MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN POLICY AND FOOD OF UKRAINE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

_____ Kyiv No. _____

On approving the Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of live animals, their reproductive material, food products of animal origin and products not intended for human consumption.

In execution of Articles 3 and 30 of the Law of Ukraine "On Veterinary Medicine," Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On Main Principles and Requirements to Safety and Quality of Food Products," Articles 3, 4, 6 and 8 of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Articles 59, 64 and 65 of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand, paragraph 34 of the Action Plan for implementation of Title IV "Trade and Trade Related Matters" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand for 2016-2019 approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 18 February 2016 No. 217-r , subparagraph 2 of paragraph 4 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 25 November 2015 No. 1119

I HEREBY ORDER:

1. To approve the Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of live animals, their reproductive material, food products of animal origin and products

not intended for human consumption.

2. To declare void the Order of the State Department of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, of 14/06/2004 No. 71 "On Approving Veterinary Requirements to Import to Ukraine of Objects of State Veterinary and Sanitary Control and Supervision" registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 23 June 2004, No. 768/9367.

3. The Department of Livestock shall ensure the submission in accordance with the established procedure of this Order for registration with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

4. This Order shall take effect after three months from the day following the day of its official publication.

5. Control over fulfillment of the Order shall be charged with the First Deputy Minister Ya. V. Krasnopolskyi.

Minister **T. V. Kutovyi**

Approved
Order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine

_____No_____

REQUIREMENTS

For importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of live animals, their reproductive material, food products of animal origin and products not intended for human consumption.

Section I. Definition of Basic Terms

1.1. The terms used in these Requirements shall have the following meanings:

1) equivalent requirements shall mean the requirements of legislation of the exporting country (country of origin) ensuring the equal or higher level of protection of health and life of persons and animals as compared to the requirements of Ukraine or international standards, instructions and recommendations;

2) compartment shall mean an animal subpopulation of one or several farms with a single biological safety management system having a separate veterinary and sanitary status with respect to one or several diseases for which supervision, control and biological safety measures have been introduced for the purposes of international trade;

3) competent authority of the exporting country (country of origin) shall mean the appropriate authority of this country endowed with powers of organizing and carrying out state control over the observance of legislation on food products, products not intended for human consumption, on health and wellbeing of animals;

4) competent authority of Ukraine shall mean a central executive authority implementing the government policy in area of safety and some indicators of quality of food products as well as that in the area of veterinary medicine;

5) products not intended for human consumption shall mean by-products of animal origin not intended for human consumption, products of processing and recycling of by-products of animal origin not intended for human consumption, hay, straw and fodder;

6) region (zone) shall mean a clearly delineated part of the territory of the country, which animal subpopulation has a veterinary and sanitary status that is different from the veterinary and sanitary status of the country with respect to the disease for which supervision, control and biological safety measures have been introduced for the purposes of international trade;

7) animal subpopulation shall mean a part of the population of animals having some special (different) characteristics of animal health;

1.2. Other terms shall have the meanings defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Veterinary Medicine," the Law of Ukraine "On Main Principles and Requirements to Safety and Quality of Food Products," the Law of Ukraine "On Animal By-Products not Intended for Human Consumption." The term "country of origin" shall have the meaning defined by the Customs Code of Ukraine. The term "identification number" shall have the meaning defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Identification and Registration of Animals."

Section II. General Provisions

2.1. Bringing into the customs territory of Ukraine of live animals (except domestic animals, sports animals, circus and other animals intended for shows, for entertainment and educational purposes), of their

reproductive material as well as bringing (sending) to the customs territory of Ukraine the products not intended for human consumption shall be possible from the facilities (objects) included in the register of facilities (objects) for import to Ukraine.

2.2. A facility (object) shall be included in the register of facilities (objects) for import to Ukraine specified in paragraph 2.1 of this Section:

1) based on the results of state control of such facility (object) carried out by a competent authority of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by legislation of Ukraine;

2) or the exporting country provides written guarantees of its ensuring regular and effective control of such facility (object) with a view to ensuring the compliance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine.

2.3. Written guarantees by the exporting country specified in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 2.2 of the present Section shall be considered by the competent authority of Ukraine in the event of carrying out the assessment of the effectiveness of the veterinary administration in the exporting country conducted in accordance with the requirements of current legislation of Ukraine or if such a country has entered into an agreement on equivalence.

2.4. Bringing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of food products of animal origin shall be possible from the countries and facilities included in the register of countries and the register of facilities from which food products of animal origin may be brought to the territory of Ukraine.

2.5. The inclusion of countries and facilities in the registers specified in paragraph 2.4 of this Section shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of current legislation of Ukraine based on the results of an inspection of the system of state control in the exporting country and/or an inspection of facilities in accordance with the procedure established by current legislation of Ukraine, or in the case the history is available of bringing into the territory of Ukraine of food products of animal origin.

2.6. The competent authority shall resolve on the recognition of the veterinary and sanitary status of the region and/or compartment established in the territory of the exporting country in accordance with the following procedure:

1) the competent authority of the exporting country shall provide the competent authority of Ukraine with written information regarding the veterinary and sanitary status, the procedure for the establishment and organizational support for the functioning of the region and/or compartment;

2) the competent authority of Ukraine is conducting an analysis and verification of the information specified in subparagraph 1 of the present paragraph for its compliance with the requirements of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code or equivalent requirements;

3) if necessary, the competent authority of Ukraine shall submit a request to the competent authority of the exporting country for obtaining additional information and/or conducting an inspection and/or taking other measures of state control in accordance with the requirements of current legislation of Ukraine;

4) inspections and/or other measures of state controlspecified in subparagraph 3 of the present paragraph shall include a verification of the measures of the exporting country regarding the maintaining of the veterinary and sanitary status, the procedure for the establishment and organizational support for the functioning of the region and/or compartment depending on the epidemiology of a specific disease (environmental factors, the application of biological security measures, the availability of some species of live animals susceptible to certain kinds of diseases);

5) based on the results of the measures of government control specified in subparagraph 2-4 of the present paragraph, the competent authority of Ukraine shall resolve on recognizing or refusing to recognize the veterinary and sanitary status of the region and/or compartment established in the territory of the exporting country.

Section III. The Main Requirements for Importing (Sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Live Animals, their Reproductive Material, Food Products of Animal Origin and Products not Intended for Human Consumption

3.1. Cargoes containing live animals, their reproductive material, food products of animal origin and products not intended for human consumption that are brought (sent) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be accompanied by the original copies of international veterinary certificates/international certificates.

3.2. With respect to live animals and their reproductive material intended for bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine, the requirements shall be complied with established in Annex 1 to the present Requirements and also:

1) live animals shall have an individual or group identification number;

2) live animals are not intended for slaughter as part of the program to combat infectious diseases in animals;

3) ruminants have not received feed of animal origin produced using tissues of ruminants;

4) pedigree and non-pedigree animals have not been administered stilbene, thyreostatic substances, estrogen, androgen, progestin compounds or β-agonists for purposes other than therapeutic or zootechnical;

5) unless otherwise provided by the requirements of Annex 1 to the present Requirements, the vehicles used to transport live animals shall ensure the prevention of the possibility of spillage/pouring-out of excrements, litter or feed material from the vehicle during the transportation of these animals. Before loading the animals, the vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of legislation of the exporting country/the country of origin;

6) the treatment of live animals before and during loading and transportation shall comply with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine on animal health and wellbeing or equivalent requirements;

7) the obtaining, processing and storing the semen/embryos/oocytes intended for bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

8) the sperm/embryos/oocytes shall not contain pathogenic and toxigenic microorganisms and blood cells;

9) a specification with the following data shall be added to the international veterinary certificates accompanying cargoes with the sperm/embryos/oocytes:

a) the breed, name, and number of the animal donor;

b) the date, month and year of sampling the semen/embryos/oocytes;

c) the number of cans in special containers (vessels);

d) the number of series and doses in one can;

10) the semen/embryos/oocytes shall be transported in sealed and new/sterile containers. The sealing of the containers shall be carried out under the supervision of state inspector of veterinary medicine in the exporting country/the country of origin.

3.3. With respect to food products of animal origin intended for bringing (sending) to the customs territory of Ukraine, the requirements shall be complied with established in Annex 2 to the present Requirements and also:

1) the organoleptic, microbiological, chemical and toxicological, radiological and other indicators of the safety of food products of animal origin shall comply with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine on safety and some indicators of quality of food products or the equivalent requirements;

2) the materials used for packaging of food products of animal origin including the original packaging shall comply with the hygienic requirements of legislation of Ukraine on safety and some indicators of quality of food products or the equivalent requirements;

3) before loading, the vehicles used for transporting the food products of animal origin shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of legislation of the exporting country/the country of origin;

3.4. With respect to the products not intended for human consumption, the requirements shall be complied with established in Annex 3 to the present Requirements.

3.5. Cargoes containing live animals, their reproductive material, and products not intended for human consumption that are brought (sent) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be subject to veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine.

3.6. After passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine:

1) slaughter animals shall be sent directly to the slaughter house of destination where they shall be slaughtered within five working days;

2) with respect to live animals that are not slaughter animals and the reproductive material (in the case of hatching eggs of poultry), the requirements shall be complied with regarding putting them under quarantine in the territory of Ukraine established in Annex 1 to the present Requirements.

3.7. Cargoes with food products of animal origin brought (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine shall be subject to state border control in accordance with the requirements of **legislation** of Ukraine.

Annex 1

To the Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of live animals, their reproductive material, food products of animal origin and products not intended for human consumption (paragraph 3.2)

REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTING INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF UKRAINE OF LIVE ANIMALS AND THEIR REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

Section I. Key definitions

1. The terms used in this Annex shall have the following meanings:

1) behemoths (*Hippopotamidae*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Hexaprotodon-Choeropsis spp*., *Hippopotamus spp*.;

2) cattle/bovine animals (*Bovidae*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Addax spp., Aepyceros spp., Alcelaphus spp., Ammodorcas spp., Ammotragus spp., Antidorcas spp., Antilope spp., Boselaphus spp., Budorcas spp., Capra spp.* (except *Capra hircus), Cephalophus spp., Connochaetes spp., Damaliscus spp.* (including *Beatragus*), *Dorcatragus spp., Gazella spp., Hemitragus spp., Hippotragus spp, Kobus spp., Litocranius spp., Madoqua spp., Naemorhedus spp.* (including *Nemorhaedus* and *Capricornis*), *Neotragus spp., Oreamnos spp., Oreotragus spp., Oryx spp., Ourebia spp., Owtoos spp., Ovis spp.* (except *Ovis aries), Pantholops spp., Pelea spp., Procapra spp., Pseudois spp., Pseudoryx spp., Raphicerus spp., Redunca spp., Rupicapra spp., Saiga spp., Sigmoceros-Alecelaphus spp., Sylvicapra spp., Syncerus spp., Taurotragus spp., Tetracerus spp, Tragelaphus spp.* (including *Boocerus)*;

3) camels (*Camelidae*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Camelus spp., Lama spp., Vicugna spp*;

4) owner of domestic animals shall mean a natural person specified as the "owner" in the identification document accompanying the domestic animals during their non-commercial transportation;

5) aquatic animals shall mean live fish (including eggs and gametes), mollusks, crustaceans and amphibians taken from the aquaculture facilities or obtained from wild environment for the purpose of cultivation and release to the aquatic environment, human consumption or for decorative purposes;

6) farm shall mean a facility used for breeding, growing, keeping, holding exhibitions (examinations), and selling of live animals which is subject to the government control by the competent authority of the country of origin/the exporting country;

7) rodents (*Rodentia*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: squirrels (*Petaurista spp*.) (except *Petaurista spp*., *Biswamoyopterus spp*., *Aeromys spp*., *Trogopterus spp*., *Belomys*, *Pteromyscus spp*., *Petaurillus spp*., *Iomys spp.), Gliridae*, *Heteromyidae*, Gopher (*Calomyscidae*), *Nesomyidae*, Hamsters (*Cricetidae*), mice (*Muridae*), jerboa (*Dipodidae*), *Pedetidae*, *Ctenodactylidae*, *Diatomyidae*, African Rock Rat (*Petromuridae*), Shrew (*Bathyergidae*), *Dasyproctidae*, *Agoutidae*, Pacarana (*Dinomyidae*), Cavite (*Caviidae*), Viscacha (*Octodontidae*), tuco-tuco (*Ctenomyidae*), *Echimyidae*, Nutria (*Myocastoridae*), hutia (*Capromyidae*), Chinchillas (*Chinchillidae*), *Abrocomidae*;

8) decorative aquatic animals shall mean aquatic animals that are kept, grown or sold only for decorative purposes;

9) daily young shall mean poultry up to 72 hours old that have not been fed yet and Muscovy ducks (*Cairina moschata*) or their hybrids up to 72 hours old that have not been fed yet;

10) domestic animals shall mean dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*), cats (*Felis silvestris catus*), ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*), invertebrates (except bees, bumblebees, mollusks, and crustaceans), decorative aquatic animals, amphibians, reptiles, birds (except poultry), rodents and rabbits (except rodents and rabbits intended for the manufacture of food products);

11) giraffes (*Giraffidae*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Giraffa spp., Okapia spp*;

12) flock shall mean all poultry of the same epizootic status that is kept in one premises or one fenced-off place and is one epidemiological unit; for the poultry that is kept in cages this definition shall include all poultry that is kept is one premises sharing a common air environment;

13) identification document (for a non-commercial transportation of domestic animals) shall mean the document containing information about the domestic animals allowing for a clear identification and verification of the state of health of domestic animals;

14) incubator (incubator workshop (facility)) shall mean a farm where the hatching of eggs is carried out as well as the breeding and supplying of the daily young of poultry;

15) hatching eggs shall mean the eggs laid by poultry and are intended for hatching;

16) musk deer (*Moschidae*) shall be the animals belonging to the species *Moschus spp.*;

17) productive poultry shall mean poultry more than 72 hours old that is grown for the production of meat and/or eggs intended for human consumption or to replenish the stock of wild animals;

18) microchip (transponder) shall mean a passive radio technical identification device available only for reading information;

19) *Tragulidae* shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Hyemoschus spp., Tragulus-Moschiola spp*;

20) non-commercial transportation of domestic animals shall mean any transportation of domestic animals that is carried out not for the purpose of their sale or transfer of ownership in these animals;

21) Rhinoceros (*Rhinocerotidae*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Ceratotherium spp., Dicerorhinus spp., Diceros spp., Rhinoceros spp*.;

22) cervids (*Cervidae*) shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Alces spp., Axis-Hyelaphus spp., Blastocerus spp., Capreolus spp., Cervus-Rucervus spp., Dama spp., Elaphurus spp., Hippocamelus spp., Hydropotes spp., Mazama spp., Megamuntiacus spp., Muntiacus spp., Odocoileus spp., Ozotoceros spp., Pudu spp., Rangifer spp*.;

23) artiodactyles (*Artiodactyla*) (except domestic cattle) including genus *Bubalu*s and *Bison* and their hybrids, sheep (*Ovis aries*), goats (*Capra hircus*), pigs (*Suidae*), *Tayassuidae* – cattle (*Bovidae*), camels (*Camelidae*), deer (*Cervidae*), giraffes (*Giraffidae*), behemoths (*Hippotamidae*), musk deer (*Moschidae*), *Tragulidae*;

24) breeding poultry shall mean poultry more than 72 hours old intended for the production of hatching eggs;

25) pigs shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Babyrousa spp., Hylochoerus spp., Phacochoerus spp., Potamochoerus spp.* and *Sus spp*.;

26) poultry shall mean chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quail, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and cursorial birds (ostriches) (*ratitae*) which are bred and kept in captivity for breeding purposes, and/or the production of meat or eggs for human consumption and/or to replenish the stock of wild animals;

27) elephants (Elephantidae) shall mean the Asian Elephant (Elephas spp.), the African Elephant (Loxodonta spp);

29) marsupials shall mean the animals that belong to the following families/species:

a) *Dasyuromorphia*: *Dasycercus, Dasykaluta, Dasyuroides, Dasyurus, Myoictis, Neophascogale, Micromurexia, Murexechinus, Murexia, Paramurexia, Phascomurexia, Parantechinus, Phascolosorex, Pseudantechinus, Sarcophilus, Antechinus, Phascogale, Myrmecobius* (numbat), *Isoodon, Perameles,*

Peroryctes, Echymipera, Microperoryctes, Perameles, Peroryctes, Echymipera, Microperoryctes, Rhynchomeles;

b) opossums *(Didelphimorphia)*: *Caluromys, Caluromysiops, Glironia, Chacodelphys, Chironectes, Cryptonanus, Didelphis, Gracilinanus, Hyladelphys, Lestodelphys, Lutreolina, Marmosa, Marmosops, Metachirus, Micoureus, Monodelphis, Philander, Thylamys, Tlacuatzin*;

c) cuscuses *(Diprotodontia)*: *Ailurops, Phalanger, Spilocuscus, Strigocuscus, Trichosurus, Wyulda, Burramys, Cercartetus, Tarsipes* (trunk-head cuscus), *Dactylopsila, Gymnobelideus* (squirrel cuscus), *Petaurus breviceps* (sugar flying opossum), *Hemibelideus, Petropseudes, Pseudocheirus, Pseudochirulus, Pseudochirops, Distoechurus, Lagostrophus* (striped hare wallabies), *Dendrolagus* (tree kangaroos), *Dorcopsis, Dorcopsulus, Lagorchestes, Onychogalea* (nail-tailed wallabies), *Petrogale* (rock wallabies), *Setonix* (quokka), *Thylogale (*pademelon*), Wallabia (*bicolor wallabies*), Aepyprymnus, Bettongia* (kangaroo rats), *Caloprymnus, Hypsiprymnodon* (musky rat-kangaroos);

d) microbiotheria: *Dromiciops gliroides*;

e) marsupial moles (*Notoryctemorphia*): *Notoryctes*;

f) rat opossums (*Paucituberculata*): *Caenolestes, Lestoros, Rhyncholestes*;

g) bandicoots (*Peramelemorphia*): bilby or rabbit bandicoots;

28) tapirs shall mean the animals belonging to the *Tapirus spp family;*

29) Tayassuidae shall mean the animals that belong to the following families: *Catagonus spp., Pecari spp., Tayassu spp*.;

30) authorized person (for the purposes of a non-commercial transportation of domestic animals) shall mean a natural person holding a written permit issued by the owner of the domestic animals to carry out their non-commercial transportation on behalf of the owner of these animals;

31) carnivores (*Carnivora*) shall mean dogs, cats, jackals, foxes, wolves, bears, raccoons, coatis, pandas, otters, weasels, martens, weasels, badgers, skunks, minks, genets (raccoons), martens, mongooses, hyenas, panther, cougars, cheetahs, lions , tigers, leopards;

32) animals collection center shall mean a facility approved by the competent authority of the country of origin used to collect live animals originating in more than one farm;

33) circus shall mean a traveling show or fair that is composed of one or more animals;

34) specific pathogen free (SPF) eggs shall mean hatching eggs obtained from flocks of chicken free of specific pathogens intended for diagnostic, research and pharmaceutical use.

2. Other terms shall have the meanings defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Veterinary Medicine," the Law of Ukraine "On Aquatic Culture," and the Law of Ukraine "On Breeding Business in Animal Husbandry."

Section II. Requirements for importing into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Live Animals

1. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of pedigree and non-pedigree cattle

1.1. It shall be allowed to bring to the customs territory of Ukraine, healthy pedigree and non-pedigree cattle not more than 5 months pregnant, not vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis,

rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever, contagious bovine lumpy skin disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, leptospirosis, which meets the following requirements in relation to the mentioned below diseases:

1) bovine spongiform encephalopathy – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the territory of the country or region with an insignificant or controlled risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) foot-and-mouth disease – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination;

3) contagious bovine pleuropneumonia – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.

4) cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, Rift Valley fever – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country or region, where during the last 12 months:

a) not a single case of cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and Rift Valley fever has been recorded;

b) no vaccination has been against cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and Rift Valley fever;

5) vesicular stomatitis – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country or region where, during the last six months, not a single case of vesicular stomatitis has been recorded and no vaccination has been conducted against this disease during the last 12 months;

6) ovine rinderpest – from the moment of birth or during at least the last 21 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of ovine rinderpest;

7) hemorrhagic septicemia – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of hemorrhagic septicemia;

8) contagious bovine lumpy skin disease – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the territory of the country where, during the last three years, not a single case of contagious bovine lumpy skin disease has been recorded and no vaccination has been conducted against this disease;

9) bluetongue – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, has been free of bluetongue during:

a) at least 28 days, after which a serological investigation has been conducted to determine the presence of antibodies to the bluetongue group in accordance with the OIE requirements, the investigation to show negative results; since that time pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were in the territory of the mentioned above country or region till dispatch;

b) or from the moment of birth or at least 60 days before dispatch;

c) at least 14 days, after which an investigation in accordance with the OIE requirements has been conducted of pedigree and non-pedigree cattle to determine the presence of bluetongue pathogenic agent, the

investigation to show negative results; since that time pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were in the territory of the mentioned above country or region till dispatch;

d) or at least seven days before dispatch and pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were vaccinated at least 60 days before bringing to the territory of the mentioned above country or region against all serotypes that were found in the initial animal population under the surveillance program (the vaccination that must have a documentary proof and the surveillance program shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code);

in the event of exporting the animals from the region which, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of bluetongue but which is within the boundaries of a country where there is blutongue infection, the animals shall not transit the infected area during transportation to the place of loading or vaccinated at least 60 days before importation against all serotypes that were found in the initial animal population under the surveillance program (the vaccination that must have a documentary proof and the surveillance program shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code);

10) bovine leukemia – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the territory of the country/region/compartment/flock that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of bovine leukemia, and no later than 30 days before dispatch the animals underwent a diagnostic testing for bovine leukemia, the testing to show negative results;

11) brucellosis – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the territory or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis without a vaccination; or in the flock which, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis without a vaccination and in which 30 days before dispatch all mature animals were tested for brucellosis, the testing to show negative results;

12) bovine tuberculosis – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the flock that is free of bovine tuberculosis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and within 30 days before dispatch the animals were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis, the test to show negative results;

13) infectious rhinotracheitis – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the flock that is free of infectious rhinotracheitis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, or during 30 days before dispatch the animals were put under quarantine to test them for infectious rhinotracheitis and the testing returned negative results; the testing to be conducted using blood samples taken twice at an interval of at least 21 days;

14) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept at an economy in which not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above;

15) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept at an economy in which no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE;

16) trichomoniasis, genital campylobacteriosis – pedigree and non-pedigree cattle originate in the flock in which no cases of this disease were recorded and:

a) with regard to impregnated females – the results of direct microscopic and bacteriological tests of vaginal mucus for trichomoniasis were negative;

b) sires bulls have never been used for natural mating (insemination) or impregnated only the females that have never been impregnated, or the results of direct microscopic and bacteriological tests of preputial washings showed that sires bulls did not have trichomoniasis;

17) anaplasmosis, babesiosis – from the moment of birth pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the territory of the country or region, where no cases have been recorded of anaplasmosis or babesiosis during the last two years, or during 30 days of dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were diagnostically tested for anaplasmosis and babesiosis and the tests returned negative results. Before dispatch, the animals were subjected to acaricide treatment and were free of ticks;

18) theileriosis – before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were subjected to acaricide treatment and:

a) from the moment of birth they were kept in the territory of the country or region, where no cases have been recorded of this disease during the last two years;

b) or during the last 30 days they have been tested for theileriosis with negative results, and the results of microbiological tests of swab blood samples showed that the cattle do not have theileriosis;

19) leptospirosis – during 30 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results, or were treated twice with antibacterial preparations used to treat leptospirosis.

1.2. From the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept in the country/region/compartment of origin.

1.3. From the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were kept at the farm of origin.

1.4. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

1.5. From the farm of origin, pedigree and non-pedigree cattle shall be sent directly to the customs territory of Ukraine or to the animals collection center. The animals collection center shall be located in the territory of the country/region/compartment meeting the requirements of subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph.

1.6. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing the cattle to the customs territory of Ukraine, pedigree and non-pedigree cattle shall not:

1) come into contact with cloven-hoofed animals that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph;

2) be kept in the location, where and in the range of 10 km around it, some cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph during the last 30 days.

1.7. During 24 hours before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle shall be examined by state inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

1.8. The diseases specified in subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

1.9. Before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree cattle shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

1.10. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, pedigree and non-pedigree cattle (all the animals) shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for brucellosis, tuberculosis, bovine leukemia, trichomoniasis, leptospirosis, bluetongue and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation of Ukraine to conduct diagnostic testing.

Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

2. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of slaughter cattle, sheep and goats

2.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy slaughter cattle, sheep and goats, which were not vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis, cattle plague, Rift Valley fever, epizootic hemorrhagic disease and leptospirosis, and which with respect to the mentioned below diseases meet the following requirements:

1) bovine spongiform encephalopathy – the animals originate in the territory of the country or region with an insignificant or controlled risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) sheep scrapie – the animals originate in the farm that is free of sheep scrapie in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

3) foot-and-mouth disease – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as free of foot-and-mouth disease without a vaccination;

4) contagious bovine pleuropneumonia – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.

5) sheep and goat pox – from the moment of birth or during at least the last 21 days the animals were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of sheep and goat pox;

6) ovine rinderpest – from the moment of birth or during at least the last 21 days the animals were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of ovine rinderpest;

7) hemorrhagic septicemia – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of hemorrhagic septicemia;

8) contagious bovine lumpy skin disease – the animals originate in the territory of the country where, during the last three years, not a single case of contagious bovine lumpy skin disease has been recorded;

9) bluetongue – the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, has been free of bluetongue during:

a) at least 28 days, after which a serological investigation of the animals has been conducted to determine the presence of antibodies to the bluetongue group in accordance with the OIE requirements, the investigation to show negative results; since that time the animals were in the territory of the above mentioned country or region till dispatch;

b) or from the moment of birth or at least 60 days before dispatch;

c) at least 14 days, after which an investigation of the animals has been conducted to determine the presence of pathogenic agent, the investigation to show negative results; since that time the animals were in the territory of such country or region till dispatch;

d) or at least seven days before dispatch and the animals were vaccinated at least 60 days before importation to the country or region against all serotypes that were found in the initial animal population under the surveillance program (the vaccination that must have a documentary proof and the surveillance program shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code);

in the event of exporting the animals from the region which, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of bluetongue but which is within the boundaries of a country where there is blutongue infection, the animals shall not transit the infected area during transportation to the place of loading or shall be vaccinated at least 60 days before importation against all serotypes that were found in the initial animal population under the surveillance program; the vaccination that must have a documentary proof and the surveillance program shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

10) brucellosis – the animals originate in the territory or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis without a vaccination; or in the flock which, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis without a vaccination and in which 30 days before dispatch all mature animals were tested for brucellosis, the testing to show negative results;

11) bovine tuberculosis – the animals were not rejected as part of the anti-tuberculosis program and:

a) 30 days before dispatch diagnostic tests were performed that showed the absence of the bovine tuberculosis infection;

b) or they originate in the flock that is free of bovine tuberculosis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

12) infectious rhinotracheitis – the cattle originate in the flock that is free of infectious rhinotracheitis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, or during 30 days before dispatch the animals were put under quarantine to test them for infectious rhinotracheitis; the testing was conducted using blood samples taken twice at an interval of at least 21 days, and it returned negative results;

13) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above;

14) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE;

15) infectious pleuropneumonia of goats – from the moment of birth or during at least the last three months the animals were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code is free of infectious pleuropneumonia of goats;

16) contagious agalactia of sheep and goats – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where not a single case of contagious agalactia of sheep and goats was recorded during the period mentioned above and during 21 days before dispatch the animals were kept in quarantine;

17) cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, Rift Valley fever – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region, where during the last 12 months:

a) not a single case of cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and Rift Valley fever has been recorded;

b) no vaccination has been conducted against cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and Rift Valley fever;

18) vesicular stomatitis – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region, where during the last six months no cases/outbreaks of vesicular stomatitis have been recorded and no vaccination has been conducted against this disease during the last 12 months;

19) leptospirosis – during 30 days before dispatch the animals were diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results.

2.2. From the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch slaughter cattle, sheep and goats were kept in the country/region/compartment of origin.

2.3. From the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch slaughter cattle, sheep and goats were kept at the farm of origin.

2.4. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle but not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

2.5. From the farm of origin, slaughter cattle, sheep and goats shall be sent directly to the customs territory of Ukraine or to the animals collection center. The animals collection center shall be located in the territory of the country/region/compartment meeting the requirements of subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph.

2.6. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing the slaughter cattle, sheep and goats to the customs territory of Ukraine, slaughter cattle, sheep and goats shall not:

1) come into contact with cloven-hoofed animals that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph;

2) be kept in the location, in which and within a radius of 10 km around which some cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph during the last 40 days.

2.7. During 24 hour before dispatch, slaughter cattle, sheep and goats shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph.

2.8. The diseases specified in subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

3. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats

3.1. For importation to the customs territory of Ukraine admitted shall be clinically healthy pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats, which were not vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis, cattle plague, Rift Valley fever, ovine rinderpest, sheep and goat pox, contagious pleuropneumonia, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and leptospirosis and which with respect to the mentioned below diseases comply with the following requirements:

1) sheep scrapie – the animals originate in the farm that is free of sheep scrapie in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) sheep and goat pox – from the moment of birth or during at least the last 21 days the animals were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of sheep and goat pox;

3) ovine rinderpest – from the moment of birth or during the last 21 days the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as free of ovine rinderpest;

4) foot-and-mouth disease – from the moment of birth or during the last three months the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as free of foot-and-mouth disease without a vaccination;

5) contagious caprine pleuropneumonia – from the moment of birth or during at least the last three months the animals were in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of infectious pleuropneumonia;

6) bluetongue – the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, has been free of bluetongue during:

a) at least 28 days, after which a serological investigation has been conducted of pedigree and non-pedigree cattle to determine the presence of antibodies to the bluetongue group in accordance with the OIE requirements, the investigation to show negative results; since that time pedigree and non-pedigree cattle were in the territory of the mentioned above country or region till dispatch;

b) or from the moment of birth or at least 60 days before dispatch;

c) at least 14 days, after which an investigation of the animals has been conducted to determine the presence of pathogenic agent, the investigation to show negative results; since that time the animals were in the territory of such country or region till dispatch;

d) or at least seven days before dispatch and the animals were vaccinated at least 60 days before importation to country or region against all serotypes that were found in the initial animal population under the surveillance program; the vaccination that must have a documentary proof and the surveillance program shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

in the event of exporting the animals from the region which, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of bluetongue but which is within the boundaries of a country where there is blutongue infection, the animals shall not transit the infected area during transportation to the place of loading or vaccinated at least 60 days before dispatch against all serotypes that were found in the initial animal population under the surveillance program; the vaccination that must have a documentary proof and the surveillance program shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

7) infectious epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*) – the animals (except castrated males) come from a flock that is free of infectious epididymitis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and sheep older than six months were kept in isolation during 30 days before dispatch at the farm of origin and underwent diagnostic testing for infectious epididymitis with negative results;

8) maedi-visna disease, arthritis and encephalitis – the animals originate in the flock where, during the last three years, not a single animal was diagnosed (clinically or serologically) with maedi-visna disease/ arthritis and encephalitis, and during the above period no goats were introduced to the above flock coming from the flocks with a lower epizootic status;

9) brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*) – the animals originate in the territory or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis without a vaccination; or in the flock which, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis without a vaccination and in which 30 days before dispatch all mature animals were tested for brucellosis, the testing to show negative results;

10) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the mentioned period;

11) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE;

12) contagious agalactia of sheep and goats – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept at farms in which not a single case of contagious agalactia of sheep and goats was recorded during the period mentioned above and during 21 days before dispatch the animals were kept in the quarantine;

13) *Chlamydophila abortus* infection – from the moment of birth or during the last two years the animals were kept at a farm where not a single case of the *Chlamydophila abortus* infection was recorded during the period mentioned above, or during 30 days before dispatch the animals were diagnostically tested for the *Chlamydophila abortus* infection with negative results;

14) cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, Rift Valley fever – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region, where during the last 12 months no cases/outbreaks of cattle plague, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and Rift Valley fever were recorded and no vaccination was conducted against these diseases;

15) vesicular stomatitis – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region, where during the last six months no cases/outbreaks of vesicular stomatitis has been recorded and no vaccination has been conducted against this disease during the last 12 months;

16) leptospirosis – during 30 days before dispatch the animals were diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results, or were treated twice with antibacterial preparations used to treat leptospirosis.

3.2. From the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats were kept in the country/region/compartment of origin.

3.3. From the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats were kept at the farm of origin.

3.4. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

3.5. During 24 hours before dispatch, pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

3.6. From the farm of origin, pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats shall be sent directly to the customs territory of Ukraine or to the animals collection center. The animals collection center shall be located in the territory of the country/region/compartment meeting the requirements of subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph.

3.7. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing the pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats to the customs territory of Ukraine, pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats shall not:

1) come into contact with cloven-hoofed animals that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph;

2) be kept in the location where and in the range of 10 km around it, some cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph during the last 30 days.

3.8. The diseases specified in subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

3.9. Before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree sheep and goats shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

3.10. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for brucellosis, infectious epididymitis, bluetongue, leptospirosis and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation of Ukraine to conduct diagnostic testing.

Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

4. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of pedigree and non-pedigree pigs

4.1. For importation to the customs territory of Ukraine admitted shall be clinically healthy pedigree and non-pedigree pigs, which were not vaccinated against the vesicular disease of pigs, vesicular exanthema, cattle plague, vesicular stomatitis, foot-and-mouth disease, Aujeszky's disease and leptospirosis, and which with respect to the mentioned below diseases meet the following requirements:

1) African plague of pigs – from the moment of birth or during at least 40 days before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the African plague of pigs;

2) foot-and-mouth disease – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as free of foot-and-mouth disease without a vaccination;

3) classical plague of pigs – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the classical plague of pigs;

4) Aujeszky's disease – the animals originate in the territory or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of Aujeszky's disease or in the farms that pursuant to the national control program have been recognized as free of Aujeszky's disease; and in the course of the quarantine program the 100% of the animals were tested with negative results 21 days before dispatch;

5) brucellosis – one of the following requirements shall be met with respect to the animals:

а) the animals originate in the flock that is free of brucellosis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

б) or they originate in the flock, in which statistically representative samples taken from pigs during 30 days before dispatch were diagnostically tested for brucellosis with negative results;

в) or during 30 days before dispatch the animal were kept in isolation, during which time all the pigs that were kept in isolation were diagnostically tested for brucellosis with negative results;

6) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above;

7) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm where no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE;

8) transmissible gastroenteritis – the animals originate:

a) in the farm where during the last 12 months before dispatch not a single case of transmissible gastroenteritis has been recorded;

b) or in the territory of the country, where transmissible gastroenteritis is included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification and where, during the last three years, not a single case of this disease has been recorded;

9) vesicular disease of pigs, vesicular exanthema, cattle plague – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region,

where during the last 12 months not a single case of these diseases has been recorded and the animals had no contacts with cloven-hoofed animals imported to this territory in the past 30 days;

10) vesicular stomatitis – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept in the territory of the country or region, where during the last six months not a single case of vesicular stomatitis has been recorded and the animals had no contacts with cloven-hoofed animals imported to this territory in the past 30 days;

11) leptospirosis – during 30 days before dispatch the animals were diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results, or were treated twice with antibacterial preparations used to treat leptospirosis.

4.2. From the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree pigs were kept in the country/region/compartment of origin.

4.3. From the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree pigs were kept at the farm of origin.

4.4. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

4.5. During 24 hours before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree pigs shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in in subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

4.6. From the farm of origin, pedigree and non-pedigree pigs shall be sent directly to the customs territory of Ukraine or to the animals collection center. The animals collection center shall be located in the territory of the country/region/compartment meeting the requirements of subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph.

4.7. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing the pigs to the customs territory of Ukraine, pedigree and non-pedigree pigs shall not:

а) come into contact with cloven-hoofed animals that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph;

б) be kept in the location, in which and within a radius of 10 km around which some cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph during the last 40 days.

4.8. The diseases specified in subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

4.9. Before dispatch, pedigree and non-pedigree pigs shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

4.10. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for classical plague of pigs, transmissible gastroenteritis,

brucellosis, leptospirosis and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation to conduct diagnostic testing.

Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

5. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of slaughter pigs

5.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy slaughter pigs, which were not vaccinated against the vesicular disease of pigs, vesicular exanthema, cattle plague, vesicular stomatitis, foot-and-mouth disease, Aujeszky's disease and which with respect to the mentioned below diseases meet the following requirements:

1) African plague of pigs – from the moment of birth or during at least 40 days before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the African plague of pigs;

2) foot-and-mouth disease – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as free of foot-and-mouth disease without a vaccination;

3) classical plague of pigs – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the classical plague of pigs;

4) Aujeszky's disease – the slaughter pigs originate in the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of Aujeszky's disease;

5) brucellosis – the slaughter pigs originate in the territory of the country/region/compartment/flock that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of brucellosis, or all mature animals were diagnostically tested for brucellosis with negative results 30 days before dispatch;

6) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above;

7) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept at a farm where no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE;

8) transmissible gastroenteritis – the slaughter pigs originate in the farm where, during the last 40 days before dispatch, not a single case of transmissible gastroenteritis has been recorded;

9) vesicular disease of pigs, vesicular exanthema, cattle plague – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept in the territory of the country or region where, during the last 12 months, not a single case of mentioned above diseases has been recorded and the animals had no contacts with cloven-hoofed animals imported to this territory in the past 30 days;

10) vesicular stomatitis – from the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch the slaughter pigs were kept in the territory of the country or region where, during the last six months, not a single case of vesicular stomatitis has been recorded and the animals had no contacts with cloven-hoofed animals imported to this territory in the past 30 days.

5.2. From the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch slaughter pigs were kept in the country/region/compartment of origin.

5.3. From the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch slaughter pigs were kept at the farm of origin.

5.4. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 5.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

5.5. During 24 hours before dispatch, slaughter pigs shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 5.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

5.6. From the farm of origin, slaughter pigs shall be sent directly to the customs territory of Ukraine or to the animals collection center. The animals collection center shall be located in the territory of the country/region/compartment meeting the requirements of subparagraph 5.1 of the present paragraph.

5.7. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or from the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing the pigs to the customs territory of Ukraine, slaughter pigs shall not:

1) come into contact with cloven-hoofed animals that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 5.1 of the present paragraph;

2) be kept in the location, in which and within a radius of 10 km around which some cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 5.1 of the present paragraph during the last 40 days.

5.8. The diseases specified in subparagraph 5.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

6. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of pedigree and non-pedigree horses

6.1. It shall be allowed to bring to the customs territory of Ukraine, healthy pedigree young stock and mature horses no more than three months pregnant, which were not vaccinated against Venezuelan encephalomyelitis (within 60 days before dispatch), infectious encephalomyelitis of all types, African horse plague (within 40 days before dispatch) and leptospirosis, and which with respect to the mentioned below diseases comply with the following requirements:

1) coupling disease – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept in the territory of the country that during at least the last six months has been free of the coupling disease in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) African horse plague – from the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the OIE as being free of the African horse plague and did not transit the infected area during transportation to the place of loading, or during the entire transit across the invected area they were protected against *Culicoides* gnats;

3) Venezuelan encephalomyelitis – during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were not in the territory of the country, in which cases of Venezuelan encephalomyelitis were recorded during the last two years;

4) glanders – during the last six months before dispatch or from the moment of birth (in the case of the horses up to six months of age) pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of glanders;

5) viral arteritis – one of the following requirements shall be met with respect to pedigree and non-pedigree horses:

a) the horses were kept at a farm where the animals during the 28 days before dispatch did not show any symptoms of viral arteritis, and the horses were subjected to diagnostic testing for viral arteritis using a blood sample taken:

once during 21 days before dispatch with negative results;

or twice using the blood samples taken with at least a 14-day interval during 28 days before dispatch; the tests showed stability or a reduction in the antibody titer, or the horses were regularly vaccinated against this disease in accordance with the instructions of the vaccine manufacturer;

b) or during 28 days before dispatch the horses were put under quarantine with conducting diagnostic tests for this disease, and the results of the tests showed that the animals do not have signs of viral arteritis;

6) piroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi, Theileria equi*):

a) during 30 days before dispatch, pedigree and non-pedigree horses were diagnostically tested for piroplasmosis with negative results and were kept free of ticks;

7) equine influenza – pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of equine influenza, or at the places of their keeping the horses did not have any clinical signs of equine influenza during 21 days before dispatch and were immunized with a vaccine in accordance with the instructions of the vaccine manufacturer and in accordance with the requirements of the OIE (the information about the vaccination shall be included in the international veterinary certificate);

8) infectious encephalomyelitis of horses of western and eastern types – on the day of dispatch and during three months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses had no clinical signs of infectious encephalomyelitis of horses of western and eastern types and:

a) during three months before dispatch, they were kept at a farm where not a single case of the infectious encephalomyelitis of horses of western and eastern types was recorded;

b) or they were kept under quarantine and during the quarantine and transportation to the place of loading the horses were protected against insect vectors of equine influenza;

c) or they were vaccinated no less than 15 days and no more than one year before dispatch;

9) infectious anemia – pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept at the farm where not a single case was recorded of infectious anemia during three months before dispatch, and 30 days before dispatch they were tested for infectious anemia with negative results;

10) rhino-pneumonia – during 21 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept in the territory of the farm where during the period mentioned above not a single case of the rhino-pneumonia virus was recorded;

11) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above;

12) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch the pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept at a farm where no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned above period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE;

13) contagious equine metritis – pedigree and non-pedigree horses did not have a direct contact with this disease by means of coupling with an infected animal or an indirect contact through an infected farm, and during 30 days before dispatch they were diagnostically tested for contagious equine metritis with negative results;

14) leptospirosis – during 30 days before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results, or were treated twice with antibacterial preparations used to treat leptospirosis.

6.2. From the moment of birth or during the last three months before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses were kept at the farm of origin.

6.3. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 6.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

6.4. The diseases specified in subparagraph 6.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

6.5. Before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

6.6. During 24 hours before dispatch pedigree and non-pedigree horses shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 6.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

6.7. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all pedigree and non-pedigree horses shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for glanders, infectious anemia, coupling disease, contagious equine metritis, viral arteritis, leptospirosis and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation to conduct diagnostic testing.

Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

7. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of slaughter horses

7.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy slaughter horses, which were not vaccinated against Venezuelan encephalomyelitis (within 60 days before

dispatch), African horse plague (within 40 days before dispatch) and which with respect to the mentioned below diseases comply with the following requirements:

1) coupling disease – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch slaughter horses were kept in the territory of the country that, during at least the last six months, has been free of the coupling disease in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) African horse plague – from the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch slaughter horses were kept in the territory of the country or region that is officially recognized by the OIE as being free of the African horse plague and did not transit the infected area during transportation to the place of loading, or during the entire transit across the invected area they were protected against *Culicoides* gnats;

3) Venezuelan encephalomyelitis – during the last six months slaughter horses were not in the territory of any country, in which cases of Venezuelan encephalomyelitis were recorded during the last two years;

4) glanders – during the last six months before dispatch or from the moment of birth (in the case of the horses up to six months of age) slaughter horses were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of glanders;

5) viral arteritis – in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph 6.1 (5) of paragraph 6 of the present Section;

6) piroplasmosis (Babesia caballi, Theileria equi) – during 30 days before dispatch, slaughter horses were diagnostically tested for piroplasmosis with negative results and were kept free of ticks;

7) equine influenza – on the day of dispatch, the slaughter horses did not have any signs of equine influenza;

8) infectious anemia – the slaughter horses were kept at a farm where not a single case of infectious anemia was recorded during the last three months before dispatch and on the day of dispatch; and during 48 hours before dispatch the slaughter horses did not have any clinical signs of infectious anemia;

9) infectious encephalomyelitis of horses of western and eastern types – on the day of dispatch and during three months before dispatch slaughter horses had no clinical signs of infectious encephalomyelitis of horses of western and eastern types and:

a) during three months before dispatch, they were kept at a farm where not a single case of the infectious encephalomyelitis of horses of western and eastern types was recorded;

b) or they were kept in quarantine and during the quarantine and transportation to the place of loading the horses were protected against insect vectors of the disease;

c) or they were vaccinated no less than 15 days and no more than one year before dispatch;

10) rhino-pneumonia – during 21 days before dispatch slaughter horses were kept at the farm where during the period mentioned above not a single case of the rhino-pneumonia virus was recorded;

11) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the slaughter horses were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above;

12) anthrax – during the last 20 days before dispatch the slaughter horses were kept at a farm where no cases of anthrax were recorded during the mentioned period, or the animals were vaccinated against anthrax no later than 20 days and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

7.2. From the moment of birth or during at least the last three months before dispatch slaughter horses were kept at the farm of origin.

7.3. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 7.1 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

7.4. The diseases specified in subparagraph 7.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

7.5. During 24 hours before dispatch slaughter horses shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 7.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

8. Requirements to the importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of breeding and productive poultry

It shall be allowed to bring into the customs territory of Ukraine, clinically healthy breeding and productive poultry (the "poultry") meeting the following requirements:

8.1. From the moment of hatching or during at least the last three months before dispatch the poultry was kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment of origin.

8.2. The poultry originate in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate, is free of the Newcastle disease in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and where the avian influenza control program has been implemented; and which:

1) is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) or is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the poultry was kept at the farm:

a) where during the last 30 days before dispatch not a single case of low pathogenic avian influenza has been recorded;

b) which is located within a territory, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to the outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza and within a radius of 1 km around which the cases of low pathogenic avian influenza have not been recorded in any of the farms during the last 30 days;

c) which did not have any epidemiological relations with the farm where the low pathogenic avian influenza virus was identified during the last 30 days before dispatch.

8.3. From the moment of hatching or during at least the last six weeks immediately before dispatch, the poultry were kept at a farm, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin, as of the moment of dispatching the cargo, has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions and within a 10 km radius around which (including the territory of the neighboring state) not a single case of highly pathogenic avian influenza or the Newcastle disease was recorded during at least the last 30 days.

8.4. The poultry originate in the flock, which:

1) no earlier than 24 hours before loading was examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin and the results of such examination showed the absence of any signs of the diseases, to which poultry is susceptible;

2) was subject to the *Salmonella* control program:

a) for chickens: *Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Pullorum, S. Gallinarum*;

b) for turkeys: *Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella arizonae*;

c) for guinea fowls, quails, pheasants, partridges, geese, ducks: *Salmonella Pullorum* and *S. Gallinarum*;

and under such control programs for the flock, no pathogenic agents of *Salmonella* have been identified or any grounds to suspect the presence of *Salmonella*;

3) was subject to the *Mycoplasma* control program:

a) for chickens: *M. Gallisepticum*;

b) for turkeys: *M meleagridis* and *M. Gallisepticum*;

and under such control programs for the flock, no pathogenic agents of *Mycoplasma* have been identified or any grounds to suspect the presence of *Mycoplasma.*

8.5. For *Gallus gallus* poultry and turkeys:

A Salmonella control program has been implemented for the flock of origin and under such program:

1) the flock of origin was diagnostically tested for *Sallmonella* and *Mycoplasma*;

2) no pathogenic agents of *Sallmonella* and *Mycoplasma* have been identified with respect to the flocks.

8.6. For breeding and productive poultry different from cursorial birds (ostriches):

If the vaccine against the Newcastle disease does not meet the requirement of subparagraph 8.11 of the present paragraph but its use is allowed in the territory of the country/region/compartment of origin, the poultry:

1) has not been vaccinated with such vaccines for at least 12 months;

2) originate in the flock that was tested for isolating the Newcastle disease virus and the tests were performed by an accredited laboratory not earlier than 14 days before the moment of dispatch through random sampling of cloacal swabs for least 60 birds from each flock and no avian paramyxoviruses were identified with intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of not higher than 0.4;

3) during 60 days before dispatch did not come into contact with poultry that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 8.6 (1)-(2) of the present paragraph;

4) were kept in isolation under the supervision of a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin at the farm of origin during the 14 days specified by subparagraph 8.6 (2) of the present paragraph.

8.7. For breeding and productive domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) that come from Africa or Asia:

1) during at least 21 days before dispatch, the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) has been kept in isolation in an environment protected against ticks pursuant to an approved rodent control program;

2) or before moving to the environment protected against ticks the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) has been subjected to treatment sufficient to kill all the ticks;

3) or, after being for 14 days in the environment protected against ticks, the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) were subjected to the ELISA comparative test for antibodies to Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, and all domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) that were kept in isolation had negative results of this test.

8.8. As of the date of issuance of the international veterinary certificate, the poultry were examined by a state inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin and the results of such examination showed the absence of clinical signs of any disease or any grounds to suspect the presence of any diseases in the poultry.

8.9. From the moment of hatching or during at least the last six weeks before dispatch, the poultry did not come into contact with poultry having a lower epizootic status and game birds.

8.10. In the case of vaccination of poultry, only the vaccines approved by the competent authority of the country of origin were used. The information about the vaccine and the date of such vaccination shall be contained in the international veterinary certificate.

8.11. If the poultry was vaccinated against the Newcastle disease, the vaccine shall meet the following requirements:

1) the vaccine against the Newcastle disease shall be registered (approved) by the the competent authority of the country of origin. The importation, manufacture and introduction into circulation of the vaccine shall be carried out under the supervision by the competent authority of the country of origin;

2) before the issuance of the permit to introduce the vaccine to circulation, the competent authority of the country of origin shall verify each batch of the vaccine for its effectiveness, harmlessness, in particular, for attenuation or inactivation as well as the absence of undesired contaminants;

3) live vaccines against the Newcastle disease shall be manufactured of the Newcastle disease virus strain, and the source vaccine virus was tested and showed intracerebral pathogenicity index (ISRI):

a) lower than 0.4, if each poultry during the ICPI test was administered at least 107 EID 50;

b) or lower than 0.5, if each poultry during the ICPI test was administered at least 108 EID 50;

8.12. The Newcastle disease, the highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification within the entire territory of the country of origin.

8.13. The poultry shall be transported in crates/containers or cases that:

1) contain only poultry of one kind, category and type and originating in one farm;

2) contain the number of the permit of the farm of origin;

3) are closed in a manner making it impossible to substitute their contents.

8.14. The vehicles used to transport the poultry shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of legislation of the country of origin and be designed so as:

1) to ensure the possibility of the visual control of the cargo;

2) to clean and disinfect them;

3) to prevent any spillage of excrements and minimize the loss of feathers during transportation.

8.15. Cargoes with poultry shall be subject to veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine. After passing the appropriate state control measures, the poultry shall be kept at the farm of destination during:

1) six weeks from the date of their arrival (pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine this period may be shortened to three weeks, provided that the laboratory tests of the samples taken of the poultry showed favorable (negative) results);

2) or till the date of slaughter (if the poultry is slaughtered before the expiry of the above six-week period).

8.16. During the periods specified in subparagraph 8.15 of the present paragraph, diagnostic tests shall be performed under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for avian influenza, the Newcastle disease, Salmonella and Mycoplasma.

9. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of daily young of poultry

It shall be allowed to bring into the customs territory of Ukraine, clinically healthy daily young of poultry meeting the following requirements:

9.1. The daily young of poultry originate in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate:

1) is free of the Newcastle disease in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and where the avian influenza control program has been implemented; and which:

2) is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

3) or is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the daily young of poultry originate in the parent flocks that were kept at the farm:

a) where during the last 30 days before the collection of eggs, from which the daily young was obtained, no cases of low pathogenic avian influenza has been recorded;

b) which is located within a territory, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to the outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza and within a radius of 1 km around which no cases of low pathogenic avian influenza have been recorded in any farm during the 30 days before the collection of eggs, from which the daily young was obtained;

c) which did not have any epidemiological relations with the farm where the low pathogenic avian influenza was identified during the last 30 days before the collection of eggs, from which the daily young was obtained.

9.2. The daily young was bred at a farm (incubator) approved by the the competent authority of the country of origin:

1) with respect to which, as of the moment of dispatch of the daily young, the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions;

2) within a 10 km radius around which (including the territory of the neighboring state) not a single case of highly pathogenic avian influenza or the Newcastle disease was recorded during at least the last 30 days.

9.3. The daily young was bred in the flocks, which:

1) during at least the last six weeks before dispatch were kept at the farm approved by the competent authority of the country of origin;

2) with respect to which, as of the day of dispatch of the hatching eggs, the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions;

3) (for the daily young of the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches)) were kept at the farm located in the territory of the country/region/compartment of origin that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the Newcastle disease;

4) (for the daily young of poultry different from the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches)), were subject to the control program:

a) for chickens: *Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Pullorum, S. Gallinarum*;

b) for turkeys: *Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella arizonae*;

c) for guinea fowls, quails, pheasants, partridges, geese, ducks: *Salmonella Pullorum* and *S. Gallinarum*;

and under such control programs for the flock, no pathogenic agents of *Salmonella* have been identified or any grounds to suspect the presence of Salmonella;

5) was subject to the *Mycoplasma* control program:

a) for chickens: *M. Gallisepticum*;

b) for turkeys: *M meleagridis* and *M. Gallisepticum*;

c) and under such control programs for the flock, no pathogenic agents of *Mycoplasm*a have been identified or any grounds to suspect the presence of *Mycoplasma*.

9.4. The daily young was hatched from the eggs that, before the moment of dispatching to the incubator, were marked and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of legislation of the country of origin.

9.5. For the daily young obtained from *Gallus gallus* poultry and turkeys:

A *Salmonella* control program has been implemented for the flock of origin and under such program:

1) the flock of origin was diagnostically tested for *Sallmonella* and *Mycoplasma*;

2) no pathogenic agents of *Sallmonella* and *Mycoplasma* have been identified with respect to the flocks.

9.6. For the daily young of poultry different from the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches):

If vaccine against the Newcastle disease does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 8.11 of paragraph 8 of the present Section but its use is allowed in the territory of the country/region/compartment of origin, the poultry from which the daily young has been obtained:

1) has not been vaccinated with such vaccines for at least 12 months;

2) originates in the flock that was tested for isolating the Newcastle disease virus and the test was performed by an accredited laboratory not earlier than 14 days before the moment of dispatch through random sampling of cloacal swabs for least 60 birds from each flock and no avian paramyxoviruses were identified with intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of not higher than 0.4;

3) during 60 days before dispatch did not come into contact with poultry that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 9.6 (1)-(2) of the present paragraph;

4) were kept in isolation under the supervision of a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin at the farm of origin during the 14 days specified by subparagraph 9.6 (2) of the present paragraph.

9.7. On the day of dispatch, the daily young were examined by a state inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin and the results of such examination showed the absence of any clinical signs of any diseases in the daily young or the grounds to suspect the presence of a disease.

9.8. The daily young did not come into contact with poultry that does not meet the requirements of paragraph 8 of the present Section.

9.9. The hatching eggs from which the daily young were obtained did not come into contact in the incubator and during transportation with eggs or poultry having a lower epizootic status.

9.10. In the case of vaccination, only the vaccines approved for use were applied in the course of the vaccination of the daily young. The information about the vaccine and the date of such vaccination shall be contained in the international veterinary certificate.

9.11. The Newcastle disease, the highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification within the entire territory of the country of origin.

9.12. The daily young were transported in clean disposable crates/containers that were used for the first time and:

1) contain only the daily young of one kind, category and type and originating in one farm;

2) are closed in a manner making it impossible to substitute their contents;

3) are marked with the following information:

a) the name of the country/region/compartment of origin of the cargo with the daily young;

b) the kind to which the daily young belong;

c) the number of the daily young;

d) the category and type of production for which the daily young is intended;

e) the name, address and the number of the permit of the production farm/facility (for the daily young of poultry different from the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches));

f) the name, address and the number of the permit of the breeding farm/facility (for the daily young of the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches));

g) the number of the permit of the farm of origin;

h) the date of dispatch (for the daily young of the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches));

i) the name of the country of destinaton.

9.13. Cargoes with daily young shall be subject to veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine. After passing the appropriate state control measures, the daily young shall be kept at the farm of destination during:

1) six weeks from the date of their arrival (this period may be shortened to three weeks, provided that the laboratory tests of the samples taken of the daily young showed favorable (negative) results);

2) or till the date of slaughter (if the daily young are slaughtered before the expiry of the above six-week period).

9.14. During the period/periods specified in subparagraph 9.13 of the present paragraph, diagnostic tests shall be performed under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for avian influenza, the Newcastle disease, *Salmonella* and *Mycoplasma*.

10. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of poultry intended for slaughter or replenishing the stock of wild animals

It shall be allowed to bring to the customs territory of Ukraine the poultry different from the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) intended for slaughter or replenishing the stock of wild animals and the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) intended for slaughter (the "poultry") meeting the following requirements:

10.1. During at least six weeks before dispatch or from the moment of hatching (for the poultry younger than six weeks), the poultry were kept in the territory of the country/region/compartment of origin;

10.2. The poultry originate in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate:

1) is free of the Newcastle disease in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and where the avian influenza control program has been implemented;

2) or is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

3) or is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the poultry was kept at the farm:

a) where during the last 30 days before dispatch not a single case of low pathogenic avian influenza has been recorded;

b) which is located within a territory, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to the outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza and within a radius of 1 km around which the cases of low pathogenic avian influenza have not been recorded in any of the farms during the last 30 days;

c) which did not have any epidemiological relations with the farm where the low pathogenic avian influenza virus was recorded during the last 30 days before dispatch.

10.3. The poultry originate in the flock:

1) with respect to which no vaccination has been conducted against avian influenza;

2) which, as of the date of issuance of the international veterinary certificate, were examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin and the results of such examination showed the absence of clinical signs of any disease or any grounds to suspect the presence of such diseases.

10.4. From the moment of hatching or during at least the last 30 days, the poultry were kept at a farm of origin, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions and within a 10 km radius around which (including the territory of the neighboring state) not a single outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza or the Newcastle disease was recorded during at least the last 30 days.

10.5. From the moment of hatching or during at least the last 30 days, the poultry did not have any contacts with game birds and poultry having a lower epizootic status.

10.6. For *Gallus gallus* poultry and turkeys:

1) with respect to the parent flock a *Salmonella* control program has been implemented and, as part of this program, the parent flock was diagnostically tested for *Sallmonella* (the information about such tests shall be included in the international veterinary certificate);

2) the international veterinary certificate has information about the antimicrobial preparations, if such preparations have been used during the last three weeks before dispatch for other reasons than the *Salmonella* control program.

10.7. For the poultry different from the domesticated cursorial birds (ostriches) intended for slaughter and replenishing the stock of wild animals:

If the vaccine against the Newcastle disease does not meet the requirement of subparagraph 8.1, paragraph 8 of the present section but its use is allowed in the territory of the country/region/compartment of origin, the poultry:

1) has not been vaccinated with such vaccines for at least 12 months;

2) originate in the flock that was tested for isolating the Newcastle disease virus and the test performed by an accredited laboratory not earlier than 14 days before the moment of dispatch through random sampling of cloacal swabs for least 60 birds from each flock and no avian paramyxoviruses were identified with intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of not higher than 0.4;

3) during 60 days before dispatch did not come into contact with poultry that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 10.7 (1)-(2) of the present paragraph;

4) were kept in isolation under the supervision of a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin at the farm of origin during the 14 days specified by subparagraph 10.7 (2) of the present paragraph.

10.8. In the case of a vaccination, only the vaccines approved by the competent authority of the country of origin were used. The information about the vaccine and the date of such vaccination shall be contained in the international veterinary certificate.

10.9. The Newcastle disease, the highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification within the entire territory of the country of origin.

10.10. Poultry shall be transported in crates/containers or cages that are closed in a manner making it impossible to substitute their contents, shall contain the poultry only of one kind, category and type and originate in one farm.

10.11. Vehicles used to transport poultry shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of the country of origin and designed so as to ensure the possibility of the visual control of the cargo, of cleaning and disinfecting, of preventing any spillage of excrements and minimizing the loss of feathers during transportation.

10.12. Treatment of poultry before and during loading and transportation shall comply with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine on animal health and wellbeing.

10.13. Cargoes with poultry shall be subject to veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine.

11. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of domestic rabbits

11.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy domestic rabbits, which with respect to the mentioned below diseases comply with the following requirements:

1) myxomatosis – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the domestic rabbits were kept at a farm where not a single case of myxomatosis was recorded during the period mentioned above;

2) viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits:

a) for pedigree and slaughter rabbits: from the moment of birth or during at least 60 days before dispatch the domestic rabbits were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits;

b) for daily pedigree rabbits – the domestic rabbits are derived from females that at least for the last 60 days were kept in the territory of the country that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits;

3) tularemia – the domestic rabbits originate in the farms or territory, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary and sanitary restrictions for tularemia during the last 40 days;

4) rabies – from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch the domestic rabbits were kept at a farm where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above.

11.2. During 24 hours before dispatch, domestic rabbits shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 11.1 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

11.3. The diseases specified in subparagraph 11.1 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

11.4. Before dispatch domestic rabbits shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

11.5. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine.

12. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of aquatic animals

12.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy aquatic animals originating in the territory of the country/region/compartment that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code, is free of the following diseases:

1) for the fish – epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN), the *Aphanomyces invadans* infection, *Gyrodactylus salaris*, salmonid alphavirus (SAV), salmon Infectious hematopoietic necrosis (IHN), Koi herpesvirus (KHVD), Red sea bream iridoviral disease (RSIVD), spring viraemia of carp (SVC), viral haemorrhagic septicaemia of trout (VHS);

2) for mollusks – abalone herpesvirus, *Bonamia exitiosa, Bonamia ostreae, Marteilia refringens, Perkinsus marinus, Perkinsus olseni,* and *Xenohaliotis californiensis* viruses;

3) for amphibians (*Amphibia*) – *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* and coronavirus infections;

4) for crustaceans – crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*), yellowhead disease, infectious hematopoietic necrosis (IHN) disease, infectious myonecrosis disease, hepatopancreatic necrosis disease, Tauro syndrome, white spot disease (WSD) and white tail disease (WTD).

12.2. Infectious hematopoietic necrosis of salmon (IHN), salmon anemia virus (ISAV), viral hemorrhagic septicemia of trout (VHS), *Bonamia exitiosa, Bonamia ostreae, Marteilia refringens* shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

12.3. No more than three months before dispatch, the population of fish out of which the batches of aquatic animals as well as fertilized eggs are selected shall be tested at the authorized laboratory using parasitological, bacteriological and virological methods accepted in the country of origin to exclude the pathogenic agents of contagious diseases of aquatic animals.

12.4. On the day of dispatch, the aquatic animals shall not have any clinical signs of the diseases specified in subparagraph 12.1 of the present paragraph.

12.5. The vehicles/containers used to transport aquatic animals shall:

1) be designed so as to support the weight of the aquatic animals and water;

2) be subjected to treatment and disinfection before dispatch in accordance with the requirements of legislation of the country of origin.

12.6. Cargoes with aquatic animals shall be subject to veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine.

12.7. The aquatic animals imported to the customs territory of Ukraine that are intended for breeding, keeping and growing in the conditions of aquaculture shall be placed in quarantine fishery isolators permanently for 30 days. It shall be prohibited to put under quarantine together the aquatic animals of different age, different kinds and also those brought from different countries and at different times. Aquatic animals shall be to put under quarantine in accordance with their biological needs and biotechnological peculiarities of their breeding and/or growing.

13. Requirements for importing into to the customs territory of Ukraine of bee and bumblebee queens and bee colonies

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy bee and bumblebee queens (*Apis mellifera* and *Bombusspp.*) as well as bumblebee colonies (*Bombusspp.*) meeting the following requirements:

13.1. bee and bumblebee queens shall originate:

1) in the territory of the country or region where American foulbrood, small hive beetle and Tropilaelaps are included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the framework of bilateral trade.

2) in the territory, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to the American foulbrood and in which not a single case of this disease was recorded during the last 30 days preceding the issuance of the international veterinary certificate. If within this territory some previous cases of the American foulbrood were recorded,

all beehives within a 3-kilometer radius will have been examined and burned by the government inspector/government inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin within 30 days from the moment of recording the first case of this disease;

3) in the beehives (swarms of bees) or in the colonies (in the case of bumblebees), which bee's cells samples were diagnostically tested for the American foulbrood with negative results during the last 30 days, the tests to conform to the OIE requirements;

4) in the territory, which radius is no less than 100 km and which is not infected with small hive beetle and Tropilaelaps and with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to the small hive beetle and Tropilaelaps;

5) in the beehives (swarms of bees) or in the colonies (in the case of bumblebees), which immediately before dispatch were examined by the competent authority of the country of origin and the results of such examination showed that there are no clinical signs of diseases of bees and bumblebees.

13.2. Bumblebee colonies:

1) were grown and kept in the environment controlled and supervised by the competent authority of the country of origin;

2) originate in the farm that, immediately before dispatch, was examined by the state inspector/state inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin and the results of such examination showed that there are no signs of diseases of bees and bumblebees.

13.3. Cargoes with bee/bumblebee queens shall be composed of cages, each containing one bee/bumblebee queen and a small number of accompanying specimens (up to 20 specimens for one bee/bumblebee queen). Cargoes with bumblebee colonies shall be composed of containers, each containing bumblebee colonies with the number of specimens not exceeding 200 fully-grown specimens for one colony.

13.4. Immediately before dispatch, bee/bumblebee queens and bumblebee colonies shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine or a government inspector of the country of origin, the results of such examination to show the absence of the American foulbrood, small hive beetle (including its eggs and larvae), Tropilaelaps and other diseases to which the bees are suceptible in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

13.5. Packaging material, containers, accompanying materials (products) and feed did not come into contact with infected bees, bumblebees and beehives with brood.

13.6. Packaging material, containers, accompanying materials (products) and feed shall undergo a preventive disinfection and desacarisation before settlement of bee and bumblebee queens and bumblebee colonies.

13.7. The vehicles used to transport bee and bumblebee queens and bumblebee colonies shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of legislation of the country of origin.

13.8. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine:

1) cargoes with bee and bumblebee queens shall be sent directly to the facility of destination, where they shall be subject to supervision by the competent authority of Ukraine. Before settlement in local colonies bee and bumblebee queens are put in new cages. Accompanying specimens, cages and other accompanying materials (products) shall be sent to the authorized laboratory where they are tested for small hive beetle (including its eggs and larvae) and Tropilaelaps. After completing the laboratory tests, the accompanying specimens, cages and other accompanying materials (products) shall be destroyed;

2) cargoes with bumblebee colonies shall be sent directly to the facility of destination. Bumblebee colonies may remain in the containers, in which they were imported to Ukraine, till the completion of the life cycle of the colony. Containers and accompanying products (materials) shall be destroyed only after the life cycle of the last colony is completed.

14. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephant family animals

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be *clinically healthy cloven-hoofed animals (Artiodactyla) except domestic cattle (incl*uding genus *Bubalus* and *Bison and their hybrids),* sheep *(Ovis aries),* goats *(Capra hircus),* pigs *(Suidae),* peccaries *(Tayassuidae)),* rhinoceros *(Rhinocerotidae)* and elephant *(Elephantidae)* family animals *(the "cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros, elephants)* meeting the following criteria:

14.1. The cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros, elephants originate in a farm with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to:

1) tuberculosis and tuberculosis – during the last 42 days before dispatch;

2) anthrax – during the last 30 days before dispatch;

3) rabies – during the last six months before dispatch.

14.2. The cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants did not come into contact with the animals originating in the farms that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 14.1 of the present paragraph.

14.3. The cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants have not been administered stilbene, thyreostatic substances, estrogen, androgen, progestin compounds or β-agonists for purposes other than therapeutic or zootechnical.

14.4. The cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants originate in the territory of the country or region that, as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate, have been officially recognized by the OIE as free of foot-and-mouth disease without a vaccination and where:

1) not a single case was recorded of:

a) bluetongue – during the last 24 months before dispatch.

b) cattle plague, Rift Valley fever, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle, contagious bovine lumpy skin disease, ovine rinderpest, sheep and goat pox, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, haemorrhagic septicaemia – during the last 12 months before dispatch;

c) vesicular stomatitis – during the last six months before dispatch;

2) during the last 12 months before dispatch, no vaccination was conducted against cattle plague, Rift Valley fever, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle, contagious bovine lumpy skin disease, ovine rinderpest, sheep and goat pox, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, haemorrhagic septicaemia and during the last 24 months before dispatch no vaccination against bluetongue was performed;

3) it shall be prohibited to import cloven-hoofed animals that were vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease and the diseases specified in subparagraph 14.4 (2) of the present paragraph.

14.5. The cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants have been kept in the territory specified in subparagraph 14.4 of the present paragraph from the moment of birth or during the last six months before

dispatch and did not come into contract with cloven-hoofed animals imported to this territory during the last six months.

14.6. From the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch, the cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants were kept at the farm of origin or at the animals collection center:

1) where and in the range of 150 km around it not a single case of bluetongue and haemorrhagic septicaemia was recorded during the last 60 days before dispatch;

2) where and in the range of 10 km around it which not a single case was recorded of cattle plague, Rift Valley fever, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle, contagious bovine lumpy skin disease, ovine rinderpest, sheep and goat pox, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, and of vesicular stomatitis during the last 40 days before dispatch.

14.7. The cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants have not been vaccinated against brucellosis and:

1) originate in the flock that is free of brucellosis in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) or during the last 30 days before dispatch the animals were tested for the agglutination reaction, the test to show the number of Brucella below 30 IU of agglutination per ml;

3) or are castrated males of any age.

14.8. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 14.7 shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

14.9. In the place of origin and in the place of loading (the farm/the animals collection center) of the cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants, no clinical cases were recorded of:

1) contagious agalactia of sheep and goats (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *Mycoplasma capricolum*, *Mycoplasma mycoides var. mycoides* of a large colony) – during the last six months;

2) paratuberculosis and caseous lymphadenitis – during the last 12 months;

3) adenomyosis of the lungs – during the last three years;

4) maedi-visna disease, arthritis and encephalitis – during the last three year before dispatch or during the last 12 months before dispatch, provided all the infected animals were slaughtered and other animals had a negative reaction in the future to the two tests performed at an interval of six months;

5) infectious rhinotracheitis – during the last 12 months before dispatch, and the animals shall not be vaccinated against infectious rhinotracheitis.

14.10. During the last three years before dispatch, not a single case of brucellosis or tuberculosis in the cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants was recorded.

14.11. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or from the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine, the cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants:

1) did not come into contact with other cloven-hoofed animals having a lower epizootic status;

2) were not kept in the location, in which and within a radius of 10 km around which some cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 14.4 of the present paragraph during the last 30 days.

14.12. During 24 hours before dispatch the cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 14.1 and 14.4 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

14.13. The diseases specified in subparagraph 14.1 and 14.4 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

14.14. Before dispatch, the cloven-hoofed animals, rhinoceros and elephants shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

14.15. After bringing intoto the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for brucellosis, tuberculosis, bluetongue and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation of Ukraine to conduct diagnostic testing.

14.16. Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

15. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of non-domesticated animals of the pig, peccary and tapir families

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy non-domesticated animals of the pig (*Suidae*), peccary (*Tayassuidae*) and tapir (*Tapiridae*) families (the "pigs, peccaries and tapirs") meeting the following requirements:

15.1. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs originate in a farm with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to:

1) brucelosis – during the last 42 days before dispatch;

2) anthrax – during the last 30 days before dispatch;

3) rabies – during the last six months before dispatch.

15.2. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs did not come into contact with the animals originating in the farms that do not meet the requirements of subparagraph 15.1 of the present paragraph.

15.3. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs have not been administered stilbene, thyreostatic substances, estrogen, androgen, progestin compounds or β-agonists for purposes other than therapeutic or zootechnical.

15.4. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs originate in the territory of the country or region that, as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate, have been officially recognized by the OIE as free of foot-and-mouth disease without a vaccination and where:

1) not a single case was recorded of cattle plague, the African plague of pigs, the classical plague of pigs, the vesicular disease of pigs and vesicular exanthema – during the last 12 months before dispatch, and of vesicular stomatitis – during the last six months before dispatch;

2) during the last 12 months before dispatch no vaccination was conducted against cattle plague, the African plague of pigs, the classical plague of pigs, the vesicular disease of pigs, vesicular exanthema and vesicular stomatitis;

3) it shall be prohibited to import cloven-hoofed animals that were vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease and the diseases specified in subparagraph 15.4 (2) of the present paragraph.

15.5. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs have been kept in the territory specified in subparagraph 15.4 of the present paragraph from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch and did not come into contract with cloven-hoofed animals imported to this territory during the last six months.

