



The Customs Union



About the Customs Union

The Customs Union was formed by the **Republic of Belarus**, the **Republic of Kazakhstan** and the **Russian Federation** in accordance with the Agreement of 6 October 2007.

The supreme authority of the Customs Union is the Interstate councils which are at head of the state and premier level.

The Sides of the Customs Union by the Agreement of 6 October 2007 have established the Commission of the Customs Union, which is the integrated constantly operating regulatory authority of the Customs Union.

About the Customs Union



The Customs Union formation foresees creation of the integrated customs territory where customs duties and economic restrictions are not used, except for special security, antidumping and compensatory measures.

Within the framework of the Customs Union, the common customs tariff and other common regulation measures of commodity trade with the third countries are used.

About the Customs Union

In 2009 a set of actions for completion of the Customs Union contractual legal framework formation, including the Common customs tariff, the Customs Code, the Customs Union Court Statute was conducted by the supreme authority of the Customs Union, the Commission of the Customs Union and the Sides governments.



The Customs Union contractual legal framework

Was enforced since 1 July 2010.

The contractual legal framework documents are posted on the Customs Union official website:



www.tsouz.ru

The Customs Union approved documents in the veterinary surveillance field

are posted on the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance website in the topic section, devoted to the Customs Union organization and activity:

<http://fsvps.ru/fsvps/importExport/tsouz>

The Customs Union approved documents in the veterinary surveillance field (continuation)

- Decision of the Customs Union Commission of 18 June 2010 № 317
« On veterinary and sanitary measures implementation within the Customs Union»

And approved by this Decision:

- The List of common commodities, subjected to veterinary surveillance.
- The common veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements lodged to the commodities, subjected to veterinary surveillance.
- Regulation laying down the common procedure of carrying out joint inspections of objects and commodity sample collection, subjected to veterinary surveillance.
- Regulation laying down the Common procedure of veterinary surveillance implementation at the customs boundary of the Customs Union and within the customs territory of the Customs Union.
- The Common forms of veterinary certificates

Organization of veterinary surveillance within the Customs Union

- Veterinary surveillance is carried out in accordance with Regulation laying down the Common procedure of veterinary surveillance implementation at the customs boundary of the Customs Union and within the customs territory of the Customs Union
- Regulation sets up the procedure of controllable commodity monitoring at the customs boundary of the Customs Union and within customs territory of the Customs Union with the aim of non-admission of import to the customs territory of the Customs Union and movement of dangerous for human and animal health controllable commodity, carried out by the Customs Union member states governmental authorities and institutions which conduct activity in the veterinary field.

Focal points of veterinary surveillance organization in the Customs Union

- ❑ Movement of controllable commodities across the customs boundary of the Customs Union is allowed at the border point, designed for such purposes or in other places equipped with means of veterinary surveillance and defined by the Sides legislation.
- ❑ The Customs Union member states representatives, authorized in the veterinary surveillance field at the border points of the customs boundary of the Customs Union carry out veterinary surveillance when importing controllable commodities regardless of consignee in the Customs Union (the Russian federation, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan).
- ❑ Controllable commodities import to the customs territory of the Customs Union is carried out with a permit of the Member states competent authority of the Customs Union, accompanied with the veterinary documents that guarantee compliance of the Common veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements, presented to commodities, subjected to veterinary surveillance.
- ❑ Controllable commodities import to the customs territory of the Customs Union from the third countries is carried out upon availability of a veterinary certificate, issued by the competent authority of the importing country.
- ❑ When importing controllable commodity by sea transport veterinary control is carried out on condition that the exporting countries veterinary services provide a consignee, conducted his activity within the territory of the Customs Union with an advance notice on actual dispatch of concrete consignments

Focal points of veterinary surveillance organization in the Customs Union (continuation)

- ❑ Controllable commodity import to the customs territory of the Customs Union is allowed from premises or establishments of the third countries, listed in the List of establishments and individuals that produce, process and store controllable commodities, imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union.
- ❑ Movement of controllable commodities from the territory of one of the Sides to the territory of the other Side is allowed for establishments and individuals that produce, process, transport and store controllable commodities, included in the List of establishments and individuals that produce, process, transport and store controllable commodities, imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union.

