free zoo-sanitary

status of a compartment;

“buffer (protection) zone” – a zone established to protect the zoosanitary status of animals in a free country or free zone and to isolate it from exposure to the animals in a country or zone of a different zoosanitary status, by implementing veterinary and sanitary measures with the aim of preventing spread of the causative pathogenic agent into a free country or free zone.

“susceptible animals” – animals belonging to the biological species in which a contagious disease agent is able to reproduce. As a result of acquiring the infection and further reproduction of the infection causative agent in the host body, such animals may have clinical manifestations of the disease of any severity and become latent carriers of the causative pathogenic agent.

“diagnostics” – a procedure for making diagnosis of an animal disease based on a series of clinical, laboratory testing, epizootological, pathological and other data;

“animal surveillance system” – a system of planned diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive veterinary measures for the timely detection of early pre-clinical and clinical signs of diseases, their prevention and treatment of sick animals;

“affected zone” – a zone where the disease was diagnosed;

“zoosanitary status” – condition of the animal subpopulations in the territory and/or establishments subject to veterinary control (surveillance) applied to a particular disease defined according to the criteria prescribed in the OIE Codes;

“quarantine” – a legal regime that provides a system of veterinary and sanitary, as well as administrative and economic measures aimed at restriction, or termination of economic relations and suspension of transportations (movements) of goods subject to the veterinary control (surveillance) between an epizootic focus, affected site and a free area in order to eliminate the epizootic focus and to avoid dissemination of the animal disease;

“quarantine zone” means a limited area where one or more infected or suspected establishments are located that are subject to veterinary control (surveillance), and which has geographic boundaries established with consideration of the epizootic factors and investigation results, and where preventive measures to avoid spread of the disease are applied;

“quarantine diseases” are those that require an introduction of the quarantine regime in case of their occurrence;

“compartmentalization” – procedures implemented by the Competent Authority or the Authorized Body in cooperation with product manufacturers (producers) with a view to defining animal subpopulations and organizations involved in the circulation of animal products, originating from the animals of such populations of distinct zoosanitary status, within the country territory through the management system and husbandry practices related to biosecurity;

“compartment” – an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments subject to veterinary control (surveillance) under a common biosecurity management system with a special zoosanitary status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which the veterinary and sanitary control (surveillance), preventive, diagnostic and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of implementing trade;

“containment” – reduction of further spread of the animal disease through the development and application of a series of relevant veterinary and sanitary, organizational and administrative measures;

“eradication” – elimination of an animal disease from its focus through the destruction of the pathogenic agent by impacting various links of the epizootic chain;

“affected site” – an area where epizootic focus is found;

“restrictions” – a legal regime envisaging a system of veterinary and sanitary, administrative and economic measures aimed at restricting partly the economic relations and suspending the transportation

(movements) of goods subject to veterinary control (surveillance) in the epizootic focus and affected site for preventing the spread of animal diseases and achieving a disease-free epizootic status;

“highly dangerous diseases” – some of the quarantine animal diseases the occurrence and spread of which can cause a substantial economic loss and/or pose a serious threat to human life and health;

“biosecurity plan” – a series of measures targeted at determining potential ways of disease introduction and dissemination in a zone or compartment, envisaging veterinary and sanitary measures that were adopted or scheduled in the zone or compartment in order to reduce the risks associated with the disease under consideration in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Codes;

“prevention” – a series of specific veterinary and sanitary as well as organizational and administrative measures aimed at preventing occurrence, introduction and spread of the causative agents of the contagious animal diseases, including pathogens common for human and animals;

“region/zone (hereinafter – “zone”)” – a clearly defined part of a territory of the member state containing an animal subpopulation with distinct zoosanitary status with respect to a specific disease for which veterinary and sanitary control (surveillance), prevention, eradication and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international and mutual trade.

“regionalization (zoning)” – procedures implemented by the Competent Authority or the Authorized Body with a view to defining subpopulations of animals of distinct epizootic status based primarily on the geographic criteria, within the territory;

“animal subpopulation” – a part of animal population of a particular species, inhabiting or held in a particular territory defined on the basis of regionalization and/or compartmentalization taking into account its zoosanitary status;

“transboundary diseases” – animal diseases characterized by a rapid spread outside the state border of the country in the territory of which an epizootic focus is located;

“emerging diseases” – newly occurring diseases caused by a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or a new variant (strain, type, etc.) of a previously known pathogen from which the new variant is distinguished by pathogenicity or immunobiological characteristics;

“epizootological investigation” – a series of measures aimed at recognizing an infection source, factors and pathways of transmission of animal pathogens, as well as conditions (causes), contributing to the occurrence, introduction and spread of animal diseases in order to develop proposals on the prevention, containment and elimination of foci of animal diseases;

“epizootic focus” – a limited territory or facility where a source of animal pathogens, transmission factors and susceptible animals are located.

