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**Date:** 4/17/2015

**GAIN Report Number:** RS1521

## Russian Federation

**Post:** Moscow

### Draft EAEU Regulation on Identification of Animals and Products

**Report Categories:**

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

FAIRS Subject Report

Trade Policy Monitoring

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**Report Highlights:**

The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), the regulatory body of the Armenia-Belarus-Kazakhstan-Russia Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), published a new draft regulation on agreed approaches to the identification, registration and traceability of animals and products of animal origin. The EEC's comment period for this draft started on March 16, 2015, and will close on May 15, 2015. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point ([us.spsenquirypoint@fas.usda.gov](mailto:us.spsenquirypoint@fas.usda.gov)). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send comments by May 5, 2015.

As of the date of publication of this report, FAS/Moscow does not believe this measure has been notified to the World Trade Organization.

## **General Information**

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

- [On Approval of the Regulation on Agreed Approaches to the Identification, Registration and Traceability of Animals and Products of Animal Origin](#)

According to the EEC, the purpose of this draft regulation is to establish agreed upon approaches and minimum requirements for the identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin in the territory of the EAEU Member States.

The scope of the draft is broad as it covers the identification various types of animals including livestock, poultry, fur animals, rabbits, bees, cats and dogs, and aquaculture facilities. The new draft measure also covers traceability of animal products, including slaughter products, dairy, eggs, and honey, mainly through labeling. There is a separate chapter on the identification of imported animals which links identification procedures to whether the EAEU identification procedures are equivalent to those of the exporting country (in that case no additional identification is necessary) or not equivalent (EAEU identification is required).

An unofficial English translation of the above-referenced draft document can be found below. There is an EEC public comment period for this draft regulation, starting March 16, 2015, and ending May 15, 2015. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point ([us.spsenquiry@fas.usda.gov](mailto:us.spsenquiry@fas.usda.gov)). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send comments by May 5, 2015.

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BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

APPROVED BY  
Decision of the Collegium of the  
Eurasian Economic Commission  
Dated: 2015 No.

**REGULATION**  
**on agreed approaches to the identification, registration and traceability of animals and products of animal origin**

**I. General Provisions**

1. This Regulation on agreed approaches to the identification, registration and traceability of animals and products of animal origin (hereinafter – the “Regulation”) has been developed with the aim of implementing Article 56, p. 5 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2013; the Concept on Agreed (Coordinated) Agro-industrial Policy of the Member-States of the Customs Union and Single Economic Space endorsed by Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council of May 29, 2013, No. 35; and, the Unified Veterinary (Veterinary and Sanitary) Requirements for Goods Subject to Veterinary Control (Surveillance) approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission of June 18, 2010, No. 317.

2. Scope of this Regulation includes:  
all animal species specified in this Regulation;  
food products of animal origin;  
the Authorized Bodies in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products on animal origin;  
animal owners;  
participants to the circulation of animal-origin products.

3. The Regulation defines the agreed approaches and the minimal rules for conducting measures on the identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin on the territories of the Eurasian Economic Union member states (hereinafter – the “Member States”) with consideration given to the principles of the International Epizootic Bureau and the International Committee for Animal Recording, the Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union that apply to food products of animal origin, as well as the experience gained by the Member States and the international practices.

4. The Regulation is aimed at:  
mutual harmonization of the regulatory legal acts of the Member States in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin and their harmonization with the international requirements;  
establishing conditions that facilitate the receipt of reliable information on the traceability of animals and food products of animal origin;  
developing national systems for animal identification taking into consideration the technologies of breeding, fattening, maintaining, movement, slaughter and marketing (disposal) of animals; production, movement, marketing and disposal of food products of animal origin;  
improving tools of monitoring/control of animal health and safety of animal-origin products;

establishing a linkage between the traceability of animals and the traceability of food products of animal origin;

defining key tasks of the Authorized Bodies in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin.