The scheme of veterinary control at the border points of the Customs Union

1. Documentary control



- ✓ Check of import permit;
- ✓ Check of veterinary certificates authenticity;
- ✓ Completion of the Common veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements of the Customs Union;
- ✓ Check of preliminary information of the exporting country state veterinary service;
- ✓ Check of the exporting country establishment presence in the List of the third countries establishments.



2. Physical control



- ✓ Examination of animals to determine clinical state;
- ✓ Examination of transport;
- ✓ Examination of consignment on compliance with the presented documents (taking into consideration frequency of examination);
- ✓ Check of consignment transportation temperature regime.



3. Laboratory control (if applicable)



- ✓ Postmortem material sampling from fallen animals for exclusion of infectious agents importation;
- ✓ Sampling within the framework of monitoring;
- ✓ Sampling within the framework of intense laboratory control.



4. Decision making



- ✓ Handling consignments into the country;
- ✓ Return of consignment;
- ✓ Temporary suspension of consignment movement and directing information for decision-making.

Usage of automated information data system in the Customs Union

- ❑ It is planned to create the common information data system of external and mutual trade of the Customs Union
- ❑ Until the system is forceful, the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation use the common automated information system ARGUS; the Republic of Kazakhstan elaborates its own system which will exchange data with ARGUS
- ❑ The common electronic automated information system will be used for the following:
 - Issuance of permit for import and accountancy of incoming controllable commodities to the Customs Union
 - Filling of veterinary accompanying documents

The common veterinary requirements

The common veterinary requirements are imposed to the commodities, subjected to veterinary surveillance.

The List of common commodities, subjected to veterinary surveillance, approved by the Commission of the Customs Union and included the main types of products:

- Meat and other meat raw materials;
- Finished meat products;
- Fish and sea food;
- Milk and dairy products;
- Bee culture products;
- Egg products;
- Feed and feed additives of animal origin;
- Technical raw materials of animal origin.

The common veterinary requirements

(continuation)

Commodities, subjected to the veterinary surveillance on microbiological, physical and chemical, chemically toxicological and radiological indices should comply with veterinary and sanitary requirements, adjusted at the territory of the Customs Union.

REGULATION

laying down the common procedure of carrying out objects joint inspections

- ❑ The Regulation determines the procedure of carrying out joint checks (inspections) of establishments and individuals, that produce, process and store products, included in the List of common commodities, subjected to veterinary surveillance and imported to the customs territory of the Customs Union, also transported from the territory of one Side to the territory of the other Side.

REGULATION

laying down the common procedure of carrying out objects joint inspections

(continuation)

- ❑ Checks of controllable objects, situated on the third countries territory, are carried out on the basis of these countries competent authorities applications;
- ❑ Controllable object, situated on the third countries territory, may be included into the List of third countries establishments without carrying out joint inspection, based on the decision of the competent authority of the Side, whereto controllable products are indented to be imported, is taken on the basis of guarantees of the third countries competent authorities in the veterinary field.

REGULATION

laying down the common procedure
of carrying out objects joint
inspections
(continuation)

- The competent authority of the Side, where to controllable products from the third countries are indented to be imported, conducts maintaining of the List of the third countries establishments in accordance with the procedure.

Inspectors examine object of control, conducted the following:

- Rearing and isolating animals
- Slaughter of animals
- Processing of controllable animals
- Storing of controllable commodities

Based on the results of joint checks (inspection) of controllable objects, one of the following decisions is made:

- ❑ Favorable conclusion is a ground for including a controllable object into the List of the third countries establishments by the competent authority of the Side which initiates joint inspections by the agreement with the competent authorities of the other Sides.
- ❑ Adverse determination is a ground for the following:
 - ✓ A refusal of including a controllable object into the List of the third countries establishments by the competent authority of the Side which initiates joint inspections by the agreement with the competent authorities of the other Sides;
 - ✓ Elimination of a controllable object from the List of the third countries establishments by the competent authority of the Side which initiates joint inspections by the agreement with the competent authorities of the other Sides.

Report on the inspection results

is addressed to the competent authority of the third country where the controllable object is situated.

In adverse determination, the competent authority of the third country provides the competent authority of the Side, initiated joint inspection, with the report on elimination of valuations. Based on the presented report, the competent authority of the Side, initiated joint inspection, by the agreement with the competent authorities of the other Sides, makes a decision on including or refusal of including the controllable object into the List of the third countries establishments.

Until 1 January 2011 previously approved lists of establishments, involved in sales of controllable products, remain forceful.



Thank you!

