

On the regulation on the common procedure of joint inspections of objects and sampling of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (surveillance)

The Commission has decided:

1. To approve the new wording of the Regulation on the common procedure of joint inspections of objects and sampling of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (surveillance)(enclosed) .
2. To repeal the Regulation on the common procedure of joint inspections of subjects and sampling of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (surveillance) approved by the Decision N 317 of the Commission of the Customs Union of 18 June 2010.
3. The present Decision shall come into force pursuant to the procedure provided for by Article 8 of the Agreement of the Commission of the Customs Union of 6 October 2007, except for the second and fourth paragraphs of point 3, point 5-7, Chapter IV, subpoint “a” of point 162 and subpoints “i”, “j” of point 165 of the Regulation on the common procedure of joint inspections of subjects and sampling of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (surveillance).

The second and fourth paragraphs of point 3, subpoints 5-7, Chapter IV, subpoint “a” of point 162 and subpoints “i”, “j” of point 165 of the Regulation on the common procedure of joint inspections of subjects and sampling of goods (products) subject to veterinary control (surveillance) shall come into force from the date of the accession of the first Parties to the World Trade Organisation.

Approved by the CCU Decision 834 of 18
October 2011

**REGULATION ON COMMON SYSTEM OF JOINT INSPECTIONS
OF OBJECTS AND SAMPLING GOODS (PRODUCTS),
SUBJECT TO VETERINARY CONTROL (SUPERVISION)**

I. General Provisions

1. The Regulation on audit of official supervision systems of third countries and common system of joint inspections of facilities and sampling of goods (products), subject to veterinary control (supervision) (hereinafter – the Regulation), have been developed to implement the Agreement of Customs Union (CU) on veterinary and sanitary measures of December 11, 2009.
2. This Regulation establishes general principles for ensuring safety of animals and products of animal origin included into the Common list of Goods, imported into the territory of the CU from third countries, and moved from the territory of one CU Party to another Party in their production, processing, transporting and (or) storage, as well as arrangements for audit of official supervision systems of third countries and for joint inspections of establishments and entities when engaged in the production, processing, transport and (or) storage of Goods.
3. Inspection of establishments shall be carried out in accordance with this Regulation as provided below:
 - inspection of establishments in third countries where audit of foreign official system of supervision was not done or the result of such audit was unsuccessful with the goal to include these establishments into the “Register of establishments of third countries” (hereafter - Register) (see Chapter V);
 - inspection of establishments in third countries where audit of foreign official system of supervision was not done or the result was unsuccessful with the goal to confirm the presence of these establishments in the Register (see Chapter VI and VII);

- inspection of establishments in third countries during conducting of system audit (re-audit) with the goal to confirm (re-confirm) that implementation of measures and official system of supervision in third country results in a level of protection at least equivalent to that provided by implementation of CU requirements (see Chapter IV);
- inspection of establishments in CU countries with the goal to include these establishments into the “Register of establishments of CU countries” (see Chapter VIII);
- inspection of establishments in CU countries listed in the “Register of establishments of CU countries” with the goal of regular veterinary surveillance (see Chapter IX).

II. Terms of this Regulation

4. The following terms are used in this Regulation:

- a) “audit of foreign official system of supervision” - a procedure for determining if a foreign official system of control is capable of providing a level of protection of Goods that is at least equivalent to that provided by CU requirements ;
- b) "inspection" - a form of veterinary control which is carried out by inspector via visits to an object of control;
- c) "Common veterinary requirements" - Common veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements for goods subject to veterinary control (supervision);
- d) "Zoning" - procedures carried out by a country to determine on its territory subpopulations of animals which have a specific epizootic status defined mainly on the basis of geographical criteria.
- e) "inspector" - official of authorities of the CU Party *or competent authority of third party*;
- f) "quarantine" - regime of special and organizational measures aimed at preventing the spread and elimination of quarantine and especially dangerous diseases of animals identified in accordance with legislation of the CU Parties;
- g) "Compartmentalization" - procedures carried out by a CA of a country in partnership with the industry in the territory of the country to determine on its territory subpopulations of animals and establishments, handling products of animal origin from these subpopulations, which have a specific epizootic status defined by management and animal husbandry practices related to biosecurity.
- h) "competent authority" (hereafter – CA) - governmental authority of a country which has legal power to perform legislation and/or implementation functions (or both), in particular inspections;
- i) "Monitoring" - carrying out of planned and successive observations or measurements in order to get an overview of compliance with CU requirements to ensure safety of Goods.
- j) "Goods" - animals and products of animal origin included in the Common list of goods subject to veterinary control (supervision);
- k) "the object of control" – establishment or entity when engaged in production, processing, transporting and (or) storage of Goods;
- l) “ Party” - the state - member of the CU.
- m) "raw material" - Goods intended for further processing;
- n) “CU requirements” - international standards, guidelines and recommendations within the meaning of CU Commission Decision No. 721 “On application of international standards, recommendations and guidelines” of 22 June 2011 related to veterinary and sanitary requirements for Goods, CU technical regulations for Goods, CU Common veterinary requirements or, the different requirements that CU Parties have agreed with the third-country in veterinary export certificates, as provided in CU Commission Decision No. 726 “On Veterinary Measures” of 15 July 2011, and mandatory national requirements for Goods.
- o) “*Authorized body*” – *state authority of a Party authorized to draft the legislation and/or to apply the legislation (or both functions) on inspections*;
- p) Register of CU establishments – Register of organizations and individuals which produce, process and (or) storage of controlled goods transporting from the territory of one Party to the territory of another Party.