## II. Terms and definitions

5. The following terms and definitions are used for the purposes of this Regulation:

“national information system in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin (hereinafter – the “national information system”)” means a set of information technological and technical tools which facilitate the processing of information resources in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin;

“animal owner” – legal entity or physical person, including individual entrepreneur, who holds an animal based on the right of ownership, economic jurisdiction, operational management or other legal grounds;

“livestock establishment” – integrated facility, farm, other buildings and structures used to perform animal breeding, growing and keeping;

“identification of animal” – the assignment of identification number to an animal by using identification tools, taking into account animal species; registration of an animal with the national information system and/or further potential to establish the linkage between the animal and the information on this animal contained in the national information system;

“identification of group of animals” – the assignment of identification number to a group of animals by using identification tools, taking into account animal species; registration of a group of animals with the national information system and/or further potential to establish the linkage between the animal group and the information on this group contained in the national information system;

“identification of food products of animal origin” – the assignment of unique identification numbers to animal-origin food products enabling to establish the unambiguous association between the products, their producer, identification number of animal (group of animals), consumer attributes of the products and their baseline specimen according to the principle “from farm to fork”;

“means of animal identification” – visual (tag), electronic (microchip, bolus), combined (tag with microchip) and other means ensuring animal identification and including information on its identification number;

“identification number of an animal (group of animals)” – unique number assigned to an animal (group of animals) and not changed during its whole life;

“manufacturers of food products of animal origin” – legal entities and physical persons, including individual entrepreneurs, carrying out manufacture, including processing and disposing, of food products of animal origin;

“producers of animal identification means” – legal entities, including individual entrepreneurs, manufacturing means of animal identification or carrying out the application of identification number and its display image on the animal identification means for its reading;

“animal passport” – document established by the national legislation, e.g. electronic, proving animal identification and registration with the national information system;

“animal movement” – process leading to the change of livestock establishment for an animal or the change of owner of this animal;

“food products of animal origin – products of animal origin in natural (non-processed), treated or processed state, as well as alimentary (food) raw materials intended for human consumption;

“traceability of food products of animal origin” – a possibility to establish documentarily (on paper and/in electronic format) the manufacturer and follow-on owners (except end user) of circulating animal-origin products as well as the physical location of origin (production, manufacture) of food products of animal origin;

“traceability of animal (group of animals) – potential to establish the origin, location and movement of animal (group of animals) throughout the life cycle of the animal or the group of animals;

“animal registration” - entry of the information (data) on animal and its owner into the national information system;

“Authorized Bodies in the area of identification, registration and traceability of products of animal origin” – state power agencies and other entities of the Member States responsible for the organization and implementation of the identification, registration and traceability of animals and food products of animal origin as specified in the national legislation;

“emission of animal identification numbers” – a series of measures for the generation and distribution of a sequence of identification numbers of animals (animal groups) followed by the registration of these numbers with the national information system.

### III. General rules for conducting animal identification actions

6. Animals held within the territory of one of the Member States should be identified and registered according to the procedure and in due time established in the national legislation unless specified otherwise in this Regulation.

7. Animals moved between the Member States should be identified with the use of an individual or group method.

In case of movement of animals (groups of animals) between the Member States where during the transition period the identification was carried out in compliance with the national legislation of the Member State from which the animal (group of animals) had been dispatched, not harmonized with this Regulation, the re-identification of the animal is not required on the territory of the Member State which received the animal.

In case of movement of animals (groups of animals) between the Member States where during the transition period the identification of the animals was not carried out by the Member State from which the animal (group of animals) had been dispatched, the identification of the animal should be carried out on the territory of the Member State which received the animal in compliance with this Regulation and the national legislation of the Member State.

8. Animals imported into the customs territory of the Union should be identified.

9. The Authorized Bodies in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and products of animal origin (hereinafter – the “Authorized Bodies”):

- 1) approve an action plan for animal identification, specifying due dates and responsible officers;
- 2) communicate the action plan for animal identification to individuals exercising the actions;
- 3) define a procedure for purchasing means of animal identification;
- 4) within the terms of reference established by the national legislation, keep the national information system and enter the relevant information (data), e.g. amendments and additions, into the system.