7. Terms not defined specifically in this document are applied in the meanings established in the Treaty on the Union and other international treaties, including those concluded within the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, and acts of the Commission bodies comprising the Union Law.

III. Cooperation between the Member-states in the Prevention of Animal Diseases

8. Prevention of animal diseases on the customs territory of the Union is based on the implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, taking into account the recommendations given in relevant chapters of the OIE Codes:

- 1) animal surveillance system;
- 2) use of prophylactic, therapeutic and other medications preventing animal infection;
- 3) evaluation of performance and effectiveness of the preventive measures;
- 4) other measures contributing to the prevention of animal diseases.

9. Planning, organization and implementation of measures on the prevention and control of

animal diseases, as well as their funding shall comply with the national legislations of the member-states.

10. Cooperation of the member-states in the prevention of animal diseases can take place in the following ways:

- 1) development and implementation of joint programs and plans on measures for the prevention of animal diseases;
- 2) application of common guidelines and rules for the prevention of animal diseases;
- 3) exchange of information on the development and implementation of national programs (plans) on animal disease control (surveillance);
- 4) implementation of agreed approaches to the identification, registration and traceability of animals, feed and animal products hazardous from the veterinary and sanitary standpoint;
- 5) reporting to each other the occurrence of animal disease foci and the identification of controllable goods bearing risks of dissemination of animal pathogens;
- 6) exchanging the results of epizootological monitoring of animal diseases;
- 7) quarterly reporting the detected cases of animal diseases, indicating cross-border territories of the member-states;
- 8) coordination of the programs on preventive vaccination against transboundary diseases;
- 9) organization and implementation of collaborative research in the area of prevention of animal diseases;
- 10) holding research and practical conferences, meetings, consultations, workshops and other events dedicated to the prevention of animal diseases.

11. The Authorized Bodies shall apply measures to avoid occurrence, introduction and transmission of animal pathogens, including those common for human and animals, and animal goods (products) hazardous in view of veterinary and sanitary considerations, on the customs territory of the Union.

12. The Authorized Bodies shall notify each other promptly on the detection of a shipment of animals and animal products posing a threat of introduction and spread of contagious animal diseases.

IV. National Programs on Control (Surveillance) of Animal Diseases

13. The Authorized Bodies of the member-states may develop and approve national programs on control (surveillance) of animal diseases, taking into account the recommendations and guidelines of the OIE Codes.

To this end, a priority in the assurance of epizootic welfare and safety of animal products on the customs territory of the Union is put on the national programs covering the transboundary animal diseases.

14. The Authorized Bodies of the member-states shall, upon mutual agreement, cooperate by exchanging data on the progress of on-going national programs on control (surveillance) of animal diseases and communicate information on such programs to the Commission.

V. Cooperation between the Member-states in the Diagnostics of Animal Diseases

15. Diagnostics of animal diseases is carried out in accordance with the EAEU common list of laboratory testing techniques in the veterinary area that are used for animal disease diagnostics, taking into account recommended and alternative diagnostic tests (techniques) proposed in the OIE Manual for making diagnosis of animal diseases.

16. Cooperation between the member-states in the diagnostics of animal diseases could include the following:

1) use common rules and methodology of laboratory testing in the course of veterinary control (surveillance);

2) develop joint programs (plans) for professional development, training and re-training of experts working in the veterinary laboratories (centers) of the member-states.

17. In cases of detection and spread of the notifiable animal diseases enlisted in Attachment 1 on the territory of a member state, within 48 hours after making an official diagnosis, the Authorized Body of the member state shall report the data on epizootic focus and planned measures to the Authorized Bodies of other member-states and the Commission.

Information is provided to the Authorized Bodies of the member-states and the Commission in electronic format using capabilities of the Integrated Information System of the Eurasian Economic Union in compliance with the technical documents approved by the Commission. Content of the communicated data should match the form given in Attachment 2 to this Procedure.

