

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

**Date:** September 10,2020

**Report Number:** EAEU2020-0001

**Report Name:** Draft BSE Amendments to EAEU Veterinary Requirements  
Notified to WTO

**Country:** EAEU

**Post:** Russia

**Report Category:** WTO Notifications, Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety, FAIRS Subject Report

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**Approved By:** Stanley Phillips

**Report Highlights:**

Russia and Armenia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of draft amendments regarding Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) to the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) veterinary requirements via G/SPS/N/RUS/195 and G/SPS/N/ARM/30, respectively. According to the notification, the draft measure aligns the EAEU BSE provisions with the OIE recommendations. Per Russia's notification, the public comment period for the draft will close on October 24, 2020. 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 your comments by October 12, 2020. The other EAEU and WTO members, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have not yet notified the measure to the WTO.

## General Information

The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), which is the regulatory body of the Armenia-Belarus-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Russia Eurasian Economic Union<sup>1</sup> (EAEU), published the following draft document on its website:

- [On Amending the Unified Veterinary \(Veterinary and Sanitary\) Requirements for Goods Subject to Veterinary Control \(Surveillance\)](#)
- [On Amending Forms of the Unified Veterinary Certificates for Controlled Goods Imported into the Customs Territory of the Eurasian Economic Commission from Third Countries](#)

The Russian Federation and Armenia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of the above drafts via [G/SPS/N/RUS/195](#) on August 25, 2020, and [G/SPS/N/ARM/30](#) on September 9, 2020. Per Russia's notification, the public comment period for the draft will close on October 24, 2020. 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 your comments by October 12, 2020.

According to the notification, the draft measure aligns the BSE provisions in the unified EAEU veterinary requirements and the respective unified EAEU forms of veterinary certificates with the OIE recommendations.

An unofficial English translation of the proposed amendments can be found below. The current versions of the Customs Union Commission Decisions No. 317 of June 18, 2010, and 607 of April 10, 2011, are available as follows:

- in Russian:

[Decision 317 Unified EAEU Veterinary Requirements,](#)  
[Decision 607 Unified EAEU Forms of Veterinary Certificates.](#)

- translated into English via automated translation (select "refresh" on your browser if the page does not translate to the end):

[Decision 317 Unified EAEU Veterinary Requirements,](#)  
[Decision 607 Unified EAEU Forms of Veterinary Certificates.](#)

The other EAEU and WTO members, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, which also apply the EAEU veterinary regulations, have not yet notified the measure to the WTO.

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<sup>1</sup> For details, please see 2016 GAIN report [RS1611 Eurasian Economic Union One Year On](#).

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

**EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
COLLEGIUM**

**DECISION**

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**On Amending the Unified Veterinary (Veterinary and Sanitary) Requirements to Goods that are Subject to Veterinary Control (Supervision)**

In accordance with paragraph 2, Article 58 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014, and paragraph 22 of Annex No. 2 to the Rules of Procedure of the Eurasian Economic Commission approved by Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council No. 98 of December 23, 2014, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission **has resolved:**

1. To amend the Unified Veterinary (Veterinary and Sanitary) Requirements to Goods that are Subject to Veterinary Control (Supervision) approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No. 317 of June 18, 2010, in accordance with the attachment.
2. The present Decision shall come into effect as of January 1, 2022.

Chairman of the Collegium  
of the Eurasian Economic Commission

M. Myasnikovich

ATTACHMENT

to Decision of the Collegium  
of the Eurasian Economic Commission  
No. of , 2020

**AMENDMENTS**

**to the Unified Veterinary (Veterinary and Sanitary) Requirements to Goods that are Subject to Veterinary Control (Supervision)**