10. Animal owner:

- 1) shall have in place animal identification and registration;
- 2) shall provide reliable animal data to be used in the national information system;

3) shall ensure that only identified and registered animals are imported into the customs territory of the Union and moved between the Member States;

4) shall carry out breeding, growing, holding, procurement, processing, slaughter, disposal, sales and other use of only identified and registered animals;

5) shall perform other functions envisaged in the national legislation.

11. Costs of the animal identification and registration are regulated by national legislations of the Member States.

12. The Authorized Bodies of the Member States shall, pursuant to the procedure established in the national legislation, ensure the development, approval and application of:

Letter code of a member state in accordance with the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) code;

Animal codes containing letters and digits – maximum of 12 characters;

Image display of codes for automatic reading;

Forms, sizes and characteristics of the animal passport, animal identification means and the requirements for them.

13. Detailed description of the approved specimens of visual means of animal identification should be posted on the web-site of the Authorized Bodies of the Member States.

Animal identification number should be unique within one animal species and not duplicated in the national information system during the whole animal life.

14. The procedure of emission of animal identification numbers, the registration of identification means and their producers shall be established by national legislation of the Member States.

#### IV. Identification of cattle, small ruminants, deer and camels

15. Individual identifier shall be used for cattle, small ruminants, deer and camels.

16. Young stock of cattle, small ruminants, deer and camels is subject to identification no later than at 14 days of age.

17. For the identification of cattle, small ruminants, deer and camels, it is required to:

1) assign an identification number to the animal by using visual, electronic or combined means of animal identification;

2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system;

3) issue an animal passport.

#### V. Identification of pigs

18. Individual identifier shall be used for breeding pigs. Pigs intended for commercial fattening, including slaughter, are identified collectively with the use of a group identifier, unless specified otherwise in national legislation of the Member States.

19. Piglets shall be identified no later than at 30 days of age.

20. For the identification of pigs, it is required to:

1) assign an identification number by using visual, electronic or combined means of animal identification;

2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system.

#### VI. Identification of single-hoofed animals

21. Individual identifier shall be used for single-hoofed animals.

22. Young single-hoofed animals shall be identified no later than at 30 months of age.

23. For the identification of single-hoofed animals, it is required to:

- 1) assign an identification number to the animal by using visual, electronic or combined means of animal identification;
- 2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system;
- 3) issue an animal passport.

## VII. Identification of poultry

24. Individual identification shall be used for breeder birds from the original strains. Breeder birds of parent and grandparent stocks and young birds for industrial production are identified taking into account the group identification number.

25. Young single-hoofed animals shall be identified no later than at three days of age.

26. For the identification of breeder poultry, it is required to:

- 1) assign an identification number with the use of visual, electronic or combined means of animal identification;
  - 2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system.
27. For the identification of parent and grandparent stocks and young birds for industrial production, it is required to:
- 1) assign an identification number with the use of visual, electronic or combined means of animal identification;
  - 2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system.

## VIII. Identification of fur-bearing animals and rabbits

28. Individual identification is used for breeder fur-bearing animals. Fur-bearing animals kept for commercial purposes are identified taking into account the group identification number.

29. Young stock of fur-bearing animals and rabbits shall be identified no later than at 4 months of age.

30. To meet the identification regulations for breeder fur-bearing animals and rabbits, it is required to:

- 1) assign an identification number with the use of visual, electronic or combined means of animal identification;
  - 2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system.
31. For the identification of commercial fur-bearing animals and rabbits, it is required to:
- 1) assign a group identification number;
  - 2) enter the identification information (data) into the national identification system.

## IX. Identification of bees

32. Individual identification shall be used for bee queen breeders. Bee families (hives) shall be identified using an individual identification method.

33. Bee queen breeders and bee families are subject to biannual identification (in the spring-summer and autumn-winter periods).

34. To meet the bee identification regulations, it is required to:

1) assign an identification number to the bee queen breeder with the use of visual and/or electronic marking tools;

2) assign an identification number to the bee family (beehive);

3) enter the bee identification information (data) into the national identification system;

4) issue an apiary passport;

Issue a record (statistical card) for every bee family in case where the availability of this document is envisaged in the national legislation.