15.6. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs from the moment of birth or during the last 40 days before dispatch were kept at the farm of origin or at the animals collection center, where and in the range of 10 km around it not a single case was recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 15.4 of the present paragraph.

15.7. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs, during the last 30 days before dispatch:

1) were tested for buffered *Brucella* antigen with a negative result;

2) were tested for antibodies to the vesicular disease of pigs and also were tested for antibodies to the classical plague of pigs with negative results;

3) were subjected to ELISA to detect gL antibodies using serum taken at least 21 days after isolating the animals with negative results for all the animals that were in such isolation.

15.8. Diagnostic testing required by subparagraph 15.7 of the present paragraph shall be conducted on not less than 10% of cattle or not fewer than 10 animals of each batch of cattle based on the results of risk assessment (for a batch that has fewer than 11 animals – 100%) and under the supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

15.9. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs originate in the farm with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any restrictive measures related to the national program for fighting brucelosis and the Teschen disease.

15.10. During the last 12 months before dispatch, at the farm of origin and at the animals collection center or within a 5 kilometer radius around it no clinical, serological or pathological signs of the Aujeszky's disease were recorded.

15.11. The pigs, peccaries and tapirs were not vaccinated against the Aujeszky's disease, did not come into contact with the animals vaccinated against this disease and the flock of origin of the pigs, peccaries and tapirs was not vaccinated against the Aujeszky's disease during the last 12 months.

15.12. From the moment of dispatch from the farm of origin or from the animals collection center and till the moment of bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine, the pigs, peccaries and tapirs:

1) did not come into contact with other cloven-hoofed animals having a lower epizootic status;

2) were not kept in the location, in which and within a radius of 10 km around which the cases were recorded of the diseases specified in subparagraph 15.4 of the present paragraph during the last 40 days.

15.13. During 24 hours before dispatch the pigs, peccaries and tapirs shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 15.1 and 15.4 of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

15.14. The diseases specified in subparagraph 15.1 and 15.4 of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

15.15. Before dispatch the pigs, peccaries and tapirs shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

15.16. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for brucellosis, tuberculosis, the classical plague of pigs, the African plague of pigs and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation of Ukraine to conduct diagnostic testing.

Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

16. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of primates

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy primates that comply with the following requirements:

16.1. The primates originating in the environment not controlled by the competent authority of the country of origin shall be put under quarantine at a quarantine facility of the country of origin for at least 12 weeks and during this period:

1) the primates shall be examined on a daily basis for possible signs of diseases and, if necessary, they shall be subjected to a clinical examination;

2) the primates that died during the quarantine shall be examined at a laboratory or by an anatomical pathologist for contagious diseases. The reason for the disease or death of the primates shall be identified before releasing the group, to which such animals belong, from the quarantine;

3) the primates shall be diagnostically tested using the methods and pursuant to the procedure established by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code with respect to the following diseases and/or infections:

a) ectoparasites and endoparasites – all kinds of primates;

b) tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) – small primates (callitrichidae, tamarin), lemurs, monkeys of the New World, the Old World monkeys, gibbons, hominids;

c) other bacteriological pathogens (*Salmonella, Shigella* and *Yersinia* etc.) – all kinds of primates;

d) hepatitis B virus – gibbons and hominids.

16.2. Small primates (callitrichidae, tamarin) originating in nurseries that are subject of veterinary supervision shall:

1) be born in the nursery of origin or be kept in such nursery during at least two years;

2) originate in a nursery which is subject to a constant veterinary supervision and with respect to which a supervision program has been implemented envisioning the performance of microbiological, parasitological and pathological tests;

3) be kept in the premises and open-air cages where, during the last two years before dispatch, not a single case of tuberculosis was recorded;

4) during 30 days before dispatch, be kept at the quarantine facilities where during this period:

a) the animals shall be examined on a daily basis for possible signs of diseases and, if necessary, they shall be subject to a clinical examination;

b) the animals that died during the quarantine shall be examined at a laboratory or by an anatomical pathologist for contagious diseases;

c) the animals shall be diagnostically tested using the methods and pursuant to the procedure established by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code with respect to the following diseases and/or infections: bacteriological pathogens (*Salmonella, Shigella* and *Yersinia* etc.) – all kinds of primates, ectoparasites and endoparasites – all kinds of primates;

16.3. Other primates originating in nurseries that are subject of veterinary supervision shall:

1) be born in the nursery of origin or be kept in such nursery during at least two years;

2) originate in a nursery which is subject to a constant veterinary supervision and with respect to which a supervision program has been implemented envisioning the performance of microbiological, parasitological and pathological tests;

3) be kept in the premises and open-air cages where, during the last two years before dispatch, not a single case of tuberculosis was recorded;

4) originate in a nursery where during the last two years before dispatch not a single case of tuberculosis was recorded or of any other disease to which primates are susceptible;

5) during 30 days before dispatch, be kept at the quarantine facilities where during this period:

a) the animals shall be examined on a daily basis for the signs of diseases and, if necessary, they shall be subject to a clinical examination;

b) the animals that died during the quarantine shall be examined at a laboratory or by an anatomical pathologist for contagious diseases;

c) the animals shall be diagnostically tested using the methods and pursuant to the procedure established by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code with respect to the following diseases and/or infections: bacteriological pathogens (*Salmonella, Shigella* and *Yersinia* etc.) – all kinds of primates, ectoparasites and endoparasites – all kinds of primates; tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) – all kinds of primates.

16.4. During 24 hours before dispatch, the primates shall be examined by state inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin (the exporting country) and the results of such examination shall show the absence in the animals of clinical infectious diseases and their fitness for transportation.

16.5. It shall be allowed to dispatch only clinically healthy primates that were subjected to the diagnostic tests specified in subparagraph 16.1 - 16.3 of the present paragraph with negative results.

16.6. It shall not be allowed to bring the primates to the customs territory of Ukraine which are intended to be kept as domestic animals.

16.7. Before dispatch the primates shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

16.8. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put

under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine for tuberculosis and other diseases for which there is a requirement provided by current legislation of Ukraine to conduct diagnostic testing.

Based on the results of the testing the period of quarantine may be prolonged pursuant to the decision of the chief government inspector of veterinary medicine.

17. Requirements for importing marsupials into the customs territory of Ukraine

17.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy marsupials (the "marsupials") that comply with the following requirements:

1) from the moment of birth or during the last six months before dispatch, the marsupials were kept in the territory of the country or region of origin and at the farm of origin;

2) during the last 40 days before dispatch, the marsupials belonging to the family of kangaroos were diagnostically tested for tuberculosis with negative results;

3) the marsupials originate in a farm where no clinical signs of the following diseases were recorded:

a) anthrax – during the last 30 days;

b) rabies – during the last six months;

c) tuberculosis – during the last three years;

4) during the last 40 days before dispatch, the marsupials were treated (at least twice) for external and internal parasites.

17.2. The diseases specified in subparagraph 17.1 (3) of the present paragraph shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory notification within the entire territory of the country of origin within the framework of bilateral trade.

17.3. During 24 hours before dispatch the marsupials shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases specified in subparagraph 17.1 (3) of the present paragraph as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

17.4. Before dispatch, the marsupials shall be subjected to preventive deworming.

17.5. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, the diagnostic testing required by current legislation of Ukraine shall be performed in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine.

18. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of predatory animals

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be be clinically healthy predatory animals (the "predators") that comply with the following requirements:

18.1. From the moment of birth and at least for the last six months before dispatc, the predators were kept:

1) in the territory of the country or region of origin, where rabies is included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification;

2) at the farm of origin in which and in a 30 kilometer radius around which not a single case of rabies was recorded for at least the last six months.

18.2. One of the following requirements shall be met with respect to the predatory animals:

1) the animals were tested for the reaction of neutralization of the rabies virus with a negative result in an authorized laboratory and on the same day were vaccinated by the inactivated vaccine against rabies containing at least one international antigenic unit, after which the authorized laboratory performed the second titration of neutralizing antibodies against rabies using the sample taken at least 30 days after vaccination but not earlier than four months before dispatch, as a result of which at least 0.5 IU/ml antibodies in serum were identified (the results of laboratory test shall be attached to or contained in the international veterinary certificate);

2) or with respect to the animals vaccinated in accordance with the instructions of the vaccine manufacturer the authorized laboratory performed the titration of neutralizing antibodies against rabies, as a result of which at least 0.5 IU/ml antibodies in serum were identified 30 days after the vaccination (the results of laboratory test shall be attached to the international veterinary certificate).

18.3. For at least the last six months, the predators did not come into contact with other animals having a lower epizootic status.

18.4. During the last 40 days before dispatch, the predators were treated (at least twice) for external and internal parasites.

18.5. During 24 hours before dispatch, the predators shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases, to which these animals are susceptible, as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

18.6. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine.

19. Requirements for importing reptiles to the customs territory of Ukraine

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy reptiles that comply with the following requirements:

19.1. From the moment of bith or at least during 21 days before dispatch, the reptiles were kept at the farm of origin, with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions on the transportation of the animals.

19.2. During 24 hours before dispatch, the reptiles shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show that their skin is not damaged and they do not have any diseases, to which these animals are susceptible, as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

19.3. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put

under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine.

20. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of rodents, hedgehogs, gymnures, tenrecs, bats, fruit bats, anteaters, sloths, armadillos and hyraxes

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy rodents, hedgehogs, gymnures, tenrecs, bats, fruit bats, anteaters, sloths, armadillos and hyraxes meeting the following requirements:

20.1. The animals originate in the territory of the country or region, where rabies is included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification.

20.2. From the moment of birth or during at least the last six months before dispatch the animals were kept at a farm or origin where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above.

20.3. During 30 days before dispatch the animals shall be diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results or shall be treated twice with antibacterial preparations used to treat leptospirosis.

20.4. During 24 hours before dispatch, the animals shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases, to which these animals are susceptible, as well as the fitness of the animals for transportation to the place of their destination.

20.5. Before dispatch the animals shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

20.6. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine.

21. Requirements for Importing into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Hares

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy hares that comply with the following requirements:

21.1. From the moment of birth or during at least the last six months before dispatch the hares were kept at a farm or origin where not a single case of rabies was recorded during the period mentioned above. Not a single animal that was kept at the farm of origin of the hares had any clinical signs of myxomatosis.

21.2. The hares originate in the territory of the country or region, where rabies is included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification.

21.3. During 24 hours before dispatch, the animals shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine of the country of origin, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases, to which these animals are susceptible, as well as their fitness for transportation to the place of their destination.

21.4. Before dispatch the hares shall be subjected to preventive deworming and treatment against ectoparasites.

21.5. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, all the animals shall be put under quarantine for a period of 30 days in the special premises prepared for this purpose. During this period, diagnostic testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine in accordance with the requirements of current legislation in the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine.

22. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of birds different from poultry and their daily young

22.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be healthy birds different from poultry and their daily young (the "birds"), which with respect to the mentioned below diseases comply with the following requirements:

For all the birds:

1) avian influenza, the Newcastle disease – from the moment of hatching or during at least 21 days before dispatch, the birds were kept at isolated premises approved by the competent authority of the country of origin/the exporting country and during such isolation the animals did not show any clinical signs of avian influenza; for 14 days before dispatch the statistically representative samples taken from birds were diagnostically tested for avian influenza/the Newcastle disease with negative results;

For daily young:

1) avian influenza, the Newcastle disease – the daily young hatched and were kept at isolated premises approved by the competent authority of the country of origin/the exporting country and the parent flock of the daily young were diagnostically tested for avian influenza/the Newcastle disease with negative results;

For parrots (*Psittacidae*):

1) Psittacosis (*Chlamydia trachomatis*) of birds – during 45 days before dispatch, the birds were kept under vererinary supervision and were treated against Psittacosis (*Chlamydia trachomatis*) of birds using chlortetracycline.

22.2. In the case of a vaccination of birds and/or their daily young, only the vaccines approved by the competent authority of the country of origin/the exporting country were used. The information about the vaccine and the date of such vaccination shall be contained in the international veterinary certificate.

22.3. The Newcastle disease and avian influenza shall be included in the list of diseases that are subject to a mandatory prompt notification within the entire territory of the country of origin/the exporting country.

22.4. Birds and/or their daily young shall be transported in new or sterilized containers.

22.5. Treatment of the birds and their daily young before and during loading and transportation shall comply with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine on animal health and wellbeing.

22.6. Cargoes with the birds and/or their daily young shall be subject to veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine. After passing the appropriate state control measures, the birds and/or their daily young shall be kept at the farm of destination during:

1) six weeks from the date of their arrival (this period may be shortened to three weeks, provided that the laboratory tests of the taken samples showed negative results);

2) or till the date of slaughter (if the birds and/or daily young are slaughtered before the expiry of the above six-week period).

22.7. During the periods specified in subparagraph 22.6 of the present paragraph, the authorized laboratory of veterinary medicine shall perform, in accordance with the requirements of legislation, diagnostic tests for avian influenza and the Newcastle disease.

23. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of domestic animals intended for non-commercial transportation

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy domestic animals intended for non-commercial transportation (the "domestic animals") that are accompanied by their owner or an authorized person and are the responsibility of such owner or the authorized person and with respect to which the following requirements are met:

23.1. For cats (*Felis silvestris catus*), dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) and ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*) (the "cats, dogs and ferrets"):

1) If more than five cats, dogs and ferrets are transported, the following requirements shall be met with respect to such animals:

a) the animals shall be older than six months;

b) the animals shall be intended to participate in competitions, exhibitions and sports events or in training for these events, and the owner (or the authorized person) shall provide a written confirmation of the fact that the animals are registered to participate in such events or are registered with an association that organizes such events.

2) Cats, dogs and ferrets younger than 12 weeks have never been vaccinated against rabies.

3) Cats, dogs and ferrets older than 12 weeks:

a) have been vaccinated against rabies (the vaccination to be performed in accordance with the requirements of the OIE), and at least 21 days have passed since the moment of performing the first vaccination against rabies, and no further vaccinations have been performed during the period while the previous vaccine was active;

b) no later than three months and no earlier than 12 months before dispatch, the animals were tested for titration of antibodies against rabies with positive results (the tests to be performed in accordance with the requirements of the OIE and the content of neutralizing antibodies shall be at least 0.5 IU/ml);

4) cats, dogs and ferrets specified in subparagraph 25.1 (2) of the present paragraph and cats, dogs and ferrets aged between 12 and 16 weeks that were vaccinated against rabies, the vaccination to be performed in accordance with the requirements of the OIE, but if at least 21 days have not passed since the first vaccination against rabies, shall:

a) be accompanied by a declaration of the owner/authorized person confirming that from the moment of birth and till the moment of non-commercial transportation the cats, dogs and ferrets did not have any contacts with wild animals that are susceptible to rabies;

b) or were transported with their parent females from which they are not separated, and such parent females, before giving birth to offspring, were vaccinated against rabies, the vaccination to be performed in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

5) If the dogs were previously treated against *Echinococcus granulosus*, the relevant information shall be contained in the international veterinary certificate.

23.2. One of the following requirements shall be met with respect to the poultry (domestic birds):

1) during 30 days before dispatch, the poultry shall be kept in isolation at the place of dispatch;

2) or after bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine, they shall be kept in quarantine for 30 days. Keeping birds in quarantine shall be carried out in the special premises prepared for this purpose;

3) or during at least ten days before dispatch, the poultry shall be kept in isolation and tested for antibodies or the H5N1 avian influenza genome in accordance with the requirements of the OIE using the sample taken no earlier than on the third day of isolation.

23.3. During 30 days before dispatch the animals were diagnostically tested for leptospirosis with negative results or treated twice with antibacterial preparations used to treat leptospirosis.

23.4. Cats, dogs and ferrets shall be identified using a microchip (transponder) or a clear tattoo, provided the tattoo was made before July 3, 2011. The microchip (transponder) shall conform to the requirements of the ISO 11784 Standard "Radio frequency identification of animals – Code structure" and shall be readable by means of reading technologies meeting the requirements of the ISO 11785 Standard ISO 11785 "Radio frequency identification of animals – Technical concept." If a microchip (transponder) does not meet the above requirements, the owner or the authorized person shall provide the means, using which it would be possible to read such microchip (transponder) in the course of veterinary and sanitary control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine.

23.5. Domestic animals other than cats, dogs and ferrets shall be identified or described with due regard to the peculiarities of the kinds to which such animals belong and in the manner ensuring a connection between the domestic animals and the information contained in the accompanying identification documents.

23.6. The bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine of domestic animals shall be possible after passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine.

24. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of circus animals and other animals intended for shows, for entertainment and educational purposes

24.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy circus animals and other animals intended for shows, for entertainment and educational purposes meeting the following requirements:

1) the animals are dispatched from the farm (facility) with respect to which the competent authority of the exporting country has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions related to the diseases, to which the relevant kinds of animals are susceptible;

2) the animals shall meet the requirements as to their health specified in paragraph 1-23 of the present section for the relevant kinds of animals;

3) cattle and camels shall be subjected to the annual diagnostic testing for brucellosis and tuberculosis with negative results;

4) sheep and goats shall be subjected to the annual diagnostic testing for brucellosis with negative results;

5) pigeons shall be subjected to the annual vaccination against the Newcastle disease;

24.2. During at least 15 days before dispatch, the circus animals and other animals intended for shows, for entertainment and educational purposes shall be kept in a manner ensuring that there will not be either direct or indirect contact with other animals.

24.3. During 10 days before dispatch, the animals shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine of the exporting country, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases, to which the relevant kinds of animals are susceptible, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

24.4. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, the circus animals and other animals intended for shows, for entertainment and educational purposes shall be under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine and kept in a manner ensuring that there will not be either direct or indirect contact with other animals.

25. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of racing horses

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be clinically healthy racing horses that comply with the following requirements:

25.1. The racing horses shall be brought from the territory of the country, where the following diseases are subject to a mandatory notification within the framework of bilateral trade: the African horse plague, the coupling disease, glanders, encephalomyelitis of horses (all kinds including the Venezuelan encephalomyelitis of horses), infectious anemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, and anthrax.

25.2. During 24 hours before dispatch, the racing horses shall be examined by a government inspector of veterinary medicine of the exporting country, and the results of such examination shall show the absence of the diseases, to which horses are susceptible, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE.

25.3. During the last 40 days before dispatch, the racing horses shall be kept under veterinary supervision.

25.4. The racing horses shall be brought from the territory of the country or region, where:

1) during the last two years, not a single case of the Venezuelan encephalomyelitis of horses was recorded;

2) during the last six months, not a single case of the coupling disease and glanders was recorded;

3) during the last six months, not a single case of vesicular stomatitis was recorded or, within 10 days before dispatch, the racing horses were tested for the reaction of neutralization of the vesicular stomatitis virus with negative results in breeding 1 to 12;

4) (in the case of ungelded males over 180 days old) during the last six months, not a single case of viral arteritis of horses was recorded or:

a) ungelded males were tested using blood samples taken within 21 days before dispatch for the reaction of neutralization of the viral arteritis of horses with negative results in breeding 1 to 4, or an aliquot of the semen of ungelded males taken within 21 days before dispatch was tested with negative results to isolate the virus of the viral arteritis of horses;

b) or the ungelded males were vaccinated against the viral arteritis of horses. The vaccination shall be carried out under the supervision of a government inspector of veterinary medicine in the exporting country/the country of origin and using the vaccines approved by the competent authority of the country of origin/the exporting country.

25.5. The racing horses shall:

1) be exported from the territory of the country or region that, in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, is free of the African horse plague;

2) be immunized using the vaccine against equine influenza pursuant to the instructions of the vaccine manufacturer and in accordance with the requirements of the OIE (the information about the vaccination shall be included in the international veterinary certificate);

25.6. The racing horses shall originate in a farm with respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin has not imposed any veterinary and sanitary restrictions.

25.7. The period of veterinary and sanitary restrictions specified in subparagraph 25.6 of the present paragraph shall be determined as follows:

1) if not all the animals on the farm that are susceptible to the relevant kinds of diseases were slaughtered and the premises disinfected – the period of veterinary and sanitary restrictions shall be at least:

a) in the case of glanders – six months from the date of slaughter of the infected animals of the horse family;

b) in the case of encephalomyelitis of horses of any type including the Venezuelan encephalomyelitis of horses – six months from the date of slaughter of the infected animals of the horse family;

c) in the case of infectious anemia – till the date on which the infected animals were slaughtered and other animals had a negative reaction to two Coggins tests performed at an interval of three month;

d) in the case of vesicular stomatitis – six months from the date of the last recorded case of vesicular stomatitis;

e) in the case of rabies – on month from the date of the last recorded case of rabies;

f) in the case of anthrax – 15 days from the date of the last recorded case of anthrax;

2) if all animals on the farm susceptible to the relevant kinds of diseases were slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of veterinary and sanitary restrictions shall be at least 30 days, in the case of anthrax – 15 days from the date on which the animals were slaughtered and the premises disinfected.

25.8. During the last 15 days before dispatch, the racing horses shall not come into contact with horses infected with infectious diseases.

25.9. After bringing to the customs territory of Ukraine and passing the veterinary and sanitary border control in accordance with the requirements of legislation of Ukraine, the racing horses shall be under the supervision of the competent authority of Ukraine and kept in a manner ensuring that there will not be either direct or indirect contact with other animals.

25.10. The term of stay of the racing horses in the territory of Ukraine shall not exceed 90 days from the day of passing the veterinary and sanitary border control specified in subparagraph 25.9 of the present paragraph.

Section III. Requirements for Importing into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Reproductive Material

1. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of bovine sperm, embryos and oocytes

1.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be such sperm, embryos and oocytes of bovine animals which meets the following requirements in relation to the listed below diseases:

1) Foot-and-mouth disease:

a) animals that were sperm donors were kept at an artificial insemination center where foot-and-mouth disease manifestations were not observed in a single animal, and during at least three last months preceding

the collection of sperm, the sperm donors were kept in the territory of a country or region that was officially recognized by OIE as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, and (where the importing of frozen sperm was concerned) the sperm donors exhibited no clinical manifestations of foot-and-mouth disease within a period of 30 days following the collection of sperm;

b) animals that were donors of embryos obtained *in vitro*, were kept during at least three last months preceding the taking of embryos, in the territory of a country or region that has been officially recognized by OIE as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination;

2) cattle-plague: sperm and embryos obtained *in vitro*, have been collected in the territory of a country where within a period of the last 12 months preceding the collection of sperm and embryos, not a single case of cattle-plague was observed;

3) plague of small ruminants:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, within a period of at least 21 days preceding the collection of sperm were kept in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of plague of small ruminants, and within a period of 21 days following the collection of sperm, exhibited no clinical manifestations of this disease;

b) animals that were donors of embryos, were kept within a period of at least 21 days preceding the taking of embryos, in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of plague of small ruminants;

4) brucellosis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm were not subjected to vaccination against brucellosis, and:

were kept at an artificial insemination center that complied with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code requirements;

or every six months, the animals were subjected to diagnostic study for brucellosis, with negative results, and were kept in a herd which, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of brucellosis;

b) animals that were donors of embryos have not been vaccinated against brucellosis within a period of the last three years, and:

were kept in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of brucellosis;

or were kept on a farm that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of brucellosis, and every six months, the animals were subjected to diagnostic study for brucellosis, with negative results;

5) cattle tuberculosis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, were kept at an artificial insemination center situated in the territory of a country / region / compartment which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of cattle tuberculosis, and solely such animals were introduced to the artificial insemination center that come from a herd that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of cattle tuberculosis;

or animals that were donors of sperm were annually subjected to tuberculin test for cattle tuberculosis, with negative results, and were kept in a herd that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code was free from cattle tuberculosis;

b) animals that were donors of embryos / oocytes, within a period of 24 hours preceding the collection of embryos / oocytes, exhibited no manifestations of cattle tuberculosis, and:

originated from a herd that was free of cattle tuberculosis, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and stayed in the territory of a country / region / compartment which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of cattle tuberculosis;

or were kept at a farm that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free from cattle tuberculosis, and were isolated on the farm of origin during a period of 30 days preceding the collection of embryos / oocytes, where they were subjected to tuberculin test for cattle tuberculosis, with negative results;

6) cattle leucosis: animals that were donors of sperm, at the time of sperm collection, were kept in a herd that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of cattle leucosis, and where animal donors younger that two years of age were concerned, which originated from uterine females, were subjected to serologic tests for leucosis, with negative results, or were twice subjected to diagnostic study for leucosis, with negative results (the first study carried out no earlier than 30 days before collection of sperm, and the second, 90 days after collection of sperm).

7) genital campilobacteriosis: animals that were donors of sperm, were never used for natural mating, or covered only heifers not yet covered, or were kept at a farm / artificial insemination center where not a single case of genital campilobacteriosis was observed, and in all above-mentioned cases, study of preputial lavages provided evidence of the absence of the agent of genital campilobacteriosis;

8) contagious pleuropneumonia of bovine animals: animals that were donors of sperm / embryos obtained *in vivo* or *in vitro*, were, from the moment of birth or within a period of the last six months, kept in the territory of a country / region / compartment which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of contagious pleuropneumonia of bovine animals;

9) infectious rhinotracheitis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm intended for importing to Ukraine in fresh condition, were kept in a herd that at the time of sperm collection was free of infectious rhinotracheitis in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

b) animals that were donors of sperm intended for importing to Ukraine in frozen condition:

were kept in a herd that at the time of sperm collection was free of infectious rhinotracheitis in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

or were kept in isolation during the period of sperm collection and within a period of 30 days after sperm collection, as well as were subjected to diagnostic study for infectious rhinotracheitis, with negative results (the study must be carried out on a blood sample taken at least 21 days after sperm collection;

or, if the serologic status of the animal donor was not known, or if such status was positive, the aliquot portion of every sperm collection was subjected to study for isolation of the virus, or to PCR testing, performed in accordance with OIE requirements;

10) contagious nodular dermatitis: animals that were donors of sperm, were within a period of at least the last 28 days preceding sperm collection, kept in the territory of a country where not a single case of contagious nodular dermatitis was observed within a period of the last three years, and during said period, not a single animal was subjected to vaccination against contagious nodular dermatitis;

11) trichomoniasis: animals that were donors of sperm, were subjected to direct study of preputial lavages (microbiological or bacteriological), with negative results, and:

a) were never used for natural mating;

b) or covered only females not yet covered;

c) or were kept on a farm / at an artificial insemination center where not a single case of trichomoniasis was observed;

12) bluetongue: animals that were donors of sperm / embryos obtained *in vitro*:

a) within a period of at least 60 days prior to, and in the course of, sperm / embryos collection, were kept in a country or region that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of bluetongue;

b) or were subjected to serologic study for detection of antibodies to bluetongue group, with negative results (such study was performed in accordance with OIE requirements, within a period between the 28th and 60th days after the last collection of sperm / embryos, within one batch);

c) or animals that were donors of sperm, were subjected to serologic study for detection of the decease agent, with negative results (such study produced negative result and was performed in accordance with OIE requirements, on the basis of blood samples taken at the start and at the conclusion of sperm collection, and at least every seven days (the virus detection test) and every 28 days (PCR-test), and in the course of sperm collection, within one batch;

d) and (for embryos obtained *in vitro*), animals that were donors of embryos, were subjected to the study of blood samples for detection of the disease agent, with negative results, in accordance with OIE requirements;

13) leptospirosis: the sperm originated from a farm where within a period of the last 12 months, not a single case of leptospirosis was observed, and during 30 days preceding sperm collection, animals that were donors of sperm, were subjected to diagnostic study for leptospirosis, with negative results.

1.2. Diseases set forth in subparagraph 1.1 of this paragraph, must be included in the list of diseases that are subject to mandatory notification in the entire territory of the country of origin, within the framework of bilateral trade.

1.3. Animals that are donors of sperm / embryos /oocytes, must:

1) possess individual identification number making it possible to determine their origin;

2) on the day of sperm / embryos /oocytes collection, exhibit no clinical manifestations of diseases set forth in subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph.

1.4. Sperm used to fertilize oocytes, must comply with the requirements of subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph

1.5. Animals that were donors of sperm / embryos /oocytes, did not receive fodder of animal origin in the manufacture of which tissues of ruminants were used.

1.6. Collection, processing, and storage of sperm / embryos / oocytes must be performed in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

1.7. Diagnostic studies required by subparagraph 1.1 of the present paragraph, must be performed under supervision of the country of origin's competent authority, in accordance with OIE requirements.

2. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of sperm, embryos and oocytes of sheep and goats

2.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be such sperm, embryos and oocytes of sheep and goats as in regard of the diseases set forth below, are in compliance with the following requirements:

1) foot-and-mouth disease: animals that were sperm donors, were kept at an artificial insemination center where foot-and-mouth disease manifestations were not observed in a single animal, and within a period of at least three last months preceding the collection of sperm, the sperm donors were kept in the territory of a country or region that was officially recognized by OIE as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, and (where the importing of frozen sperm was concerned) the sperm donors exhibited no clinical manifestations of foot-and-mouth disease within a period of 30 days following the collection of sperm;

2) sheep-pox and goat pox: at the time of sperm collection, sperm donors were kept in the territory of a country which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of sheep-pox and goat pox, and within a period of 21 days following sperm collection, animal donors exhibited no clinical manifestations of sheep-pox and goat pox;

3) plague of small ruminants:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, within a period of at least 21 days preceding the collection of sperm, were kept in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of plague of small ruminants, and within a period of 21 days following the collection of sperm, exhibited no clinical manifestations of this disease;

b) animals that were donors of embryos were kept within a period of at least 21 days preceding the taking of embryos, in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of plague of small ruminants;

4) *Chlamydophila abortus* infection: animals that were donors of sperm / embryos, from the moment of birth or within a period of two years preceding the collection of sperm:

a) were kept on a farm or at an artificial insemination center which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from *Chlamydophila abortus* infection, and had no contacts with animals of lower epizootic status;

b) or were kept on a farm where no *Chlamydophila abortus* infection was diagnosed, and sperm / embryos donors were subjected to diagnostic study for *Chlamydophila abortus* infection, with negative results (the study was performed two to three weeks after the sperm /embryos collection);

5) contagious pleuropneumonia of goats: animals that were donors of embryos / oocytes, at the time of embryos / oocytes collection were kept in the territory of a country which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of contagious pleuropneumonia of goats;

6) infectious epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*): animals that were donors of sperm, came from a herd which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of infectious epididymitis, and within a period of 60 days preceding the shipment, were kept on a farm / at an artificial insemination center where not a single animal exhibited manifestations of this disease, and 30 days before sperm collection, animal donors were subjected to diagnostic study for infectious epididymitis, with negative results;

7) brucellosis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, were not subjected to vaccination against brucellosis, and:

were kept at an artificial insemination center complying with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code requirements;

or every six months, the animals were subjected to diagnostic study for brucellosis, with negative results, and were kept in a herd which, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of brucellosis;

b) animals that were donors of embryos, were not vaccinated against brucellosis within a period of the last three years, and:

were kept in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code was free from brucellosis;

or were kept on a farm that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of brucellosis, and every six months, the animals were subjected to diagnostic study for brucellosis, with negative results;

8) bluetongue: animals that were donors of sperm / embryos obtained *in vitro*:

a) within a period of at least 60 days prior to, and in the course of, sperm / embryos collection, were kept in a country or region that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of bluetongue;

b) or were subjected to serologic study for detection of antibodies to bluetongue group, with negative results (such study was performed in accordance with OIE requirements within a period between the 28th and 60th days after the last collection of sperm / embryos, within one batch);

c) or animals that were donors of sperm, were subjected to serologic study for detection of the decease agent, with negative results (such study produced negative result and was performed in accordance with OIE requirements, on the basis of blood samples taken at the start and at the conclusion of sperm collection, and at least every seven days (the virus detection test), and at least every 28 days (PCR-test), and in the course of sperm collection, within one batch;

d) and animals that were donors of embryos, were subjected to study of blood samples for detection of the disease agent, with negative results, in accordance with OIE requirements;

10) cattle-plague: sperm and embryos obtained *in vitro*, were collected in the territory of a country where within a period of the last 12 months preceding the collection of sperm and embryos, not a single case of cattle-plague was observed;

11) leptospirosis: the sperm came from a farm where within a period of last 12 months, not a single case of leptospirosis was observed, and within a period of 30 days preceding sperm collection, animals that were donors of sperm were subjected to diagnostic study for leptospirosis, with negative results.

2.2. Diseases set forth in subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph, must be included in the list of diseases that are subject to mandatory notification in the entire territory of the country of origin, within the framework of bilateral trade.

2.3 Animals that are donors of sperm / embryos / oocytes must:

1) possess individual identification number making it possible to determine the female parent and the farm of origin;

2) on the day of sperm / embryos / oocytes collection, exhibit no clinical manifestations of diseases set forth in subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph.

2.4. Sperm used to fertilize oocytes, must comply with the requirements of subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph.

2.5. Animals that were donors of sperm / embryos /oocytes, did not receive fodder of animal origin in the manufacture of which tissues of ruminants were used.

2.6. Collection, processing, and storage of sperm / embryos / oocytes must be performed in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

2.7. Diagnostic studies required by subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph, must be performed under supervision of the country of origin's competent authority, in accordance with OIE requirements.

3. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of sperm and embryos of pigs

3.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be such sperm and embryos of pigs, as in respect of the diseases listed below, are in compliance with the following requirements:

1) African swine plague: animals that were donors of sperm / embryos collected *in vivo*, within a period of at least 40 days preceding sperm / embryos collection, were kept in the territory of a country / region / compartment which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free from African swine plague, and within a period of 40 days following sperm collection, sperm donors exhibited no clinical manifestations of African swine plague;

2) foot-and-mouth disease: animals that were sperm donors were kept at an artificial insemination center where foot-and-mouth disease manifestations were not observed in a single animal, and within a period of at least last three months preceding the collection of sperm, the sperm donors were kept in the territory of a country or region that was officially recognized by OIE as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, and (where the importing of frozen sperm was concerned) the sperm donors exhibited no clinical manifestations of foot-and-mouth disease within a period of 30 days following the collection of sperm;

3) classical swine fever: within a period of at least three last months preceding sperm collection, sperm donors were kept in the territory of a country / region / compartment which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free from classical swine fever;

4) Aujeszky's Disease: at the time of sperm collection and prior to collection of embryos taken *in vivo*, animal donors were kept on a farm or at an artificial insemination center located in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of Aujeszky's Disease;

5) brucellosis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, were not subjected to vaccination against brucellosis, and:

were kept at an artificial insemination center complying with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code requirements;

or every six months, the animals were subjected to diagnostic study for brucellosis, with negative results, and were kept in a herd which, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free of brucellosis;

b) animals that were donors of embryos were not vaccinated against brucellosis within a period of the last three years, and:

were kept in the territory of a country or region which in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code was free of brucellosis;

or were kept on a farm that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, was free from brucellosis, and every six months, the animals were subjected to diagnostic study for brucellosis, with negative results;

6) transmissible gastroenteritis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, within a period of at least 40 days were kept at an artificial insemination center, and none of the pigs kept at this center, exhibited clinical manifestations of transmissible gastroenteritis within a period of 12 months preceding sperm collection, and (concerning fresh sperm) 30 days before sperm collection, animal donors were subjected to diagnostic study for transmissible gastroenteritis, with negative results, and (concerning frozen sperm) no less than 14 days after collection of sperm, animal donors were subjected to diagnostic study for transmissible gastroenteritis, with negative results;

b) or animals that were donors of sperm, from the moment of birth resided in the territory of a country where transmissible gastroenteritis was included in the list of diseases subject to mandatory notification, and where not a single case of this disease was detected within a period of the last three years;

7) leptospirosis: the sperm came from a farm where within a period of last 12 months, not a single case of leptospirosis was observed, and during 30 days preceding sperm collection, animals that were donors of sperm were subjected to diagnostic study for leptospirosis, with negative results.

3.2. Diseases set forth in subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph, must be included in the list of diseases that are subject to mandatory notification in the entire territory of the country of origin, within the framework of bilateral trade.

3.3 Animals that are donors of sperm / embryos must:

1) possess individual identification number making it possible to determine their origin;

2) on the day of sperm / embryos collection, exhibit no clinical manifestations of diseases set forth in subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph.

3.4. Collection, processing, and storage of sperm / embryos must be performed in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

3.5. Diagnostic studies required by subparagraph 3.1 of the present paragraph, must be performed under supervision of the country of origin's competent authority, in accordance with OIE requirements.

4. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of sperm, embryos and oocytes of horses

4.1. Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be such sperm and embryos of horses, as in respect of the diseases listed below, are in compliance with the following requirements:

1) covering sickness: animals that were donors of sperm, from the moment of birth or within a period of the last six months preceding collection of sperm, were kept in the territory of a country which for a period of at least the last six months, was free of covering sickness in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) African horse sickness: animals that were donors of sperm / embryos / oocytes collected *in vivo*, on the day of sperm / embryos / oocytes and within a period of the following 40 days, exhibited no clinical manifestations of African horse sickness, and:

a) animal donors were not subjected to immunization against African horse sickness with live vaccine in the period of at least 40 days preceding sperm / embryos / oocytes collection;

b) or within a period of 40 days before the start and during the collection of sperm / embryos /oocytes, animal donors were kept in the territory of a country or region officially recognized by OIE as free of African horse sickness;

c) or animal donors resided at an artificial insemination center or at an embryos / oocytes collection center where African horse sickness was absent, and were protected from agents of this disease in the process of sperm / embryos / oocytes collection, and:

animal donors were subjected to serologic tests (with negative results) for antibodies to virus African horse sickness, with blood samples taken no earlier than 28 days and no later than 90 days after the date of the last sperm / embryos / oocytes collection;

or were subjected to study aimed at identification of the agent, with negative results (such study performed on blood samples taken at the start and at the conclusion of the sperm / embryos / oocytes collection, as well as during every following seven days);

4) viral arteritis:

a) animals that were donors of sperm, for a period of 28 days preceding sperm collection, were kept on a farm where none of the animals exhibited manifestations of viral arteritis during said period, and:

while aged between six and nine months, animals that were donors of sperm underwent a study for viral arteritis, with negative results (where positive results had been obtained, another study was performed 14 days later, indicating stability or reduction of antibody titer, and immediately after the performance of such study, sperm donors were vaccinated against viral arteritis, and subsequently were subjected to regular vaccinations in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's directions);

or were isolated, and during the first seven days of isolation, underwent study for viral arteritis on blood samples, with negative results, and immediately after the performance of said diagnostic tests, the animal donors were vaccinated against viral arteritis, with subsequent isolation from other odd-toed ungulates for a post-vaccination period of 21 days, and afterwards were subjected to regular vaccinations in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's directions;

or underwent study for viral arteritis, with negative results (diagnostic tests were performed on blood sample taken within 14 days preceding collection of sperm), and were isolated from other odd-toed ungulates with different epizootic status, within a period of 14 days before the taking of blood sample prior to conclusion of sperm collection;

or underwent study for viral arteritis performed on one blood sample which yielded positive result, after which: either within a six-month period preceding sperm collection, were coupled with two mares that underwent double study for viral arteritis, with negative results, and which was performed on blood samples taken on the day of coupling for the first study and again 28 days after coupling; or the sperm collected within a period of six months preceding the collection of sperm intended for exporting, was subjected to study for viral arteritis, that yielded negative result; or the sperm collected within a period of six months after the date of blood sample study, was studied for viral arteritis, with negative results, after which the horses underwent vaccination and regular repeated vaccinations;

or (for frozen sperm) after sperm freezing, sperm donors were subjected to: either study for viral arteritis performed on a single blood sample taken no earlier than 14 days and no later than 12 months after collection of sperm intended for exporting, yielded negative result; or study for viral arteritis performed on aliquot portion of sperm taken immediately before freezing, or on aliquot portion of sperm taken between the 14th and 30th days before the collection of sperm intended for exporting, yielded negative result;

b)) animals that were donors of embryos obtained *in vivo*, were kept in the territory of a farm where within a period of 28 days preceding the taking of embryos, none of the animals exhibited manifestations of viral arteritis, and animal donors:

were subjected to study for viral arteritis, with negative results (diagnostic study was performed on a blood sample taken either once within a period of 21 days preceding collection of embryos, or twice, on samples taken at an interval of at least 14 days within a period of 28 days preceding collection, and indicated stability or reduction of antibody titer), or subjected to regular vaccination against viral arteritis in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's directions;

or were quarantined for a period of 28 days prior to collection of embryos, and during said period, animal donors exhibited no manifestations of viral arteritis;

5) leptospirosis: the sperm came from a farm where within a period of last 12 months, not a single case of leptospirosis was observed, and during 30 days preceding sperm collection, animals that were donors of sperm were subjected to diagnostic study for leptospirosis, with negative results.

4.2. Diseases set forth in subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph, must be included in the list of diseases that are subject to mandatory notification within the framework of bilateral trade.

4.3. Animals that are donors of sperm / embryos / oocytes must:

1) possess individual identification number making it possible to determine their origin;

2) on the day of sperm / embryos / oocytes collection, exhibit no clinical manifestations of diseases set forth in subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph.

4.4. Sperm used to fertilize oocytes, must comply with the requirements of subparagraph 4.1 of the present paragraph.

4.5. Collection, processing, and storage of sperm / embryos / oocytes must be performed in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

4.6. Diagnostic studies required by subparagraph 4.1 of this paragraph, must be performed under supervision of the country of origin's competent authority, in accordance with OIE requirements.

5. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of poultry incubator eggs

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be incubator eggs obtained from poultry other than birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like), and incubator eggs obtained from poultry belonging to ratite family (hereinafter "incubator eggs") that are in compliance with the following requirements:

5.1. Incubator eggs came from flocks that for a period of at least three months, were kept in the territory of a country / region / compartment of origin of these incubator eggs.

5.2. Incubator eggs originated from the territory of a country / region / compartment that as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate:

1) was free of Newcastle disease in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and where an avian influenza monitoring program was in effect, and:

2) either was free of highly pathogenic and low pathogenic avian influenza, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

3) or was free of highly pathogenic avian influenza in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and the incubator eggs originated from parental flocks that were kept on a farm:

a) where within a period of the last 30 days preceding the collection of eggs, no cases of low pathogenic avian influenza were observed;

b) that is located in the territory in respect to which the country of origin's competent authority did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions related to outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza, and within one kilometer range of which, within a period of 30 days preceding collection of eggs, not a single case of low pathogenic avian influenza was observed on any farm;

c) that had no epidemiological connections with the farm where low pathogenic avian influenza was observed within a period of the last 30 days preceding collection of eggs.

5.3. Incubator eggs were obtained from parental flocks that:

1) as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate, were subjected to examination by a state veterinary medicine inspector of the country of origin, the results of which confirmed the absence of clinical manifestations of any disease or of grounds to suspect the presence of such;

2) during a period of at least six weeks preceding the shipping, were kept in the territory of a farm approved by the competent authority of the country of origin, and:

a) in respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin imposed no veterinary-sanitary restrictions;

b) within 10-kilometer range of which (including the territory of neighboring state), not a single case was observed of highly pathogenic avian influenza or Newcastle disease within a period of at least last 30 days;

3) within a period of at least six weeks before shipping, had no contact with feather game and poultry of lower epizootic status;

4) for incubator eggs obtained from poultry other than birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like), parental flocks were covered by monitoring program in respect of:

a) for gallinaceous birds: *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Virchow*, *Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Pullorum, S. Gallinarum*;

b) for turkeys: *Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella arizonae*;

c) for guinea fowl, quail, pheasants, partridges, geese, and ducks: *Salmonella Pullorum* and *S. Gallinarum*;

and in the framework of such program, monitoring of the flock did not detect *Salmonella* agents, or grounds to suspect the presence of *Salmonella*;

3) was target of monitoring program concerning *Mycoplasma*:

a) for gallinaceous birds: *M. Gallisepticum*;

b) for turkeys: *M meleagridis* and *M. Gallisepticum*;

and in the framework of such program, monitoring of the flock did not detect *Mycoplasma* agents, or grounds to suspect the presence of *Mycoplasma*.

5.4. For incubator eggs obtained from poultry of species *Gallus gallus* and turkeys:

In respect of origin flock, a monitoring program was introduced for salmonellosis, and in the framework of such program:

1) the origin flock was subjected to diagnostic study for *Sallmonella* and *Mycoplasma*;

2) no *Sallmonella* and *Mycoplasma* agents were detected in the flocks.

5.5. For incubator eggs of poultry other than birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like):

If the vaccine against Newcastle disease was not in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph 8.11 in paragraph 8 of this Annex's section II, however, it was permitted for use by a competent authority of the country / region / compartment of origin, the birds from whom incubator eggs were obtained:

1) were not subjected to vaccination by such vaccines within at least the last 12 months;

2) came from flocks that underwent the test of isolating the Newcastle disease virus, examined by an accredited laboratory no earlier than 14 days before the moment of shipping, by way of random taking of samples in the form of cloaca smears, from no less than 60 birds in each flock, and no avian paramyxoviruses with intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) not in excess of 0.4, were detected;

3) within a period of 60 days preceding shipping, did not contact poultry not in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph 5.5 (1)-(2) of the present paragraph;

4) were kept in isolation under the supervision of the state of origin's public veterinary medicine inspector for a period of 14 days, as prescribed in subparagraph 5.5 (2) of the present paragraph.

5.6. Incubator eggs must:

1) be subjected to disinfection in compliance with the requirements of the country of origin's regulations;

2) be individually marked, with indication of the origin farm's permission number;

3) as of the date of issuance of the international veterinary certificate, be subjected to examination by the country of origin's state veterinary medicine inspector, the results of which must confirm the absence of manifestations of any disease or of grounds to suspect the presence of such.

5.7. In case of performance of vaccination of parental flocks, only such vaccines were applied as were approved by the country of origin's competent authority. Information about the vaccine and dates of the performance of such vaccination must be entered in the international veterinary certificate.

5.8. Newcastle disease, highly pathogenic and low pathogenic avian influenza must be on the list of diseases subject to mandatory immediate notification in the entire territory of the country of origin.

5.9. Incubator eggs shall be transported in cleaned disposable boxes / containers used for the first time, and:

1) which contain only incubator eggs of one species, category, and type, coming from one farm;

2) which are sealed in a manner that makes substitution of content impossible;

3) which bear the following information:

a) word "incubator";

b) name of country / region / compartment of origin;

c) the respective poultry species;

d) quantity of incubator eggs;

e) category and type of production for which the incubator eggs are intended;

f) name, address, and permission number of the production facility (for incubator eggs of poultry other than birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like));

g) name, address, and permission number of the breeding enterprise (for incubator eggs of birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like));

h) permission number of the farm of origin;

j) date of shipping (for incubator eggs of birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like));

k) name of the country of destination.

5.10. Upon undergoing the relevant measures of state inspection, incubator eggs shall be subject to incubation in separate incubators.

5.11. Birds hatched from imported incubator eggs, must for a period of at least three weeks from the date of hatching, be kept at the farm where the birds were sent after hatching (if incubator eggs were brought to a farm where other incubator eggs were present already, the three-week period shall begin from the date of arrival of the last imported incubator egg).

6. Requirements for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of eggs that are Free of Specific Pathogens (SPF)

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be eggs that are free of specific pathogens (SPF) in accordance with the requirements of International Pharmacopoeia or European Pharmacopoeia, such requirements being the following:

6.1. Eggs free of specific pathogens (SPF), come from chicken flocks that:

1) are free of specific pathogens, and results of diagnostic studies and clinical examinations needed for awarding such status, are satisfactory, including negative results of testing for avian influenza and Newcastle disease, such studies and clinical examinations performed within a period of the last 30 days before shipping;

2) were subjected to clinical examination at least once a week, and results of such examinations indicate the absence of clinical manifestations of any disease or grounds to suspect the presence of such;

3) within a period of at least the last six months before shipping, were kept on a farm approved by the competent authority of the country of origin, in respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin imposed no veterinary-sanitary restrictions;

4) within a period of at least the last six months before shipping, did not contact poultry with lower epizootic status.

6.2. Eggs that are free of specific pathogens (SPF), must be marked by color ink, with indication of identification number.

6.3. Eggs that are free of specific pathogens (SPF), must be transported in sterile, hermetically sealed, disposable boxes / containers/crates used for the first time, and that:

1) contain only eggs coming from one farm;

2) are sealed in a manner that makes substitution of contents impossible;

3) are clearly marked, with the provision of the following information:

a) name and ISO code of the country / region / compartment of origin;

b) "Eggs free of specific pathogens (SPF), only for diagnostic, research, and pharmaceutical use";

c) quantity of eggs;

d) name, address and permission number of the producer farm;

e) name of destination country.

Annex 2

To the Requirements for Importing (Sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Live Animals, Reproductive Material thereof, Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, and Products not Intended for Human Consumption (paragraph 3.3)

REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTING (SENDING) INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF UKRAINE OF FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Section I. Definition of Basic Terms

1. In the present Annex, terms are used in the following meanings:

1) Wild animals: wild ungulates and lagomorphs, as well as other terrestrial mammals which are objects of hunting for human consumption, including mammals kept in enclosed territory under conditions of free roaming similar to conditions of life of wild animals, as well as wild birds hunted for human consumption;

2) wild animals raised on a farm: ratites and wild terrestrial mammals raised on a farm, with the exception of domestic ungulates;

3) frog legs: rear body part of animal belonging to the species *RNA* of *Ranidae* family, detached by transverse cut behind front quarters, disemboweled and cleaned of skin;

4) gelatin: natural soluble protein obtained by partial hydrolysis of collagen produced from bones, skin, tendons, and muscles of animals;

5) live bivalves: mollusks with filtering type of nutrition that possess bivalve shell;

6) lagomorphs: rabbits, hares, and rodents;

7) Identification marking: marking applied by market operator directly on foodstuff of animal origin, wrapping or packing, or printed on label. Identification marking must be oval in shape and bear the name of the country where the origin facility is located (full country name or two-letter code in accordance with the relevant standard of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), as well as permission number of the origin facility;

8) collagen: protein product obtained from bones, skin, and tendons of animals;

9) composite products: foodstuffs containing processed foodstuffs of animal origin and foodstuffs of vegetable origin, as well as products for which processing of primary products constitutes an integral part of end product manufacturing;

10) semi-finished meat product: fresh meat, including minced meat, to which foodstuffs, spices, or additives were added, or which was treated in a manner that was not sufficient to modify the inner structure of meat's muscle fibers in such a way that characteristics inherent in fresh meat, were lost;

11) meat products: processed products obtained as a result of processing meat or as a result of further processing of such processed products in a manner that provided for the absence of fresh meat characteristics at the time such product was cut;

12) mechanically deboned meat (MDM): product obtained by way of separating meat from meat-carrying bones after deboning or separation of meat from carcasses of birds using mechanical means, causing loss or modification of muscle tissue structure;

13) colostrum: fluid secreted by mammal glands of animals during a period of 3 to 5 days after calving, with high content of antibodies and mineral substances;

14) processed stomachs, bladders and intestines: cleaned stomachs, bladders, and intestines that underwent salting, heating, or drying;

15) apiary: one or several beehives constituting one epizootic entity;

16) processed foodstuffs of animal origin: meat products, milk products, egg products, processed fish products, melted fats, cracklings, gelatin, collagen, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines;

17) prepared fish products: non-processed fish products subjected to processes that affect their anatomical integrity (gutting and gilling, separation of heads, cutting into pieces, filleting, grinding);

18) foodstuff by-products: fresh meat with the exception of carcass meat, including entrails and blood;

19) grinded (minced) meat: meat separated from bones and grinded to fragments, with salt content below 1 %;

20) wild animal processing facility: any facility where wild animals and meat of wild animals obtained by hunting, are prepared for the purpose of introducing such into circulation;

21) colostrum-based products: products of colostrum processing, or of further processing of such products;

22) snails: land gastropods belonging to species *Helix pomatia Linné*, *Helix aspersa Muller*, *Helix lucorum* and family *Achatinidae*;

23) fish products: wild or farm-cultivated marine or fresh-water animals (with the exception of live bivalves, live erinaceous animals, live Coelenterata and live marine gastropods, as well as mammals, reptiles and frogs), including edible forms thereof, parts and products obtained from such animals;

24) fresh meat: meat that was subjected to no treatment, apart from cooling, refrigeration, or rapid freezing, as well as meat in vacuum packing or packed in controlled atmosphere;

25) fresh fish products: non-processed fish products, whole or prepared, including vacuum-packed products or packed in altered medium, not subjected to any treatment, apart from cooling;

26) domestic ungulates: horned cattle (bovine animals) (including species *Bubalus* and *Bison*), pigs, sheep, goats, and odd-toed ungulates;

27) carcass: body of slaughtered animal before, in the process, and after removal of hide, scraping, disemboweling, separation of head, legs, and tail;

28) food eggs: eggs in eggshells, obtained from birds raised on a farm, and which are fit for direct human consumption or for preparing egg products. Not deemed food eggs are those broken, incubator, and prepared eggs.

29) cracklings: remains after fat rendering, containing protein after separation from fat and water;

30) egg products: products of processing of eggs, egg components, egg mixtures, or products of further processing thereof.

2. Other terms are used with meanings established by the Laws of Ukraine "On Basic Principles and Requirements for Safety and Quality of Foodstuffs" and "On Milk and Milk Products". The term "risky material" is used with the meaning established in the Law of Ukraine "On By-Products of Animal Origin, not Intended for Human Consumption".

Section II. Requirements for Importing (sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Foodstuffs of Animal Origin

1. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh Meat of domestic bovine animals intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat (including grinded (minced) meat) of domestic bovine animals, in compliance with the following requirements:

1.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region that, as of the date of issuance of international certificate:

1) has been officially recognized by OIE to be free of foot-and-mouth disease, and where within a period of the last 12 months before the issuance of international certificate:

a) not a single case of cattle-plague was detected;

b) no vaccination was performed against cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease;

2) was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic bovine animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

1.2. Fresh meat originates from the territory of a country or region with insignificant or controlled risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the OIE requirements:

1) If fresh meat originates from the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

a) animals from which fresh meat was obtained, must be born, raised, and slaughtered in the territory of the country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy;

b) if in the past, cases were observed in the country or region, of infection with bovine spongiform encephalopathy, animals from which fresh meat was obtained, must be born after the date of coming into effect of the ban on feeding ruminants meat–bone meal and cracklings obtained from ruminants;

c) or fresh meat does not contain the, and has not been obtained from, risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of bovine animals.

2) if fresh meat originates from the territory of a country or region with controlled risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

a) animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were not slaughtered after stunning with the help of gas injected into skull cavity, or by way of cutting, after stunning, of central nervous system tissue with a tool in the form of a rod, inserted into skull cavity;

b) fresh meat does not contain risky material, was not obtained from risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of bovine animals, or from carcass or half-carcass, as well as from half-carcass cut into no more than three whole parts, and quarters do not contain risky material other than backbone, including dorsal root ganglia.

1.3. Fresh meat was obtained from domestic bovine animals in compliance with the following requirements:

1) domestic bovine animals were kept in the territory of a country or region referred to in subparagraph 1.1 of this paragraph, from the moment of birth or within a period of at least three last months preceding slaughter, or were imported from the territory of a country or region that as of the date of importing, was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic bovine animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2) domestic bovine animals originated from a farm where only such animals were kept as were not vaccinated against cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, and which was in compliance with the following requirements:

a) within a period of the last 30 days, at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, or in respect of which the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions, and within a period of the last 60

days, at the farm in question and at farms located in the range of 25 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease;

b) or in respect of the farm, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions, and within a period of the last 12 months, at the farm in question and at farms located in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease;

c) within a period of the last three months, no animals were brought to the farm from territories in respect to which the competent authority of Ukraine imposed restrictions or ban on importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of domestic (pedigree and productive) bovine animals;

d) only identified animals were kept on the farm;

e) the farm was subjected to regular veterinary inspections.

3) domestic bovine animals, within a period of at least the last 40 days prior to dispatching to slaughterhouse, was kept on a farm described in subparagraph 1.3 (2) of the present paragraph.

4) within a period of three months before slaughter, intradermal tuberculin testing was performed on domestic bovine animals, with negative results.

5) domestic bovine animals were transported from their farms to slaughterhouse by transport means without contact with other bovine animals not in compliance with the requirements of the present paragraph, and within a period of 24 hours before slaughter, were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination the results of which confirmed the absence of manifestations of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease;

6) at slaughterhouse, domestic bovine animals in question were kept separately from animals whose meat was not intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine;

7) domestic bovine animals were not slaughtered:

a) prior to the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic bovine animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

b) or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to the import of such meat from that country (region).

1.4. Fresh meat must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Fresh meat was obtained at a facility where, and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, within a period of the last 30 days. Where cases of these diseases were observed, fresh meat may be intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of said facility, slaughtering of all infected animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin's state veterinary inspector.

2) Fresh meat was obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements.

3) Based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption.

4) Fresh meat was manufactured, kept, and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that were in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian laws on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs;

5) Upon manufacture, ground (minced) meat was frozen to the temperature in the bulk of no higher than 18 °C;

6) Carcasses or parts of carcasses must bear markings of fitness. Packed fresh meat must bear identification marking.

2. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of domestic sheep and goats, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat (including grinded (minced) meat) of domestic sheep and goats, in compliance with the following requirements:

2.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region that, as of the date of issuance of international certificate:

1) has been officially recognized by OIE to be free of foot-and-mouth disease, and where within a period of last 12 months before the issuance of international certificate:

a) not a single case of cattle-plague was detected;

b) no vaccination was performed against cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease;

2) has been entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic sheep and goats may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2.2. Fresh meat originates from the territory of a country or region with insignificant or controlled risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the OIE requirements:

1) If fresh meat originated from the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

a) animals from which fresh meat was obtained, must be born, raised, and slaughtered in the territory of the country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy;

b) if cases were observed in the country or region, of infection with bovine spongiform encephalopathy, animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were born after the date of coming into effect of the ban on feeding ruminants meat–bone meal and cracklings obtained from ruminants, or fresh meat did not contain the, and was not obtained from, risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of domestic sheep and goats.

2) If fresh meat was imported (forwarded) from the territory of a country or region with controlled risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

a) animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were not slaughtered after stunning with the help of gas injected into skull cavity, or by way of cutting, after stunning, of central nervous system tissue with a tool in the form of a rod, inserted into skull cavity;

b) fresh meat did not contain risky material, was not obtained from risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of domestic sheep and goats, or from carcass or half-carcass, or from half-carcass cut into no more than three whole parts, and quarters did not contain risky material other than backbone, including dorsal root ganglia.

2.3. Fresh meat obtained from domestic sheep and goats in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Domestic sheep and goats were kept in the territory of a country or region described in subparagraph 2.1 of the present paragraph, from the moment of birth or within a period of at least three last

months preceding slaughter, or were imported from the territory of a country or region that as of the date of importing, was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic sheep and goats may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2) Domestic sheep and goats originated from a farm where only such animals were kept as were not vaccinated against cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, and which was in compliance with the following requirements:

a) in respect of the farm, the competent authority of the country of origin, within a period of the last six weeks, did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions related to outbreaks of brucellosis of sheep and goats;

b) within the last 30 days, at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, or in respect of this farm, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions, and within a period of the last 90 days, at the farm in question and in the range of 50 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease.

3) Domestic sheep and goats, within a period of at least the last 40 days prior to dispatching to slaughterhouse, were kept on a farm described in subparagraph 2.3 (2) of this paragraph.

4) Domestic sheep and goats were transported from their farms to slaughterhouse without contact with other animals not in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and within 24 hours before slaughter, were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination the results of which confirmed the absence of manifestations of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease.

5) Domestic sheep and goats were not slaughtered prior to the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of sheep and goats may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to the import of such meat from that country (region).

2.4. Fresh meat must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Fresh meat was obtained at a facility where, and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, within a period of the last 30 days, or, where cases of these diseases were observed, the meat may be permitted to be prepared for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of said facility, slaughtering of all infected animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin’s state veterinary inspector.

2) Fresh meat was obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements.

3) Based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption.

4) Fresh meat was obtained and prepared without contact with meat that is not in compliance with the requirements of the present paragraph.

5) Fresh meat was manufactured, kept, and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

6) Upon manufacture, ground (minced) meat was frozen to the temperature in the bulk of no higher than 18 °C.

7) Carcasses and parts of carcasses must bear markings of fitness. Packed fresh meat must bear identification marking.

3. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of domestic pigs, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat (including grinded (minced) meat) of domestic pigs, in compliance with the following requirements:

3.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region:

1) that was officially recognized by OIE to be free of foot-and-mouth disease, and where as of the date of issuance of international certificate:

a) within a period of the last 12 months, not a single case was detected of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease;

b) no vaccination was performed within a period of the last 12 months, against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease;

c) a ban was imposed on import of domestic pigs vaccinated against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, and foot-and-mouth disease.

2) That has been entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic pigs may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

3.2. Fresh meat was obtained from animals which were in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Domestic pigs were kept in the territory of a country or region described in subparagraph 3.1 of this paragraph, from the moment of birth or within a period of at least three last months preceding slaughter, or were imported from the territory of a country or region that as of the date of importing was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic pigs may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2) Domestic pigs originated from a farm where only such animals were kept as were not vaccinated against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease, and:

a) within a period of the last 40 days, at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease;

b) in respect of the farm, the competent authority of the country of origin, within a period of the last six weeks, introduced no restrictive measures related to outbreaks of swine brucellosis;

c) from the moment of birth, the domestic pigs were kept under conditions of isolation from wild cloven-hoofed animals.

3) Domestic pigs were transported from their farms to slaughterhouse by transport means without contact with other animals not in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and within 24 hours before slaughter, were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination the results of which confirmed the absence of manifestations of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, and foot-and-mouth disease.

4) Domestic pigs were not slaughtered prior to the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of pigs may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to the import of such meat from that country (region). .

3.4. Fresh meat must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Fresh meat was obtained at a facility where, and in the range of 10 km around it, within a period of the last 40 days, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease, or, where cases of these diseases were observed, the fresh meat may be intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of said facility, slaughtering of all infected animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin's state veterinary inspector.

2) Fresh meat was obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law on animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements.

3) Fresh meat must be investigated for trichinosis, with negative results, or be treated by methods securing total elimination of the parasite's larvae.

4) Based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption.

5) Fresh meat was manufactured, kept, and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

6) Upon manufacture, ground (minced) meat was frozen to the temperature in the bulk of no higher than 18 °C.

7) Carcasses and parts of carcasses must bear markings of fitness. Packed fresh meat must bear identification marking.

4. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh Meat of odd-toed ungulates, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat of domestic odd-toed ungulates (with the exception of ground (minced) meat), in compliance with the following requirements:

4.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region that was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of odd-toed ungulates may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

4.2. Fresh meat was obtained from animals that:

1) were kept in the territory of a country or region described in subparagraph 4.1 of this paragraph, from the moment of birth or within a period of at least three last months preceding slaughter, or were imported from the territory of a country or region that as of the date of importing was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic odd-toed ungulates may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2) were not slaughtered prior to the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of odd-toed ungulates may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or

during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to the import of such meat from that country (region);

3) were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse where, and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed within a period of last 40 days, of African horse sickness and glanders, or if cases of these diseases were observed, the fresh meat may be intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after performance of cleaning and disinfection procedures and slaughter of all infected animals, and removal of all meat, under supervision of a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin.

4.3. Fresh meat must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Fresh meat was obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements.

2) Fresh meat must be investigated for trichinosis, with negative results, or be treated by methods securing total elimination of the parasite's larvae.

3) Based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption.

4) Fresh meat must be kept and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that were in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

5) Carcasses and parts of carcasses must bear markings of fitness. Packed fresh meat must bear identification marking.

5. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of poultry other than birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like), intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat (with the exception of ground (minced) meat and mechanically deboned meat (MDM)), of poultry other than birds belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like), in compliance with the following requirements:

5.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country / region / compartment entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of poultry may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and which as of the date of issuance of international certificate, was free from highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease, in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

5.2. Fresh meat was obtained from poultry that:

1) from the moment of hatching, was kept in the territory of a country / region / compartment described in subparagraph 5.1 of this paragraph, or was imported to such territories from the territory of a country / region / compartment that as of the date of such importing, was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of poultry may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

2) originated from a farm in respect to which, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions, and within a period of at least the last 30 days, in the range of 10 km around it (including the territory of the neighboring state), not a single case was observed of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease;

3) was not slaughtered in the framework of a program to combat diseases of poultry, and before the date of entering the country (region / compartment) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh

meat of poultry may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to imports of such meat from that country (region / compartment).

4) during transportation to slaughterhouse, had no contact with poultry infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza and/or Newcastle disease;

5) was slaughtered at a slaughterhouse in respect to which, as of the moment of slaughter, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions related to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease, and in the range of 10 km around which (including the territory of the neighboring state), not a single case was observed of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease within a period of at least the last 30 days;

7) was not vaccinated with vaccines manufactured from initial vaccine virus of Newcastle disease that manifested higher pathogenicity than virus strain with reduced virulence.

5.3. Fresh meat must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Fresh meat was obtained from birds the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements.

2) Based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption.

3) Fresh meat must be kept and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

6. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of poultry belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like), intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat (with the exception of ground (minced) meat and mechanically deboned meat (MDM)), of poultry belonging to ratite family (ostrich-like), in compliance with the following requirements:

6.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country / region / compartment entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of poultry may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and which as of the date of issuance of international certificate, was free from highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease, in compliance with the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

6.2. The farm of origin of ostrich-like birds, from which the fresh meat was obtained, must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) the farm was subjected to regular veterinary inspection with the purpose of detecting diseases that can be contracted by humans;

2) in respect to the farm, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions in respect of diseases of ostrich-like birds and/or other bird species;

3) at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it (including the territory of the neighboring state), no outbreaks were observed of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease within a period of at least the last 30 days.

6.3. Fresh meat was obtained from ostrich-like birds which within a period of at least three last months before slaughtering, or from the moment of hatching, were continuously kept in the territory of a country / region / compartment described in subparagraph 6.1 of the present paragraph, and which:

1) during transportation to slaughterhouse, had no contact with ostrich-like birds and/or other bird species infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza or Newcastle disease;

2) were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse in respect to which, as of the moment of slaughter, no veterinary-sanitary restrictions related to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease, were imposed, and in the range of 10 km around which (including the territory of the neighboring state), no outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease were observed within a period of at least the last 30 days.

6.4. In case of importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat from which bones and skin were removed, and which was obtained from ostrich-like birds originating from an African or Asian country, in respect to ostrich-like birds the following requirements must be applied:

1) within a period of at least 14 days before slaughter, ostrich-like birds were kept in isolation securing their protection from ticks;

2) prior to being put in isolation, the ostrich-like birds were examined for presence of, or subjected to treatment sufficient for elimination of, ticks (the treatment must be performed in a manner that do not cause the appearance in birds' meat of any remnants that are subject to detection in the course of the application of state monitoring measures);

3) upon arrival to slaughterhouse, every batch was examined, and the results of such examination confirmed the absence of ticks on ostrich-like birds.

6.5. Shall not be allowed for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine the fresh meat of ostrich-like birds which were slaughtered:

1) in the framework of combating diseases of ostrich-like birds and other bird species;

2) which were slaughtered in the territory of a country / region / compartment in respect to which, as of the date of such slaughter, Ukraine introduced restrictive measures in respect of import of such meat from this country / region / compartment.

6.6. Fresh meat of ostrich-like birds must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) fresh meat was obtained from ostrich-like birds the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements;

2) based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption;

3) fresh meat was obtained and prepared without contact with meat that was not in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and bore identification marking;

4) fresh meat must be kept and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

7. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of domestic rabbits, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat of domestic rabbits, in compliance with the following requirements:

7.1. Fresh meat was obtained from domestic rabbits that:

1) were slaughtered in the territory of a country or region entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of domestic rabbits may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and where animals were kept within a period of at least the last six weeks before slaughter, or from the moment of birth;

2) originated from farms or territories in respect to which, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions in respect of rabbit fever, myxomatosis, and rabbit haemorrhagic disease;

3) were not slaughtered in the framework of a program to combat diseases of rabbits;

4) during transportation to slaughterhouse, had no contact with rabbits infected with rabbit fever, myxomatosis, and rabbit haemorrhagic disease;

5) in the process of slaughter, cutting, storage, or transportation, did not contact with rabbits or meat of lower veterinary-sanitary status.

7.2. Fresh meat must be in compliance with the following requirements:

1) fresh meat was obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter and transportation, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements;

2) based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption;

3) fresh meat was manufactured, kept and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs;

4) fresh meat must bear identification marking.

8. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of wild animals raised on farm, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat (with the exception of ground (minced) meat and edible by-products), of wild animals raised on a farm, in compliance with the following requirements:

8.1. For fresh meat obtained from cloven-hoofed mammals (with the exception of bovine animals (including species *Bubalus*, *Bison* and hybrids thereof), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goats (*Capra hircus*), pigs (*Suidae*) and peccary (*Tayassuidae*)), as well as animals of rhinoceros family (*Rhinocerotidae*) and elephantine (*Elephantidae*):

8.1.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region that:

1) was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of wild animals raised on a farm may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

2) as of the date of the issuance of the international veterinary certificate, was officially recognized by OIE as free from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, and where within a period of the last 12 months preceding the issuance of the international certificate, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague, and during same period, no vaccination was performed against cattle-plague.

8.1.2. Fresh meat was obtained from animals in respect of which the following requirements must be complied with:

1) were kept in the territory of a country or region described in subparagraph 8.1 of this paragraph, from the moment of birth or within a period of at least three last months preceding slaughter, or were imported to such territories from the territory of a country or region that as of the date of importing was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant animal species may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

2) animals originated from a farm meeting the following requirements:

a) no animals that underwent vaccination against cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, were kept on the farm;

b) the farm was subjected to regular veterinary inspections;

c) in respect to this farm, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions concerning brucellosis, within a period of the last six weeks;

d) within a period of the last 30 days, at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, or in respect to the farm, the competent authority of the country of origin did not impose any veterinary-sanitary restrictions, and within a period of the last 90 days, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it;

3) animals were kept on the farm of origin within a period of the last 40 days before shipping to slaughterhouse;

4) animals:

a) were transported from their farms to slaughterhouse by transport means without contact with other animals that has lower epizootic status, and within a period of 24 hours before slaughter, were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination the results of which confirmed the absence in these animals of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, and were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of wild animals raised at the farm, may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect of imports of such meat from that country (region);

b) or were slaughtered at the farm of origin, on condition that such slaughter was permitted by the state veterinary inspector of the country of origin who issued a written confirmation that:

transporting the animals to slaughterhouse would create unwarranted risk for the state of health of the animals or persons who perform the transportation;

the farm, based on inspection results, was approved by the competent authority of the country of origin for slaughter of wild animals;

within a period of 24 hours before slaughter, the animals were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination, the results of which confirmed the absence in these animals of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease;

animals were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant species of wild animals raised on a farm may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to imports of such meat from that country (region);

exsanguination of the animals was performed in accordance with the requirements of the country of origin's regulations;

slaughtered animals were cut within three hours from the moment of slaughter;

carcasses of animals were transported to slaughterhouse, and in case more than one hour elapsed from the moment of slaughter, at the time of arrival of the transport means used for transportation, temperature inside the transport means was between 0 °C and + 4 °C.

5) from the moment of birth or within a period of the last three months, animals were kept isolated from wild cloven-hoofed mammals.

8.1.3. Fresh meat was obtained at a facility where, and in the range of 10 km around it, within a period of the last 30 days, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, or, where cases of these diseases were observed, the meat may be intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of said facility, slaughtering of all infected animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin's state veterinary inspector.

8.2. For fresh meat obtained from wild pigs (*Suidae*), peccary (*Tayassuidae*), and tapirs *(Tapiridae)*, raised at a farm:

8.2.1. Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region in respect to which the following requirements apply:

1) the country or region was officially recognized by OIE as free from foot-and-mouth disease;

2) the country or region has been entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of wild animals raised on a farm, may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

3) as of the date of issuance of international certificate, a ban was in effect in the territory of the country or region in respect of the import of domestic animals vaccinated against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, and foot-and-mouth disease;

4) in the territory of the country or region, within a period of the last 12 months, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease, and no vaccination was undertaken against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease.