1. In Chapter 1:

Paragraph two shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – depending on the official status of the country where animals were born and reared:

from a country with a negligible BSE risk – the cattle are identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations\*; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

from a country with a controlled BSE risk – the cattle were born and reared in a country with a controlled BSE risk, identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected, and did not receive feed during their first year of life that could contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations or were used to feed the herd where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

the use of feed and feed additives that contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations is prohibited in the exporting country; all cattle in the exporting country that were kept in a herd during their first year of life that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, or received feed used for animals in a herd that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, were identified in a permanent identification system, all their movements were monitored, and after the animals died or were slaughtered, all corpses and materials obtained from the slaughter were destroyed; the cattle selected for export did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected and did not receive feed during their first year of life that could contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations or were used to feed the herd where a BSE case was detected; were born not earlier than two years after the ban on the use of ruminant proteins for feeding cattle except for

components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban;

the following footnote shall be added:

“\* - for the purposes of the present Requirements, the components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy shall be defined as follows:

milk and dairy products;

gelatin and collagen made exclusively from skins and hides;

tallow with maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15 percent in weight and derivatives made from this tallow;

dicalcium phosphate (with no trace of protein or fat);

meat meal from deboned skeletal muscle meat (excluding mechanically separated meat) from cattle which were not subjected to a stunning process prior to slaughter with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity or were not subjected to a pithing process; which passed ante- and post-mortem inspections with favorable outcomes, and the meat was separated in a manner to avoid contamination with any tissues listed in Article 11.4.14 of the OIE Code;

blood meal from blood and products containing blood from cattle which were not subjected to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process”.

2. Paragraph two in Chapter 4 shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – depending on the official status of the country where animals were born and reared:

from a country with a negligible BSE risk – with a veterinary certificate confirming that the cattle were born and reared in a country with a negligible BSE risk; and if any indigenous BSE cases have been recorded, provided that the cattle are identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

from a country with a controlled BSE risk, provided that the cattle were born and reared in a country with a controlled BSE risk, are identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected and did not receive feed during their first year of life that could contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations, or were not used to feed the herd where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

the use of feed and feed additives that contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations is prohibited in the country; all cattle in the exporting country that were kept in a herd during their first year of life that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, or received feed used for animals in the herd that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, were identified in a permanent identification system, all their movements were monitored, and after the animals died or were

slaughtered, all corpses and materials obtained from the slaughter were destroyed; the cattle selected for export did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were born not earlier than two years after the ban on the use of ruminant proteins for feeding cattle except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;”.

3. Paragraph nine in Chapter 22 shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – prior to slaughter, were not subjected to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process, and:

is deboned skeletal muscle meat from cattle regardless of the official status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the country of origin, and if the cattle were born and reared in a country with a controlled or an undetermined risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, their meat was separated by technology that eliminates the content or contamination by the specified risk materials listed in Paragraphs twelve and fourteen of this Chapter of the Requirements, respectively, and does not contain mechanically deboned meat;

is a product obtained from cattle born and reared in a country with a negligible BSE risk; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status;

is a product obtained from cattle born and reared in a country with a controlled BSE risk and the exported products obtained from cattle slaughter do not contain tonsils and distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the exported products were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during the first year of their life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, were not subjected to a stunning process prior to slaughter with a device injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process;

products obtained from cattle slaughter do not contain tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and have not been contaminated by them in the deboning process; the exported products were obtained from the cattle that had not been fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations, did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process;”.

4. Paragraph three in Chapter 25 shall read as follows:

“Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy – finished products made from meat, offal and fat of all animal species, poultry and other meat products intended for human consumption were fabricated from raw materials originating from a country:

with an officially established negligible BSE risk status; raw materials used to fabricate the exported finished products from meat, offal and fat were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a

herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, were born and reared in a country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status;

or

the country has an officially established controlled BSE risk status; products of cattle slaughter and fresh meat products obtained from cattle slaughter used to fabricate the exported finished meat products did not contain tonsils, distal ileum, and did not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; that raw materials used to fabricate the exported finished products made from meat, offal and fat, were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials used to fabricate finished products were obtained from cattle slaughter, do not contain tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by these products during deboning process; the exported products were obtained from the cattle that had not been fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations, did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process.