#### X. Identification of dogs and cats

35. Individual identification shall be used for dogs and cats.

36. Puppies and kittens are subject to mandatory identification no later than at 3 months of age.

37. To meet the identification regulations for dogs and cats, depending on their intended use, it is required to:

1) assign an identification number with the mandatory use of identification means;

2) enter the identification information (data) on cats and dogs into the national identification system;

3) issue an animal passport according to the form pursuant to Annexes No. 2 and 3 to the Unified Veterinary (Veterinary and Sanitary) Requirements for the Goods Subject to Veterinary Control (Surveillance) approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission of June 18, 2010, No. 317.

#### XI. Identification of aquaculture objects

38. Group identification method is used for the objects of aquaculture varying in origin, age and gender.

39. Fish-farming establishments for breeding valuable, broodstock and selection fish strains shall use a serial and/or individual form of identification.

40. To meet the identification regulations for aquaculture objects, it is required to:

1) assign an identification number to a group of the aquaculture objects generated through the one-time stocking of fish of the same species and age.

2) assign an identification number within the individual identifier system with the use of visual, electronic or combined means of identification;

3) enter the identification information (data) on aquaculture objects into the national identification system;

4) issue a certificate in stocking with fish according to Form #2;

5) issue a breeding certificate or passport for the breeding object of aquaculture.

#### XII. Specifics of the identification of animals imported to the customs territory of the Union

41. In case where animals (groups of animals) are imported to the Union territory and their identification is equivalent to the legislation of the country importing the animals (groups of animals) and to this Regulation, the re-identification of the animal on the territory of the Union Member State is not carried out.

In case where animals (groups of animals) are imported to the Union territory and their identification is either not conducted, or not equivalent to the legislation of the country importing the animal (group of animals) or this Regulation, their identification shall be carried out on the territory of



the Union Member State in compliance with this Regulation and the national legislation of the Member State.

42. Import of non-identified animals is allowed for holding them at home, in collections, zoos, circuses for their use as experimental animals subject to later mandatory identification within the timeframe established by the national legislation.

### XIII. Issuance of duplicates of identification means

43. In case where one of the identification means (tags) is lost by cattle, small ruminants, camels, solid hoofed, pigs and other animals, their owners must ensure the replacement of the lost means of animal identification in compliance with the procedure established by the national legislation.

44. In case of loss or damage of two identification means, if the animal owner fails to prove identification of this animal or to provide full information on its traceability, decision on the further use of this animals is made in compliance with the national legislation based on the assessment of risks for animal health and safety of food products of animal origin.

45. Information on the release of a duplicate of animal identification means should be included in the national information system.

### XIV. National information systems and their interaction

46. The Authorized Bodies of the Member States will create and maintain national information systems, facilitate data exchange between the national information systems through the Union's integrated information system.

47. The design, functioning and upgrade of national information systems shall be developed and approved pursuant to the procedure established by the national legislation of the Member States considering this Regulation.

48. Information interaction and data exchange between national information systems is ensured for animal movements between the Member States in compliance with the process stipulated in the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union.

49. Financial expenditures on the design, functioning and upgrade of national information systems shall be covered at the expense of the relevant Member States.

50. National information systems must include registers required for their operation and interaction.

51. The following data content is envisaged to facilitate the interaction and data exchange among the national information systems as regards animal movements between the Member States:

- 1) animal species;
- 2) identification number of the animal (group of animals);
- 3) breed, gender, color;
- 4) date and place of birth of the animal;
- 5) data on the last owner of the animal (group of animals);
- 6) last location where the animal (group of animals) was held (livestock establishment).

### XV. General requirements for the identification and traceability of slaughter products and food products of animal origin

52. The identification of food products of animal origin is ensured by linkage between the identification of animals, slaughter products and food products of animal origin.

53. Marking/labeling is a necessary condition for accomplishing the identification and traceability of slaughter products and food products of animal origin.

54. The key mechanism ensuring traceability of food products of animal origin comprises information systems of each of the participants involved in the production and circulation of food products of animal origin; the systems cover the registration of raw materials and components, operations and events related to their production, marketing, storage, movement and disposal.