8.2.2. Fresh meat was obtained from animals in compliance with the following requirements:

1) animals were kept in the territory of a country or region described in subparagraph 8.2.1 of this paragraph, from the moment of birth or within a period of at least three last months preceding slaughter, or were imported to such territories from the territory of a country or region that as of the date of importing was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant wild animals raised on a farm, may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

2) from the moment of birth, animals were kept isolated from wild cloven-hoofed mammals;

3) animals originated from a farm:

a) where no animals were kept that were vaccinated against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease;

b) within a period of the last 40 days, at the farm and in the range of 10 km around it, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease;

c) which were subjected to regular veterinary inspections aimed at diagnosing diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals, and in respect to which, within a period of the last six weeks, no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were introduced concerning swine brucellosis;

4) animals were transported from their farms to slaughterhouse by transport means that were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading, without contact with other animals that had lower epizootic status, and within a period of 24 hours before slaughter, were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination the results of which confirmed the absence in these animals of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease, and were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of wild animals raised at the farm, may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect of imports of such meat from that country (region);

5) or were slaughtered at the farm of origin, on condition that such slaughter was permitted by the state veterinary inspector of the country of origin who issued a written confirmation that:

a) transporting the animals to slaughterhouse would create unwarranted risk for the state of health of the animals or persons who perform the transportation;

b) the farm, based on inspection results, was approved by the competent authority of the country of origin for slaughter of wild animals;

c) within a period of 24 hours before slaughter, the animals were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse examination, the results of which confirmed the absence in these animals of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease;

d) animals were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant species of wild animals raised on a farm may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to imports of such meat from that country (region);

e) exsanguination of the animals was performed in accordance with the requirements of the country of origin’s regulations;

f) slaughtered animals were cut within a period of three hours from the moment of slaughter;

g) carcasses of animals were transported to slaughterhouse under appropriate sanitary conditions, and in case more than one hour elapsed from the moment of slaughter, at the time of arrival of the transport means used for transportation, temperature inside the transport means was between 0 °C and + 4 °C.

8.2.3. Fresh meat was obtained at a facility where, and in the range of 10 km around it, within a period of the last 40 days, not a single case was observed of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease, or, where cases of these diseases were observed, the meat may be permitted to be prepared for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of said facility, slaughtering of all infected animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin’s state veterinary inspector.

8.3. Fresh meat must be manufactured and kept and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

8.4. Carcasses or parts of carcasses must bear markings of fitness. Packed fresh meat must bear identification marking.

8.5. In respect of fresh meat, the following requirements must be complied with:

1) fresh meat was obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter and transportation, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements;

2) based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption;

3) fresh meat must be investigated for trichinosis, with negative results, or be treated by methods securing total elimination of the parasite's larvae.

9. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fresh meat of wild animals, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fresh meat of wild animals, in compliance with the following requirements:

9.1. For fresh meat of wild rabbits and hares:

1) Fresh meat, obtained from wild rabbits and hares, slaughtered in the territory of a country or region entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of wild rabbits and hares may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and where in the area of slaughter, within a period of the last 40 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restriction concerning myxomatosis, rabbit haemorrhagic disease, and rabbit fever, and which within a period of 12 hours after slaughter, were sent to an animal collection center or to a facility for processing wild animals for cooling. As of the moment of removal of innards and pelt from animals, in respect to the an animal collection center or the facility concerned, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions concerning diseases to which wild rabbits and hares were susceptible, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) If pelts and innards were not removed from wild rabbits and hares:

a) during maximum 15 days before shipping, fresh meat must be cooled to the temperature of +4 °C or below, and not be subjected to refrigeration or deep freezing;

b) a representative carcass sample was subjected to veterinary inspection, and all meat was obtained in compliance with hygienic requirements in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or equivalent requirements.

9.2. For fresh meat of wild terrestrial mammals other than wild lagomorphs and ungulates:

1) Fresh meat was obtained from wild terrestrial mammas other than from wild lagomorphs and ungulates, that were slaughtered in the territory of a country or region entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant species of wild animal may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and where in the area of slaughter, within a period of the last 30 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restriction concerning diseases to which these animals were susceptible, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

2) Within a period of 12 hours after slaughter, the animals were sent to an animal collection center or to a facility for processing wild animals, for cooling. As of the moment of removal of innards and pelt from animals, in respect to the animal collection center or the facility for processing wild animals concerned, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions concerning

diseases to which the relevant animal species were susceptible, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

9.3. For fresh meat (with the exception of ground (minced) meat and edible by-products), obtained from cloven-hoofed mammals (with the exception of bovine animals (including species *Bubalus, Bison* and hybrids thereof), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goats (*Capra hircus*), pigs (*Suidae*) and peccary (*Tayassuidae*)), as well as animals of rhinoceros family (*Rhinocerotidae*) and elephantine (*Elephantidae*)):

1) Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant wild animal species may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and in respect to which, as of the date of issuance of international certificate, the following requirements must be complied with:

a) the country or region was officially recognized by OIE to be free from foot-and-mouth disease;

b) in the territory of the country or region, within a period of the last 12 months preceding the issuance of the international certificate, not a single case was detected by the competent authority of the country of origin, of cattle-plague, and during the same period, no vaccination was undertaken against cattle-plague;

2) Wild animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant species of wild animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to imports of such meat from that country (region).

3) Wild animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were slaughtered within the limits of the territory described in subparagraph 9.3 (1) of the present paragraph, and such slaughter was performed:

a) at a distance not in excess of 20 km from the borders of the country or its separate territory that within said period, was not entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of wild animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

b) in the territory where within a period of the last 60 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions related to cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease.

4) Immediately after slaughter, the animals were sent to a facility for processing wild animals where, and in the range of 10 km around it, within a period of the last 30 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not detect a single case of cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, or where cases of these diseases were observed, the meat may be intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of the facility for processing wild animals and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin's state veterinary inspector.

5) Prior to removal of hide or pelt, the meat was kept and processed separately from other foodstuffs, was not subjected to freezing, and after removal of hide or pelt, was subjected to post-slaughterhouse examination.

9.4. For fresh meat (with the exception of ground (minced) meat and edible by-products) of wild pigs (*Suidae*), peccary (*Tayassuidae*), and tapirs *(Tapiridae)*:

1) Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of wild animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and in respect to which as of the date of issuance of international certificate, the following requirements were complied with:

a) the country or region was officially recognized by OIE to be free of foot-and-mouth disease;

b) in the territory of the country or region, within a period of the last 12 months, not a single case was detected by the competent authority of the country of origin, of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease, and during said period, no vaccination was undertaken against these diseases;

в) in the territory of the country or region, a ban was imposed on import of domestic pigs vaccinated against cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease.

2) Wild animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant species of wild animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to imports of such meat from that country (region).

3) Wild animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were slaughtered within the limits of the territory described in subparagraph 9.4 (1) of this paragraph, and such slaughter was performed:

a) at a distance not in excess of 20 km from the borders of the country or region that was not entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of wild animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine;

b) in the territory where within a period of the last 60 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions related to cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease.

4) Within a period of 12 hours after slaughter, the animals were sent to a facility for processing wild animals, for cooling, where, and in a range of 10 km around it, within a period of the last 40 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not detect a single case of cattle-plague, African swine plague, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease and foot-and-mouth disease, or, where cases of these diseases were observed, the meat may be permitted for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of the facility for processing wild animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin’s state veterinary inspector.

5) Prior to removal of hide or pelt, the meat was kept and treated separately from other foodstuffs, was not subjected to freezing, and after removal of hide or pelt, was subjected to post-slaughterhouse examination.

9.5. For fresh meat of wild odd-toed ungulates of subspecies *Hippotigris* (zebra):

1) Fresh meat was obtained in the territory of a country or region that as of the date of such importing, was entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of wild odd-toed ungulates of subspecies *Hippotigris* (zebra) may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2) Wild animals from which fresh meat was obtained, were not slaughtered before the date of entering the country (region) of origin in the register of countries from which fresh meat of wild odd-toed ungulates of subspecies *Hippotigris* (zebra) may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and/or during the period of application by Ukraine of restrictive measures in respect to imports of such meat from that country (region).

3) Fresh meat was obtained from wild animals which within a period of 12 hours after slaughter, were sent for cooling to a facility for processing wild animals where, and in a range of 10 km around it, within a period of the last 40 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not detect a single case of

African horse sickness and glanders, or, where cases of these diseases were observed, the meat may be permitted for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only after complete cleaning and disinfection of the facility for processing wild animals, and removal from that facility of all meat, undertaken under supervision of the country of origin's state veterinary inspector.

4) Fresh meat was obtained and prepared without contact with other meat that did not comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

9.6. For fresh meat of game birds (with the exception of ground (minced) meat and edible by-products):

1) Fresh meat was obtained from game birds which:

a) were slaughtered in the territory of a country / region / compartment entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of game birds may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and in respect to which within a period of the last 30 days, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restriction related to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease;

b) within a period of 12 hours after slaughter, was sent to an animal collection center or a facility for processing wild animals for the purpose of cooling.

2) As of the moment of removal of innards and skin from game birds, in respect to the animal collection center or the facility for processing wild animals, the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions concerning highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

3) If skin and innards were not removed from wild birds:

a) within a period of maximum 15 days preceding shipping, the meat was subjected to cooling, to the temperature of +4 °C or lower, and not subjected to refrigeration or deep freezing;

b) a representative carcass sample was subjected to veterinary inspection, and all meat was obtained in compliance with hygienic requirements in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or equivalent requirements.

9.7. Fresh meat must be manufactured and storage in compliance with hygienic requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

9.8. Fresh meat of wild animals must be identified by way of application:

1) for fresh meat of wild rabbits and hares, of identification marking;

2) for fresh meat of wild animals referred to in subparagraph 9.2 of the present paragraph:

a) for large wild animals, by fitness markings on carcass or parts of carcass;

b) for small wild animals, by identification marking on carcass or parts of carcass, or on packing;

3) for fresh meat of wild animals referred to in subparagraph 9.3 of this paragraph:

a) for large wild animals, by fitness markings on carcass or parts of carcass;

b) or by identification marking on packing (for packed meat).

4) for fresh meat of wild animals referred to in subparagraphs 9.4 and 9.5 of this paragraph, by fitness markings on carcass or parts of carcass, or by identification marking on packing (for packed meat);

5) for fresh meat of game birds, by identification marking.

9.9. Based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination performed by a state veterinary inspector of the country of origin, fresh meat must be pronounced fit for human consumption, and (for fresh meat referred to in subparagraphs 9.2 through 9.5 of this paragraph) must be investigated for trichinosis, with negative results, or be treated by methods securing total elimination of the parasite's larvae.

10. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of meat Products, treated Stomachs, bladders, and intestines, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines, in compliance with the following requirements:

10.1. Meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were obtained exclusively from the following species of animals:

1) domestic animals (bovine animals (*Bubalus bubalis, Bison bison* and hybrids thereof), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goats (*Capra hircus*), horses (*Equus caballus, Equus asinus* and hybrids thereof), pigs (*Sus scrofa*), rabbits, and birds);

2) wild animals raised on a farm (birds, animals other than swine and odd-toed ungulates),

3) wild animals (animals other than swine and odd-toed ungulates, swine, odd-toed ungulates, lagomorphs, and game birds).

10.2. Meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were obtained from raw material that:

1) originated from a country or region entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of the relevant species of animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and underwent treatment that secured absence of raw meat features in cut end product (treatment of category "A");

2) or was subjected to one of the following types of treatment:

a) treatment of category "B": treatment in a hermetically sealed container providing for the achievement of indicator F_o equal to or exceeding three;

b) treatment of category "C": treatment in the course of which minimum temperature in the bulk of meat and/or of stomachs, bladders and intestines must be 80 °C;

c) treatment of category "D": minimum temperature in the bulk of meat and/or of stomachs, bladders, and intestines must be 70 °C; or in respect of raw ham, natural fermentation during no less than nine months, with achievement of the following indicators: A_w value not in excess of 0.93, pH value not in excess of 6.0;

d) treatment of category "D_1": meat that was preliminarily separated from bones and defatted, is subjected to culinary cooking in the course of which, during at least 30 minutes, temperature in the bulk of meat must be 70 °C, or higher;

e) treatment of category "E" (for products of category "biltong"): treatment sufficient for achieving the following indicators: A_w value not in excess of 0.93, pH value not in excess of 6.0;

f) treatment of category "F": thermal treatment that secured the achievement of minimum temperature in bulk of 65° C for a period of time necessary to achieve pasteurization value (PV) equal to or exceeding 40.

10.3. Treatment types described in subparagraph 10.2 (2) of this paragraph, to which must be subjected meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines intended for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine, shall be established by the competent authority of Ukraine, based on risk-oriented approach, taking into account the following criteria:

1) species of animals from which meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were obtained;

2) country or region of origin of meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines.

10.4. Raw material used for manufacture of meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, must comply with hygienic requirements established by Ukrainian law, or equivalent requirements established for the manufacture of meat of relevant species of animals.

10.5. For manufacture of meat products, may not be used genitalia of males and females (apart from kidneys and bladder), larynx and trachea cartilage, and lobate bronchi, eyes and eyelids, outer acoustic meatus, horny tissue; for poultry: head (apart from comb, ears, and beard), gullet, crop, intestines, and genitalia.

10.6. If meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were manufactured from raw materials obtained from meat of domestic pigs, horseflesh, or wild boars, the fresh meat must be investigated for trichinosis, with negative results, or be treated by methods securing total elimination of the parasite's larvae.

10.7. Meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines must bear identification marking. Label fastened to packing with meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines, must contain information that the meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were obtained from animals slaughtered at slaughterhouses, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.

11. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of semi-finished meat products, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be semi-finished meat products, in compliance with the following requirements:

11.1. Semi-finished meat products consisted of meat obtained from animals referred to in subparagraph 10.1 of this paragraph, originated from the territory of a country / region / compartment entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat of relevant species of animals may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

11.2. If semi-finished meat products contained material obtained from bovine animals, sheep, or goats, fresh meat used to manufacture semi-finished meat products, must comply with the requirements of subparagraph 1.2., paragraph 1 of this Section.

11.3. If semi-finished meat products were manufactured from raw materials obtained from meat of domestic pigs, horseflesh, or wild boars, the fresh meat must be investigated for trichinosis, with negative results, or be treated by methods securing total elimination of the parasite's larvae.

11.4. Semi-finished meat products were manufactured from meat obtained from animals the treatment of which, prior to slaughter and in the course of slaughter, was in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law for on animal health and wellbeing, or equivalent requirements.

11.5. Semi-finished meat products were manufactured, kept, and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that were in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

11.6. Upon manufacturing, semi-finished meat products were refrigerated to the temperature in bulk of not in excess of -18 °C.

11.7. Semi-finished meat products must bear identification marking. Label fastened to packing with semi-finished meat products, must contain information that the semi-finished meat products were obtained entirely from fresh meat of animals slaughtered at slaughterhouses, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.

12. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of composite products, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be composite products, in compliance with the following requirements:

12.1. For composite products containing meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines in any amount:

1) Meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines must comply with the requirements of paragraph 10 of this section.

2) Country (region) of origin of meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines must be a country (region)-exporter of composite products, or a country (region) entered in the register of countries from which fresh meat products subjected to treatment of category "A" in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph 10.3 (1) in paragraph 10 of this section, may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, on condition that the country (region) where the composite product was manufactured, was also entered in such register. The facility of origin of meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines must be a facility entered in the register of facilities from which meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

3) Meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines must originate from the territory of a country or region with insignificant or controlled risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the OIE requirements.

4) If meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines originated from the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

a) Bovine animals, sheep, and goats from which meat products were obtained, were born, raised, and slaughtered in the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse and post-slaughterhouse examination;

b) if in the past, cases were observed in the country or region, of infection with bovine spongiform encephalopathy, animals from which meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were obtained, were born after the date of coming into effect of the ban on feeding ruminants meat–bone meal and cracklings obtained from ruminants, or meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines did not contain the, and was not obtained from, risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of ruminants.

5) If meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines originated from the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy:

a) bovine animals, sheep, and goats from which meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines were obtained, were subjected to pre-slaughterhouse and post-slaughterhouse examination, and were not slaughtered after stunning with the help of gas injected into skull cavity, or by way of cutting, after stunning, of central nervous system tissue with a tool in the form of a rod, inserted into skull cavity;

b) meat products, treated stomachs, bladders, and intestines did not contain the, and has not been obtained from, risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of ruminants.

12.2. For composite products containing processed milk products that made up half or more than half of the substance of the composite product, or containing such milk products as were not fit for prolonged storage in any amount:

1) Country (region) of origin of milk products must be a country (region)-exporter of composite products, or a country (region) entered in the register of countries from which milk and milk products may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, on condition that the country (region) where the composite product was manufactured, was also entered in such register. The facility of origin of milk products must be a facility entered in the register of facilities from which milk products may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

2) For manufacture of milk products, milk must be used that was obtained from animals subjected to regular veterinary inspections, and kept on farms in respect to which the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions concerning foot-and-mouth disease and cattle-plague.

3) Milk described in subparagraph 12.2 (2) of this paragraph, that was obtained from cows, sheep, goats, or buffalo cows, must be subjected to the following types of treatment:

a) pasteurization that comprised one-time thermal treatment with heat action that was at least equivalent to pasteurization at the temperature of at least 72 °C during 15 seconds, and, where necessary, was sufficient for securing negative reaction in a test for determination of alkaline phosphatase performed immediately after thermal treatment;

b) or sterilization process that was sufficient for achieving F_o indicator value of three or higher;

c) or ultrahigh-temperature treatment (UHT) with temperature not below 135 ^oC, in combination with the necessary exposure time;

d) or high-temperature short-time pasteurization of milk at the temperature of 72 ^oC during 15 seconds, or such method of treatment that was effectively equivalent to pasteurization and was applied to milk with pH level below 7.0 and, where necessary, was sufficient for securing negative reaction in a test for determination of alkaline phosphatase;

e) or high-temperature short-time pasteurization of milk at the temperature of 72 ^oC during 15 seconds, or such method of treatment that was effectively equivalent to pasteurization and was applied twice to milk with pH level that was equal to 7.0 or higher and, where necessary, was sufficient for securing negative reaction in a test for determination of alkaline phosphatase, performed immediately after:

either the reduction of pH level to six within one hour;

or additional heating to the temperature of 72 ^oC or higher, in combination with drying.

3) Milk described in subparagraph 11.2 (2) of this paragraph, obtained from animals other than cows, sheep, goats or buffalo cows, must be subjected to the following types of treatment:

a) sterilization process that was sufficient for achieving F_o indicator value of three or higher;

b) or ultrahigh-temperature treatment (UHT) with temperature not below 135 ^oC, in combination with the necessary exposure time.

12.3. For composite products containing fish products that made up half or more than half of the substance of the composite product:

1) country (region) of origin of processed fish products must be a country (region) entered in the register of countries from which importing into the territory of Ukraine may be effectuated;

2) the facility of origin of processed fish products must be a facility entered in the register of facilities from which fish products may be imported into the territory of Ukraine.

12.4. For composite products containing processed egg products that made up half or more than half of the substance of the composite product:

1) for manufacture of composite products, egg products must be used that were in compliance with the following requirements:

a) egg products were manufactured from eggs obtained on farms / at facilities where within a period of at least the last 30 days, in a range of 10 km (including the territory of the neighboring state), no outbreaks were observed of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease;

b) or the egg products were subjected to the following types of treatment:

liquid egg protein was subjected to treatment by temperature of 55.6 °C during 870 seconds, or by temperature of 56.7 °C during 232 seconds;

or 10-percent salted yolk was subjected to treatment by temperature of 62.2 °C during 138 seconds;

or dry egg protein was subjected to treatment by temperature of 67 °C during 20 hours, or by temperature of 54.4 °C during m. 513 hours;

or whole eggs were subjected to treatment by temperature of 60 °C during 188 seconds, or were fully cooked, and mixtures of whole eggs were subjected to treatment by temperature of 60 °C during 188 seconds, or by temperature of 61.1 °C during 94 seconds.

13. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of intestine membranes of animal origin, intended for human consumption

13.1. Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be intestine membranes of animal origin, cleaned, scraped, and subjected to one of the following types of treatment:

1) salting with sodium chloride (Na Cl) during 30 days;

2) bleaching;

3) drying after scraping;

13.2. In respect to intestine membranes of animal origin, market operators must apply measures that were adequate for precluding secondary contamination of the product after processing thereof.

14. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of raw milk and milk products, intended for human consumption

14.1. Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be raw milk (hereinafter “milk”) and milk products that, in respect to the following diseases, comply with the following requirements:

1) anthrax: milk and milk products were obtained from animals that, at the time of milking, exhibited no clinical manifestations of anthrax, and if the milk and milk products were obtained from a herd where within a period of the last 20 days, cases of anthrax were observed, such milk and milk products must be subjected to rapid cooling and thermal treatment that, in its effects, was at least equivalent to pasteurization;

2) brucellosis: milk and milk products came from the territory of a country / region / herd that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from brucellosis, or were subjected to pasteurization or to comprehensive prophylactic measures that, in their effects, were equivalent to measures prescribed by the OIE requirements;

3) foot-and-mouth disease: milk and milk products were obtained from animals that, at the time of milking, stayed in the territory of a country or region that was officially recognized by OIE as free from foot-and-mouth disease;

4) Rift Valley fever: milk and milk products must come from the territory of a country or region that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from Rift Valley fever;

5) cattle tuberculosis: milk and milk products:

a) were obtained from animals kept in a herd which, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of cattle tuberculosis;

b) or were subjected to pasteurization or to comprehensive prophylactic measures that, in their effects, were equivalent to measures prescribed by OIE requirements;

6) plague of small ruminants: milk and milk products were obtained from animals that within a period of at least 21 days before milking, were kept in the territory of a country or region that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from sheep-pox and goat pox;

7) scrapie of sheep: milk and milk products came from farms that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from scrapie of sheep.

14.2. Milk must comply with the requirements of Ukrainian law, or equivalent requirements, in respect of the quantity of microorganisms and somatic cells, radiological indicators, maximum levels of contaminating substances, pesticide content, and veterinary antibacterial preparations.

14.3. Milk was obtained, collected, cooled, and transported in compliance with hygienic requirements that were in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

14.4. Milk products must be manufactured from milk that was in compliance with the requirements of subparagraphs 14.1 through 14.3 of this paragraph.

14.5. Storage, packing including primary packing and transportation of milk products must comply with hygienic requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or with equivalent requirements.

15. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of colostrum and products based on colostrum, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be colostrum, obtained from cows, sheep, goats, and buffalo cows, and products based on colostrum that was in compliance with the following requirements:

15.1. Colostrum and products based on colostrum were obtained or manufactured from colostrum that was in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Animals, from which colostrum was obtained:

a) were kept under supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin, and were subjected to regular veterinary inspections;

b) originated from the territory of a country or region, that that was officially recognized by OIE as free from foot-and-mouth disease, and where within a period of the last 12 months preceding the issuance of international certificate, not a single case of cattle-plague was observed;

c) were kept on farms in respect of which the competent authority of the country of origin did not introduce any veterinary-sanitary restrictions concerning foot-and-mouth disease and cattle-plague;

2) Colostrum must be obtained, collected, cooled, kept, and transported in compliance with the requirements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to, the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs.

3) Colostrum must comply with the requirements of Ukrainian law, or equivalent requirements, in respect of radiological indicators, maximum levels of contaminating substances, pesticide content, and veterinary antibacterial preparations.

15.2. Processing, storage, packing including primary packing, of colostrum and products based on colostrum, must comply with hygienic requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or with equivalent requirements.

16. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of egg products, intended for human consumption

16.1. Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be egg products manufactured from eggs obtained at facilities where:

1) within a period of at least the last 30 days before collection of eggs, the competent authority of the country of origin did not observe a single case of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease;

2) within a period of at least the last 30 days, in the range of 10 km (including the territory of the neighboring state), not a single case was observed of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

16.2. In case of non-compliance with the requirements of subparagraph 16.1 (2) of this paragraph, egg products must be subjected to the following types of treatment:

1) for elimination of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus:

a) liquid egg protein was subjected to treatment with the temperature of 55.6 °C during 870 seconds, or with the temperature of 56.7 °C during 232 seconds;

b) or 10-percent salted yolk was subjected to treatment by temperature of 62.2 °C during 138 seconds;

в) or dry egg protein was subjected to treatment by temperature of 67 °C during 20 hours, or by temperature of 54.4 °C during m. 513 hours;

c) or whole eggs were subjected to treatment by temperature of 60 °C during 188 seconds, or were fully cooked;

d) or mixtures of whole eggs were subjected to treatment by temperature of 60 °C during 188 seconds, or by temperature of 61.1 °C during 94 seconds, or were fully cooked.

2) For elimination of Newcastle disease virus:

a) liquid egg protein was subjected to treatment with the temperature of 55 °C during 2,278 seconds, or with the temperature of 57 °C during 986 seconds, or with the temperature of 59 °C during 301 seconds;

b) or 10-percent salted yolk was subjected to treatment by temperature of 55 °C during 176 seconds;

c) or dry egg protein was subjected to treatment by temperature of 57 °C during 50.4 hours;

d) or whole eggs were subjected to treatment with the temperature of 55 °C during 2,521 seconds, or with the temperature of 57 °C during 1,596 seconds, or with the temperature of 59 °C during m. 674 seconds, or were fully cooked.

16.3. Raw material used for manufacture of egg products, must comply with the requirements of paragraph 17 of this Section.

16.4. Manufacture, storage, and packing of egg products must comply with the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or with equivalent requirements.

16.5. Egg products must bear identification marking.

17. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of food eggs, intended for human consumption

17.1. Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be food eggs of poultry obtained at facilities where within a period of the last 30 days before collection of eggs, and before the moment of issuance of international certificate, the competent authority of the country of origin detected not a single case of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

17.2. Shall be banned for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine, food eggs that originated:

1) from flocks of laying hens in respect of which presence was observed of *Salmonella spp*. virus;

2) from flocks of laying hens with undefined veterinary-sanitary status, in respect of which suspicion existed of the presence of *Salmonella spp*. virus, or from flocks infected with *Salmonella Enleritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* viruses, and in respect of which no program was instituted of salmonellosis monitoring, in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law concerning salmonellosis monitoring program, or with equivalent requirements.

17.3. Storage, packing, and marking of food eggs must be performed in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or with equivalent requirements.

18. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of fish products, intended for human consumption

18.1. Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be fish products obtained from fish, crustacea, or mollusks that originated from the territory of a country, region, or compartment, that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Aquatic Animal Health Code, were free from epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN), yellowhead disease, Taura syndrome, viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS), infectious hematopoietic necrosis (IHN), infectious salmon anemia virus (ISAV), Koi herpesvirus disease (KHVD), and white spot disease (WSD).

18.2. Manufacture, packing (including primary packing), and transportation of fish products must comply with the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or with equivalent requirements.

18.3. Fish products must be kept with observance of the following temperature regimes:

1) fresh fish products, defrosted unprocessed fish products, boiled and cooled fish products from crustacea and mollusks, must be kept at a temperature close to ice melting temperature;

2) frozen fish products must be kept at a temperature not in excess of –18 °C in all parts of the product;

3) whole fish frozen in brine, intended for manufacture of preserved food products, may be kept at a temperature not in excess of -9 ºC;

4) fish products kept alive, must be kept at a temperature and in a manner that did not adversely affect their vital activity and quality indicators.

18.4. Fish products must bear identification marking.

18.5. Not allowed for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be the following fish products:

1) those that were not of good quality as per their organoleptic characteristics;

2) the level of histamine content in which exceeded the maximum admissible levels set by Ukrainian law;

3) the level of content of total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N) and trimethylamine nitrogen (TMA-N) in which (for non-processed fish products) exceeded the maximum admissible levels set by Ukrainian law;

4) infected with viable parasites that were dangerous for health;

5) were manufactured from poisonous fish species belonging to the families *Tetraodontidae, Molidae, Diodontidae,* and *Canthigasteridae*;

6) contained ciguatoxin or paralytic toxins.

18.6. Fresh, prepared, frozen, or processed fish products obtained from aquatic animals belonging to family *Gempylidae*, in particular, *Ruvettus pretiosus* and *Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*, may be allowed for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine only packed and bearing marking that contained information for consumer about methods of cooking such fish products and about risks related to the content of substances that may cause potentially harmful gastroenterological effects.

19. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of live bivalves, live echinoderms, live Coelenterates, and live marine gastropods, intended for human consumption

19.1. Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be live bivalves, live echinoderms, live coelenterates, and live marine gastropods, that originated from the territory of a country or region, that in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Aquatic Animal Health Code, were free from abalone herpesvirus, viruses *Bonamia exitiosa, Bonamia ostreae, Marteilia refringens, Perkinsus marinus, Perkinsus olseni*, and *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

19.2. Collection, primary treatment, transportation, storage, and packing of live bivalves, live echinoderms, live coelenterates, and live marine gastropods must comply with the requirements of Ukrainian law on safety and certain quality indicators of foodstuffs, or with equivalent requirements.

19.3. Live bivalves, live echinoderms, live coelenterates, and live marine gastropods must bear identification marking. Label fastened to packing with live bivalves, live echinoderms, live coelenterates, and live marine gastropods, must contain the following information:

1) commonly used and scientific name of the species;

2) date and month of packing;

3) minimum use-by date that may be replaced with the inscription: “as of the moment of sale, these animals must be still alive”.

19.4. Conditions of transporting live bivalves, live echinoderms, live coelenterates, and live marine gastropods must secure the preservation of their vital activity manifestations, prevent fouling and quality decline thereof.

20. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of frog’s legs and snails, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be cooled, frozen, cooked frog’s legs and snails that comply with the following requirements:

1) frogs and snails were subjected to organoleptic examination by way of sampling, based on results of which absence was ascertained of any risk for human life and health;

2) snail's hepatopancreas the presence of dangerous factor of which has been detected, must be removed;

3) upon completion of preparation process, frog’s legs shall be washed with potable water and cooled to the temperature close to melted ice temperature, refrigerated or processed.

21. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of gelatin and collagen, intended for human consumption, as well as of raw materials for the manufacture thereof

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be gelatin and collagen, as well as raw materials for the manufacture thereof, that comply with the following requirements:

21.1. Raw materials for the manufacture of gelatin and collagen may be obtained exclusively from:

1) bones, hides, and skins of domestic ruminants, skins of pigs and poultry, tendons and muscles obtained from animals that were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse, and whose carcasses, based on results of pre-slaughterhouse and post-slaughterhouse examination, were pronounced fit for human consumption;

2) and/or hides and skins obtained from slaughtered wild animals whose carcasses, based on results of post-slaughterhouse examination, were pronounced fit for human consumption;

3) and/or skins and bones of fish coming from facilities where fish products were manufactured, intended for human consumption, and which were entered in the register of facilities from which importing into the customs territory of Ukraine of fish products may be effectuated.

21.2. Raw materials for the manufacture of gelatin obtained from ruminants, must not contain the, and be obtained from, risky material and from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of bovine animals, sheep and goats. Bovine animals, sheep and goats from which gelatin was obtained, must not be slaughtered after stunning with the help of gas injected into skull cavity, or by way of cutting, after stunning, of central nervous system tissue with a longish tool in the form of a rod, inserted into skull cavity.

21.3. The importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine as raw material for the manufacture of gelatin and collagen, shall be banned of hide that underwent any process of tanning (irrespective of whether the process was completed).

21.4. Raw materials for the manufacture of gelatin and collagen that were not subjected to any treatment method, apart from cooling, refrigeration, or rapid freezing, must originate from facilities approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.

21.5. For manufacture of gelatin and collagen, the following processed raw materials may be admissible:

1) bones other than risky material, that originated from facilities that were under supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin, and that underwent the following types of treatment:

a) grinding into particles of about 15 mm in dimension, and defatted with hot water at the temperature of no less than 70 ° C during no less than 30 minutes, or no less than 80 ° C during no less than 15 minutes, or no less than 90 ° C during no less than 10 minutes, and subsequent washing and drying during at least 20 minutes in a stream of hot air at initial temperature of no less than 350 °C, or during 15 minutes in a stream of hot air at initial temperature over 700 °C;

b) sun drying during at least 42 days, at average temperature of at least 20 °C;

c) treatment by acid securing the maintenance of pH level in bulk below 6, during at least one hour before drying;

2) skins and hides of domestic ruminants, skins of pigs and poultry, and hides of wild animals that originated from facilities that were under supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin, and that underwent the following types of treatment:

a) treatment by lye securing the maintenance of pH level in bulk over 12, with subsequent salting during at least seven days (the term of treatment may include time needed for transporting);

b) drying during at least 42 days at the temperature of no less than 20 °C (the term of treatment may include time needed for transporting);

c) treatment by acid securing the maintenance of pH level in bulk below 5, during at least one hour;

d) treatment by lye securing the achievement of pH level in bulk over 12, during at least eight hours;

3) bones other than risk material, skins and hides of domestic ruminants, skins of pigs and poultry, skins and hides of wild animals, that were subjected to a treatment other than treatment types, set forth in subparagraphs 21.5 (1) and (2), and which originated from facilities that were under supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin.

21.6. Gelatin and collagen must be manufactured from raw materials that comply with the requirements of subparagraphs 21.1 through 21.5 of this paragraph.

21.7. Collagen was manufactured in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Raw materials obtained from bones of ruminants, born, raised, or slaughtered in a country or region with insignificant or controlled risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the OIE requirements, must be subjected to treatment securing meticulous grinding of all bone material and defatting thereof with hot water, and treatment with hydrochloric acid solution (with concentration not less than 4% and pH< 1.5) during not less than two days, after which the material should be subjected to treatment for adjusting pH value, using acid or lye, and after that, the material should be subjected to one or several washing cycles and filtering or extrusion, or grinding, or any other treatment equivalent in effect.

2) Raw materials other than those described in subparagraph 21.7 (1) of this paragraph, must be subjected to treatment comprising washing, adjustment of pH value with the use of acid or lye, and after that, the material should be subjected to one or several washing cycles and filtering or extrusion, or grinding, or any other treatment equivalent in effect.

3) Upon completion of processes described in subparagraph 21.7 (1)-(2) of this paragraph, collagen must be subjected to drying.

21.8. Gelatin was manufactured in compliance with the following requirements:

1) Raw materials obtained from bones of ruminants, born, raised, or slaughtered in a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the EB requirements, must be subjected to treatment securing meticulous grinding of all bone material and defatting thereof with hot water, and treatment with hydrochloric acid solution (with concentration not less than 4% and pH< 1.5) during no less than two days. After that, the material should be subjected to the following treatment: alkaline treatment with saturated solution of lye (pH > 12.5) during at least 20 days, with heating to the temperature of 138 °C during no less than 4 seconds, or acidic treatment (pH < 3,5) during at least 10 hours, with heating to the temperature of 138 °C during no less than 4 seconds, or simultaneous treatment with high temperature and pressure, using saturated steam at the temperature of 133 °C or higher, and pressure of three bars, during at least 20 minutes, or using any other treatment equivalent in effect.

2) Raw materials other than those described in subparagraph 21.8 (1) of this paragraph, must be subjected to treatment with acid or lye, and after that, the material should be subjected to washing. pH value should be adjusted in similar manner. Gelatin should be extracted by one-time or multiple heating, with subsequent purification by filtering and heat treatment.

21.9. Gelatin and collagen intended for human consumption, and gelatin and collagen not intended for human consumption, may be manufactured and kept simultaneously at the same facility, on condition that the raw material and manufacturing process were in compliance with the requirements set for gelatin and collagen intended for human consumption.

21.10. In respect to maximum admissible levels of residues, gelatin and collagen must comply with the following requirements:

1) Maximum admissible levels of residues, for gelatin:

Residue	**Level**
As	1 ppm
Pb	5 ppm
Cd	0.5 ppm
Hg	0.15 ppm
Cr	10 ppm
Cu	30 ppm
Zn	50 ppm
H_2O_2 (European Pharmacopoeia (latest edition))	50 ppm

H_2O_2 (European Pharmacopoeia (latest edition))	10 ppm

2) Maximum admissible levels of residues, for collagen:

Residue	**Level**
As	1 ppm
Pb	5 ppm
Cd	0.5 ppm
Hg	0.15 ppm
Cr	10 ppm
Cu	30 ppm
Zn	50 ppm
SO_2 (European Pharmacopoeia (latest edition))	50 ppm
H_2O_2 European Pharmacopoeia (latest edition))	10 ppm

21.11. Raw materials for the manufacture of gelatin and collagen must be transported and kept cooled or frozen (this requirement do not extend to raw materials treated during 24 hours after shipping). Defatted and dried bones, ossein, salted, dried, and fertilized skin, as well as skin treated with lye or acid, must be transported and kept at ambient temperature.

22. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of honey and other apiculture products, intended for human consumption

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be honey, pollen gathered by honeybees, beeswax, propolis, and royal jelly (hereinafter "apiculture products"), that, in respect of the following diseases, comply with the following requirements:

1) American foulbrood: honey, pollen gathered by honeybees, beeswax, propolis, and royal jelly:

a) originated from apiary of a country or region that, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free of American foulbrood;

b) or were subjected to treatment that secured the destruction of bacillary and sporous form of *P. larvae*, by gamma irradiation with a dose of 10 Ci/Gy, or other method equivalent in effectiveness, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin;

c) or based on the results of a study performed with the application of one of the diagnostic methods in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were recognized as free from sporous forms of *P. Larvae*.

2) European foulbrood: honey, pollen gathered by honeybees, beeswax, propolis, and royal jelly:

a) originated from apiary of a country or region that, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from European foulbrood;

b) or were subjected to treatment that secured the destruction of *M. plutonius*, by gamma irradiation with a dose of 15 Ci/ Gy , or other method equivalent in effectiveness, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin;

c) or based on the results of a study performed with the application of one of the diagnostic methods in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were recognized as free from *M. plutonius*.

3) small hive beetle (*A. tumida*):

a) honey and royal jelly originated from apiary of a country or region that, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from *A. tumida*, or honey was subjected to filtering with a filter the size of pores of which was equal to, or did not exceed 0.42 mm, and royal jelly was parceled up in capsules intended for human consumption, or with the purpose of eliminating *A. tumida*, honey and royal jelly were subjected to purification and treatment with the use of one of the following methods:

heating at inner temperature of 50 °C during 24 hours, or refrigeration at inner temperature that was equal to, or lower than, -12 °C during 24 hours;

or by gamma irradiation with a dose of 400 Gy, or (for royal jelly) by lyophilization by way of abrupt refrigeration at low temperature, or by an equivalent method;

or by another method, equivalent in effectiveness, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.

b) pollen gathered by honeybees, propolis, and beeswax originated from an apiary of a country or region that, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from *A. tumida*, or:

did not contain live bees and bee brood, and the consignments consisted of treated beeswax and propolis;

and in order to eliminate *A. tumida*, were subjected to purification and treatment with the use of one of the following methods: refrigeration at inner temperature that was equal to, or lower than, -12 °C during 24 hours; gamma irradiation with a dose of 400 Gy; (for pollen gathered by honeybees) lyophilization by way of abrupt refrigeration at low temperature, or by an equivalent method; another method, equivalent in effectiveness, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.

4) infestation of honeybees (*Tropilaelaps spp*. and *Varroa spp. (Varroosis))*: honey, pollen gathered by honeybees, beeswax, and propolis:

a) originated from apiary of a country or region that, in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, were free from Tropilaelaps spp. and Varroa spp.;

b) or honey was subjected to filtering with a filter the size of pores of which was equal to, or did not exceed, 0.42 mm;

c) or the consignments consisted of treated beeswax and propolis;

d) or in order to eliminate *Tropilaelaps spp.* and *Varroa spp.*, were subjected to purification and treatment with the use of one of the following methods:

in respect of honey: heating at inner temperature of 50 °C during 20 minutes; or refrigeration at inner temperature that was equal to, or lower than, -12 °C during 24 hours, or gamma irradiation with a dose of 350 Gy;

in respect of beeswax and propolis: fumigation with bromomethane of 48 g/cubic meter, at atmospheric pressure and temperature of 10 to 15 °C, during 2 hours;

in respect of honey, pollen gathered by honeybees, beeswax, and propolis: lyophilization by way of abrupt refrigeration at low temperature, or by an equivalent method;

or by another method, equivalent in effectiveness, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.

Annex 3

To the Requirements for Importing (sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Live Animals, Reproductive Material thereof, Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, and Products not Intended for Human Consumption (paragraph 3.4)

REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTING (FORWARDING) INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF UKRAINE OF PRODUCTS, NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Section I. Definition of Basic Terms

1. In this Annex, terms are used in the following meanings:

1) hermetically sealed container: a container designed to secure the prevention of microorganisms penetration;

2) hydrolyzed protein: polypeptides, peptides, amino acids and mixtures thereof, obtained as a result of hydrolysis of by-products of animal origin;

3) domestic animals: any non-productive animals belonging to the species of animals that are bred, raised, and kept by men, but are not generally used for human consumption;

4) tanning: strengthening of hide with application of vegetable tanning substances, chrome salts, or other substances (salts of aluminum, iron, and silicon, aldehydes, and quinone), or other synthetic tanning substances;

5) gelatin: natural soluble protein that have the capacity to transform into gel (or does not have such capacity), obtained by partial hydrolysis of collagen produced from bones, skin, tendons, and muscles of animals;

6) masticatory objects: products intended for mastication by domestic animals, made of untanned skin and hides of ungulates, or from other raw material of animal origin;

7) collagen: protein product obtained from hides, skins, bones, and tendons of animals;

8) preserved feeds for domestic animals: feeds for domestic animals subjected to thermal treatment and packed in в hermetically sealed containers;

9) feeds for domestic animals: feeds intended for feeding domestic animals, and masticatory objects, that consist of by-products of animal origin and products of treatment and processing of by-products of animal origin;

10) feed materials of animal origin: products of animal origin, the principal purpose of which is the satisfaction of nutritional needs of animals, in their natural state, fresh or preserved, and products of industrial processing thereof, as well as organic and non-organic substances that do or do not contain feed additives intended for animal feeding, directly or after processing, or in preparation of feed mix, or as carriers for premixes. Feed materials of animal origin are: processed animal protein, blood products, melted fats, egg products, fish oil, fat treatment and processing products, dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium

phosphate, milk, milk-based products, products obtained from milk, colostrum, colostrum-based products; slurry from centrifuge or creamer;

11) blood: fresh whole blood;

12) laboratory reagent: ready-for-use, packed product, that contains by-products of animal origin or products of treatment or processing of by-products of animal origin, and intended (alone or in combination with substances not of animal origin) for specific use in laboratory as reagents or products with reagents, sample for calibration, or visual aid for discovering, measuring, studying, or manufacturing other substances;

13) non-treated pig's bristle: pig's bristle not subjected to industrial washing, not obtained as a result of tanning, or not subjected to any other method of treatment;

14) non-treated wool: wool other than such as:

a) was subjected to industrial washing, obtained as a result of tanning, or subjected to any other method of treatment;

b) obtained from animals other than animals of swine family, subjected to industrial washing that consisted of a series of immersions of wool in a tank with water, soap, sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide;

c) obtained from animals other than animals of swine family, intended for direct shipping to a facility for manufacture of products obtained from wool, for textile industry, and subjected to at least one of the following types of treatment processes:

chemical depilation using slaked lime or sodium sulphide;

fumigation with formaldehyde in an airtight room (or chamber) during at least 24 hours;

industrial washing by immersion of wool in a water-soluble detergent at the temperature of 60 to 70 °C;

storage (the duration of which may include transportation period) at the temperature of 37 °C during eight days, of 18 °C, during 28 days, or of 4 °C, during 120 days;

15) non-treated skins and hides: skin and subcutaneous tissues not subjected to any treatment, apart from cutting, cooling, or refrigeration;

16) treated skins and hides: products obtained from non-treated skins and hides (with the exception of masticatory objects for dogs), that were subjected to:

a) drying;

b) dry salting or wet salting during at least 14 days before shipping;

c) salting in sea salt with addition of two-percent sodium carbonate, during at least seven days;

d) drying during at least 42 days at the temperature of at least 20 °C;

e) other than tanning, treatment process;

17) treated animal protein: animal protein obtained entirely from by-products of animal origin of category III, in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law concerning a by-product of animal origin, subjected to treatment in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph 1.2 in paragraph 1 of Section II of this Annex (including blood meal and fish meal), for the purpose of direct use as feed material, or for any other use in feeds, including feeds for domestic animals, or for use in organic fertilizers or soil ameliorators. This term does not include blood products, milk, milk-based products, products obtained from milk, colostrum, colostrum-based products, slurry from centrifuge or creamer, gelatin, hydrolyzed protein and dicalcium phosphate, eggs and egg products including eggshells, tricalcium phosphate, and collagen;

18) by-products of apiculture: honey, beeswax, royal jelly, propolis, and pollen, intended for human consumption;

19) product for diagnostic *in vitro*: ready-for-use packed product that contains blood product or other by-product of animal origin, and is used (alone or in combination with other substances) as reagent, product with reagent, sample for calibration, a kit or other system intended for use *in vitro* for the purpose of studying samples of human or animal origin, including or principally, for diagnosis of physiological condition, health condition, diseases or genetic deviations, or for assessing the safety and the compatibility with reagents. This term does not include donor organs and blood;

20) blood products: products obtained from blood or fractions thereof (with the exception of blood meal) including dried, frozen, and liquid plasma; meal from whole blood; dried, frozen, and liquid erythrocytes, or fractions and mixtures thereof;

21) intermediate product: product of treatment or processing of by-products of animal origin:

a) intended for manufacture of drugs, veterinary preparations, medical instruments for medical or veterinary purposes, active medical instruments for implanting, medical instruments for diagnostic *in vitro* for medical or veterinary purposes, laboratory reagents, and cosmetic products:

as production material, at the final stage of manufacture, or as end (finished) product;

for validation or checks in the course of manufacturing process;

for control of quality of end (finished) product;

b) in respect to which the manufacturing stages were completed, to a degree that provided for obtaining such product of treatment or processing of the by-product of animal origin, as is ready to be used for said purposes;

c) which is subject to further manufacturing processes, in particular, to mixing, coating, collection, or packing, with the purpose of putting the product in circulation as a drug, veterinary preparation, medical instrument for medical or veterinary purposes, active medical instrument for implanting, medical instrument for diagnostic *in vitro* for medical or veterinary purposes, laboratory reagent, or cosmetic means;

22) fish meal: processed animal protein obtained from aquatic animals (with the exception of sea mammals);

23) fish oil: oil obtained as a result of processing aquatic animals or fish, intended for human consumption, that a market operator intends to use for purposes other than human consumption;

24) raw feed for domestic animals: feed for domestic animals that contains by-products of animal origin belonging to category III as per the requirements of Ukrainian law on by-products of animal origin not subjected to any other process of treatment, apart from cooling or refrigeration;

25) flavoring (sensor) ingredients (feed additives): liquid or dried products of treatment and processing of by-products of animal origin, used to enhance gustatory qualities of feeds for domestic animals;

26) melted fats: fats obtained by treatment of by-products of animal origin, or of products intended for human consumption, that market operator intends to use for purposes other than human consumption;

27) trade specimens: by-products of animal origin or products of treatment or processing of by-products of animal origin, intended for study (testing) or analyses permitted by the competent authority of the country of origin, for performing production processes, including:

a) processing of by-products of animal origin or of products of treatment and processing of by-products of animal origin;

b) manufacture of feeds and products of treatment and processing of by-products of animal origin;

c) testing of devices or production equipment;

28) fur-producing animals: animals kept or raised for the manufacture of fur, and not used for human consumption;

29) cracklings: remains containing protein, obtained in the process of fat rendering, after partial separation of fat and water.

2. Other terms are used with meanings established by the Law of Ukraine "On Animal By-Products not Intended for Human Consumption".

Section II. Requirements for Importing (Sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Products not Intended for Human Consumption

1. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of processed animal protein, including mixtures and products (with the exception of feeds for domestic animals) that contain such protein

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be processed animal protein, including mixtures and products (with the exception of feeds for domestic animals) that contain such protein (hereinafter "processed animal protein and products that contain such protein"), and which comply with the following requirements:

1.1. Processed animal protein and products that contain such protein, contain exclusively processed animal protein not intended for human consumption, and which was prepared exclusively from the following by-products of animal origin:

1) carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in case of hunting kill, whole killed animals or parts thereof, that were fit for human consumption in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, but not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons;

2) and/or carcasses and the following parts thereof, obtained from animals that were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse, and were deemed fit for slaughter for human consumption, based on results of pre-slaughterhouse examination, or whole animals and the following parts thereof, that constituted hunting kill, intended for human consumption:

a) carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in case of hunting kill, whole killed animals or parts thereof, that were fit for human consumption, in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, but not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) skins and hides including pieces and cuttings, horns and limbs including phalanxes, carpal and metacarpal bones, as well as metatarsal and tarsal bones, obtained from non-ruminant animals;

d) pigs bristle;

e) feathers;

3) and/or blood of animals that exhibited no manifestation of a disease that can be transmitted via blood to humans or animals, and obtained from animals, apart from ruminants, that were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse and based on results of pre-slaughterhouse examination, were deemed fit for slaughter for human consumption, in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law;

4) and/or by-products of animal origin obtained in the course of manufacturing products intended for human consumption, including defatted bones, cracklings, and slurry from milk processing centrifuge or creamer;

5) and/or products of animal origin or food products that contained products of animal origin, which were not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons or because of manufacturing, packing or other defects that did not constitute a threat for human and animal health;

6) and/or blood, placenta, wool, feathers, horns, hoof parts, and raw milk, obtained from live animals which had no manifestations of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals;

7) and/or aquatic animals and parts of such animals, with the exception of sea mammals, which had no manifestations of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals;

8) and/or by-products obtained from aquatic animals that originated from facilities that manufactured products intended for human consumption;

9) and/or the following materials obtained from animals which had no manifestations of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals:

a) mussels and shells of mollusks and crustacea with soft tissues or meat;

b) materials obtained from land animals: by-products from incubator, eggs, egg products, including eggshells;

c) one-day-old young animals slaughtered for commercial reasons.

10) and/or aquatic or land invertebrates, apart from species that were agents of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals;

11) and/or animals belonging to rodent and lagomorph families, and their parts, with the exception of:

a) carcasses and parts thereof, including skin, obtained from:

animals used for scientific purposes;

animals from zoos and circus;

wild animals in respect of which there existed a suspicion of being infected with diseases that transmit to humans or animals;

b) by-products of animal origin belonging to category II in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law concerning by-products of animal origin, with the exception of mixtures of by-products of animal origin belonging to category II, with by-products of animal origin belonging to category III.

1.2. Animal protein was subjected to the following types of treatment:

1) heating to inner temperature above 133 °C continuously during at least 20 minutes under pressure (absolute) of at least 3 bar, that was manufactured with saturated steam, with particle dimensions before treatment of no more than 50 millimeters;

2) or in case of animal protein other than fish meal, obtained from animals that were not mammals, by treatment method I-II-III-IV-V-VII in compliance with the requirements of Section III of this Annex;

3) or in case of fish meal, by treatment method I-II-III-IV-V-VI-VII in compliance with the requirements of Section III of this Annex;

4) or in case of blood obtained from pigs, by treatment method I-II-III-IV-V-VII in compliance with the requirements of Section III of this Annex, and in case of using treatment method VII, the protein was subjected to thermal treatment of all substance at the temperature of at least 80 °C.

1.3. Immediately before shipment, random samples of treated animal protein and products containing such protein, must be subjected to study performed under supervision of the competent authority of the country of origin. Such study must confirm the compliance of the end product with the following indicators:

Salmonella: absent in 25 g: n = 5, c = 0, m = 0, M = 0

Enterobacter: n = 5, c = 2, m = 10, M = 300 в 1 г;

n = number of studied samples;

m = indicator of threshold quantity of bacteria; the result is considered acceptable if quantities of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = indicator of maximum quantity of bacteria; the result is considered unacceptable if the quantity of bacteria in one or several samples is equal to M or more;

c = number of samples where the quantity of bacteria may be between m and M; samples shall be deemed acceptable if the quantity of bacteria in other samples does not exceed m.

1.4. End product must be packed in new or sterilized packages, and in case of non-packaged animal protein, be transported in containers or other transporting means that were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before use. Such packages and/or containers or other transporting means must bear a label with the inscription "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

1.5. End product must, from the moment of treatment, be kept in a manner that precludes fouling or contamination of the product with agents of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals.

1.6. Treated animal protein and products containing such protein:

1) must not contain the, or be obtained from, risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of bovine animals, goats or sheep. Animals from which animal protein was obtained, were not slaughtered:

a) after stunning with the help of gas injected into skull cavity;

b) by way of cutting, after stunning, of central nervous system tissue with a longish tool in the form of a rod, inserted into skull cavity;

2) must not contain the, or be obtained from, material other than material obtained from bovine animals, goats or sheep that were born, raised, and slaughtered in the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

2. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of milk, milk-based products, and products obtained from milk

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be milk, milk-based products, and products obtained from milk (hereinafter "milk and/or milk products') which comply with the following requirements:

2.1. Milk and/or milk products manufactured and obtained in the territory of a country or region entered in the register of countries from which milk and milk products intended for human consumption, may be imported into the territory of Ukraine, and:

1) which were officially recognized by OIE as free from foot-and-mouth disease;

2) where within a period of the last 12 months, no cases were observed of cattle-plague and where no vaccination was undertaken against this disease.

2.2. Milk and/or milk products were manufactured from raw milk obtained from animals that as of the moment of milk collection, exhibited no clinical manifestations of diseases, that can be transmitted via milk to humans or animals, and which within the period of the last 30 days before the start of manufacture, were kept at a farm in respect of which no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were imposed in respect of foot-and-mouth disease and/or cattle-plague;

2.3. Milk and/or milk products:

1) were subjected to one of the types of treatment set forth in subparagraph 2.4 of this paragraph;

2) or contained whey used to feed animals belonging to species susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease, and such whey was collected from milk that was subjected to one of the types of treatment set forth in subparagraph 2.4 of this paragraph, and:

a) whey was collected at least 16 hours after coagulation of milk, and had pH level below 6;

b) or whey was manufactured at least 21 days before shipping, and during this time, not a single case of foot-and-mouth disease was observed in the country of origin;

c) or whey was manufactured at least 21 days before importing (forwarding) thereof into the customs territory of Ukraine.

2.4. Milk and/or milk products were treated by one of the following methods:

1) high-temperature short-time pasteurization at the temperature of 72 °C during at least 15 seconds, or such pasteurization as achieved negative reaction in a test for the presence of phosphatase in bovine animals milk, in combination with the following actions:

a) repeated high-temperature short-time pasteurization at the temperature of 72 °C during at least 15 seconds, or such equivalent pasteurization as achieved negative reaction in a test for the presence of phosphatase in bovine animals milk;

b) or subsequent drying process combined, in case of milk intended for feeding of animals, with heating to the temperature of at least 72 °C;

c) or subsequent process of reducing pH to a value below 6 and of maintaining at this level during at least an hour;

d) or milk and/or milk products were manufactured at least 21 days before shipping, and during this time, not a single case of foot-and-mouth disease was observed in the country of origin;

e) or milk and/or milk products were manufactured at least 21 days before importing (forwarding) of the commodity into the customs territory of Ukraine;

f) or sterilization sufficient for achieving F_o value equal or to or exceeding three;

2) or ultrahigh-temperature treatment (UHT) at the temperature of not less than 132 ^{o}C, during at least one second, in combination with:

a) subsequent drying process combined, in case of milk intended for feeding of animals, with heating to the temperature of at least 72 °C;

b) or subsequent process of reducing pH to a value below 6 and of maintaining at this level during at least an hour;

в) or milk and/or milk products were manufactured at least 21 days before shipping, and during this time, not a single case of foot-and-mouth disease was observed in the country of origin;

c) or milk and/or milk products were manufactured at least 21 days before importing (forwarding) of the commodity into the customs territory of Ukraine.

2.5. If by-products of animal origin intended for feeding of ruminants, contained milk or milk products obtained from sheep or goats, the sheep and goats from which such products were obtained, from the moment of birth or within the last three years, were continuously kept on a farm in respect to which no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were imposed related to transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, and in respect to which the following requirements were complied with during the last three years:

1) the farm was subjected to regular veterinary inspections by a state inspector of the country of origin;

2) not a single case of scrapie of sheep were observed at the farm, or where cases of this disease were observed, all animals in respect of which the presence of scrapie of sheep was established, were

slaughtered and liquidated (with the exception of pedigree rams with ARR/ARR genotype, and pedigree ewes possessing at least one ARR allele and not a single VRQ allele);

3) sheep and goats, with the exception of sheep that possessed prion ARR/ARR genotype, may be introduced to a farm only in case they originated from a farm that complied with the requirements of subparagraph 2.5 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

2.6. End product, from the moment of treatment, must be kept in a manner that precluded fouling or contamination of the product with agents of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals.

2.7. Milk and/or milk products must be packed in new containers, or in transportation means or containers for unpacked cargo, which prior to loading, must be disinfected by means approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such containers and/or transportation means must be marked, with indication of the type of milk and/or milk product, and must bear a label indicating that this product belonged to by-products of animal origin of category III, and was not intended for human consumption.

3. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of colostrum and colostrum-based products

Allowed for importing (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be colostrum and colostrum-based products that comply with the following requirements:

3.1. Colostrum and colostrum-based products were manufactured and obtained in the territory of a country or region:

1) that was officially recognized by OIE as free from foot-and-mouth disease;

2) where within a period of the last 12 months, not a single case of cattle-plague was observed, and during said period, no vaccination was undertaken against cattle-plague.

3.2. Colostrum and/or colostrum-based products were manufactured from raw material obtained from animals that as of the moment of milk collection, exhibited no clinical manifestations of diseases, that could be transmitted via colostrum to humans or animals, and which within a period of at least the last 30 days before the start of manufacture, were kept at a farm in respect of which no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were imposed in respect of foot-and-mouth disease and cattle-plague.

3.3. Colostrum and/or colostrum-based products were obtained from bovine animals and were subjected to high-temperature short-time pasteurization at the temperature of 72 °C during at least 15 seconds, or such equivalent pasteurization as achieved negative reaction in a test for the presence of phosphatase in bovine animals milk, and such colostrum and/or colostrum-based products:

1) were manufactured at least 21 days before shipping, and during this time, not a single case of foot-and-mouth disease was observed in the country of origin, or were manufactured at least 21 days before delivery of the commodity to the customs territory of Ukraine;

2) obtained from animals subjected to regular veterinary inspections by the competent authority of the country of origin, aimed at checking whether the animals originated from a farm where all herds of bovine animals:

a) were free from brucellosis and tuberculosis in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, or in respect of such herd, no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were imposed concerning such diseases, by the competent authority of the country of origin;

b) were free from leucosis in compliance with the requirements of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code, or were covered by the official system of bovine leucosis monitoring, and within a period of the last two years, no manifestations of this disease were detected as a result of clinical or laboratory studies.

3.4. If by-products of animal origin intended for feeding of ruminants, contained milk or milk products obtained from sheep or goats, the sheep and goats from which such products were obtained, from the moment of birth or within a period of the last three years, were continuously kept on a farm in respect to which no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were imposed related to transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, and in respect to which the following requirements were complied with during the last three years:

1) the farm was subjected to regular veterinary inspections by a state inspector of the country of origin;

2) not a single case was observed of scrapie of sheep at the farm, or where cases of this disease were observed, all animals in respect of which the presence of scrapie of sheep was established, were slaughtered and liquidated (with the exception of pedigree rams with ARR/ARR genotype, and pedigree ewes possessing at least one ARR allele and not a single VRQ allele);

3) sheep and goats, with the exception of sheep that possessed prion ARR/ARR genotype, may be introduced to a farm only in case they originated from a farm that complied with the requirements of subparagraphs 3.4 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

3.5. End product, from the moment of treatment, must be kept in a manner that precluded fouling or contamination of the product with agents of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals.

3.6. Colostrum and/or colostrum-based products must be packed in new containers, or in transportation means or containers for unpacked cargo, which prior to loading, must be disinfected by means approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such containers and/or transportation means must be marked, with indication of the type of colostrum or colostrum-based product, and must bear a label indicating that this product belonged to by-products of animal origin of category III, and was not intended for human consumption.

4. Requirements for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine of preserved feeds for domestic animals

Allowed for importing (sending) into the customs territory of Ukraine shall be preserved feeds for domestic animals which comply with the following requirements:

4.1. Preserved feeds for domestic animals were manufactured exclusively from the following by-products of animal origin:

1) carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in case of hunting kill, whole killed animals or parts thereof, that were fit for human consumption in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, but not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons;

2) and/or carcasses and the following parts thereof obtained from animals slaughtered at a slaughterhouse, and were deemed fit for slaughter for human consumption based on results of pre-slaughterhouse examination, or whole animals and the following parts thereof, that were objects of hunting kill, killed for human consumption in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law:

a) carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in case of hunting kill, whole killed animals or parts thereof, that were fit for human consumption in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, but not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

в) skins and hides including pieces and cuttings thereof, horns and limbs including phalanxes, carpal and metacarpal bones, as well as metatarsal and tarsal bones, obtained from non-ruminant animals;

c) pigs bristles;

d) feathers;

3) and/or blood of animals that exhibited no manifestation of a disease that could be transmitted via blood to humans or animals, and obtained from animals, apart from ruminants, that were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse and, based on results of pre-slaughterhouse examination, were deemed fit for slaughter for human consumption in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law.

4) and/or by-products of animal origin obtained in the course of manufacturing products intended for human consumption, including defatted bones, cracklings, and slurry from milk processing centrifuge or creamer;

5) and/or products of animal origin or food products that contained products of animal origin, which were not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons or because of manufacturing, packing or other defects that did not constitute a threat for human and animal health;

6) and/or feeds for domestic animals and feeds of animal origin, or feeds that contained by-products of animal origin or products of treatment and processing of by-products of animal origin, which were not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons or because of manufacturing, packing or other defects that did not constitute a threat for humans and animal health;

7) and/or blood, placenta, wool, feathers, horns, hoof parts, and raw milk, obtained from live animals which had no manifestations of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals;

8) and/or aquatic animals and parts of such animals, with the exception of sea mammals, which had no manifestations of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals;

9) and/or by-products obtained from aquatic animals, that originated from facilities that manufactured products intended for human consumption;

10) and/or the following materials obtained from animals that exhibited no manifestations of diseases that can be transmitted to humans or animals:

a) mussels and shells of mollusks and crustacea with soft tissues or meat;

b) materials obtained from land animals: by-products from incubator, eggs, egg products, including eggshells;

c) one-day-old young animals slaughtered for commercial reasons.

11) and/or by-products of animal origin obtained from aquatic or land invertebrates, apart from species that were agents of diseases that can be transmitted to humans or animals.

4.2. Preserved feeds for domestic animals were subjected to thermal treatment in hermetically sealed containers to achieve minimal value of Fc = 3.

4.3. To assure proper thermal treatment in compliance with subparagraph 4.2 of this paragraph, random samples taken from at least five containers of each treated batch, were studied by the competent authority of the country of origin, with application of laboratory diagnostic methods.

4.4. Preserved feeds for domestic animals:

1) must not contain the, or be obtained from, risky material, or from mechanically deboned meat obtained from bones of bovine animals, goats or sheep. Animals from which preserved feeds were obtained, were not slaughtered:

a) after stunning with the help of gas injected into skull cavity;

b) by way of cutting, after stunning, of central nervous system tissue with a longish tool in the form of a rod, inserted into skull cavity;

2) or must not contain the, or be obtained from, material other than that obtained from bovine animals, goats or sheep that were born, raised, and slaughtered in the territory of a country or region with insignificant risk in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

4.5. If by-products of animal origin intended for feeding of ruminants, contained milk or milk products obtained from sheep or goats, the sheep and goats from which such products were obtained, from the moment of birth or within the last three years, were continuously kept on a farm in respect to which no veterinary-sanitary restrictions were imposed related to transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, and in respect to which the following requirements were complied with during the last three years:

1) the farm was subjected to regular veterinary inspections by a state inspector of the country of origin;

2) not a single case was observed of scrapie of sheep at the farm, or where cases of this disease were observed, all animals in respect of which the presence of scrapie of sheep was established, were slaughtered and liquidated (with the exception of pedigree rams with ARR/ARR genotype, and pedigree ewes possessing at least one ARR allele and not a single VRQ allele);

3) sheep and goats, with the exception of sheep that possessed prion ARR/ARR genotype, may be introduced to a farm only in case they originated from a farm that complied with the requirements of subparagraphs 4.5 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

4.6. End product, from the moment of treatment, must be kept in a manner that precluded fouling or contamination of the product with agents of diseases that could be transmitted to humans or animals.

5 Requirements for importing (sending) of processed feeds for domestic animals into the customs territory of Ukraine

Processed feeds for domestic animals, excluding canned processed pet food may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply the following requirements:

5.1. Processed feeds for domestic animals have been obtained from the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in case of hunting kill, whole killed animals or parts thereof, that were fit for slaughter for human consumption, in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, but not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons;

2) and/or carcasses and the following parts thereof, obtained from animals that were slaughtered at a slaughterhouse, and were deemed fit for slaughter for human consumption, based on results of pre-slaughterhouse examination, or whole animals and the following parts thereof, that constituted hunting kill, intended for human consumption:

a) carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in case of hunting kill, whole killed animals or parts thereof, that were fit for slaughter for human consumption, in compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, but not intended for human consumption in connection with commercial reasons;

b) heads of domestic animals;

c) hides and animal skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and extremities, including phalanges, carpus and metacarpus bones, as well as the tarsus and metatarsus bones obtained from non-ruminants;

d) bristles of pigs;

e) feathers;

3) and / or animal by-products obtained from poultry and/or lagomorphs slaughtered on a farm for direct supplies of small quantities of poultry and lagomorphs meat by the producer to the end consumer or to the local retail establishments which supply such fresh meat directly to the end consumer;

4) and/or blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals and obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and, after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with Ukraine's legislation;

5) and/or animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bones, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

6) and/or products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to the manufacturing, packaging or other defects from which no threat to the public and animals health arises;

7) and/or feed and feeding stuffs of animal origin, or feeding stuffs containing animal by-products or products of refinement, products of processing of animal by-products, which are no intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing, packaging or other defects, from which no threat to the public and animals health arises;

8) and/or blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

9) and/or aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

10) and/or by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

11) and/or the following material originating from animals which did not show signs of the diseases communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh crustaceans;

b) materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs and egg by-products, including eggshells;

c) one day-old yang animals, slaughtered for commercial reasons.

12) and / or - animal by-products from aquatic or terrestrial invertebrate animals other than species pathogenic to humans or animals;

13) and / or - animals and parts thereof of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, excluding:

a) carcasses and parts thereof, including skins from: animals used for scientific purposes; zoo and circus animals; wild animals that are suspected of being infected with diseases communicable through that product to humans or animals;

b) animal by-products of Category II in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on animal by-products, except for mixtures of by-products of animal origin of Category II, with animal by-products of Category III.

5.2. Processed pet food either subjected to a heat treatment of at least 90°C throughout its substance or were dried or fermented, which is allowed by the competent authority, or (in the case of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates other than species being pathogens communicable through that product humans or animals) subjected to processing, approved by the competent authority of the country of origin and which guarantees that no risk to public and animal health shall arise; or as pet food ingredients using exclusively the following products:

1) animal by-products of animal origin or derived products from meat or meat products subjected to a heat treatment of at least 90°C throughout its substance;

2) milk and milk-based products:

a) submitted to a pasteurization treatment sufficient to produce a negative phosphatase test;

b) or (for milk and milk-based products with a pH, reduced to less than 6 first submitted to a pasteurization treatment sufficient to produce a negative phosphatase test;

c) or submitted to a sterilisation process or a double heat treatment where each treatment was sufficient to produce a negative phosphatase test on its own;

3) gelatin, produced using a process that ensures that unprocessed Category III material, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, is subjected to a treatment with acid or alkali, followed by at least one rinse with subsequent adjustment of the pH level and subsequent, if necessary repeated, extraction of gelatin by heat, followed by purification by means of filtration and sterilization of animal origin, acid or lye, accompanied by at least one washing, and then correct the pH level and holding (if necessary – repeated holding) extraction of gelatin by heat, and the subsequent cleaning by using a filter and sterilization;

4) hydrolyzed protein produced using a production process involving appropriate measures to minimize contamination of raw material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, and, in the case of hydrolyzed protein entirely or partly derived from ruminant hides and skins produced in a processing plant dedicated only to hydrolyzed protein production, using only material with a molecular weight below 10000 Dalton and a process involving the preparation of raw material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, by brining, liming and intensive washing followed by:

a) exposure of the material to processing to a pH level of more than 11 for more than three hours at a temperature of more than 80°C and subsequently by heat treatment at more than 140°C for 30 minutes at more than 3.6 bar;

b) or exposure of the material to processing to a pH level of 1 to 2, followed by a pH of more than 11, followed by heat treatment at 140°C for 30 minutes at 3 bar;

5) egg products submitted to any of the processing methods I to V or VII, as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex; or treated in accordance with subparagraph 16.2 of paragraph 16 of Chapter II of Annex II to these Veterinary Conditions;

6) collagen submitted to a process ensuring that unprocessed material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, is subjected to a treatment involving washing, pH adjustment using acid or alkali followed by one or more rinses, filtration and extrusion, the use of preservatives other than those permitted by Ukraine’s legislation being prohibited;

7) blood products, produced using any of the processing methods I to V or VII, as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex;

8) mammalian processed animal protein submitted to any of the processing methods I to V or VII as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex;

9) porcine blood, submitted to any of the processing methods I to V or VII as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex, provided that in the case of method VII, a heat treatment throughout its substance at a minimum temperature of 80°C has been applied;

10) non-mammalian processed protein with the exclusion of fishmeal submitted to any of the processing methods I to V or VII as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex;

11) fishmeal submitted to any of the processing methods which ensure that the end product complies with the microbiological standards for derived products set out in the Ukraine's legislation;

12) rendered fat (including fish oils) submitted to any of the processing methods I to V or VII (and method VI in the case of fish oil) as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex or produced as referred to the sanitary conditions in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation or equivalent requirements; rendered fats from ruminant animals must be purified in such a way that the maximum level of remaining total insoluble impurities does not excess 0.15% in weight;

13) dicalcium phosphate produced by a process that ensures that all Category III bone-material, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, is finely crushed and degreased with hot water and treated with dilute hydrochloric acid (at a minimum concentration of 4 % and a pH of less than 1,5) over a period of at least two days, following the procedure a treatment of the obtained phosphoric liquor with lime applies, resulting in a precipitate of dicalcium phosphate at pH 4 to 7, and finally, the precipitate of dicalcium phosphate is subjected to the air dries with inlet temperature of 65°C to 325°C and end temperature between 30°C and 65°C;

14) tricalcium phosphate produced by a process that ensure:

a) that all Category III bone-material, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, is finely crushed and degreased in counter-flow with hot water (bone chips shall be less than 14 mm);

b) continuous cooking with steam at 145°C during 30 minutes at 4 bar;

c) separation of the protein broth from the hydroxyapatite (tricalcium phosphate) by centrifugation;

d) granulation of the tricalcium phosphate after drying in a fluid bed with air at 200°C;

15) flavouring innards, produced according to a treatment method and parameters, which ensure that the end product complies with the microbiological standards referred to under subparagraph 5.3.

5.3. Processed feed were examined under control of a competent agency of the country of origin by random sampling of at least five samples from each processed batch taken during or after storage at the processing plant and complies with the following standards:

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

where,

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

5.4. Processed feed for domestic animals :

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the processed pet food is derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by means of by laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)

5.5. In case of animal by-products intended for feeding ruminants and containing milk or milk products of ovine or caprine origin, the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a farm where no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE and which has satisfied the following requirements for the last three years:

1) a farm has been subject to regular official veterinary checks by an official veterinarian of the country of origin;

2) no classical scrapie case, has been diagnosed or, following the confirmation of a classical scrapie case: all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been slaughtered and destroyed (except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ;

3) ovine and caprine animals, with the exception of sheep of the ARR/ARR prion genotype, con be introduced into the farm only if they come from a farm which complies with the requirements set out in subparagraph 5.5 points (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

5.6. The end product shall undergo all precautions to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals after treatment;

5.8. Processed pet food shall be packed in new packaging. If the pet food is not dispatched in ready-to-sell packages on which it is clearly indicated that the content is destined for feeding to pets only, such packaging shall bear labels indicating "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

6. Requirements for importing (sending) of masticatory objects to the customs territory of Ukraine

The masticatory objects may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided that they comply with the following requirements:

6.1. The masticatory objects have been prepared including the following animal by-products which are exclusively:

1) either - carcasses or bodies and/or parts of slaughtered animals, which are rejected as unfit for human consumption but are not affected by any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals and derive from carcasses that are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation

2) and/or - carcasses and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation:

a) carcasses or bodies and and/or parts of slaughtered animals, which are rejected as unfit for human consumption but are not affected by any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals and derive from carcasses that are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation;

b) heads of poultry;

b) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

c) pig bristles;

d) feathers;

3) and/or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

4) and/or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and/or by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

6.2. The masticatory objects have been subjected to the following treatment:

1) either - masticatory objects from hides and skins of ungulates or from fish have been subjected to a treatment sufficient to destroy pathogenic organisms (including salmonella);

2) and/or - masticatory objects produced from animal by-products other than hides and skins of ungulates or from fish, to a heat treatment of at least 90°C throughout their substance;

6.3. Processed masticatory objects were examined under control of a competent agency of the country of origin by random sampling of at least five samples from each processed batch taken during or after storage at the processing plant and complies with the following standards:

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

where

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

6.4. Since processed, the end product shall be stored so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals after treatment.