VI. Epizootological Investigation

18. Upon initiative of any of the Authorized Bodies of the member-states and mutual agreement, the Authorized Bodies of the member-states can conduct a joint epizootological investigation, e.g. involving the Commission members.

19. Epizootological investigation is conducted with respect to:

- assumed duration of the presence of a disease in the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) before the disease is suspected or notification on the disease is provided;
- potential source of the causative pathogenic agent at the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) and identification of other establishments containing animals with a suspected disease or infected from the same source;
- potential infection dissemination among other susceptible animal species;
- movements of animals, people, vehicles, food products, feedstuffs and equipment capable to transmit the causative pathogenic agent to the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance);
- other potential risks contributing to the occurrence, introduction and spread of animal pathogens.

20. In the course of epizootological investigation, the Authorized Bodies verify diagnosis of the disease, find out pathways of its introduction and identify factors facilitating its distribution among the animals, as well as the borders of infected, quarantine, buffer and free zones.

21. Having received preliminary results of the epizootological investigation, the Authorized Body of a member state shall, as soon as possible, notify the Authorized Bodies of other member-states and the Commission.

VII. Cooperation between the Member-states in the Containment and Eradication of Animal Disease Foci

22. Where animal diseases are detected, a quarantine and/or restrictions are imposed for the containment of their foci, taking into account epizootological characteristics of the disease. The Authorized Bodies determine type and scope of activities for containing the disease foci, as well as tools required for the disease eradication in compliance with the national legislation of the member-states.

23. Measures for the containment and eradication of disease foci are implemented in compliance with the national legislations of the member-states and this Procedure.

24. The member-states, upon receipt of information on the detection of animal diseases on the territory of one of the member-states, shall:

1) develop and introduce temporary veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements and measures envisaged in the acts comprising the Union Law and in the national legislations of the member-states;

2) monitor the progress of implementation of the planned measures for the containment and eradication of the disease focus;

3) make decision on lifting up the imposed temporary veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements and measures according to the procedure established in the acts comprising the Union Law and in the national legislations of the member-states.

25. The member-states notify each other on the introduction of temporary veterinary and sanitary measures in accordance with the procedure of cooperation between the Authorized Bodies of the member-states of the Eurasian Economic Union in case of application of temporary hygienic, veterinary and sanitary and quarantine phytosanitary measures subject to approval by the Commission.

26. Forms of cooperation between the member-states in the containment and elimination of animal diseases may include the following:

1) use common guidelines and rules for the containment and eradication of animal disease;

2) notify each other on the introduction of temporary veterinary and sanitary measures in case of detection, spread and eradication of an animal disease on the territory of one of the member-states;

3) conduct a joint epizootological investigation;

4) develop and implement collaborative programs and plans embracing measures on the containment and eradication of animal disease foci;

5) monitor the progress of on-going collaborative programs or planned measures for the containment and eradication of the disease focus;

6) conduct jointly the regionalization and compartmentalization in accordance with this Procedure;

7) make arrangements and carry out collaborative research for the purpose of containment and eradication of animal diseases;

8) conduct jointly on-the-job training sessions, training courses, workshops and hands-on trainings for veterinary experts from the member-states to upgrade their skills in the area of containment and eradication of animal diseases.

VIII. Regionalization Procedure

27. Regionalization is carried out to establish or to change a zoosanitary status of a particular territory.

28. Zoosanitary status of a zone is established or changed in accordance with the guidelines on zoning described in the relevant chapters of the OIE Codes dedicated to the regionalization issues.

29. Decision on regionalization is made by the body authorized by the national legislation and regionalization is performed:

1) on a free territory;

2) in case where animal diseases occur on a previously free territory.

30. Regionalization is carried out individually for each disease or for several diseases and is applied in combination with compartmentalization or without it.

31. Regionalization of a free territory envisages that a buffer zone will be set up which will cover the zone, subpopulation of animals and the wild fauna where the zoosanitary status is unknown. A strengthened veterinary control (surveillance) will be conducted in the buffer zone.

32. Where a disease occurs on a previously free territory and quarantine regime or restrictive

measures are imposed there, the territory is divided into the following zones:

- 1) infected zone;
- 2) quarantine zone;
- 3) buffer zone;
- 4) free zone.

It is permitted to establish a zoosanitary status of infected and free zones in accordance with their names defined in the relevant chapters of the OIE Codes for each of the animal diseases.