55. Information system of each of the participants involved in the production of food products of animal origin should use identification numbers of the animals (groups of animals) registered with national information systems of the Member States for achieving the traceability of food products of animal origin in the food chain.

56. Before information systems are introduced, the registration of raw materials and components, operations and events related to their production, marketing, storage, movement and disposal shall be documented on paper.

#### XVI. Traceability of animal slaughter products and meat products

57. The traceability of animal slaughter products and meat products released into circulation on the customs territory of the Union should be also ensured by marking/labeling that, based on the identification, will enable to find their link to the identification number of the animal (group of animals) from which they were received.

58. Elements of marking (labels, tags, inserts, shipping documents, etc. of the animal slaughter products should be prepared in the formats facilitating visual and automatic reading of the data and should include the following information:

- letter code of the Member State (ISO);

- identification (recording) number of the production establishment of the Member State;

- identification number of the animal (group of animals) and individual identification number of the industrial product batch which, if necessary, provides potential for receiving data on the identification numbers of the animals (group of animals) used in the manufacture of the product.

- international identification number of the product within the national identification system according to the international standards (ISO, GS1);

- date of slaughter;

- net weight;

- date of manufacture;

- expiry date;

59. Production establishments processing slaughter products, releasing into circulation and conducting marketing/sales of meat products should perform marking/labeling of the products with the use of formats facilitating visual and automatic reading of data and containing the following information:

- letter code of the Member State (ISO);

- identification (record) number of the production establishment of the Member State;

- identification number of the industrial product batch which, if necessary, provides potential for receiving data on the identification numbers of the animals (group of animals) used in the manufacture of the product;

international identification number of the product within the national identification system according to the international standards (ISO, GS1);  
date of slaughter;  
net weight;  
date of manufacture;  
expiry date.

## XVII. Traceability of milk and dairy products

60. Raw milk, raw skim milk, raw cream and other raw dairy materials not processed by heat treatment should be labeled by the manufacturer.

61. The following data should be provided on the label:  
letter code of the Member State (ISO);  
identification (record) number of the production establishment of the Member State;  
international identification number of the product within the national identification system according to the international standards (ISO, GS1);  
date of slaughter;  
net weight;  
date of manufacture;  
expiry date.

62. Dairy products released into circulation should have the following data on their labels:  
letter code of the Member State (ISO);  
identification number of the industrial product batch providing, if necessary, a potential for finding data on the identification numbers of the animals that produced the raw materials;  
international identification number of the product within the national identification system according to the international standards (ISO, GS1);  
net weight;  
date of manufacture;  
expiry date.

## XVIII. Traceability of edible eggs

63. Edible eggs should be labeled by manufacturer.

64. Marking/labeling is placed on the package and should include the following data:  
letter code of the Member State (ISO);  
identification (record) number of the production establishment of the Member State;  
international identification number of edible eggs within the national identification system according to the international standards (ISO, GS1);  
identification number of the industrial batch providing, if necessary, a potential for receiving data on the identification number of the group from which the edible eggs were received.  
product category;  
number of pieces per package;  
date of time manufacture;  
expiry date.

## XIX. Traceability of honey

65. Honey should be labeled by manufacturer.

66. Marking/labeling is placed on the package and should include the following data:

letter code of the Member State;

identification (record) number of the production establishment of the Member State;

international identification number of honey within the national identification system according to the international standards (ISO, GS1);

identification number of the industrial batch providing, if necessary, a potential for receiving data on the identification number of the bee family (hive) from which the honey was received.

species composition;

net weight;

date of time manufacture;

expiry date.

## XX. Final provisions

67. The Member States shall develop national legislative acts in the area of identification, registration and traceability of animals and products of animal origin, not contradicting this Regulation.

68. Measures on the identification and registration of animals in the Union Member States should be implemented in compliance with this Regulation by January 01, 2010.

69. Measures on the organization and assurance of the traceability of food products of animal origin should be implemented considering this Regulation by January 01, 2025, with the use of the national information systems functioning in the Member States.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.