III. General principles to ensure safety of controlled goods in their production, processing, transporting and (or) storage

5. The basic principle used by CU Parties to ensure safety of controlled goods in their production, processing, transporting and (or) storage in a third country is an audit of a foreign official system of supervision.
6. If an audit of foreign official system of supervision was successful, the inclusion of an establishment (establishments) into the Register shall be carried out in accordance with the list of establishments provided by the CA of this third country.
7. If an audit of a foreign official system of supervision was not carried out or is not completed or if, as a result of such audit, the foreign official system of supervision is not recognized as being capable to provide a level of protection at least equivalent to that provided by CU requirements, the CU Parties can agree the inclusion of an establishment (establishments) into the Register on the basis of joint inspections or guarantees provided by the CA of the third country.
8. In the process of preparing and approving the results of joint inspections of objects of control and of audit of foreign official system of supervision CU Parties ensure the availability (including the ability to preview) of these results to the CA of the third country and to the objects of control.
9. In carrying out on-site inspection of an establishment the principles of zoning and compartmentalization are to be used as well as data collected during monitoring of Goods produced at the establishment (organization, enterprise, persons), and, if the establishment is located in the third country, - data of audit of foreign official system of supervision.
10. In carrying out a joint-inspection of objects of control under the Regulation, an inspector shall check and evaluate whether the object of control is complying with relevant CU requirements as defined in this Regulation, and if the object of control is complying with relevant international standards, guidelines and recommendations, it shall be considered to be in compliance with CU requirements based on the equivalency principle. If there are cases where a CU act or mandatory national requirement is more stringent than the international standard, the inspector shall evaluate compliance with international standards, guidelines, and recommendations, unless a scientific justification, as provided for in the SPS Agreement, for the more stringent requirement has been presented to the CA of the third country to provide the CA of the third country the possibility to propose an equivalent measure within the meaning of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. If an establishment is included on the Register based on guarantees from the CA of a third country, the inspector also checks and evaluates whether the guarantees in the export certification applicable are met.

IV. The order of audit of foreign official system of supervision

11. Inspectors carrying out the assessment have to differentiate two situations:
 - a) concerning third countries from which import of relevant Goods is not carried out to CU;
 - b) concerning third countries from which import of relevant Goods into the customs territory of the CU has taken place.
12. To initiate the audit the CA of third country shall send a request to a CA of a CU Party. In the request, the CA of the third country shall indicate the scope of the audit.
13. In the assessment of the foreign official system of surveillance, inspectors should take into account the history of trade and information that CA of the CU Party currently has on the following items:
 - a) organisation, structure and powers of a third country CA;
 - b) human resources;
 - c) material (including financial) resources;
 - d) regulatory frameworks and functional capabilities;
 - e) system of animal health controls and system of controls for public health protection ;
 - f) formal quality systems including quality policy;
 - g) system performance and surveillance programs assessment ;
14. During the assessment of the foreign official system of supervision inspectors should use the criteria of evaluation as defined by the relevant Chapters of OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes and by Codex Alimentarius, other international standards and guidance recognized by the WTO.
15. The first stage of the assessment is a documentary analysis. For this purpose the CA of the CU Party requests CA of the third country to provide the legal and other relevant documents needed to perform the assessment.
16. A questionnaire may be sent to the CA of the third country for the gathering additional

information on structure, power and practices of the CA of the third country.

17. After the completion of documentary analysis the CU Parties decide whether, based on the result of the analysis, a foreign regulatory system with regard to relevant Goods is capable to provide, in the aggregate, a level of protection at least equivalent to that provided by CU requirements.

18. If this step is successfully completed, the CU Parties may plan an on-site visit to verify the proper implementation of relevant legislation of the third country.

19. The CA of the CU Parties, which planned the audit, not later than two months (unless a shorter period is agreed by the Parties) before the beginning of the planned visit to the third country which requested the audit shall inform the CAs of the other CU Parties of the forthcoming visit in order to form a group of inspectors and coordinate timing of the visit.

20. The CAs of the other CU Parties, no later than in 2 weeks after receiving the information on the upcoming visit, send a response that contains the rejection of participation in the visit or consents to participate in its implementation and data on the officials of the CU Party, who will participate in the visit, or if a CA of a CU Party does not send a response within the specified period, that means the refusal to participate in the visit.

21. The visit can be conducted by inspectors of one of the CU Parties if the other CU Parties do not respond or state that they will not participate. Non-participating CU Parties recognize the decision, based on results of the CA of the CU Party which is carrying out visit.

22. The initial audit is carried out by the group of inspectors.

23. The CAs of the CU Parties may engage experts who are the employees of governmental institutions or bodies (except for the interpreters) to assist inspectors/auditors on the matters below:

a) legislation of the third country;

b) organization of the CA of a third country, their powers and independence, their leadership and authority that they possess, in order to effectively implement and enforce the applicable law;

c) staff training at carrying out of official inspections;

d) resources, including diagnostic tools;

e) existence and implementation of documented procedures for control and monitoring systems;

f) animal health situation and procedure of notification to the Parties and relevant international bodies on outbreaks of OIE reportable animal diseases

Experts are bound by the same obligations and responsibilities as the inspectors with regard to protection of confidential information and avoidance of conflict of interest in the products of establishment being inspected. The competent authority of the CU Party should ensure the impartiality and integrity of the experts.

24. The scope of the audit includes the confirmation of the system records, such as country's laws, regulations, directives, notes and other documents relating to the implementation of the program; records on activities of the enterprise, results of inspections, and activities to ensure implementation; control of residues of chemical substances from farms to slaughterhouses; program of microbiological and chemical testing, laboratory support, program of sampling, methods of testing and other requirements in relation to imports, such as reduction in the level of pathogen and the HACCP program.

25. During the on-site visit to the establishments that is a part of the audit the inspectors of the CU Party (Parties) correlate the documentation for the system of control of the third country with observations in relation to implementation of the program.

26. Thus, the purpose of the visit as part of the audit is to ensure that within the framework of the foreign regulatory system related to production, processing, transporting and storage of the relevant Goods all of the country's laws, regulations and other requirements on inspection and certification, which the CU Party (s) recognized as capable to provide a level of protection at least equivalent to that provided by CU requirements at the stage of analysis of documentation, are properly implemented.

27. After completion of the stage of documentary analysis and stage of the audit on the site, the CA of the CU Party publishes the preliminary report of the audit taking into account Annex C of the WTO SPS Agreement and sends to CAs of all CU Parties a letter with the preliminary report

attached. The report contains a preliminary conclusion on presence or absence of equivalence.

28. The CA of the CU Parties that (including those not participating in the audit) alongside with other interested CU entities may send the additional data and clarifications on the information and conclusions of the preliminary report within 2 months.

29. The CA of the CU Party evaluates this additional data and clarifications and makes corrections of the preliminary report if needed.

30. The CA of the CU Party publishes the updated preliminary report of the audit taking into account Annex C of the WTO SPS Agreement and sends to CA of the third country a letter with the preliminary report attached.

31. The CA of the third country alongside with other interested entities of this third country may send the additional data and clarifications on the information and conclusions of the preliminary report within 2 month.

