

## DECISION

December 9, 2011

No. 881

the city of Moscow

### **On Adoption of Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "Food Products Labelling"**

In accordance with Article 13 of the Agreement on Uniform Principles and Rules of Technical Regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation dated November 18, 2010 the Customs Union Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) **decided to:**

1. Adopt the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "Food Products Labelling" (TR CU 022/2011) (enclosed).
2. Establish:
  - 2.1. Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "Food Products Labelling" (hereinafter referred to as the Technical Regulations), which shall come into effect since July 1, 2013;
  - 2.2. Before February 15, 2015 food products are allowed to be produced and put into circulation in compliance with mandatory requirements for food products labelling established by statutory acts of the Customs Union or by the legislation of the Customs Union Member State prior to the effective date of the Technical Regulations.
  - 2.3. The circulation of any products put into circulation in accordance with Sub-clause 2.2 hereof shall be allowed for the period of storage life of these products established in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member State.
3. The Secretariat of the Commission in cooperation with the Parties shall develop a draft of the Plan of Measures required for implementation of the Technical Regulations and within three months from the effective date hereof ensure its submission to the Commission for approval in accordance with the established procedure.
4. The Parties shall:
  - 4.1. Before the effective date of the Technical Regulations designate any authorities of state control (supervision) which shall be responsible for the state control (supervision) of the fulfilment of the requirements of the Technical Regulations and notify it to the Commission;
  - 4.2. From the effective date of the Technical Regulations ensure the performance of state control (supervision) of the fulfilment of the requirements of the Technical Regulations subject to Sub-clauses 2.2–2.3 hereof.
5. This Decision shall come into effect from the date of its official publication.

#### **Members of the Customs Union Commission:**

**For the Republic  
of Belarus**

**For the Republic  
of Kazakhstan**

**For the Russian  
Federation**

**S. Rumas**

**U. Shukeev**

**I. Shuvalov**



APPROVED  
by Decision of the  
Customs Union  
Commission  
No. 881 as of December 9, 2011



**TECHNICAL REGULATIONS OF  
THE CUSTOMS UNION**

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**TR CU 022/2011**

**Labelling of Food Products**

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## **Foreword**

1. These Technical Regulations of the Customs Union have been developed in compliance with the Agreement on Uniform Principles and Rules of Technical Regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation as of November 18, 2010.

2. These Technical Regulations of the Customs Union have been developed with the purpose of establishing the uniform requirements for labelling of food products, obligatory for application and implementation in the unified customs area of the Customs Union and ensuring free circulation of food products released in circulation in the unified customs area of the Customs Union.

## **Article 1. Scope of Application**

1. These Technical Regulations of the Customs Union shall be applied to labelling of food products released in circulation in the unified customs area of the Customs Union.

2. These Technical Regulations of the Customs Union shall not be applied to food products produced by public catering enterprises in the process of providing services in public catering for consumption at the production location, and also to food products, production of which is carried out by natural persons in personal subsidiary plots for purposes other than entrepreneurial activity.

3. These Technical Regulations of the Customs Union establish requirements for labelling of food products with the purpose of prevention of actions misleading consumers regarding implementation of the consumers' rights to provision of credible information on food products.

4. When applying these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, additional requirements of the Customs Union's Technical Regulations for labelling of particular food products shall be considered providing they do not contradict these Technical Regulations.

## **Article 2. Terms and Definitions**

The following terms and definitions shall be used in these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union:

the manufacture date is the end date of technological production process of food products;

information on specific characteristics of food products is the information on food products testifying to the presence of food products characteristics allowing to distinguish them from other food products (including nutrition value, production location, content, other characteristics);

a package leaflet is an information carrier which is marked and placed into the consumer's package and (or) transport package or enclosed with the consumer's package and (or) transport package;

a label is an information carrier which is marked and fixed to the consumer's

package and (or) transport package, including by gluing;

food products labelling is the information on food products presented in the form of inscriptions, drawings, signs, symbols, other notations and (or) their combination and placed on the consumer's package, transport package or on other type of information carrier fixed to the consumer's package and (or) transport package, or put into them, or enclosed with them;

a consumer is a natural person intending to order or purchase or ordering, purchasing or using food products for personal, family, domestic and other needs only not connected with entrepreneurial activity;

a fancy name of a food product is a word or a word combination which may accompany the name of a food product. A fancy name of a food product may not reflect its consumer properties and shall not substitute the name of a food product;

a purchaser of food products is a legal entity or a natural person, inter alia a consumer, purchasing food products to use them for any purpose;

packaged food products are food products placed into a consumer's package;

Terms not defined in this Article shall be used in these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union in the meanings assigned to them by the legislation of the Customs Union.