33. Veterinary and sanitary measures recommended in the relevant chapters of the OIE Codes are implemented in free, infected, quarantine and buffer zones, taking into account the specifics of control (surveillance) and the programs on control of animal diseases.

34. Sizes of the zones and their borders are determined taking into account the natural (rivers, seas, mountains, forests) and artificial environments and hurdles (highways, canals, fences), as well as the borderlines of any of the administrative territorial units of the member-states.

35. Regionalization of a territory is documented in the legally binding act.

36. A biosecurity plan regulating the process of implementing veterinary and sanitary measures in a particular zone, dimensions and borderlines of the zones with the indication of natural and artificial hurdles, facilities and settlements shall be attached to the act mentioned in para 35. Borderlines of the zones should be documented in a map or other tools pertaining to the Global Positioning System (GLONASS).

37. Where new disease outbreaks occur outside the established zones, the authorized bodies will make decision on changing the zone borders.

38. Decision of the authorized body on the withdrawal or suspension of zoosanitary status of a zone is based on the evidences proving the need for such change.

39. The zoosanitary status of a zone regarding the animal diseases is re-established upon completion of a series of the veterinary measures recommended in the relevant chapters of the OIE Codes. An appropriate zoosanitary status is assigned to the zone.

40. In cases where emerging diseases occur, for which OIE Code recommendations, acts of the Union bodies or national legislations of the member-states are missing, the authorized bodies establish a zoosanitary status under their own power based on the existing knowledge about the disease under consideration, pursuant to this Procedure.

41. In cases where a chapter dedicated to a particular animal disease is missing in the OIE Codes, the authorized bodies shall, for the purpose of supporting export of the goods subject to veterinary control (surveillance) produced in this zone to any country, apply the requirements of the acts comprising the Union Law, the national legislation of the member state and the legislation of importing country.

IX. Compartmentalization Procedure

42. Compartmentalization is carried out upon a request submitted to the authorized bodies by manager of the establishment, subject to veterinary control (surveillance), who expressed the willingness to set up a compartment with a special zoosanitary status in accordance with the OIE questionnaire on practical application of the OIE guidelines on compartmentalization (hereinafter – “the OIE Questionnaire”).

43. Compartment can be created with respect to one or more specific animal diseases:

- 1) in a free zone;
- 2) in an affected zone.

44. For the purpose of setting up a compartment, manager of the establishment subject to

veterinary control (surveillance) shall submit to the authorized body an application according to the form given in Attachment 3 to this Procedure.

45. An application should be supported by the following documents:

1) physical or dimensional parameters influencing zoosanitary status of the compartment in view of disease occurrence, introduction and spread;

2) infrastructure of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) impacting biosecurity level of the compartment;

3) biosecurity plan on compartmentalization of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance), developed with respect to specifics of the production management system and process;

4) system applied for the traceability of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin at the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance);

5) compartmentalization map of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance), specifying physical or dimensional parameters and infrastructure.

Managers of the establishments subject to veterinary control (surveillance) shall ensure compliance with the other requirements for compartmentalization included in the guidelines of the OIE Codes.

46. Documents enlisted in p. 45 of this Procedure should be prepared in accordance with the OIE Questionnaire and the guidelines of the OIE Codes, as well as the present Procedure.

47. The Authorized Body shall, within fifteen business days, assess completeness of the submitted documents and perform their review. If some remarks/notes are made on the submitted documents, the Authorized Body shall send a written request to implement corrections, indicating the relevant reasons.

48. In case where the missing materials are not provided and the manager of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) fails to implement corrections to close the remarks/notes within thirty calendar days, the application is withdrawn from consideration and the package of documents is returned.

49. In case where no remarks/notes are made to the submitted package of documents, an inspector of the Authorized Body (hereinafter – the “inspector”) will visit the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) to perform an on-site inspection in order to verify its conformity to the submitted documents with respect to compartmentalization.

50. Decision on conducting compartmentalization is communicated in writing to the manager of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) no later than three business days before the visit date.

51. On-site inspection of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) is conducted in strict compliance with the list of measures included in the documents provided in p. 45 of this Procedure.

52. Based on the results of on-site inspection of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance), the inspector will prepare a veterinary and sanitary report in two copies according to Attachment 4 to this Procedure. The first copy of the veterinary and sanitary report is kept by the inspector, and the second copy is given to the manager of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) or his/her representative against written acknowledgement of receipt.