32. The CA of CU Party (s) to evaluate received information, prepare and publish the final report within 2 months.

33. The final report has to contain the conclusion whether the foreign official system of supervision is providing a level of protection at least equivalent to that provided by CU requirements (conclusion about equivalence) or not.

34. On the basis of the final report containing the conclusion about equivalence CU Commission (CUC) has to adopt a Decision on including of this third country into the List of countries exporters having the equivalent level of protection with regard to relevant type of Goods without undue delay and publish the Decision within 5 working days.

35. After the date of the adoption of this Decision the CA of the third country authorized to perform pre-listing of establishments (entities) of this third country that will have the right to export their Goods to CU.

36. The CA of third country performing the pre-listing sends to the CA of the CU Party a letter with the list of establishments.

37. The CA of the CU Party has to make a Decision to list the establishments and publish the revised list of establishments within the 5 working days after receiving the letter from the CA of the third country.

38. The CA of the third country shall inform CUC about changes in legislation of this third country influencing on official control system regarding relevant Goods.

39. The CUC may take a decision to re-audit of official control system not oftener than once a year except cases indicated at paragraph 41. The re-audit has to be planned and conducted with respect to the reasonableness of such reassessment and necessity to reduce as much as possible the amount of the information that has to be provided by CA of the third country.

40. On the basis of the final report containing the conclusion about non-equivalence the CU Parties may consider to provide to the CA of the third country power to submit the guarantees on compliance of the Goods produced by an establishment(s) or to inform the CA of the third country that the establishments of the third country can be listed only as result of successful on-site inspection of this establishments by CU-inspectors. This decision has to be taken on the basis of knowledge that the CU Party has about previous experience of trade with this country, on structure and power of the CA of the third country and other relevant information.

41. If the official system of control of a third country is not recognized as capable of providing a level of protection at least equivalent to that provided by CU requirements, the CA of this country can reapply to restart the audit in any time period after taking corrective action. The CA of the CU Party has to accept this application and carry out the procedure of recognition using the information collected during the previous procedure to reduce the amount of work required as much as possible. In case of minor problems detected during the first procedure, an analysis of the corrective actions may be sufficient. The procedure for conducting this second audit is the same as described above.

42. In case, if an audit of foreign official system of supervision has not been completed, the Parties may consider one of the decisions mentioned in paragraph 40.

43. The CA of the CU Party making the decision to provide to the CA of the third country power to submit the guarantees on compliance of the Goods produced by an establishment (s) on the basis of the following criteria:

- a) Level of development of CA of a third country;
- b) Level of justification of guarantees of the CA of the third country;
- c) Risk of entry into and spread of pathogens of infectious animal diseases in the third country, including those common to humans and animals;
- d) Epizootic situation in the third country;
- e) The results of monitoring tests of Goods importing into the CU territory from the third country;
- f) The data of monitoring of Goods done by CA of the third country;
- g) Compliance with CU requirements as provided in paragraph 10 with regard to importing Goods into the CU territory from the third country;
- h) Results of inspections by the CA of the CU of o establishments located on the territory of the third country.

44. In case of granting to the CA of the third country the power to provide guarantees, the CA of this third country has to prepare the list of the establishments and send it to the CA of a CU Party. The CA of a CU Party has to evaluate this proposal within one month and take a decision to include listed establishments into the Register. The CA of a CU Party may inspect a representative percentage of listed establishments once a year. In case of repeated negative results of on-site inspection in some of the inspected establishments the CA of the CU Party may take a decision to suspend the export from these establishments. In case of negative results reflecting a serious failure of the official system of control obtained during on-site inspection of more than 60 percent of inspected establishments, the CA of the CU Party may take a decision to refuse to accept guarantees from the CA of the third country and require joint-inspection of establishments of that country.

45. In case of taking of corrective action with regard to the problem which was the reason for refusal to accept guarantees the CA of a third country may apply to have the authority to provide guarantees reinstated.

V. Joint inspections of the establishments in third countries with purpose to include them into the register

46. The joint inspection of an establishment(s) has to be done with the purpose to include into the Register establishment(s) located on the territory of third countries (hereafter - on-site inspection), if an audit of its official foreign system supervision was not carried out or was carried out and as a result the official system of supervision of this third country was not recognized as being capable of providing a level of protection equivalent to that provided by CU requirements and the CA of the third country was not granted the right to provide guarantees under paragraph 40.

47. On-site inspections on the territory of third countries have to be made upon request of CA of a third country. The CA of CU Party may postpone the inspection in case of lack of resources (financial, human, others). In that case, the CA of the CU Party shall take all possible measures to ensure, that this postponement does not create a prolonged impediment to exporting to the CU from the concerned establishments.

48. Expenses, connected with carrying out on-site inspections, shall be covered by respective budgets of the CU Parties, unless in each case it is agreed otherwise.

49. Period of on-site inspection of an establishment should not exceed the period agreed with the CA of that country but in no case shall exceed five working days.

50. The CA of a CU Party, planning the on-site inspection, no later than 3 months (unless a shorter period is agreed by CA of the third country) prior to inspection, sends to the CA of the third country a list of documents, which the CA of the third country and/or the establishment will need to provide during the audit in Russian or another agreed language.

51. The CA of the Party no later than 3 months (unless a shorter period is agreed by the CA of the third country) prior to inspection, may request the CA of the third country to provide preliminary information in Russian or another agreed language that is necessary for the inspection or evaluation of its results, including:

- a) Data on the statutory powers of the competent authority of a third country,
- b) Data on the structure of central and local units of the CA responsible for the establishment to be visited,

- c) Data on the training and retraining of the staff of the CA of the third country responsible for the establishment,
- d) Data on the development and equipping of laboratory network of the third country, involved in the assessment of the safety of products, produced by the establishments to be inspected and raw materials that the establishment uses,
- e) Texts of legal acts of the third country, establishing mandatory requirements for products, manufactured by establishments to be inspected, raw materials, methods of their control,
- f) National plan of the third country for control in case of an emergency, and spread of relevant causative agents of infectious diseases of animals,
- g) Data on the presence and spread of relevant animal and zoonotic diseases in the third country;
- h) National plan for monitoring of products subject to veterinary control;
- j) Results of control (supervision) procedures made by CA of the of the third country with regard to the goods produced by this establishment aimed at supervision of compliance with CU requirements if this establishment exported the goods to a CU Party in the past ;
- k) Results of control (supervision) procedures made by the CA of the third country with regard to the goods produced by this establishment aimed at supervision of compliance with the requirements of this third country if this establishment did not export the goods to the CU or there is no result of control (supervision) procedure mentioned in j)

The information mentioned in j) and k) can be provided in advance or during on-site inspection.