### **Article 3. Rules of Market Circulation**

Food products shall be released in market circulation provided the labelling thereof complies with these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, as well as with other Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, covering it.

### **Article 4. Requirements for Labelling of Food Products**

#### **4.1. Requirements for Labelling of Packaged Food Products**

1. Labelling of packaged food products shall include the following information:

1) name of food products

2) content of food products, save the events stipulated by Clause 7 of Part 4.4 of this Article, and, unless otherwise provided for by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, for particular types of food products;

3) quantity of food products;

4) manufacture date of food products;

5) shelf life of food products;

6) storage conditions of food products set by the manufacturer or stipulated by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products. Storage conditions after opening a package shall be indicated for food products, the quality and safety of which are changed after the opening of the package protecting the products from spoiling;

7) name and location of the food products manufacturer, or surname, name, patronymic and location of the individual entrepreneur-manufacturer of food

products (hereinafter referred to as the manufacturer's name and location), and in the events stipulated by these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, the name and location of the manufacturer's authorized representative, the name and location of the importing organization or the surname, name, patronymic and location of the individual entrepreneur-importer (hereinafter referred to as the importer's name and location);

8) recommendations and (or) restrictions on use, inter alia on cooking of food products in case the use thereof without such recommendations or restrictions is difficult, or may harm the consumers' health or property, lead to reduction or loss of taste characteristics of food products;

9) nutrition value indicators of food products considering provisions of Part 4.9 of this Article;

10) information on presence of food product ingredients obtained with the use of genetically modified organisms (hereinafter referred to as the GMO).

11) the uniform mark of products circulation on the market of the Customs Union Member States;

2. Packaged food product labelling, provided for by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article and made in the form of inscriptions, shall be written in the Russian language and in the state language (languages) of the Customs Union Member State, provided there are corresponding requirements in the legislation (legislations) of the Customs Union Member State (States), save the events stipulated by Clause 3 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

3. Packaged food product labelling may include additional information, inter alia information on the document, in compliance with which the food product was manufactured and may be identified, the fancy name of the food product, trademark, information on the exclusive owner of the trademark, name of the food product place of origin, the licensor's name and location, marks of voluntary certification systems.

4. Additional requirements for labelling of packaged food products not contradicting the requirements of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set in Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

5. Alcohol-free beverages, containing caffeine in the amount exceeding 150 mg/l, and (or) medical plants and extracts thereof in the amount sufficient to cause a restorative effect on human organism, shall be marked "Not recommended for children younger 18, pregnant and lactating women, people with hyper neural irritability, insomnia, arterial hypertension".

#### **4.2. General Requirements for Labelling of Food Products Placed into Transport Packages**

1. Labelling of a transport package containing food products shall include the following information:

- 1) name of the food product;
- 2) quantity of the food product;
- 3) manufacture date of the food product;

- 4) shelf life of the food product;
- 5) storage conditions of the food product;
- 6) information permitting to identify the batch of the food product (for example, the batch number);
- 7) name and location of the food product manufacturer, or surname, name, patronymic and location of the individual entrepreneur-manufacturer of the food product.

If the food product is placed into the transport package without the consumer's package and such food product is intended by the manufacturer to be further packaged (candies, sugar and other food products), the labelling of the transport package containing such food products shall comply with the requirements provided for by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article.

2. Labelling of food products, placed into the transport package, provided for by Clause 1 of Part 4.2 of this Article and made in the form of inscriptions, shall be written in the Russian language and in the state language (languages) of the Customs Union Member State, provided there are corresponding requirements in the legislation (legislations) of the Customs Union Member State (States), save the events stipulated by Clause 3 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

3. In case the labelling stipulated by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article and written on the consumer's package of the food product, placed into the transport package, may be notified to the consumer without damaging the transport package, the specified labelling may be not put on the transport package.

4. Labelling of food products placed into the transport package may contain additional information, inter alia information on the document, in compliance with which the food product was manufactured and may be identified, the fancy name of the food product, trade mark, information on the exclusive owner of the trademark, name of the food product place of origin, the licensor's name and location, marks of voluntary certification systems.

5. Additional requirements for labelling of packaged food products, placed into the transport package, not contradicting the requirements of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, may be set in Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

### **4.3. General Requirements for Naming of Food Products**

1. The name of the food product specified in the labelling shall permit to refer the product to food products, to credibly reflect characteristics thereof and to allow to distinguish it from other food products.