6.5. Dogchews shall be packed in new packaging.

7. Requirements for importing (sending) raw feed for domestic animals and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals to the customs territory of Ukraine

Raw pet food intended for direct sale to the end customer and animal by-products intended to be fed to fur animals (hereinafter – raw pet food and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals) may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided that they comply the following requirements:

7.1 Raw feed for domestic animals and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals shall consist of animal by-products:

1) animals from which the meat is derived come from:

a) country/ territory/part thereof which according to the OIE has been free from foot and mouth disease;

b) country / region / part thereof, where no case/outbreak of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, classical swine fever, African swine fever, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease and avian influenza (only as relevant for the susceptible species) has been recorded for the last 12 months and where no vaccination has taken place during that time for the above diseases;

2) animal by-products derived from animals that, at the slaughterhouse, have passed the ante-mortem health inspection during the 24 hours before the slaughter and have shown no evidence of the diseases, laid down in subparagraph 7.1 (1) of this paragraph, for which the animals are susceptible;

3) animal by-products derived from animals that have been handled in the slaughterhouse before and at the time of slaughter or killing in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Ukraine's legislation on health and wellbeing and have met requirements at least equivalent requirements.

7.2. Raw feeds and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals consist of the following animal by-products exclusively:

1) either - carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with Ukraine's legislation but are not intended for human consumption due to commercial reasons;

2) and/or - parts of slaughtered animals, which are rejected as unfit for human consumption but are not affected by any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals and derive from carcasses that are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

7.3. In addition to the requirements, set out in subparagraph 7.3 of this paragraph, the animal by-products to be fed for fur animals shall consist of the following animal by-products:

1) and / or - animal by-products from poultry and lagomorphs slaughtered on the farm for the direct supplies of small quantities of poultry and lagomorph meat by the manufacturer to the end consumer or local retail establishments, which supply such fresh meat directly to the end consumer;

2) and/or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

3) and/or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

4) and/or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arise;

5) and/or – feed for domestic animals and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to the manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arises;

6) and / or - blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

7) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

8) and / or - by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

9) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) the following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old animals killed for commercial reasons

10) and / or - animal by-products originating from aquatic or terrestrial invertebrates other than species pathogenic to humans or animals

11) and / or animals and parts thereof of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, except for:

a) carcasses and parts thereof, including skins from: animals used for scientific purposes; zoo and circus animals; wild animals that are suspected of being infected with diseases communicable through that product to humans or animals;

b) animal by-products of Category II in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on animal by-products, except for mixtures of by-products of animal origin of Category II, with animal by-products of Category III.

7.4. Raw feed for animals and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals were examined under control of a competent agency of the country of origin by random sampling of at least five samples from each processed batch have been taken during or after storage at the processing plant and complies with the following standards

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

where

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

7.5. Raw feed for animal and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals:

1) have not contained and/or have not derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals, from which the above products are derived, have not been slaughtered:

а) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

б) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code .

7.6. In case of animal by-products intended for feeding ruminants and containing milk or milk products of ovine or caprine origin, the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a farm where no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE and which has satisfied the following requirements for the last three years:

1) it has been subject to regular official veterinary checks;

2) no ovine scrapie case has been diagnosed or, following the confirmation of a classical scrapie case all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been killed and destroyed, and all goats and sheep on the farm have been killed and destroyed, except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

3) ovine and caprine animals, with the exception of sheep of the ARR/ARR prion genotype, are introduced into the farm only if they come from a farm which complies with the requirements set out in subparagraph 7.6 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

7.7. Raw pet food and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals have been obtained and prepared without contact with other material not complying with the conditions of this Annex.

7.8. Raw pet food and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals have been handled so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents.

7.9. Raw pet food and animal by-products to be fed to fur animals have been packed in final packaging which bear labels indicating "RAW PET FOOD - NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION" or "ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS FOR FEED FOR FUR ANIMALS - NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION" and "RAW PET FOOD - NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION" or "ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS FOR FEED FOR FUR ANIMALS - NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

Leak-proof boxes/containers shall be officially sealed under the supervision of state inspector of the country of origin.

8. Requirements for importing (sending) animal by-products intended to be used in flavouring innards (feed additives) for the manufacture of petfood to the customs territory of Ukraine

Animal by-products intended to be used in flavouring innards (feed additives) for the manufacture of petfood (hereinafter – flavouring innards (feed additives) may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

8.1. Flavouring innards (feed additives) have been prepared including the following animal by-products which are exclusively:

1) either - carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - carcasses and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcasses or bodies and/or parts of slaughtered animals, which are rejected as unfit for human consumption but are not affected by any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals and derive from carcases that are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

4) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arise;

6) and / or – feed for domestic animals and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arises;

7) and / or - blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

8) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

9) and / or - animal by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

10) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) the following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old animals killed for commercial reasons;

11) and / or - animal by-products originating from aquatic or terrestrial invertebrates other than species pathogenic to humans or animals;

8.2. Flavouring innards (feed additives) must have been submitted to a treatment method and parameters, which ensure that the end product complies with the microbiological standards set out in paragraph 8.3 of this paragraph.;

8.3. Flavouring innards (feed additives) have been examined by the competent authority of the country of origin taking a random sample immediately prior to dispatch and found it to comply with the following standards:

Salmonella: absence in 25g: n = 5, c = 0, m = 0, M = 0,

Enterobacteriaceae: n = 5, c = 2, m = 10, M = 300 in 1 g;

where,

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

8.4. Flavouring innards (feed additives):

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the flavouring innards are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

8.5. In case of animal by-products intended for feeding ruminants and containing milk or milk products of ovine or caprine origin, the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a farm, where no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE and which has satisfied the following requirements for the last three years:

1) it has been subject to regular official veterinary checks;

2) no ovine scrapie case has been diagnosed or, following the confirmation of a classical scrapie case all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been killed and destroyed, and all goats and sheep on the farm have been killed and destroyed, except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

3) ovine and caprine animals, with the exception of sheep of the ARR/ARR prion genotype, are introduced into the farm only if they come from a farm which complies with the requirements set out in subparagraph 8.5 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

8.6. The end product shall be packed in new or sterilised bags or if transported in bulk in containers or other means of transport that were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such bags and / or containers or other vehicles shall bear labels indicating "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

8.7. Since processed, the end product shall be stored so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals after treatment.

9. Requirements for importing (sending) of animal by-products for the manufacture of feed for domestic animals, to the customs territory of Ukraine

Animal by-products for the manufacture of feed for domestic animals may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

9.1 Animal by-products for the manufacture of pet food, intended for the manufacture of feeds for domestic animals have been obtained:

1) from country / region / part thereof, which are included to the registry of countries authorised to export fresh meat of the respective species of domestic and wild animals to the territory of Ukraine;

a) from animals that have remained in this territory of country / region / part thereof, since birth or for at least the last three months before slaughter or killed in the wild in this territory;

9.2. Animal by-products, intended for the manufacture of feed for domestic animals that have been obtained from animals that comply with the following requirements:

In the case of domestic animals:

1) either coming from farm:

a) where, for the following diseases for which the animals are susceptible, there has been neither case/outbreak of rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza during the prior 30 days, nor of classical or African swine fever during the prior 40 days nor in the farms situated in their vicinity within 10 km, during the prior 30 days; and

b)where there has been neither case/outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease during the prior 60 days, nor in the farms situated in their vicinity within 25 km, during the prior 30 days; and

2) the animals were not killed to eradicate any epizootic disease;

3) have remained in their farms of origin for at least 40 days before departure and which have been transported directly to the slaughterhouse without contact with other animals which did not comply with the same health conditions;

4) at the slaughterhouse, have passed the ante-mortem health inspection during the 24 hours before the slaughter and have shown no evidence of the diseases for which the animals are susceptible; and

5) have been handled in the slaughterhouse before and at the time of slaughter or killing have met requirements of the Ukraine’s legislation on animal health and wellbeing and at least equivalent requirements.

In the case of wild animals:

1) have been captured and killed in the wild in the territory;

2) either that have remained in this territory since birth or for at least the last three months before slaughter:

a) where, for the following diseases for which the animals are susceptible, there has been neither case/outbreak of rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza during the prior 30 days, nor of classical or African swine fever during the prior 40 days;

b) that is situated at a distance that exceeds 20 km from the borders separating another territory of a country or part thereof, which is not authorised at these dates for exporting this material to the customs territory or transit of such material;

3) or which after killing were transported within 12 hours for chilling either to a collection centre and immediately afterwards to a game establishment, or directly to a game establishment.

9.3. Animal by-products, intended for the manufacture of feeds for domestic animals have been obtained in an establishment around which, within a radius of 10 km, there has been no case/outbreak of diseases referred to in subparagraph 9.2 of this paragraph for which the animals are susceptible; or, in the event of a case of disease, the preparation of raw material for exportation to the customs territory of Ukraine has been authorised only after removal of all meat, and the total cleaning and disinfection of the establishment under the control of an official veterinarian of the country of origin;

9.4. Animal by-products, intended for the manufacture of feeds for domestic animals, shall consist from the following animal by-products exclusively:

1) either - carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - carcases and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing

4) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arise;

5) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

6) and / or - animal by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption

7) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old animals killed for commercial reasons.

8) other than species being pathogens communicable through that product to humans or animals.

9.5. The animal by-products intended for the manufacture of feeds for animals have been deep-frozen at the plant of origin or have been preserved in such a way to prevent spoiling between dispatch and delivery to the establishment or plant of destination;

9.6. The animal by-products intended for the manufacture of feeds for animals:

1) have not contained and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the abovementioned products are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

9.7. Either in the case of animal by-products intended for feeding ruminants and containing milk or milk products of ovine or caprine origin, the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a farm where no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE and, which has satisfied the following requirements for the last three years:

1) it has been subjected to regular official veterinary checks;

2) no ovine scrapie case has been diagnosed or, following the confirmation of a classical scrapie case all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been killed and destroyed, and all goats and sheep on the farm have been killed and destroyed, except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

3) ovine and caprine animals, with the exception of sheep of the ARR/ARR prion genotype, are introduced into the farm only if they come from a farm which complies with the requirements set out in subparagraph 9.7 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

9.8. The animal by-products intended for the manufacture of feeds for domestic animals have been obtained and prepared without contact with other material not complying with the conditions of this Annex;

9.9. The animal by-products intended for the manufacture of feeds for domestic animals have been handled so as to avoid contamination of such products with pathogenic agents

9.10. The animal by-products intended for the manufacture of feeds for domestic animals have been packed in new packaging preventing any leakage and in officially sealed containers bearing the label indicating 'RAW MATERIAL ONLY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PET FOOD'.

Leak-proof boxes/containers shall be officially sealed under the supervision of an official veterinarian of the country of origin.

10. Requirements for importing (sending) of blood and blood products from equidae to be used outside the feed chain to the customs territory of Ukraine

Blood and blood products from equidae to be used outside the feed chain (hereinafter - blood and blood products from equidae) may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

10.1. Blood and blood products from equidae that have been originated from the country/ territory/ part thereof, where, within the framework of bilateral trade, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders (Burkholderia mallei), equine encephalomyelitis (all types including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis), equine infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax.

10.2. Blood shall be collected under the supervision of state inspector from the country of origin:

1) in slaughterhouses approved and supervised by the competent authority of the country of collection;

2) in establishments approved and supervised by the competent authority of the country of collection for the purpose of collecting blood from equidae for the production of blood products for purposes other than feeding for farmed animals.

10.3. In the case of blood and blood products from equidae that meet following requirements:

1) results inspection on the date of blood collection did not show clinical signs of any of the compulsorily notifiable diseases listed in subparagraph 10.1of this paragraph;

2) equidae animals which have been kept for at least 30 days prior to the date of and during blood collection on farms under veterinary supervision which were not subject to a prohibition or restrictions for African horse sickness;

3) equidae animals which had no contact with equidae from a farm, which was subject to a veterinary and sanitary prohibition set by the competent agency of the country of origin in order for animal health reasons.

10.4. The period for the prohibition order referred to in subparagraph 10.4 (2)-(3) of this paragraph has been determined as follows:

1) where not all the animals of species susceptible to the disease placed in the farm have been slaughtered, and the farm establishments have been disinfected, the period of prohibition must be at least:

a) six months in the case of glanders (Burkholderia mallei), beginning on the date on which the equidae infected with the disease are slaughtered;

b) six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis of any type, including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae infected with the disease are slaughtered,

c) in the case of equine infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, and the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;

d) six months from the date of the last recorded case of vesicular stomatitis;

e) one month from the date of the last recorded case of rabies;

f) 15 days from the date of the last recorded case of anthrax.

2) All the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the farm have been slaughtered and the premises were disinfected, in which case the period of prohibition shall be set for 30 days, beginning on

the date on which the animals were slaughtered and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition shall be set for 15 days;

10.5. Blood products produced from blood that complies requirements of subparagraph 10.3 –10.4 of this paragraph and which:

1) either has been collected from equidae, which have been kept for a period of at least three months, or since birth if less than three months old, prior to the date of collection on farm under veterinary supervision in the country of collection which during that period and the period of blood collection has been free of:

a) African horse sickness for two years;

b) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for a period of at least two years;

c) glanders – either for a period of three years or for a period of six months where the animals have passed the post-mortem inspection for glanders in the slaughterhouse referred to in 10.3, including a careful examination of mucous membranes from the trachea, larynx, nasal cavities and sinuses and their ramifications, after splitting the head in the median plane and excising the nasal septum;

d) vesicular stomatitis for a period of at least six months (in the case of blood products other than serum and plasma);

2) or has been subjected to at least one of the following treatments, followed by an effectiveness check, for the inactivation of possible causative pathogens for African horse sickness, equine encephalomyelitis of all types including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, equine infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis and glanders (Burkholderia mallei):

a) either - heat treatment at a temperature of 65°C for at least three hours;

b) and / or - irradiation at 25 kGy by gamma rays;

c) or change in pH to pH 5 for two hours;

d) or heat treatment of at least 80°C throughout their substance;

10.6. Precautions shall be taken to avoid contamination of the blood and blood products with pathogenic agents during production, handling and packaging blood and blood products;

10.7. Blood and blood products shall be packed in sealed impermeable containers clearly labelled "NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION" and bear:

1) in the case of blood - the approval number of the establishment of collection;

2) in the case of blood products - the approval number of the establishment of production.

11. Requirements for importing (sending) of blood products intended to be used as feeding material to the customs territory of Ukraine

Blood products intended to be used as feeding material (hereinafter – blood products) may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

11.1. Blood products shall consist of following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) blood of slaughtered animals, which is fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation, but is not intended for human consumption for commercial reason;

2) blood of slaughtered animals, which is rejected as unfit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation, but which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals,

derived from carcasses that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation.

11.2. Blood products shall be subjected to the following processing methods:

1) either any of processing methods III-IV-V-VII in accordance with provisions of Section III of this Annex;

2) or in accordance with any processing method which ensures that the products comply with the microbiological standards set out in subparagraph 11.3 of this paragraph;

3) or in case of blood products (including with blood plasma and plasma that have been spray-dried), derived from Suidae, and which are intended for feeding Suidae– heat treatment of at least 80 °C for Suidae throughout their substance, where a percentage of moisture in blood plasma and blood that have been spray-dried, shall not exceed 8% and water activity (Aw) shall not exceed 0.60.

11.3. Blood products have been examined under control of a competent agency of the country of origin by random sampling of at least five samples from each processed batch taken during or after storage at the processing plant and complies with the following standards:

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

where,

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

11.5. Blood products:

1) shall not contain and/or shall not be derived from a risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the blood products are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

11.6. The end product shall be stored so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals. Blood products (including with blood plasma and plasma that have been spray-dried), derived from Suidae, and which are intended for feeding Suidae shall be stored in a dry storage premises at indoor temperature for at least 6 weeks.

11.7. The end product shall be packed in new or sterilised bags or, if transported in bulk in containers or other means of transport that were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the

competent authority of the country of origin. Such bags and / or containers or other vehicles shall bear labels indicating ‘NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION’.

12. Requirements for importing (sending) untreated blood products excluding from equidae for the manufacture of derived products obtained from animal by-products for uses outside the feed chain for farmed animals to the customs territory of Ukraine

Untreated blood products excluding from equidae for the manufacture of derived products obtained from animal by-products for uses outside the feed chain for farmed animals (hereinafter – untreated blood products) may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

12.1. Untreated blood products:

1) shall consist of blood products that fulfil the health requirements referred in subparagraph 12.2 – 12.9 of this paragraph;

2) shall consist exclusively of blood products not intended for human or animal consumption.

12.2. Untreated blood products have been prepared and stored in a plant (establishment), supervised by the competent authority, with the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) either - blood of slaughtered animals, which is fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation, but is not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - blood of slaughtered animals, which is rejected as unfit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation, but which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals, derived from carcases that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation;

3) and / or - blood or blood products have been obtained from the manufacture of products not intended for human consumption;

4) and / or - blood of slaughtered animals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals.

12.3. Blood from which the untreated blood products are manufactured has been collected:

1) in slaughterhouses supervised by the competent authority of the country of collection;

2) or in facilities approved and supervised by the competent authority of the country of origin for the purpose of collecting blood from equidae for the production of blood products for purposes other than feeding for farmed animals.

12.4. In case of untreated blood products derived from Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla and Proboscidea including their crossbreeds, come from:

1) from the territory of country / region /part thereof, where has been neither case/outbreak of rinderpest, classical swine fever, Rift Valley fever for the last 12 months and where no vaccination has taken place for the last 12 months for the above diseases;

2) from a country or region, officially classified as free from foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the requirements of OIE;

3) in addition, in the case of animals, other than Suidae and Tayassuidae that have been originated: from the territory of country / region / part thereof, where, no case or outbreak of vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue (including the presence of seropositive animals) has been recorded for the last 12 months and,

where no vaccination has been carried out for the last 12 months against the above diseases; if in the country or region of origin vesicular stomatitis and bluetongue seropositive animals are present, after the passage of the relevant state controls on the border, untreated products of blood shall be transported directly to the plant establishment of destination;

4) in the case of Suidae and Tayassuidae animals that have been originated:

a) from the territory of country / region / part thereof, where, no case or outbreak of swine vesicular, disease rinderpest, African swine fever has been recorded for the last 12 months and where no vaccination has been carried out for the last 12 months against the above diseases;

b) from the territory of country / region / part thereof, where, no case / outbreak of vesicular stomatitis (including the presence of seropositive animals) has been recorded for the last 12 months and where no vaccination has been carried out for the last 12 months against the above disease; if in the country or region of origin vesicular stomatitis seropositive animals are present, after the passage of the relevant state controls on the border, untreated products of blood shall be transported directly to the plant establishment of destination.

12.5. In the case of blood products derived from poultry or other avian species the animals and the untreated blood products come from the territory of the country or region, or part thereof:

1) which has been officially classified as free from both Newcastle disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

2) where no vaccination has been carried out for the last 12 months against the above diseases;

3) where the animals from which the products derive have not been vaccinated against Newcastle disease with vaccines prepared from a Newcastle disease master strain showing a higher pathogenicity than lentogenic virus strains.

12.6. Untreated blood products:

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the untreated blood products are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

12.7. The end product shall be stored so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals.

12.8. The end product shall be packed in new or sterilised bags or if transported in bulk in containers or other means of transport that were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such bags and / or containers or other vehicles shall bear labels indicating ‘NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION or ANIMALS’.

13. Requirements for importing (sending) of treated blood products, excluding equidae, for the manufacture of derived products for purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals to the customs territory of Ukraine

Treated blood products, excluding of equidae, for the manufacture of derived products for purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided that they comply with following requirements:

13.1. Treated blood products:

1) shall consist of the blood products, that meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 13.2 – 13.10 of this paragraph;

2) shall consist exclusively of blood products not intended for human consumption.

13.2. Treated blood products have been prepared and stored in a plant (establishment) supervised by the competent authority, exclusively with the following animal by-products:

1) blood of slaughtered animals, which is fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but is not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - blood of slaughtered animals, which is rejected as unfit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals, derived from carcases that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

3) and / or - blood or blood products have been obtained from the manufacture of products not intended for human consumption,

4) and/or - blood of slaughtered animals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals.

13.3. Blood from which the treated blood products are manufactured has been collected:

1) in slaughterhouses supervised by the competent authority of the country of collection;

2) or in facilities approved and supervised by the competent authority of the country of origin for the purpose of collecting blood from equidae for the manufacture of blood products for purposes other than feeding for farmed animals.

13.4. In case of blood products derived from Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla and Proboscidea including their crossbreeds, other than Suidae and Tayassuidae, the products have undergone one of the following treatments, guaranteeing the absence of pathogens of foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and bluetongue:

1) either heat treatment at a temperature of 65 °C for at least three hours, followed by an effectiveness check;

2) and / or irradiation at 25 kGy by gamma rays, followed by an effectiveness check;

3) and / or change in pH to pH 5 for two hours, followed by an effectiveness check;

4) and / or heat treatment of at least 80 °C throughout their substance, followed by an effectiveness check.

13.5. In the case of blood products derived from Suidae / Tayassuidae, poultry and other avian species, the products have undergone one of the following treatments ensuring the absence of pathogens of the following diseases: foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, African swine fever, Newcastle disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza, as appropriate to the species:

1) either heat treatment at a temperature of 65 °C for at least three hours, followed by an effectiveness check;

2) and / or irradiation at 25 kGy by gamma rays, followed by an effectiveness check;

3) and / or change in pH to pH 5 for two hours, followed by an effectiveness check;

4) or heat treatment:

a) heat treatment of at least 80 °C for blood products that have been obtained from Suidae / Tayassuidae followed by an effectiveness check and;

b) heat treatment at least 70°C for throughout their substance for blood products that have been obtained from or poultry and other avian species throughout their substance, followed by an effectiveness check;

13.6. In the case of blood products derived from animals other than species, referred in paragraphs 13.4 – 13.5 of this paragraph, the treatment method that have been used for treatment of above mentioned blood products.

13.7. The treated blood products:

1) shall not contain and / or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the treated blood products are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not be derived from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code).

13.8. The end product shall be stored so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals.

13.9. The end product shall be packed in new or sterilised bags or if transported in bulk in containers or other means of transport that were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such bags and / or containers or other vehicles shall bear labels indicating "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

14. Requirements for importing (sending) of fresh and chilled hides and skins of ungulates to the customs territory of Ukraine

Fresh and chilled hides and skins of ungulates may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

14.1. Fresh and chilled hides and skins of ungulates obtained from animals that:

1) either were slaughtered and their carcasses are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation;

2) or were slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, after undergoing ante-mortem inspection, and were considered fit, as a result of such inspection, for slaughter for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation.

14.2. Fresh and chilled hides and skins of ungulates obtained from animals have originated from the territory of:

1) the country / region / part included to the registry of countries from which imports of fresh meat of the appropriate species are authorised to the territory of Ukraine and, where no case/outbreak of rinderpest, classical swine fever and African swine fever has been recorded for the last 12 months;

2) the country or region that are included to the registry of countries from which imports of fresh meat of the appropriate species are authorised to the territory of Ukraine from a country or region, officially classified as free of foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the requirements of OIE;

14.3. Fresh and chilled hides and skins of ungulates have originated:

1) from animals that have been continuously reared on the territory of country of origin for at least three months prior to slaughter or have been born, if animals were three months old or less;

2) in case of hides and skins of ungulates: from animals originating from farms, where there has been neither case/outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease during the prior 30 days, nor within a radius of 10 km around the farms;

3) in case of Suidae hides and skins: from animals originating from farms, where there has been neither case / outbreak of swine vesicular disease during the prior 30 days, nor of classic swine fever, African swine fever during the prior 40 days, nor of such diseases within a radius of 10 km around the farms, during the prior 30 days;

4) from animals that, at the slaughterhouse, have passed the ante-mortem health inspection during the 24 hours before the slaughter and have shown no evidence of the foot-and-mouth, rinderpest, African swine fever and swine fever, vesicular swine disease.

15. Requirements for importing (sending) of treated hides and skins of ungulates to the customs territory of Ukraine

Treated hides and skins of ungulates may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

15.1. The treated hides and skins of ungulates obtained from animals that:

1) either were slaughtered and their carcases are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

2) or were slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, after undergoing ante-mortem inspection, and were considered fit, as a result of such inspection, for slaughter for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

3) or did not show any clinical signs of any disease communicable to humans or animals through the hide or skin, and were not killed to eradicate any epizootic disease

15.2. In the case, when treated hides and skins of ungulates obtained from animals have been originated from the country / territory / part thereof included to the registry of countries from which imports of fresh meat of the appropriate species are authorised to the territory of Ukraine, treated hides and skins that have been subjected to one of the following treatment methods:

1) either have been dried;

2) or dry-salted or wet-salted for at least 14 days prior to dispatch;

3) or dry-salted or wet-salted on the date other than set out in subparagraph 15.2 (2) of this paragraph and according to the declaration of the carrier, the hides and skins shall be transported by ship and the duration of transportation shall be such that they will have undergone a minimum of 14 days of salting before they reach the destination border inspection post at the territory of Ukraine;

4) or salted for seven days in sea salt with the addition of 2 % of sodium carbonate;

5) or salted in sea salt with the addition of 2 % of sodium carbonate on the date other than set out in subparagraph 15.2 (4) of this paragraph and according to the declaration of the carrier, the hides and skins will be transported by ship and the duration of transportation will be such that they will have undergone a minimum of 7 days of salting before they reach the destination border inspection post on the territory of Ukraine.

15.3. In the case, when treated hides and skins of ungulates obtained from animals have been originated from the country / territory / part thereof not included to the registry of countries from which imports of fresh meat of the corresponding species are authorised to the territory of Ukraine, treated hides and skins that have been subjected to one of the following processing methods:

1) either salted for seven days in sea salt with the addition of 2 % of sodium carbonate;

2) or salted in sea salt with the addition of 2 % of sodium carbonate on the date other than and according to the declaration of the transporter, the hides and skins shall be transported by ship and the duration of transportation shall be such that they will have undergone a minimum of 7 days of salting before they reach the designated border inspection post on the territory of Ukraine;

3) or dried for 42 days at a temperature of at least 20 °C.

15.4. The end product has not been in contact with other animal products or with live animals posing a threat of spreading a contagious disease.

16. Requirements for importing (sending) of treated hides and skins of ruminants and equidae that have been kept separate for 21 days or will undergo transport for 21 days before importation to the customs territory of Ukraine or transit

Treated hides and skins of ruminants and equidae that have been kept separate for 21 days or will undergo transport for 21 days before importation to the territory of Ukraine or transit (hereinafter - treated hides and skins of ruminants and equidae) may be imported to the customs territory provided they comply with the following requirements of:

16.1. Treated hides and skins of ruminants and equidae have been obtained from animals that:

1) either were slaughtered and their carcases are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation;

2) or were slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, after undergoing ante-mortem inspection, and were considered fit, as a result of such inspection, for slaughter for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation;

3) or did not show any clinical signs of any disease communicable to humans or animals through the hide or skin, and were not killed to eradicate any epizootic disease.

16.2. Treated hides and skins of ruminants and equidae have been subjected to one of the following processing method:

1) either have been dried;

2) or dry-salted or wet-salted for at least 14 days prior to dispatch;

3) or salted for seven days in sea salt with the addition of 2 % of sodium carbonate.

16.3. The end product has not been in contact with other animal products or with live animals presenting a risk or spreading a serious transmissible disease.

16.4. Treated hides and skins of ruminants and equidae have been:

1) have been kept separately from other materials (raw materials) immediately before dispatch for 21 days under official veterinary supervision after the treatment, set out under 16.2 of this paragraph;

2) or following the declaration of the carrier, the duration of the period of transportation to the designated border control point on the territory of Ukraine is foreseen to be at least 21 days.

17. Requirements to importing (sending) of the game trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates consisting solely of bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth, hides or skin to the customs territory of Ukraine

Hunting trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates, consisting solely of bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth, hides or skin (hereinafter - treated game trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates) may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

17.1. Game trophies or other preparations consisting solely of hides or skin have been treated as follows:

1) dried;

2) dry- or - wet-salted for a period of at least 14 days before the date of dispatch;

3) and / or dry-salted or wet-salted on the date other than set out in subparagraph 17.1 (2) of this paragraph and according to the declaration of a carrier, the game trophies shall be transported by ship and the duration of transportation shall be such that they will have undergone a minimum of 14 days of salting before they reach the destination border inspection post at the territory of Ukraine

17.3. In the case, when game trophies or other preparations solely of bone, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth:

1) have been immersed in boiling water for an appropriate time so as to ensure that any matter other than bone, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth is removed; and

2) have been disinfected with a product authorised by the competent authority, in particular with hydrogen peroxide where parts consisting of bone are concerned.

17.4. Treated game trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates shall be packaged, immediately after treatment, without being in contact with other products of animal origin likely to contaminate them, in individual, transparent and closed packages so as to avoid any subsequent contamination with pathogens.

18. Requirements to importing (sending) of hunting trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates consisting solely of untreated bodies to the customs territory of Ukraine

Hunting trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates consisting solely of untreated bodies (hereinafter - hunting trophies and other preparations from avian species and ungulates) may be imported to the territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the requirements:

18.1. Game trophies and other preparations from ungulates other than Suidae that:

1) have been obtained from the territory of country or region of origin:

a) where officially no case / outbreak of rinderpest has been recorded for the last 12 months;

b) officially classified as free from hoof-and-mouth disease in accordance with the requirements of OIE.

2) have been obtained from animals that:

a) were slaughtered on the country or region that are included to the registry of countries from which imports of fresh meat of the appropriate species are authorised to the territory of Ukraine and where no official sanitary and veterinary movement restrictions are imposed against diseases, for which the animals are susceptible, have been recorded for the last 60 days; where no official

b) were slaughtered on the farm located at least 20 km far from the border of the country or region which are not authorised to import (send) untreated game trophies from ungulates other than Suidae animals.

18.2. Hunting trophies and other preparations from Tayassuidae animals:

1) have been originated on the territory of country or region:

a) where no case/outbreak of classical swine fever, African swine fever, swine vesicular disease, Teschen disease has been recorded for the last 12 months and where no vaccination has been carried out for the last 12 months for the above diseases;

b) classified as free from foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the requirements of OIE;

2) have been obtained from animals that:

a) were slaughtered on the country or region that are included to the registry of countries from which imports of fresh meat of the appropriate species are authorised to the territory of Ukraine and, where no official sanitary and veterinary movement restrictions are imposed against diseases, for which the Suidae animals are susceptible, have been recorded for the last 60 days;

b) were slaughtered on the farm located at least 20 km far from the border of the country or region which are not authorised to import (send) untreated game trophies from ungulates other than Suidae animals.

18.3. The hunting trophies and other preparations from wild solidungulates have been slaughtered on the territory of country of origin.

18.4. The hunting trophies and other preparations from wild avian species:

1) have been originated from the territory of country or region, classified as free from both highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;

2) have been obtained from wild avian species that have been slaughtered on the country or region of origin, where no sanitary and veterinary restrictions against outbreaks of diseases, for which the wild avian species are susceptible, have been recorded for the last 30 days.

18.5. The hunting trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates shall be packaged without being in contact with other products of animal origin likely to contaminate them, in individual, transparent and closed packages so as to avoid any subsequent contamination with pathogens.

18.6. The hunting trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates:

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the hunting trophies and other preparations from birds and ungulates are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code .

19. Requirements for importing (sending) of big bristles to the customs territory of Ukraine

Pig bristles may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

19.1. The pig bristles have been obtained from animals originating, and slaughtered in a slaughterhouse located in the country or region of origin.

19.2. The pigs from which the pig bristles have been obtained:

1) did not show during official veterinary inspection carried out in the time of slaughtering any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

2) were not killed to eradicate any epizootic disease.

19.3. No outbreaks of African swine fever have been recorded on the territory of country or region of origin for the 12 months prior to the date of importation.

19.4. The pig bristles shall be transported dry and in sealed packages.

20. Requirements for importing (sending) of animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples to the customs territory of Ukraine

Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

20.1. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples to the customs territory of Ukraine have been originated:

1) either from materials imported from the territory of country / region / part thereof, which are included to the registry of countries authorised to export fresh meat of the species to the territory of Ukraine

2) and / or in the country / region / part thereof of origin obtained from animals:

a) that have remained in this country / region / part thereof, which are included to the registry of countries authorised to import fresh meat of the appropriate species to Ukraine since birth or for at least the last three months before slaughter;

b) killed in the wild in this territory (exclusively for country / region / part thereof, which are included to the registry of countries authorised to import fresh meat of the appropriate species to Ukraine);

3) and/or are derived from eggs, milk, rodents, lagomorphs, or aquatic animals or terrestrial or aquatic invertebrates.

20.2. In the case of materials other than material specified in subparagraph 20.1 (2) of this paragraph, derived from animals, for which the requirements of subparagraph 20.3 or subparagraph 20.4 of this are met.

20.3. In the case of materials have been obtained in accordance with subparagraph 20.2 of this paragraph from animals complying with the following requirements:

1) animals coming from farm, where:

a) for the following diseases for which the animals are susceptible, there has been no case/outbreak of rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza during the prior 30 days; nor

b) of classical or African swine fever during the prior 40 days;

c) nor in the farms situated in their vicinity within 10 km, there has been neither case/outbreak of rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza nor African swine fever during the prior 30 days;

d) there has been neither case/outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease during the prior 60 days,

e) no case/outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has been recorded in the farms situated in their vicinity within 25 km during the prior 30 days;

2) animals were not killed to eradicate any epizootic disease;

3) have remained in their farms of origin for at least 40 days before departure and which have been transported directly to the slaughterhouse without contact with other animals which did not comply with the same sanitary and health conditions;

4) at the slaughterhouse, have passed the ante-mortem health inspection during the 24 hours before the slaughter and have shown no evidence of the diseases; and

5) have been handled in the slaughterhouse before and at the time of slaughter in accordance with the relevant provisions of Ukraine's legislation on animals health and wellbeing.

20.4. Animals, from which materials were obtained in accordance with subparagraph 20.2 of this paragraph, shall comply with the following requirements:

1) animals were captured and killed in the wild in an area in which within 25 km there has been no case/outbreak of any of the following diseases: foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza during the prior 30 days nor of classical or African swine fever during the prior 40 days;

2) or which after killing were transported within 12 hours for chilling either to a collection centre and immediately afterwards to a game establishment, or directly to a game establishment;

20.5. In the case of materials other than materials derived from wild caught fish or invertebrates, have been obtained in an establishment around which, within a radius of 10 km, there has been no case/outbreak of diseases referred to in subparagraph 20.3 of this paragraph during the prior 30 days or, in the event of a case of disease, the preparation of raw material for importation (transfer) to the territory of Ukraine has been authorised only after removal of all meat, and the total cleaning/disinfection of the establishment under the control of state inspector of the country of origin.

20.6. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples consist of the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) carcasses and bellow listed parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) carcasses and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with Ukraine's legislation:

a) either - carcasses and parts of carcasses of slaughtered animals or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with Ukraine's legislation but are not intended for human consumption due to commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones that have been obtained from non-ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - animal by-products from poultry and lagomorphs slaughtered on the farm for the direct supplies of small quantities of poultry and lagomorph meat by the manufacturer to the end consumer or local retail establishment, which supply such fresh meat directly to the end consumer;

4) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with Ukraine's legislation;

5) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

6) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing, packaging or other defects from which no threat to human or animal health arises;

7) and / or - feeds for domestic animal and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing, packaging or other defects from which no threats to human or animal health arises;

8) and / or - blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

9) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

10) and / or - animal by-products from aquatic animals originating from establishments or plants manufacturing products for human consumption;

11) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) the following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

в) day-old animals killed for commercial reasons.