52. The CA of the CU Party planned the inspection no later than two months (unless a shorter period is agreed upon by the Parties) before inspection, shall inform the CAs of the other CU Parties on the forthcoming inspection in order to form group of inspectors and coordinate timing of the inspection.

53. The CAs of the other CU Parties, no later than in 2 weeks after receiving the information on the forthcoming inspection, sends a response that contains the denial of participation in the inspection or consent to participate in inspection and data on the inspectors (experts), who will participate, or does not send a response within the specified period, that means the refusal to participate in the inspection.

54. On-site inspection can be conducted by inspectors of one of the CU Parties if the other CU Parties do not respond or state that they will not participate. Non-participating CU Parties recognize the decision, based on results of the CA of the CU Party which is carrying out inspection.

55. The CA of the CU Parties may engage experts who are (except for the interpreters) the employees of governmental institutions or bodies to assist inspectors on the matters below:

- a) legislation of the third country;
- b) organization of the CA of a third country, their powers and independence, their leadership and authority with which they are endowed, in order to effectively implement and enforce the applicable law;
- c) staff training at carrying out of official inspections;
- d) resources, including diagnostic tools;
- e) existence and proper implementation of documented procedures for control and monitoring systems;
- f) animal health situation and procedure of notification to the Parties and relevant international bodies on outbreaks of OIE reportable diseases.

Experts are bound by the same obligations and responsibilities as the inspectors with regard to protection of confidential information and avoidance of conflict of interest in the products of establishment being inspected. The competent authority of the CU Party should ensure the impartiality and integrity of the experts.

56. The CA of a CU Party that planned the on-site inspection, not later than 2 months (unless a shorter period is agreed upon with the CA of the third country), sends to the CA of the third country information about:

- a) the purposes of the on-site inspection,

- b) the CU Parties involved in its implementation,
- c) list of inspectors and experts,
- d) list of enterprises to be visited,
- e) list and quantity of establishments supplying relevant raw-material to the establishments to be visited,
- f) list and quantity of other establishments, involved in the production and/or control of relevant Goods producing by the establishments to be visited,
- g) list of documents, which the competent authority of the third country and/or the establishments shall provide in the course of the on-site inspection in the national language of the third country.

57. If the CA of the third country does not allow the on-site inspection to be performed of one or more of the selected establishments, this can be the basis for the CA of the CU Party, planning the inspection, to suspend supplies from this establishment(s) to the CU if the CA of the CU Party believes that the CA of the third country has not provided a reasonable justification for the refusal.

58. The inspectors on arrival to the establishment shall carry out examination of the following documents on:

- a) type of activity,
- b) layout of the control object,
- c) flow of production and production control,
- d) structural and technological specifications of the enterprise,
- e) volumes of production and output of Goods,
- f) existence and implementation of official control and self-control to ensure the safety of manufactured Goods,
- g) epizootic situation of the administrative territory on the place of location of verification object.

59. During joint inspection inspectors have to:

- a) visit buildings and other parts of the infrastructure of controlled object;
- b) study their compliance with CU legislation's mandatory requirements as provided in paragraph 6bis and with regard to the equivalence principle;
- c) -verify the method and equipment used for official and self-control ;
- d) conduct any other activities necessary to ensure achievement of the purposes of this Regulation.

60. During the on-site inspection the inspectors have to study the compliance of technological processes in the establishments to CU requirements taking into account relevant guidance recognized by WTO and the equivalence principle as provided in paragraph 10.

61. During an on-site inspection, there may be visits to other establishments which provide rawmaterials

to this establishment, and/or other establishments involved in official and/or self-control, if the CA of the third country agreed such visit during the planning of the inspection.

62. Upon request of the CA of third country during the on-site inspections the CU inspectors may do the sampling of Goods produced by the establishment and raw-materials used by the establishment.

63. Upon completion of the visit to an establishment, inspectors upon request of representative of CA of the third country or the management of the establishment shall present findings of noncompliances, taking into account equivalence principle as provided in paragraph 10, and measures to achieve the appropriate safety level, as well as recommendations for corrective actions. The management of the establishment may inform inspection team directly or via the CA of the third country before it leaves the third country about the corrective actions taken. Inspection team may accept this information and take it into account before the completion of the preliminary report.

64. Within one month after completion of on-site inspection in a third country, the CA of CU Party that planed the inspection publishes the preliminary report of the inspection and sends to the CA of the third country a letter with the preliminary report attached.

65. The CA of the third country may send the additional data (including corrective actions taken), clarifications on the information and conclusions of the preliminary report within 1 month.

66. The CA of CU Party(s) shall evaluate received information, prepare and publish the final report

within 1 month.

67. The final report has to contain the conclusions regarding each inspected establishment whether it is listed in the Register or not and recommendation on corrective actions that shall be taken by the not listed establishments to be able to be listed.

68. The CA of the CU Party has to make a Decision to list the establishments and publish the revised list of establishments within the 5 working days after the Decision and send letters to the CA of the third country, other CAs of CU Parties and to CUC to inform them about the Decision.

69. A newly listed establishment can supply the Goods to CU from the date of publishing of the amendment to the Register. Goods cannot be produced prior to the date of the on-site visit unless the decision states an earlier date of the commencement of delivery.

VI. Joint inspections of the establishments in third countries that are listed in the register in result of on-site inspection

70. The on-site inspection of an establishment(s) that was listed (hereafter – re-inspection) in result of on-site inspection by inspectors of CU Party(s) has to be done with the purpose to confirm its presence and status in the Register. The reasons of re-inspection can be:

- a) random check of listed establishments in a third country,
- b) request of CA of the third country to lift the suspension of importing of Goods to CU from this establishment,
- c) suspicions of noncompliance with CU requirements by this establishment,
- d) findings of incompliance of Goods imported to CU from this facility.

71. Re-inspections on the territory of third countries have to be made upon request of CA of a third country (in case of reason indicated in 70.b) or of CA of CU Party (in case of reasons indicated in 70.a, 70.c and 70.d).

72. The CA of CU Party may postpone the re-inspection in case of lack of resources (financial, human, others) in case of reason indicated in 70.b.