53. Based on the recommendations highlighted in the veterinary and sanitary report, the Authorized Body will make one of the following decisions:

- to assign a zoosanitary status of free compartment;
- to deny an assignment of zoosanitary status of free compartment

54. In case where a decision is made to assign a zoosanitary status of free compartment, the

Authorized Body coordinates a biosecurity plan on compartmentalization of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance).

55. Decision of the Authorized Body on assigning a zoosanitary status of free compartment is documented in the legally binding act. Documents enlisted in p. 45 of this Procedure are attached to the act.

56. Manager of the establishment subject to veterinary control (surveillance) is notified formally on the adopted decision no later than five business days from the date of decision.

X. Cooperation of the Authorized Bodies of the Member-states in the Course of Regionalization and Compartmentalization

57. In the course of regionalization and compartmentalization, the Authorized Bodies of the member-states and the Commission cooperate via exchanging data on the results of completed regionalization and compartmentalization.

Information on the results of regionalization and compartmentalization is exchanged in electronic format using capabilities of the Integrated Information System of the Eurasian Economic Union in compliance with the technical documents approved by the Commission.

Information on the results of completed regionalization and compartmentalization is posted on the official websites of the Authorized Bodies of the member-states and on the information portal of the Commission according to the formats given in Attachments 5 and 6.

XI. Final Provisions

58. Should disagreements arise concerning the issues of cooperation in the prevention, diagnostics, containment and eradication of animal disease foci, regionalization, or compartmentalization, the Authorized Bodies of the member-states may address the Commission for arranging consultations, and the Commission should, no later than 10 business days from the date of receipt of the relevant information, make arrangements for conducting such consultations.

59. In case where the disagreements are not settled via consultations, the matter shall, according to the established procedure, be brought by a member of the Collegium administering this issue or a member of the Commission Council before the collegial body of the Commission for consideration.

60. Disputes are settled according to the procedure envisaged in Article 112 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union.

List of animal diseases and forms of cooperation between the member-states
of the Eurasian Economic Union in the prevention, diagnostics, containment and eradication of foci of the diseases

No.	List of diseases	Forms of cooperation between the member-states according to p.p. 10,16 and 26 of the Procedure, including:				
		Notification of each other on the occurrence of foci of animal diseases	Notification of each other on the results of epizootological monitoring	Application of the common guidelines and rules for prevention, containment and eradication of animal disease foci	Reporting on found cases of animal diseases on a quarterly basis	Other forms of cooperation*
1	African swine fever	+	+	+	-	
2	African horse sickness	+	-	-	-	
3	Acarine disease	+	-	-	-	
4	American foulbrood	+	-	-	-	
5	Rabies	+	-	-	+	
6	Aujeszky's disease	+	-	-	-	
7	Newcastle disease	+	-	+	-	
8	Bovine, sheep and goats and swine brucellosis	+	-	-	+	
9	Varroatosis	+	-	-	-	
10	Vesicular stomatitis	+	-	-	-	
11	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	+	-	-	-	
12	Swine vesicular disease	+	-	-	-	
13	High-pathogenic avian influenza	+	+	+	-	
14	Haemorrhagic septicemia	+	-	-	-	
15	Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	+	-	-	-	
16	Equine influenza	+	-	-	-	
17	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	+	+	-	-	
18	West Nile fever	+	-	-	-	
19	Infectious sheep epididymitis	-	-	-	+	

20	Infestation with the small hive beetle Aethina Tumida	+	-	-	-	
21	Tropilaelaps mite infestation of honey bees	+	-	-	-	
22	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis	-	-	-	+	
23	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	+	-	-	-	
24	Bluetongue	+	+	+	-	
25	Classical swine fever	+	-	+	+	
26	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	+	-	-	-	
27	Contagious pustular dermatitis (ecthyma)	+	-	-	-	
28	Leptospirosis	-	-	-	+	
29	Listeriosis	-	-	-	+	
30	Rift valley fever	+	-	-	-	
31	Sheep and goat pox	+	+	+	-	
32	Psittacosis	-	-	-	+	
33	Equine glanders	+	-	-	-	
34	Scrapie of sheep and goats	+	+	-	-	
35	Avian salmonellosis	-	-	+	+	
36	Anthrax	+	-	-	-	
37	Bovine tuberculosis	-	-	-	+	
38	Ovine chlamydiosis	-	-	-	+	
39	Peste des petits ruminants	+	+	+	-	
40	Rinder pest	+	-	-	-	
41	Enzootic bovine leukosis	-	-	-	+	
42	Foot and mouth disease	+	+	+	-	

* Other forms of cooperation between the member-states may be implemented upon initiative of any of the member-states and/or the Commission in accordance with p.p. 10, 16 and 26 of the Procedure.