12) and / or - animal by-products from aquatic or terrestrial invertebrates, other than species pathogenic to humans or animals;

13) and / or - animals and parts thereof of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, except for:

a) carcases and parts thereof, including skins from: animals used for scientific purposes; zoo and circus animals; wild animals that are suspected of being infected with diseases communicable through that product to humans or animals;

b) animal by-products of Category II in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products, except for mixtures of by-products of animal origin of Category II, with animal by-products of Category III.

14) and/or - fur originating from dead animals that did not show clinical signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

20.7. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples that have been deep-frozen at the plant of origin or have been preserved in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation in such a way that they will not spoil between dispatch and delivery to the plant of destination.

20.8. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade:

1) shall not contain and / or shall not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the processed pet food is derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by means of by laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not be derived from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

20.9. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples shall derive and be produced without contact with other animals which did not comply with the same sanitary and health conditions.

20.10. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade shall be handled so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents.

20.11. Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade shall be packed in new packaging, preventing any leakage or in packaging which has been cleaned and disinfected before use and, in the case of consignments shipped other than via parcel post, in containers sealed under the responsibility of the competent authority of the country of origin. Packs and/or containers shall bear the label indicating 'ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS ONLY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DERIVED PRODUCTS FOR USES OUTSIDE THE FEED CHAIN' and/or 'TRADE SAMPLES NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION' and the name and address of the establishment of destination.

21. Requirements for importing (sending) of fish oil to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain to the customs territory of Ukraine

Animal by-products to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain (hereinafter – fish oil) may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

21.1. Fish oil shall consist of fish oil satisfying the health requirements of subparagraphs of 21.2 – 21.5 of this paragraph and contain exclusively fish oil not intended for human consumption.

21.2. Fish oil has been prepared with the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) either animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption;

2) and / or products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arise;

3) and / or aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

4) and / or animal by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption.

21.3. Fish oil has been subjected to any of the processing methods I to V or VII, as referred to in Chapter III of this Annex in or to any processing method which ensure that the end product complies with the microbiological standards for derived products:

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

where

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

21.4. The fish oil:

1) has not been in contact with other types of oils including rendered fats derived from any species of terrestrial animals;

2) in the case of packaged fish oil:

is packaged in new containers or in containers that have been cleaned and disinfected for the prevention of contamination and all precautions taken to prevent their contamination;

3) in the case a bulk transport of fish oil is intended:

the pipe, pumps and bulk tanks and any other bulk container or bulk road tanker used in the transportation of the product from the manufacturing plant either directly on to the ship or into shore tanks or directly to plants have been inspected and found to be clean before use.

21.5. Containers and / or other reservoirs filled with fish oil shall bear labels indicating ‘NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION’.

22. Requirements for importing (sending) rendered fats intended to be used as the feeding material to the customs territory of Ukraine

Rendered fats intended to be used as the feeding material may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

22.1. Rendered fats intended to be used as the feeding material have been prepared in a plant establishment supervised by the competent authority of the country of origin with the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) carcases and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

4) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to human or animal health arise;

6) and / or – feeds for domestic animals and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to human or animal health arises;

7) and / or blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

8) and / or aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

9) and / or by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants (establishments) manufacturing products for human consumption;

10) and / or the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old (daily young) killed for commercial reasons.

22.2. Rendered fats intended to be used as the feeding material have been originated:

1) for materials derived from Suidae:

that have originated from the territory of country / region / part thereof, where, has been neither case/outbreak of classical or African swine fever for the last 12 months and from the territory of country classified as free from foot-and-mouth in accordance with the requirements of OIE;

2) for material derived from poultry: that have originated from the territory of country / region / part thereof, where, has been neither case/outbreak of Newcastle disease and avian influenza for the last 6 months;

3) for material derived from ruminants: that have originated from the territory of country / region / part thereof, where, has been neither case/outbreak of rinderpest for the last 12 months and from the territory of country classified as free from foot-and-mouth risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE.

22.3. In case of rendered fats do not fulfil criteria referred in subparagraph 22.2 of this paragraph and if rendered fats have been obtained from species, susceptible to foot-and-mouth, rinderpest, African fever and swine fever: rendered fats have been subjected to heat treatment:

1) a core temperature of at least 70 °C for at least 30 minutes;

2) or a core temperature of at least 90 °C for at least 15 minutes.

22.4. Rendered fats:

1) shall not contain and/or shall not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the rendered fats are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not be derived from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code .

22.5 In case of animal by-products intended for feeding ruminants and containing milk or milk products of ovine or caprine origin, the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a farm where no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE and which has satisfied the following requirements for the last three years:

1) it has been subject to regular official veterinary checks;

2) no ovine scrapie case has been diagnosed or, following the confirmation of a classical scrapie case all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been killed and destroyed, and all goats and sheep on the holding have been killed and destroyed, except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

3) ovine and caprine animals, with the exception of sheep of the ARR/ARR prion genotype, are introduced into the holding only if they come from a holding which complies with the requirements set out in subparagraph 22.5 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

22.6. In the case of rendered fats of ruminant origin, insoluble impurities in excess of 0.15% in weight have been removed.

22.7. In the case when rendered fats:

1) have been subjected to any processing methods I-VII in accordance with provision of the Section III of this Annex;

2) in the case of packaged rendered fats:

are packaged in new containers or in containers that have been cleaned and disinfected for the prevention of contamination and all precautions taken to prevent their contamination;

3) where bulk transport of rendered fat is intended:

the pipe, pumps and bulk tanks and any other bulk container or bulk road tanker used in the transportation of the product from the manufacturing plant either directly on to the ship or into shore tanks or directly to plants have been inspected and found to be clean before use.

22.8. Containers or other reservoirs filled with rendered fats shall bear labels indicating 'NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION'.

23. Requirements for importing (sending) of rendered fats not intended for human consumption to be used for certain purposes outside the feed chain, to the territory of Ukraine

Rendered fats not intended for human consumption to be used for certain purposes outside the feed chain, that comply with following requirements may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

23.1. Rendered fats have been produced with the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) In the case of materials destined for the production of biodiesel or oleochemical products:

a) animal by-products referred to the Categories II and III in accordance with the provisions of the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products.

2) In the case of materials destined for the production of renewable fuels:

a) animal by-products of the Categories II and III in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation provisions on animal by-products.

3) In the case of materials destined for purposes other than cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices:

a) and / or - products of animal origin which have been declared unfit for human consumption due to the contamination with communicable diseases;

b) and / or - animals and parts of animals, other than those of animal by-products categories I and III in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products, that died other than being slaughtered or killed for human consumption, including animals killed for disease control purposes;

c) and / or - carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

d) and / or - carcasses and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

carcasses or bodies and parts of animals or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, which are rejected as unfit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

heads of poultry;

hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones;

pig bristles;

feathers, which did not show any signs of disease communicable to humans or animals

e) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

f) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

g) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no threats to human or animal health arise;

h) and / or - feeds for domestic animals and feeding stuffs of animal origin, or feeding stuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no threats to human or animal health arise;

i) and / - blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

j) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

k) and / - or animal by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

l) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

the following originating from terrestrial animals, hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

day-old animals killed for commercial reasons.

m) and / or - aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates other than species pathogenic to humans or animals;

n) and / or - animals and parts thereof of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, except for:

carcasses and parts thereof, including skins from: animals used for scientific purposes; zoo and circus animals; wild animals that are suspected of being infected with diseases communicable through that product to humans or animals;

animal by-products of Category II in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products, except for mixtures of by-products of animal origin of Category II, with animal by-products of Category III.

o) and / or - hides and skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, hair and fur originating from dead animals that did not show any signs of disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

p) and / or - adipose tissue from animals which:

did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals,

which were slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and which were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation.

3) In the case of materials destined for purposes other than the production of organic fertilisers or soil improvers, cosmetics, pharmaceutical or medical devices or renewable fuels:

a) either - specified risk material;

б) and / - or entire bodies or parts of dead animals containing specified risk material.

23.2. The rendered fats:

1) have been subjected to any processing methods I-VII in accordance with provision of the Section 3 of this Annex ;

2) prior to shipment have been marked with glyceroltriheptanoate (GTH), so that a homogenous minimum concentration of at least 250 mgGTH per kilogram fat is achieved,

3) in the case of rendered fats of ruminant origin, insoluble impurities in excess of 0.15% in weight have been removed;

4) have been transported under conditions which prevent their contamination.

23.3. The packaging or container filled with the rendered fats shall bear labels on indicating "NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION".

23.4. In the case of materials destined for organic fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, soil improvers or renewable fuels:

1) either the product shall not contain and shall not be derived from specified risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which this product is derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) or killed by the same method or slaughtered by laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or the product shall not contain and is not derived from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code).

24. Requirements for importing (sending) of gelatine and collagen intended to be used as feeding material or outside feeding chain to the customs territory of Ukraine

Gelatine and collagen intended to be used as feeding material or outside feeding chain (hereinafter – gelatin / collagen) may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

24.1. Gelatine / collagen have been prepared with the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) either - carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or carcases and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

4) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arises;

5) and / or – feeds for domestic animals and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arises;

6) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals

7) and / or - by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

24.2. Gelatine / collagen have been obtained from material other than hides and skins:

The hydrolised protein/ dicalcium phosphate/ tricaleium phosphate:

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which gelatine / collagen are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code .

24.3. Gelatine prepared with submission to processes ensuring that unprocessed material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on the animal by-products, is subjected to a treatment involving washing, pH adjustment using acid or alkali followed by one or more rinses, filtration and extrusion, the use of preservative agents other than those permitted by the Ukraine's legislation being prohibited.

24.4. Collagen prepared with submission to processes ensuring that unprocessed material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on the animal by-products, is subjected to a treatment involving washing, pH adjustment using acid or alkali followed by one or more rinses, filtration and extrusion, the use of preservative agents other than those permitted by the Ukraine's legislation being prohibited.

24.5. Gelatine / collagen shall be packaged, transported and stored:

1) in compliance with hygienic requirements set out in the Ukraine's legislation or equivalent requirements;

2) with the use of preservative agents that are permitted in compliance with the legislation of Ukraine.

24.6. Packs filled with gelatine / collagen shall bear labels indicating

' GELATINE/COLLAGET FIT FOR AND ANIMAL CONSUMPTION'.

25. Requirements for importing (sending) of hydrolysed protein, dicalcium and tricalcium phosphate intended for to be used as feeding material or outside feeding chain to the customs territory of Ukraine

Hydrolysed protein, dicalcium and tricalcium phosphate intended for to be used as feeding material or outside feeding chain (hereinafter - hydrolysed protein / dicalcium phosphate / tricalcium phosphate) may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

25.1. Hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate have been prepared with the following animal by-products, exclusively:

In the case of dicalcium phosphate from degreased bones that have been obtained:

1) either carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

In the case of material other than dicalcium phosphate from degreased bones:

1) either - carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - carcases and below listed parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

4) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arise;

6) and / or – feeds for domestic animals and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to public or animal health arises;

7) and / or - blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

8) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals

9) and / or - by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

10) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) the following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old/daily young killed for commercial reasons.

25.2. The hydrolysed protein produced using a production process involving appropriate measures to minimise contamination of raw material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on the animal by-products,

25.3. The hydrolised protein, entirely or partly derived from ruminant hides and skins produced in a processing plant dedicated only to hydrolysed protein production and a process involving the preparation of raw material of Category III, in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on the animal by-products, by brining, liming and intensive washing followed by:

a) exposure of the material to processing to a pH level of more than 11 for more than three hours at a temperature of more than 80°C and subsequently by heat treatment at more than 140°C for 30 minutes at more than 3,6 bar;

b) or exposure of the material to processing to a pH level of 1 to 2, followed by a pH of more than 11, followed by heat treatment at 140°C for 30 minutes at 3 bar.

25.4. Dicalcium phosphate produced by a process ensuring that all Category III bone-material, in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on the animal by-products, is finely crushed and degreased with hot water and treated with dilute hydrochloric acid (at a minimum concentration of 4 % and a pH of less than 1,5) over a period of at least two days, following the procedure a treatment of the obtained phosphoric liquor with lime applies, resulting in a precipitate of dicalcium phosphate at pH 4 to 7, and finally, the precipitate of dicalcium phosphate is subjected to the air dries with inlet temperature of 65°C to 325°C and end temperature between 30°C and 65°C;

25.5. Tricaleium phosphate have been produced by a process that ensures:

1) that all Category III bone-material, in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine's legislation on the animal by-products, is finely crushed and degreased in counter-flow with hot water (bone chips shall be less than 14 mm);

2) continuous cooking with steam at 145°C during 30 minutes at 4 bar;

3) separation of the protein broth from the hydroxyapatite (tricalcium phosphate) by centrifugation;

4) granulation of the tricalcium phosphate after drying in a fluid bed with air at 200°C.

25.6. The hydrolised protein/ dicalcium phosphate/ tricaleium phosphate:

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which the hydrolised protein/ dicalcium phosphate/ tricaleium phosphate are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by the method of laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from bovine, ovine or caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code).

25.7. In the case of animal by-products intended for feeding ruminants and containing milk or milk products of ovine or caprine origin, the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a farm where no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE and which has satisfied the following requirements for the last three years:

1) it has been subject to regular official veterinary checks;

2) no ovine scrapie case has been diagnosed or, following the confirmation of a classical scrapie case all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been killed and destroyed, and all goats and sheep on the farm have been killed and destroyed, except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

3) ovine and caprine animals, with the exception of sheep of the ARR/ARR prion genotype, are introduced into the farm only if they come from a farm which complies with the requirements set out in subparagraph 25.7 (1)-(2) of this paragraph.

25.8. The hydrolysed protein / dicalcium phosphate / tricaleium phosphate shall be packaged, transported and stored:

1) in compliance with hygienic requirements set out in the Ukraine's legislation or equivalent requirements

2) with the use of preservative agents that are permitted in compliance with the legislation of Ukraine.

25.9. Bags filled with the hydrolised protein / dicalcium phosphate / tricaleium phosphate shall bear labels indicating 'NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION'.

26. Requirements for importing (sending) apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture to the customs territory of Ukraine

Apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

26.1. Apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture shall not originate from the territory of country /region/ part thereof:

1) which is subject of a prohibition order associated with an occurrence of: American foulbrood (Paenibacillus larvae larvae), acariosis (Acarapis woodi (Rennie)) small hive beetle (Aethina tumida) or (Tropilaelaps mite (Tropilaelaps spp.);

2) over the entire territory all diseases, set out in subparagraph 26.1 (1), shall be mandatorily reported:

26.2. The apiculture by-products have been subjected:

1) either to a temperature of – 12°C or lower temperature for at least 24 hours;;

2) or in the case of beeswax, the material has been processed in accordance with any of the processing methods I- II- III- IV- V- VII, as set out in Chapter III of this Annex.

27. Requirements for import (sending) of fat derivatives not intended for human consumption to be used outside the feed chain to the customs territory of Ukraine

Fat derivatives not intended for human consumption to be used outside the feed chain may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

27.1. Fat derivatives not intended for human consumption to be used outside the feed chain have been obtained from the following animal by-products exclusively:

27.1.1. In the case of derivatives that may be used for the manufacture of organic fertilisers, soil improvers or for other purposes outside the feed chain except for the manufacture of cosmetics and medicinal products:

1) and / or animal by-products containing contaminants which exceed allowed levels, set out in the Ukraine's legislation;

2) and / or products of animal origin which have been declared unfit for human consumption due to the contamination with communicable diseases;

3) and / or animal by-products, other than those of Category I and III in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on animal by-products, that died other than being slaughtered or killed

for human consumption, including animals killed for disease control purposes, embryos, semen, ova not intended for the breed reasons, dead-in-shell embryos of poultry;

27.1.2. In the case of fat derivatives other than those set out in subparagraph 27.1.1 of this paragraph:

1) either - carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - carcasses and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcasses and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption;

4) and / or animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and / or products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no threats to human or animal health arise;

6) and / or petfood and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to human or animal health arises;

7) and / or blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

8) and / or aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

9) and / or by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

10) and / or the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old / daily young, killed for commercial reasons.

27.2. Fat derivatives from rendered fats, indicated in subparagraph 27.2.1 of this paragraph have been produced with following processes:

1) transesterification or hydrolysis at least 200 °C, under corresponding appropriate pressure, for 20 minutes (glycerol, fatty acids and esters);

2) saponification with NaOH 12M (glycerol and soap):

a) in a batch process at 95 °C for three hours; or

б) in a continuous process at 140 °C 2 bars 2 000 hPa) for eight minutes; or;

3) hydrogenation at 160 °C at 12 bars (12 000 hPa) for 20 minutes.

27.4 Fat derivatives have been subjected to any processing methods I-II-III-IV-V-VI-VII in accordance with provision of the Section III of this Annex

27.5. Fat derivatives intended to be used outside the feed chain shall be packaged in new containers or in cleaned containers. Packaging shall be handled so as to avoid contamination of the product with pathogenic agents.

27.6. Containers filled with the fat derivatives intended to be used outside the feed chain shall bear labels indicating 'NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION'.

28. Requirements for importing (sending) of fat derivatives not intended for human consumption to be used as feed or outside the feed chain to the customs territory of Ukraine

Fat derivatives not intended for human consumption to be used as feed or outside the feed chain (hereinafter - fat derivatives) that comply with following requirements may be imported to the territory of Ukraine:

28.1. Fat derivatives that have been produced from the following animal by-products, exclusively:

1) either - carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - carcases and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation:

a) carcases or bodies and parts of animals which are rejected as unfit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation, but are not intended for human consumption due to commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals, other than;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a

slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

4) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no threats to public or animal health arise;

6) and / or – feeds for domestic animals and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to the manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no threats to public or animal health arise;

7) and / or - blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

8) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

9) and / or - animal by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

10) and / or - following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) following originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old/daily young killed for commercial reasons.

28.3. Fat derivatives shall be packaged in new containers or in cleaned containers. Packaging shall be handled so as to avoid contamination of the product with pathogenic agents.

28.4. Containers filled with the fat derivatives shall bear labels indicating 'NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION'.

29. Requirements for importing (sending) of egg products that could be used as feed material to the customs territory of Ukraine

Egg products that could be used as feed material (hereinafter – egg products) that meet following requirements may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine:

29.1. Egg products that have been prepared (derived), exclusively, with the following animal by-products:

1) either - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption;

2) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no threats to public or animal health arise;

3) and / or - the following material originating from terrestrial animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) hatchery by-products;

b) eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells.

29.2. Egg products subjected to the following processing methods:

1) either any of processing method I-II-III-IV-V-VII in accordance with provisions of Section III of this Annex;

2) or in accordance with provisions of subparagraph 16.2 of paragraph 16, Section of Annex 2 to this Requirements;

3) or in accordance with any processing method which ensures that the products comply with the microbiological standards set out in subparagraph 29.4 of this paragraph;

29.3. Samples of egg products shall be examined by the competent authority taking a random sample immediately prior to dispatch and found it to comply with the following standards:

Such a test shall prove compliance with the following standards:

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

29.4. The egg products shall comply with the Ukraine's standards on residues of substances that are harmful or might alter the organoleptic characteristics of the product or make its use as feed dangerous or harmful to animal health.

29.5. The end product shall be packed in new or sterilised bags or if transported in bulk in containers or other means of transport that were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such bags or containers or other vehicles shall bear labels indicating "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

29.6. Since processed, the end product shall be stored so as to avoid contamination with pathogenic agents communicable to humans and animals after treatment.

30. Requirements for importing of bones and bone products (excluding bone meal), horns and horn products (excluding horn meal) and hooves and hoof products (excluding hoof meal) intended for use other than as feed material, organic fertilisers or soil improvers to the customs territory of Ukraine

Bones and bone products (excluding bone meal), horns and horn products (excluding horn meal) and hooves and hoof products (excluding hoof meal) intended for use other than as feed material, organic fertilisers or soil improvers that meet following requirements may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine:

30.1. Bones and bone products, horns and horn products and hooves and hoof products shall not contain and / or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals.

31. Requirements for importing (sending) processed manure and derived products from processed manure and guano from bats to the customs territory of Ukraine

Processed manure and derived products from processed manure and guano from bats may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided that they comply with the following requirements:

31.1. Processed manure and derived products from processed manure and guano from bats must come from a plant for the manufacturing of:

1) derived products for uses outside the feed chain;

2) biogas or a composting.

31.2. Processed manure and derived products from processed manure and guano from bats shall have been subjected to a heat treatment process of at least 70 °C for at least 60 minutes or a competent authority of the country of origin may authorise the use of other standardised process parameters provided such parameters ensure an achievement of the equivalent effect.

31.3. Processed manure and derived products from processed manure and guano from bats shall:

1) have been subjected to a treatment process of reduction in spore-forming bacteria and toxin formation, where they are identified as a relevant hazard

2) have been Salmonella-free (Salmonella absence in 25 of treated product);

3) have been Escherichia coli -free and Enterococcaceae-free (threshold value for the number of aerobic bacteria: does not exceed 1000 colony-forming units in 1 g of treated product).

31.4. Processed manure and derived products from processed manure and guano from bats must be packed:

1) well-sealed and containers;

2) or in properly sealed plastic bags or soft containers.

32. Requirements for importing (sending) of horns and horn products, excluding horn meal, and hooves and hoof products, excluding hoof meal, intended for the production of organic fertilisers or soil improvers to the customs territory of Ukraine

Horns and horn products, excluding horn meal, and hooves and hoof products, excluding hoof meal, intended for the production of organic fertilisers or soil improvers (Horns and horn products, hooves and hoof products) may be imported (sent) to the customa territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

32.1. Horns and horn products, excluding horn meal, and hooves and hoof products, excluding hoof meal, intended for the production of organic fertilisers or soil improvers must originate:

1) from from animals that either have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, after undergoing an ante-mortem inspection, and were found fit, as a result of such inspection, for slaughter for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine’s legislation;

2) or from animals, that did not show clinical signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals.

32.2. They must have undergone a heat treatment for one hour at a core temperature of at least 80 °C.

32.3. The horns must be removed without opening the cranial cavity.

32.4. At any stage of processing, storage or transport of horns and horn products, hooves and hooves products every precaution by shall be taken by a market operator to avoid cross-contamination.

32.5. Horns and horn products, hooves and hooves products:

1) shall not contain and/or not be derived from risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The animals from which horns and horn products, hooves and hooves products are derived have not been slaughtered:

a) after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity;

b) after stunning by means of by laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity;

2) or shall not contain and shall not derive from material other than obtained from bovine, ovine or caprine materials, obtained from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE-risk in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

32.6. The end product shall be packed in new packages or in cleaned containers, or transported in vehicles or bulk containers thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to loading using a product approved by the competent authority of the country of origin. Such bags or containers or other vehicles shall indicate the type of animal by-product (such as horns, horn products, hooves or hoof products, bear labels indicating ‘NOT FOR HUMAN or ANIMAL CONSUMPTION’ and be marked with the name and address of the approved or registered establishment or plant of destination.

33. Requirement for importing (sending) of photogelatine intended to be used in photographic industry to the customs territory of Ukraine

Photogelatine intended to be used in photographic industry may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine, provided it complies with the following requirements:

33.1. Gelatine consists, exclusively, of photogelatine, which is intended solely for the photographic industry and is not intended for any other purposes.

33.2. Photogelatine has been produced from animal by-products of Category III in accordance with the requirements of the Ukraine’s legislation on animal by-products.

33.3. Photogelatine has been produced by a process that ensures that raw material is treated by following processing methods:

1) a pressure sterilisation;

2) a treatment with acid for a period of at least two days, washing with water, following an acid treatment, treating with alkaline solution for a period of at least 20 days; the pH must then be adjusted and the material purified by means of filtration and sterilisation at 138°C to 140°C for 4 seconds;

3) or a treatment with alkaline solution for a period of at least two days, washing with water, following an alkalid treatment, treating with an acid solution for a period of 10 to 12 hours. The pH must then be adjusted and the material purified by means of filtration and sterilisation at 138°C to 140°C for 4 seconds.

33.4. Photogelatine shall be wrapped, packaged in new packages.

33.5. Photogelatine shall be stored and transported in sealed leak-proof, labelled containers in a vehicle under satisfactory hygiene conditions complying with the requirement of the Ukraine's legislation or equivalent requirements.

33.6. Wrapping and packages containing the photogelatine shall bear a label indicating 'PHOTOGELATINE FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY ONLY'.

34. Requirements for import (sending) of untreated wool and hair to the customs territory of Ukraine

The untreated wool and hair that comply with the following requirements may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine:

34.1. The untreated wool and hair have been obtained:

1) at least 21 days before importation (including for sending/transit) to the customs territory of Ukraine;

2) from the territory of country (region/part thereof), listed to the registry of countries, from which ruminants fresh meat may be imported to Ukraine;

3) from animals, other than animals of Suida family,

a) reared in a country or region, classified as free from foot and mouth disease in accordance with the requirements of OIE;

b) in the case of wool and hair of bovine, ovine or caprine animals: from the territory of country / region / part thereof, classified as free from scrapie in accordance with the requirements of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code .

35. Requirements for import (sending) of intermediate products intended for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, and medical devices, active implantable medical devices for in vitro diagnostic medical devices, laboratory reagents and cosmetic products to the customs territory of Ukraine

Intermediate products intended for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, medical devices, active implantable medical devices for in vitro diagnostic medical devices, laboratory reagents and cosmetic products may be imported (sent) to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

35.1. Intermediate product have been produced in a way that ensures its immediate application as a component of a product, for the manufacture of which it is meant, except in the cases when the intermediate product requires some further handling or transformation, such as mixing, coating, assembling, packaging or labelling to make it suitable for placing the product on the market or putting it into service, as applicable, as a medicinal product, veterinary medicinal product, medical device, active implantable medical device, in vitro diagnostic medical device or laboratory reagent, cosmetic products.

35.2. Intermediate products that have been obtained from the following animal by-products:

1) either - carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

2) and / or - carcases and the following parts originating either from animals that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an

ante-mortem inspection or bodies and the following parts of animals from game killed for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation:

a) carcases and parts of animals slaughtered or, in the case of game, bodies or parts of animals killed, and which are fit for human consumption in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation, but are not intended for human consumption for commercial reasons;

b) heads of poultry;

c) hides and skins, including trimmings and splitting thereof, horns and feet, including the phalanges and the carpus and metacarpus bones, tarsus and metatarsus bones, of animals other than ruminants;

d) pig bristles;

e) feathers;

3) and / or - blood of animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through blood to humans or animals, obtained from animals other than ruminants that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse after having been considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following an ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation;

4) and / or - animal by-products arising from the production of products intended for human consumption, including degreased bone, greaves and centrifuge or separator sludge from milk processing;

5) and / or - products of animal origin, or foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to human or animal health arise;

6) and / or – feeds for domestic animal and feedingstuffs of animal origin, or feedingstuffs containing animal by-products or derived products, which are no longer intended for feeding for commercial reasons or due to manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects from which no risk to human or animal health arises;

7) and / or blood, placenta, wool, feathers, hair, horns, hoof cuts and raw milk originating from live animals that did not show signs of any disease communicable through that product to humans or animals;

8) and / or - aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

9) and / - or by-products from aquatic animals originating from plants or establishments manufacturing products for human consumption;

10) and / or - the following material originating from animals which did not show any signs of disease communicable through that material to humans or animals:

a) shells from shellfish with soft tissue or flesh;

b) following materials originating from terrestrial animals: hatchery by-products, eggs, egg by-products, including egg shells;

c) day-old/daily young killed for commercial reasons.

11) and/or - animal by-products originating from aquatic or terrestrial invertebrates other than species pathogenic to humans or animals;

13) and/or - animals and parts thereof of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, except for:

a) carcases and parts thereof, including skins from: animals used for scientific purposes; zoo and circus animals; wild animals that are suspected of being infected with diseases communicable through that product to humans or animals;

b) animal by-products of Category II in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on animal by-products, except for mixtures of by-products of animal origin of Category II, with animal by-products of Category III.

14) and/or products that have been obtained of derived from:

a) aquatic animals, and parts of such animals, except sea mammals, which did not show any signs of diseases communicable to humans or animals;

b) and/or - animal by-products originating from aquatic or terrestrial invertebrates other than species pathogenic to humans or animals;

c) and/or animals and parts thereof of the zoological orders of Rodentia and Lagomorpha, except for:

carcases and parts thereof, including skins from: animals used for scientific purposes; zoo and circus animals; wild animals that are suspected of being infected with diseases communicable through that product to humans or animals;

animal by-products of Category II in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on animal by-products, except for mixtures of by-products of animal origin of Category II, with animal by-products of Category III.

and/or animals and parts of animals, other than those of animal by-products categories I and III in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products,

15) and/or animals that died other than being slaughtered or killed for human consumption, including animals killed for disease control purposes, embryos, semen, ova not intended for the breed reasons, dead-in-shell embryos of poultry;

16) and/or animal by-products other than those of Category I and III in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine on animal by-products.

35.3. In the case of intermediate products, the outer packaging shall bear label indicating 'FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS/VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS/MEDICAL DEVICES/ ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES / IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL DEVICES / LABORATORY REAGENTS.

35.4. Intermediate products, being at any stage of circulation on the territory of Ukraine, shall not be used for the purposes other than for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, medical devices, active implantable medical devices for in vitro diagnostic medical devices, laboratory reagents and cosmetic products.

35.5. After the import into the customs territory of Ukraine and the required State controls, of intermediate products freights must be delivered directly to the destination establishments.

36. Requirements on importing (sending) of treated feathers, treated parts of feathers and treated down to the customs territory of Ukraine

36.1. Treated feathers, parts of feathers and down may be imported to the territory of Ukraine provided they comply with the following requirements:

1) if they are treated decorative feathers and parts of feathers, carried by travellers for their private use or consignments of treated feathers or down sent to private individuals for non-commercial purposes;

2) or they are accompanied by a commercial document stating that the feathers and parts of feathers or down have been treated with a steam current or by another method that ensures that no unacceptable risks remain and are securely enclosed in packaging and dry;

3) unless the commercial document states that feathers, parts of feathers and down have been factory-washed and treated with hot steam at 100 °C for at least 30 minutes, feathers, parts of feathers and down are sent for such treatment to an establishment or plant registered in accordance with the provisions of the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products.

37. Requirements for importing (sending) of hay, straw, forage fodder to the customs territory of Ukraine

37.1. Hay, straw, forage fodder may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine provided they have been originated from the country officially classified as free from foot-and-mouth disease accordance with the requirements of OIE.

37.2. In case of the country or region of origin of hay, straw and forage fodder fulfil criteria referred in subparagraph 37.1 of this paragraphs, the hay, straw and forage fodder may be imported to the customs territory of Ukraine:

1) if an official veterinarian of the country of origin of such hay, straw and forage fodder has not establish a fact of contamination with materials of animal origin during the check;

2) if those have been subjected to one of the below treatments and, for bundled hay, straw and forage fodder, followed with the check of treatment effectiveness achieved inside of bundled hay, straw and forage fodder:

a) have been treated in the closed chamber with hot steam at 100 °C achieved inside a bundle for at least 10 minutes;

b) have been treated with steam obtained from 35-40% of a formalin solution of (formaldehyde gas), in the chamber, closed for at least 8 hours at a minimum temperature of 19 ° C.

Section III. State Control. The Standard Methods of the Processing of By-Products of Animal Origin

1. Processing method I (pressure sterilisation)

1.1. Reduction:

The animal by-products must be reduced in size so that the particle size after reduction is no greater than 50 millimetres.

1.2. Time, temperature and pressure:

The animal by-products with the particle size of no greater than 50 millimetres must be heated to a core temperature of more than 133 °C for at least 20 minutes without interruption at a pressure (absolute) of at least 3 bars. The pressure must be produced by the evacuation of all air in the sterilisation chamber and the replacement of the air by steam ('saturated steam').The heat treatment may be applied as the sole process or as a pre- or post-process sterilisation phase.

1.3. The processing may be carried out in batch or continuous systems.

2. Processing method II

2.1. Reduction

The animal by-products must be reduced in size so that the particle size after reduction is no greater than 150 millimetres.

2.2. Time, temperature and pressure:

The animal by-products with the particle size of no greater than 150 millimetres must be heated in a manner which ensures that a core temperature:

1) greater than 100 °C is achieved for at least 125 minutes;

2) greater than 110 °C is achieved for at least 120 minutes;

3) core temperature greater that 120 °C is achieved for at least 50 minutes.

The core temperatures may be achieved consecutively or through a coincidental combination of the time periods indicated.

2.3. The processing must be carried out in a batch system.

3. Processing method III

3.1. Reduction

The animal by-products must be reduced in size so that the particle size after reduction is no greater than 30 millimetres.

3.2. Time, temperature and pressure:

The animal by-products with the particle size of no greater than 30 millimetres must be heated in a manner which ensures that a core temperature:

1) greater than 100 °C is achieved for at least 95 minutes;

2) greater than 110 °C is achieved for at least 55 minutes;

3) greater that 120 °C is achieved for at least 13 minutes.

The core temperatures may be achieved consecutively or through a coincidental combination of the time periods indicated.

3.3. The processing may be carried out in batch or continuous systems.

4. Processing method IV

4.1. Reduction:

The animal by-products must be reduced in size so that the particle size after reduction is no greater than 30 millimetres.

4.2. Time, temperature and pressure:

The animal by-products with the particle size of no greater than 30 millimetres must be placed in a vessel with added fat and heated in a manner which ensures that a core temperature:

1) greater than 100 °C is achieved for at least 16 minutes;

2) greater than 110 °C is achieved for at least 13 minutes;

3) greater than 120 °C is achieved for at least 8 minutes;

4) greater that 130 °C is achieved for at least 3 minutes.

The core temperatures may be achieved consecutively or through a coincidental combination of the time periods indicated.

4.3. The processing may be carried out in batch or continuous systems.

5. Processing method V

5.1. Reduction:

The animal by-products must be reduced in size so that the particle size after reduction is no greater than 20 millimetres.

5.2. Time, temperature and pressure:

The animal by-products with the particle size of no greater than 20 millimetres must be heated until they coagulate and then pressed so that fat and water are removed from the proteinaceous material. The proteinaceous material must then be heated in a manner which ensures that a core temperature:

1) greater than 80 °C is achieved for at least 120 minutes;

2) greater than 100 °C is achieved for at least 60 minutes.

The core temperatures may be achieved consecutively or through a coincidental combination of the time periods indicated.

5.3. The processing may be carried out in batch or continuous.

6.Processing method VI

(for Category III animal by-products, in accordance with the Ukraine's legislation on animal by-products, originating from aquatic animal or aquatic invertebrates only)

6.1. Reduction:

The animal by-products must be reduced to a particle size which is no greater than:

1) 50 mm, in case of heat treatment in accordance with subparagraph 6.2 (1) of this paragraph;

2) or 30 mm, in case of heat treatment in accordance with in accordance with subparagraph 6.2 (1) of this paragraph.

After reduction, the animal by-products must then be mixed with formic acid to reduce and maintain the pH to 4.0 or lower. The mixture must be stored for at least 24 hours pending further treatment.

6.2. Time, temperature and pressure:

After reduction, the mixture must be heated to:

1) a core temperature of at least 90 °C for at least 60 minutes; or

2) a core temperature of at least 70 °C for at least 60 minutes.

When using a continuous flow system, the progression of the product through the heat converter must be controlled by means of mechanical commands limiting its displacement in such way that at the end of the heat treatment operation the product has undergone a cycle which is sufficient in both time and temperature.

6.3. The processing may be carried out in batch or continuous systems.

7. Processing method VII

Any processing method authorised by the competent authority of a country where the following have been demonstrated by the operator to that authority:

1) the identification of relevant hazards in the starting (initial) material, in view of the origin of the material, and of the potential threats in view of the animal health status of the country or the area or zone where the method is to be used;

2) the capacity of the processing method to reduce those hazards to a level which does not pose any significant threats to public and animal health;

3) the sampling of the final product on a daily basis over a period of 30 production days in compliance with the following microbiological standards:

a) Samples of material taken directly after the treatment:

Clostridium perfringens absent in 1 g of the products;

б) Samples of material taken during or upon withdrawal from storage:

Salmonella: absence in 25 g: n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0

Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1 gram;

where

n = number of samples to be tested;

m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;

M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more;

and c = number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the samples still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.