Finished meat products were made from meat, meat raw materials and offal obtained from the slaughter of animals that had not been exposed to natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormonal substances, thyreostatic drugs, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicinal products administered prior to slaughter but later than the deadlines recommended by their instructions for use.”.

5. Paragraph two in Chapter 35 shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been no indigenous BSE cases,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been indigenous BSE cases, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal obtained from ruminants born before the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin,

tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban; were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin were obtained in a country with an officially established undetermined BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country where animals used for the production of raw materials did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were not fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case or a suspected BSE case were detected; were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process”.

6. Chapter 37 after paragraph five shall be supplemented with the following paragraphs:

“Raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status where there have been no indigenous BSE cases,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status where there have been indigenous BSE cases, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal obtained from ruminants born before the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except



for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban; were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin were obtained in a country with an officially established undetermined BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country where animals used for the production of raw materials did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were not fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case or a suspected BSE case were detected; were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process”.

7. Chapter 44 after paragraph two shall be supplemented with the following paragraphs:

“No ruminant proteins are used for the production of feed and feed additives, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations.

Raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been no indigenous BSE cases,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been indigenous BSE cases, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal from ruminants born before the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy

according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban; were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin were obtained in a country with an officially established undetermined BSE risk, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country where animals used for the production of raw materials did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were not fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case or a suspected BSE case were detected; were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process”.

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**EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
COLLEGIUM**

**DECISION**

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No.

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**On Amending the Forms of Unified Certificates for Controlled Goods Imported into the Customs Territory of the Eurasian Economic Union from Third Countries**

In accordance with paragraph 17 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) and paragraph 19 of Annex No. 2 to the Rules of Procedure of the Eurasian Economic Commission approved by Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council No. 98 of December 23, 2014, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission **has resolved:**

1. To amend the Forms of the Unified Certificates for Controlled Goods Imported into the Customs Territory of the Eurasian Economic Union from Third Countries approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No. 607 of April 7, 2011, in accordance with the attachment.

2. To establish that printed forms of the veterinary certificates issued in accordance with Decision of the Customs Union Commission No. 607 of April 7, 2011, prior to entry into force of the present Decision, shall be used until June 1, 2022.

3. The present Decision shall come into effect as of January 1, 2022.

Chairman of the Collegium  
of the Eurasian Economic Commission

M. Myasnikovich

ATTACHMENT

to Decision of the Collegium  
of the Eurasian Economic Commission  
No. of , 2020

**AMENDMENTS**

**to the Forms of Unified Certificates for Controlled Goods Imported into the Customs Territory of the Eurasian Economic Union from Third Countries**

1. In Form No. 1, sub-item 4.1, paragraph two shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – depending on the official status of the country where animals were born and reared:

from a country with a negligible BSE risk – the cattle are identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; they did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; they were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

from a country with a controlled BSE risk – the cattle were born and reared in a country with a controlled BSE risk, identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; they did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected, and did not receive feed during their first year of life that could contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations or were used to feed the herd where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

the use of feed and feed additives that contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations is prohibited in the exporting country; all cattle in the exporting country that were kept in a herd during their first year of life that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, or received feed used for animals in a herd that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, were identified in a permanent identification system, all their movements were monitored, and after the animals died or were slaughtered, all corpses and materials obtained from the slaughter were destroyed; the cattle selected for export did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected and did not receive feed during their first year of life that could contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations or were used to feed the herd where a BSE case was detected; were born not earlier than two years after the ban on the use of ruminant proteins for feeding cattle except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban;

2. In Form No. 4, sub-item 4.1, paragraph two shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – depending on the official status of the country where animals were born and reared:

from a country with a negligible BSE risk – with a veterinary certificate confirming that the cattle were born and reared in a country with a negligible BSE risk; and if any indigenous BSE cases have been recorded, provided that the cattle have been identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

from a country with a controlled BSE risk, provided that the cattle were born and reared in a country with a controlled BSE risk, are identified in a way that reliably ensures that they did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected and did not receive feed during their first year of life that could contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations, or were not used to feed the herd where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;

the use of feed and feed additives that contain ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations is prohibited in the country; all cattle in the exporting country that were kept in a herd during their first year of life that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, or received feed used for animals in the herd that had a BSE case or a suspected BSE case, were identified in a permanent identification system, all their movements were monitored, and after the animals died or were slaughtered, all corpses and materials obtained from the slaughter were destroyed; the cattle selected for export did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were born not earlier than two years after the ban on the use of ruminant proteins for feeding cattle except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced;”.