Information on finding a focus _____

No. _____ of « ___ » _____ 20 _____

1	Member state	Republic, Krai	Region	District	Village, town	Group of animals (herd)	Latitude and longitude of the disease focus
2	Disease		Focus of disease		Pathogen name and type		Clinical signs ("yes" or "no")
			primary	secondary			
			✓	✓			
3	Date of focus registration			Date of lift up of restrictions			
4	Q-ty of animals in the focus:						
	Animal species. poultry, fish	susceptible	sick	dead	destroyed	vaccinated	
	Cattle						
	Small ruminants						
	Pigs						
	Horses						
	Poultry						
Others							
5	Control meas.						
	Applied measures				Planned measures		
	1.				1.		
	2.				2.		
3.				3.			
6	Epizootological investigation			Source of infection and risks contributing to the focus occurrence			
7	Laboratory verification						
	Testing laboratory (name, address)	Animal species	Biomaterial description and q-ty of samples	Type of test/study	Testing result	Date of receiving results	
8	Performed by (name)	Address	Phone	Fax	e-mail	Mailing date	Mailing time

(position and name of manager of the regional division of the Authorized Body of the EAEU member state)

From

(position and name of manager of the establishment)

Application

I request hereby to perform inspection of _____

(name of legal entity or individual involved in animal raising, breeding and slaughter, processing of raw materials and products of animal origin)

for assigning a zoosanitary status “compartment”

Legal address: _____

Types of activity performed: _____

I read and understood the compartmentalization procedure.

The internal examination of the establishment regarding its compliance with the requirements for compartment was completed successfully.

We guarantee hereby conformance of the information provided in accordance with p. 45 of the Compartmentalization Procedure.

The application is supported by the following documents:

- 1) physical and dimensional parameters influencing zoosanitary status of the compartment regarding disease occurrence, introduction and spread on ____ pages;
- 2) infrastructure of the establishment impacting biosecurity level of the compartment on ____ pages;
- 3) biosecurity plan on compartmentalization of the establishment on ____ pages;
- 4) system applied for the traceability of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin at the establishment on ____ pages;
- 5) compartmentalization map of the establishment, specifying physical and dimensional parameters and infrastructure of the establishment on ____ pages;

We undertake to notify the authorized bodies on changes in the establishment which will have impact on the criteria and results of compartmentalization within one day after their occurrence.

Stamp here _____

(signature, date)

State Veterinary and Sanitary Control (Surveillance)

(name of the regional division issuing the report)

VETERINARY AND SANITARY REPORT

Place of issue (city, district and village)

I, (name of the state veterinary inspector, position)

inspected (name of the establishment, its activity)

Address, location

Owner of the establishment

It was found out that:

[Blank lines for findings]

Report on the conformity to the requirements of the compartmentalization procedure:

[Blank lines for report]

Recommendations:

[Blank line for recommendations]

I received one copy of the veterinary and sanitary report

(name and signature of the owner or manager)

Stamp here State Veterinary Inspector:

(name, signature)

“ ” 201

Consolidated information on completed regionalization

(name of the EAEU member state)

N o.	Name of the area in accordance with the administrative territorial unit	Date and No. of the act on completed regionalizati on*	Name of the disease related to compartmentali zation	Borders, including:				Date and reasons for changing zoo-sanitary status of the zones***
				Infected zone **	Quarantine zone**	Buffer zone**	Free zone**	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								

* - include reference to the act on completed regionalization;

** - include references to the regionalization map of the relevant territory;

*** - include reference to the act on changing zoosanitary status of the zones.

Consolidated information on the completed compartmentalization of establishments subject to veterinary control (surveillance) on the territory of

(name of the EAEU member state)

No.	Establishment Registration No.	Legal address	Actual address	Types of activity	Compartmentalization Act date & No.*	Disease related to compartmentalization	Zoosanitary status of the compartment**	Date and reasons for changing zoo-sanitary status of the compartment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								

* - include reference to the act on completed compartmentalization;

** - include notes “free” or “affected”;

*** - include reference to the act on changing zoosanitary status of the compartment.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.