73. Expenses, connected with carrying out re-inspections, shall be covered by respective budgets of the CU Parties in cases indicated in 70.a, 70.c and 70.d.

74. Expenses, connected with carrying out re-inspections in case indicated in 70.b, shall be covered by respective budgets of the CU Parties, unless in each case it is agreed otherwise.

75. The period of re-inspection of an establishment should not exceed the period agreed with the CA of that country but in no case shall exceed five working days.

76. The re-inspection shall be conducted as prescribed in Chapter V.

77. In 1 month after completion of re-inspection in a third country, the CA of CU Party which planned the inspection publishes the preliminary report of the re-inspection and sends to CA of the third country a letter with the preliminary report attached.

78. The CA of the third country may send the additional data (including corrective actions taken), clarifications on the information and conclusions of the preliminary report within 2 months.

79. The CA of CU Party(s) shall evaluate received information, prepares and publish the final report within 2 month.

80. The final report has to contain the conclusions regarding each re-inspected establishment.

81. The conclusion can be:

- a) (case b, paragraph 70) export continue to be suspended or export from the establishment can be re-started;
- b) (case a, c, d, paragraph 70) establishment can continue exporting, or export suspended.

82. The final report has to contain recommendation on corrective actions that shall be taken by the establishment including those necessary to re-start export.

83. The CA of CU Party(s) shall take a decision to amend the Register without undue delay and send a letter to CA of the third country, other CAs of CU Parties and to CUC to inform them of the decision.

84. The amendment to the Register shall be published by CUC without undue delay.

85. A establishment that can re-start exporting can supply the Goods to CU from the date of publication of the amendment. Goods have to be produced no sooner than the date of the on-site visit unless otherwise indicated in the letter.

VII. Joint inspections of the establishments in third countries that are listed

in the register by the guarantees of the CA of a third country

86. The on-site inspection of an establishment(s) that was listed (hereafter – re-inspection) by the guarantees of the CA of a third country has to be done with the purpose of random check of listed establishments in a third country aimed to verification of validity of the guarantees provided by the CA of a third country.
87. Re-inspections on the territory of third countries have to be made upon request of CA of CU Party.
88. Expenses, connected with carrying out re-inspections, shall be covered by respective budgets of the CU Parties.
89. Period of re-inspection of an establishment should not exceed the period agreed with the CA of that country but in no case shall exceed five working days.
90. The re-inspection shall be conducted as prescribed in Chapter V.
91. In 1 month after completion of re-inspection in a third country, the CA of CU Party planed the inspection publishes the preliminary report of the re-inspection and sends to CA of the third country a letter with the preliminary report attached.
92. The CA of the third country may send the additional data (including corrective actions taken), clarifications on the information and conclusions of the preliminary report within 2 month.
93. The CA of CU Party(s) shall evaluate received information, prepare and publishe the final report within 2 month.
94. The final report has to contain the conclusions regarding estimation of validity of the guarantees provided by the CA of a third country.
95. The conclusion can be: the guarantees recognized as valid or the guarantees recognized as invalid.
96. The final report may contain the conclusion regarding re-inspected premises: the premise can continue exporting or export suspended.
97. The final report has to contain recommendation on corrective actions that shall be taking by CA of third country (in case of conclusion of invalidity of guarantees) or by establishment, including those necessary to re-start export.
98. The CA of CU Party(s) shall take a decision to amend the Register without undue delay and send a letter to CA of the third country, other CAs of CU Parties and to CUC to inform about the decision if the amendment needed.
99. The amendment to the Register shall be published by CUC without undue delay.

VIII. Joint inspections of the establishments in CU Parties aimed to include establishment to the register of establishments of the CU

100. The on-site inspection of an establishment(s) has to be done with the purpose to include them into the Register of establishments of the CU except the case identified in paragraph 116.
101. On-site inspections have to be made upon request of establishment.
102. Request of the establishment should be addressed to the CA of the Party. Expenses, connected with carrying out on-site inspections, shall be covered by respective budgets of the CU Parties, unless otherwise prescribed by national legislation of the CU Party in the territory of which the establishment located.
103. Period of on-site inspection of an establishment should not exceed five working days.
104. The CA of a CU Party, planning the on-site inspection, no later than 1 month (unless a shorter period is agreed by CAs of other CU Parties) prior inspection, sends to the CAs of other CU Parties the letter with notification about forthcoming inspection in order to form group of inspectors and coordinate timing of the audit. The CAs of other Parties, no later than in 2 weeks after receiving the information on the forthcoming inspection, sends a response that contains the denial of participation in the inspection or consent to participate in inspection and data on the inspectors (experts), who will participate, or does not send a response within the specified period, that means the refusal to participate in the inspection.
105. Controlled object, located on the territory of a CU Party may be included in the Register of establishments of the CU, without inspection, according to the agreed decision of the CAs of all CU Parties in the case where the risk associated with the supply to CU produced by this objects of control of controlled goods, estimated by them as acceptable risk.
106. On-site inspection can be conducted by inspectors of one of the Parties if the other CU Parties do not respond or state that they will not participate. Non-participating CU Parties recognize the

decision, based on results of the authorized body of the Party which is carrying out audit.

107. The inspectors on arrival to the establishment shall carry out examination of the following documents on:

- a) type of activity,
- b) layout of the control object,
- c) flow of production and production control,
- d) structural and technological specifications of the enterprise,
- e) volumes of production and output of Goods,
- f) existence and implementation of official control and self-control to ensure the safety of manufactured Goods,
- g) epizootic situation of the administrative territory on the place of location of verification object.

108. During on-site inspection inspectors have to:

- a) visit buildings and other parts of controlled object infrastructure;
- b) study their compliance with CU legislation's mandatory requirements;
- c) verify the method and equipment used for official and self-control ;
- d) conduct any other activities necessary to ensure achievement of the purposes of this Regulation.

109. During the on-site inspection the inspectors have to study the compliance of technological processes in the establishments to mandatory requirements of the CU legislation.

110. During an on-site inspection, there may be visits to other establishments which provide rawmaterials

to this establishment, and/or other establishments involved in official and/or selfcontrol, if the CA of the CU Party agreed such visit during the planning of the inspection.

111. During the on-site inspections the inspectors may do the sampling of Goods produced by the establishment and raw-materials used by the establishment.

112. Upon completion of the visit an establishment, inspectors upon request of management of the establishment shall present findings of non-compliances and measures to achieve the appropriate safety level, as well as recommendations for corrective actions.