3. In Form No. 22, sub-item 4.3, paragraph two shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – prior to slaughter, were not subjected to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process, and:

the country has an officially established negligible BSE risk status; that the exported products were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE;

or the country has a controlled BSE risk status officially established by the OIE; the exported products obtained from cattle slaughter do not contain tonsils and distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the

exported products were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during the first year of their life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, were not subjected to a stunning process prior to slaughter with a device injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or the imported products obtained from cattle slaughter do not contain tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and are not contaminated by them in the deboning process; the exported products were obtained from the cattle that had not been fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations, did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process.”.

4. In Form No. 26, sub-item 4.2 shall be supplemented with the following paragraph:

“Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

the country has an officially established negligible BSE risk status; raw materials used to fabricate the exported finished products from meat, offal and fat were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, were born and reared in a country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status;

or

the country has an officially established controlled BSE risk status; products of cattle slaughter and fresh meat products obtained from cattle slaughter used to fabricate the exported finished meat products did not contain tonsils, distal ileum, and did not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column, and were not contaminated by them; that raw materials used to fabricate the exported finished products made from meat, offal and fat were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials used to fabricate finished products were obtained from cattle slaughter, do not contain tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by these products during the deboning process; the exported products were obtained from the cattle that had not been fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations, did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case

was detected; and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process.”.

5. In Form No. 35, sub-item 4.1, paragraph two shall read as follows:

“- bovine spongiform encephalopathy – raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been no indigenous BSE cases,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been indigenous BSE cases, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal obtained from ruminants born before the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban; were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin were obtained in the country with an officially established undetermined BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country where animals used for production of the raw materials did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were not fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case or a suspected BSE case were detected; were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process”.

6. In Form No. 36, sub-item 4.3 shall be supplemented with the following paragraph:

“Raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status where there have been no indigenous BSE cases,  
or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with an officially established negligible BSE risk status where there have been indigenous BSE cases, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal obtained from ruminants born before the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban; were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin were obtained in the country with an officially established undetermined BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country where animals used for the production of raw materials did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were not fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case or a suspected BSE case were detected; were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process”.

7. In Form No. 45, sub-item 4.3, paragraph six shall read as follows:

“Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

no ruminant proteins are used for the production of feed and feed additives, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations.



Raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been no indigenous BSE cases,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with a negligible BSE risk status officially established by the OIE where there have been indigenous BSE cases, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal from ruminants born before the date when the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin for feed production were obtained in the country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 30 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban; were born and reared in a country with an officially established controlled BSE risk status, and were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process,

or

raw materials of ruminant origin were obtained in the country with an officially established undetermined BSE risk, do not contain greaves or meat and bone meal of ruminant origin, tonsils, distal ileum, and do not contain the following from cattle over 12 months of age: mechanically deboned meat of the skull and vertebral column, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column and were not contaminated by them; the raw materials used to fabricate the exported feed and feed additives were obtained from the cattle that did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case was detected; were born after the date from which the ban on feeding ruminant proteins except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations had been enforced and the effective enforcement of this ban, born and reared in a country where animals used for the production of raw materials did not receive feed or feed additives containing ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; were not fed with ruminant proteins, except for components of animal origin that do not carry the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy according to the OIE recommendations; did not belong to a herd during their first year of life where a BSE case or a suspected BSE case were detected; were not subjected to a stunning process during slaughter by injecting compressed gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process”.

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END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.