113. After completion of on-site inspection, the CA of CU Party prepares the report of the inspection and sends it to the establishment inspected.

114. The establishment may send the additional data and clarifications on the information and conclusions of the preliminary report within 2 weeks.

115. The CA of CU Party shall evaluate received information and shall take the decision on including of the establishment into the Register of the establishments of the CU, notify the establishment, CAs of other CU Parties and CUC about the decision within 1 month. 116. In case by the Decision of the CU Commission the system of inspection of objects subject to veterinary control (surveillance) of one of the Parties was recognized as equivalent, the establishments located within the territory of that Party are included by CU Commission in the Register of the CU establishments on the basis of the information submitted by the competent authority of that Party without conduct of joint inspection.

117. The CUC shall publish amended Register of establishments of the CU without undue delay.

118. A newly listed establishment can supply the Goods to other CU Parties from the date of publishing of the amended Register of establishments of the CU. Goods have to be produced starting the date of on-site visit, and in case set out in point 116 – from the date of submission to the CU Commission by the competent authority of the Party of information on inclusion of an establishment to the Register of CU establishments.

IX. Joint inspections of the establishments in CU Parties listed the register of establishments of the CU

119. The on-site inspection of an establishment(s) listed in the Register of establishments of the CU may be done when necessary and subject to mutual consent of the Parties in the following cases

- 1) repeated reveal of incompliance of the controlled goods produced at the controlled premises with the Common veterinary requirements;

- 2) lift of quarantine from the territory where the controlled premises are located;
- 3) location of the controlled premises within the territory bordering with the territory (zone), where quarantine is established

120. Expenses, related to carrying out on-site inspections, shall be covered by respective budgets of the CU Parties, unless otherwise prescribed by national legislation of the CU Party in the territory of which the establishment located.

121. Period of on-site inspection of an establishment should not exceed five working days.

122. The inspection has to be done accordingly to Chapter VIII.

123. CA of the Party maintaining the register of establishments of the relevant CU Party provides information to be contained in the Unified Register of establishments of the CU to the CUC to make it available in the Integrated Information System of mutual trade of CU (hereinafter - IISMT) in the manner and format adopted by CUC.

124. After including the enterprise being inspected, in the Register of establishments of the CU, the CA of the CU Parties may monitor goods of the establishments. Monitoring is carried out in accordance with CU acts and national legislation of CU Parties and shall include: laboratory monitoring, clinical monitoring (only in case of supplying of animals), monitoring validity of the accompanying veterinary documents and correct labeling of products in circulation within the territory of the CU.

X. Sampling of Goods, produced at the territory of the CU

125. Sampling of Goods, produced at the territory of CU, can be done (a) upon request of producer or current owner of Goods or upon decision of state veterinary inspector during:

a) implementation of state monitoring program carried out within the framework of state veterinary surveillance of the safety of Goods that are in circulation within the territory of CU;

b) implementation of state veterinary control aimed to certify these Goods for exporting to a third country;

c) implementation of enhanced control of safety of Goods, produced by an establishment (entity) in case of detection of a violation of relevant requirements of CU (internal circulation of Goods within the CU territory) or of a third country (Goods to be exported to the third country). The enhanced laboratory control in these cases shall comprise a measure which is introduced as an alternative to the temporary restriction to movement of Goods produced by a given enterprise to the territory of other Parties or for export;

d) State veterinary control of an establishment (entity).

126. The purpose of sampling is taking of samples for their subsequent laboratory testing.

127. Sampling has to be done by inspector who has relevant knowledge and skills, allowing properly implement the requirements of CU with regard to procedure of sampling, packing and transporting of samples, to avoid their spoiling, corruption and contamination that able to skew results of the laboratory test.

128. Sampling, recording and transporting of samples has to be arranged on the way to prevent their spoiling, corruption, contamination, substitution or other types of cheat.

129. In cases indicated in 124.b and 124.e the sampling, transporting of samples to the laboratory and laboratory testing are free of charge for the current owner of Goods, in other cases the current owner shall cover these expenses.

130. In case of sampling upon request of producer or current owner they have right to determine the laboratory with no regard in the territory of which CU Party it situated. In other cases the veterinary inspector who took the decision to make sampling has determine the laboratory.

131. Sampling has to be documented by issuing of an Act of sampling according Annex 1. First copy of the Act has to be provided by the inspector to the producer (establishment or entity) or to the current owner. Second copy has to be provided to the CVO of the administrative territory where sampling was done. Third copy has to be sent to the laboratory where laboratory testing of the sample will be done. Forth copy the inspector has to keep at least 1 year.

132. Upon arrival the samples to the laboratory have to be checked by the laboratory staff to detect their suitability (absence of spoiling) for the testing and properness of packing and accompanying documents. In case of violation the samples have not to be tested, notification on

violation has to be sent to the inspector who did sampling.

133. The laboratory has to be accredited by the National accreditation systems and must have equipment allowing to properly implement laboratory testing, including the sensitivity of test that allow detecting of maximal allowed concentration of an organism or compound to be detected.

134. In the event of identified incompliance of the sampling with the CU requirements the laboratory shall keep the control samples until the expiry date of the sample is over, but not longer than 3 months after notification of interested entities on the result of the test.

135. The CA of the CU Party directly or via the laboratory or via publishing in the internet site informs current owners of Goods, producers, local veterinary authorities and other CAs of the relevant CU Parties about violation detected during monitoring and/or enhanced laboratory testing of Goods as soon as possible and within 5 working days. In this information there has to be provided data on sampling method, sites and purposes of, the analytical method used, laboratory that provided the testing, results of the test.

136. The processing of documents on results of laboratory testing and notification on its results has to be in accordance with legislation of CU.

XI. Sampling in the territory of CU of Goods, produced at the territory of a third country

137. Sampling in the territory of CU of Goods, produced at the territory of a third country, can be done (a) upon request of producer or current owner of Goods or upon decision of state veterinary inspector during:

- a. implementation of state monitoring program aimed to veterinary surveillance of the safety of Goods that are in circulation within the territory of CU;
- b. implementation of state veterinary control of imported Goods (except case indicated at 134.d.) in the border posts, in the places of custom clearance, in the quarantine station or other place of quarantine of imported animals;
- c. implementation of enhanced laboratory control of safety of Goods, produced by an establishment (entity) of a third country, in case of detection of a violation of relevant requirements of CU. The enhanced control in this case is a substitutive measure – an alternative to temporary suspension of importing of Goods from this establishment (entity).

138. The purpose of sampling is taking of samples for their subsequent laboratory testing.

139. Sampling has to be done by inspector who has relevant knowledge and skills, allowing properly implement the requirements of CU with regard to procedure of sampling, packing and transporting of samples, to avoid their spoiling, corruption and contamination that able to skew results of the laboratory test.

140. Sampling, recording and transporting of samples has to be arranged on the way to prevent their spoiling, corruption, contamination, substitution or other types of cheat.

141. In cases indicated in 134.a and 134.b the sampling, transporting of samples to the laboratory and laboratory testing are free of charge for the current owner of Goods, in other cases the current owner shall cover these expenses.

142. The laboratory has to be accredited by the National accreditation authority and have equipment that allows properly implement laboratory testing, including the sensitivity of test that allow detecting of maximal allowed concentration of an organism or compound to be detected.

143. In case of identification of a sample which is not in compliance with the CU requirements, the laboratory shall keep the control samples until the expiry date of the sample is over, but not longer than 3 month after notification of interested entities on the result of the test.

144. In case of sampling upon request of producer or current owner they have right to determine the laboratory with no regard in the territory of which CU Party it situated. In other cases the veterinary inspector who took the decision to make sampling has determine the laboratory if the determination was not indicated in an order to implement which the sampling was done.

145. In case indicated at 134.c after a single detection of a violation in not more than 10 shipments and within not more than 3 months have to be sampled. The sampling has to be done only with regard to the same type of Goods, produced by the establishment (entity), where the violation

was detected. The laboratory test has to be aimed to detect only that organism or that compound which was detected.

146. The CA of the CU Party sends the information to CA of a third country where the Goods were produced and CA of a third country from where the Goods were exported to the CU, current owners of Goods, producers, local veterinary authorities and other CAs of the relevant CU Parties about violation detected during monitoring and/or enhanced laboratory testing of Goods as soon as possible and within 5 working days after reporting by the laboratory on results of the test. In this information there has to be provided data on sampling method, sites and purposes of, the analytical method used, laboratory that provided the testing, results of the test.

147. The processing of documents on results of laboratory testing and notification on its results has to be in accordance with the legislation of the CU.

XII. Sampling in the territory of a third country if a part of an audit or a joint inspection

148. Sampling for laboratory testing of Goods if a part of an audit of a foreign official surveillance system or a joint inspection shall be conducted upon request of the CA of a third country and as provided in this Chapter.

149. Sampling shall be done by inspector of CU Party or official (state approved) veterinarian (inspector) of the third country or by representative of producer or current owner of Goods to be exported to the CU, as agreed between the CA of the third country and the CA of CU Party.

150. Sampling has to be done as provided by CU legislation or by the legislation of the third country as agreed between CA of the third country and CA of CU Party.

151. The person doing sampling has to have relevant knowledge and skills, allowing properly implement the requirements, as provided in the previous paragraph, of the CU or the third country with regard to the procedure of sampling, packing and transporting of samples to avoid their spoiling, corruption and contamination that able to skew results of the laboratory test.

152. Sampling, recording and transporting of samples have to be arranged on a way to prevent their spoiling, corruption, contamination, substitution or other types of cheat.

153. The laboratory has to be accredited by the National accreditation authority or in the laboratory of a third country proposed by the CA of the third country and agreed by the CA of the CU Party.

154. In case of finding of incompliance of the sample with the requirements indicated in 150, the laboratory shall keep the control samples until the expiry date of the sample is over, but not longer than 3 month after notification of interested entities on the result of the test.

155. The CA of the CU Party or the CA of the third country depending on where the laboratory that did testing is situated sends the information to the CA of the CU Party or to the CA of the third country correspondingly about results of testing of Goods as soon as possible and within 5 working days after reporting by the laboratory on results of the test. In this information there has to be provided data on sampling method, sites and purposes of, the analytical method used, laboratory that provided the testing, results of the test.

156. The rules of processing of documents on results of laboratory testing and notification on its results have to be agreed by CA of the third country and CA of the CU Party.

XIII. Keeping the Register of establishments of third countries

157. The Register shall be published at the web-site of CUC.

158. The internet-access to the Register is free of charge.

159. The Register contains the following information in Russian language (if other not indicated below) about establishments (entities) of third countries that export and/or have the right to export their Goods to CU:

- a) Name of establishment (entity) in English or other national language;
- b) Number (identifier) of the establishment (entity) given by CA of the third country or if this number (identifier) is absent, given by CA of a CU Party;
- c) List of Goods that this establishment (entity) has right to export to the CU;
- d) Veterinary and sanitary status of the establishment in the Register of third countries and the date of its changing;

160. In cases established by the Annex to the Common veterinary (veterinary and sanitary

requirements to goods subject to veterinary control (supervision), the establishments not listed in the Register have no right to export its Goods to CU.

161. The status of an establishment in the Register can be one of the following:

- a) “Unrestricted” that means that the establishment currently can export Goods to the CU without any restrictions;
- b) “Temporarily suspended” that means that currently export is prohibited;
- c) “Enhanced laboratory testing” that means that export is possible, but every shipment has to be sampled for laboratory control;
- d) “Notified” that means that the CA of the third country was notified about a violation detected regarding shipments from this establishment, but the violation did not lead to temporary suspension or enhanced laboratory testing;
- e) “Special requirements” mean the necessity to apply using of substitutive (additional) measures to allow continue exporting of Goods from the establishment that otherwise has to be prohibited. In this case Register has to contain a hyperlink to a document explaining what kind of special requirements should be imposed.

162. An establishment can be listed in the Register in result of:

- a) Providing by CA of a third country data on this establishment within the notification of CA of CU Party about permit to export Goods to CU given to this establishment by the CA of this third country in case of successful audit of foreign official system of supervision of this country as provided by Chapter IV;
- b) Providing by CA of a third country of guarantees that Goods of this establishment and process of their production comply with CU requirements in case of granting to the CA of the third country powers to provide guarantees as provided by Chapter IV;
- c) As a result of a decision of a CA of a CU Party made in result of on-site inspection of the establishment as provided by Chapter V

163. An establishment can be delisted from the Register upon request of the establishment and upon request of CA of the third country.

164. Except in emergency situations, a temporary suspension of imports from an establishment only could be applied:

- a) upon the request of the establishment or the CA of the third country, or
- b) based on repeated non-compliances with CU requirements either detected during onsite inspection and/or re-inspection of the establishment by the CA of a CU Party, or as a result of monitoring and enhanced laboratory testing of the establishment’s Goods, which have been notified to the CA of the third country, if such noncompliances represented a significant threat to human or animal life and health.

In extraordinary cases, the CUC could take a decision on suspension with regard to a group of establishments or all establishments of a third country, as a result of detection of a serious systemic failure of the official system of control (supervision), if corrective action was not taken and such a temporary suspension of imports was proportionate to the risk to human or animal health presented by the problem with the official system of control (supervision).

165. A change of status of an establishment in the Register can be made as the result of:

- a) request of the establishment;
- b) request of the CA of the third country;
- c) request of an importer willing import Goods from the establishment;
- d) on-site inspection of the establishment by the CA of a CU Party;
- e) detection in the territory of CU of a violation related to Goods imported from the establishment;
- f) finishing of the period of enhanced laboratory control of Goods imported from the establishment;
- g) refusal to accept guarantees from the CA of the third country;
- h) reinstatement accepting guarantees from the CA of the third country;
- i) negative conclusions on equivalency according to the results of re-audit of foreign official system of supervision;
- j) positive conclusions on equivalency according to the results of re-audit of foreign official system of supervision of the third country.

166. The CA of the CU will notify the CA of the Third Country and authorized bodies of other Parties of any change in status of an establishment as soon as possible, but no later than five working days. This notification would include information on the change in status and the reason for the change, including if relevant, specific information related to laboratory tests confirming noncompliance with CU requirements.

167. Following receipt of a report of a violation the CA of the third country should be encouraged to investigate the situation and determine if corrective actions is necessary and, if necessary to confirm that the corrective actions have been taken. Following this investigation the CA of the third country may request a change in status for the establishment.

168. Any update of the Register database has to be made without undue delay after taking of a correspondent decision or request in cases when there is no need decision of CA of a CU Party or CUC.

XIV. Keeping the Register of establishments of CU countries

169. The Register represents the web-accessible database under management of CUC. Content of the Register displays on the web-sites of CUC and of CU Parties.

170. The internet - access to the Register is free of charge.

171. The Register contains the following information about establishments (entities) of third countries that are entitled to move their Goods from the territory of one Party to the territory to another Party:

- a) Party
- b) Name of establishment (entity);
- c) Number (identifier) of the establishment (entity) given by CA of a CU Party;
- d) Region
- e) Address of the establishment
- f) Activity of the establishment
- g) Veterinary and sanitary status of the establishment
- h) Ground for the listing of the establishment into the Register.

The register may contain other information about listed establishments.

172. The status of an establishment in the Register may be:

- a) "Unrestricted" that means that the establishment currently can supply Goods to other CU Party's territory without any restriction or additional encumbrances;
- b) "Temporary suspended" that means that currently Goods of the establishment cannot be moved to other CU Party's territory;
- c) "Enhanced laboratory testing" that means that Goods of the establishment can be moved to other CU Party's territory but every shipment has to be sampled for laboratory control;
- d) "Notified" that means that the CA of the CU Party notified by a CA of other CU Party or the establishment notified by the CA of the CU Party where the establishment situated about a violation detected regarding Goods from this establishment, but the violation currently did not lead to a restrictions or additional encumbrances;
- e) "Special requirements" that means using of substitutive measures to allow moving Goods from the establishment to other CU Party's territory that otherwise has to be prohibited. In this case Register has contained a hyperlink to a document explaining what kind of special requirements imposed.

173. An establishment (entity) can be listed in the Register:

- a) upon request of CA of the Party in case identified in paragraph 116 of this Regulation;
- b) in result of joint inspection of the establishment.

174. An establishment can be delisted from the Register upon request of the establishment.

175. Reasons for changing of status of a establishment in the Register of CU establishments can be:

- a) request of the establishment;
- b) decision of the CA of the CU Party;
- c) on-site inspection (re-inspection);
- d) detection of a violation related to Goods produced by the establishment in the territory of this or in the territory of other CU Parties;

e) finishing of the period of enhanced laboratory control of Goods produced by the establishment.

176. Any update of the Register database has to be made without undue delay after taking of a correspondent decision or request in cases when there is no need decision of CA of a CU Party or CUC.

XV. Final and transitional provisions

177. Entry into force of this Regulation does not change the status of establishments on the Register, whether they located at the territory of third countries or CU Parties.

178. Prior to the entering into force of the integrated information system of foreign and mutual trade of CU the CAs of the Parties shall publish mentioned above Registers on their official websites.

Annex 1: Statement of sampling (template)

Statement of Sampling

No. _____ dated _____, 20____

Regional (city) territorial subdivision of the department of the authorized body for _____

Region (city) _____

Name of the enterprise _____

Name of the moveable (transportable) object _____

Place of sampling _____

(name and address of the object)

I (we) _____

(full name, position of the representative (s) of the authorized body carrying out sampling)
in the presence of _____

(specify position, full name of the representative (s) of the owner of the moveable
(transportable) object, legal entity or full name of natural person)
have carried out inspection

(name of the moveable (transportable) object

Lot size _____, delivery date _____

(net weight, number of packages)

(specify name, number of units and number of vehicles)

Accompanying documents _____

(list types of documents, No. and issue date)

Absence of documents _____

(specify documents)

Products were manufactured _____

(country of origin)

Shelf life, manufacturer, date of manufacture _____

Inspection results _____

(appearance, smell, packaging integrity, correspondence to

marking, temperature inside the product, etc.)

The ground for laboratory examination of products and fodders

(under the procedure of scheduled inspection and supervision; suspicion of danger in veterinary relation,
obtaining information on poor quality, violation of storage terms and conditions, in case of the owner of
moveable (transportable) object)

Samples are selected at ____ hours ____ minutes

In accordance with _____

(specify name of the document)

to the amount of _____, numbered and sealed _____

is/are directed to _____

(specify name of the veterinary laboratory)

for _____

(specify type of laboratory examination)

Date of sending samples _____

State veterinary and sanitary

inspector performing sampling: _____

(signature) (full name)

Owner of products or its representative: _____

(signature) (full name)

Marks concerning receipt of samples:

Samples are accepted by: _____