2. When Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products are effective, the name of the food product shall satisfy requirements thereof.

3. Information on physical properties and (or) on special food product treatment (reconstituted, smoked, marinated, ground, ionized, freeze-dried food products and detailed information on it) shall be included in the name of the food product or placed close to the name thereof, in the event the absence of such information may misguide the consumer (the purchaser). Requirements for such information in respect of particular types of food products shall be established by



Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

4. It is not allowed to include ingredients in the name of the food product if they or their derived products are not part of the food product.

5. If the content of the food product includes a flavouring agent, it is allowed to indicate the name of the ingredient substituted by such flavouring agent and which is not part of the food product, using the words: with the flavour of and (or) with the smell of.

6. Additional requirements for naming of food products not contradicting the requirements of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set in Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

#### **4.4. General Requirements for Indication of Ingredients in Food Products Labelling**

1. Ingredients which are part of the food product shall be written in the order of decreasing the mass fraction thereof at the moment of the food product manufacture, if not set otherwise by the requirements of Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products. The inscription "Content" shall be put directly before the specification of such ingredients.

2. If the food product contains a compound ingredient (with two or more components) which is part of the food product, the list of all components which are part of such compound ingredient shall be written in compliance with requirements of Clause 1 of Part 4.4 of this Article, or the name of the compound ingredient shall be written with addition of components thereof in brackets in the order of their decreasing the mass fraction. In the event the mass fraction of the compound ingredient equals to 2 or less per cent, it is allowed not to specify components thereof, save food additives, flavouring agents and food additives which are part thereof, biologically active substances and medical plants, ingredients obtained with the GMO use and ingredients specified in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article.

3. In the event the food product contains ingredients, the mass fraction of which equals to 2 or less per cent, it is allowed to write them in any order after ingredients the mass fraction of which exceeds 2 per cent, if not set otherwise by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

4. The name of the ingredient constituting a food product shall be specified in the food product content in compliance with the requirements of Part 4.3 of this Article. The names of the ingredients stipulated by Annex 1 to these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be specified in the food product content under the names of corresponding types of food products, save the events when the names of such ingredients are used in the name of the food product.

5. If the food product contains a flavouring agent, the content labelling shall include the words "flavouring agent (agents)". Fancy name of the food product in respect to flavouring agents is allowed not to be specified in the food product content.

6. If the food product contains a food additive, it is obligatory to specify its functional (technological) designation (acidity regulator, stabilizator, emulsifier, other functional (technological) designations) and the name of the food additive, which may be substituted for the food additive index in accordance with International Numbering System (INS) or European Numbering System (E). If a

food additive has a various functional designation, it shall be specified, correspondingly to its application purpose. Carbon dioxide, used as an ingredient at the food products manufacture, is not obligatory to be indicated in the food product content provided the inscription "Carbonated", or similar to it, is included in the food product labelling.

7. The food product content is not required to be specified in respect to:

- 1) fresh fruit (including berries) and vegetables (including potato), which are not peeled, cut or treated in a similar way;
- 2) vinegar, obtained from one type of the food raw material (with no addition of other ingredients);
- 3) food products consisting of one ingredient provided the food product name allows to identify such an ingredient.

8. Save the event specified in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article, the following shall not be considered as ingredients and shall not be specified in the food product content:

1) substances, which are removed from the ingredients specified in the food product content in the course of the process of food products manufacturing and added to food products without exceeding the original substances quantity at the next stage of the technological manufacturing process;

2) substances which are part of one or several ingredients and not changing characteristics of the food product containing such ingredients;

3) processing aids used at the manufacture of particular food products;

4) substances which are part of flavouring agents or food additives as solvents, carriers of flavour substances;

9. Water may not be specified in the food product content in case it:

1) is used in the process of food products manufacturing for reconstitution of concentrated, condensed or dry food products;

2) is part of a liquid ingredient (inter alia broth, marinade, brine, syrup, pickle solution), specified in the food product content.

10. Ingredients which were reconstituted in the course of the manufacturing process of food products from concentrated, condensed or dry food products are allowed to be specified in accordance with their mass fraction after reconstitution thereof.

11. Fruit (including berries), vegetables (including potato), nuts, cereals, mushrooms, vegetable herbs, spices, which are part of corresponding mixtures and not differing significantly according to their mass fraction, may be specified in the food product content in any order with the following words "in changeable proportions".

12. Labelling of food products, which contain sweeteners - sugar alcohols, shall include the words written directly after the food product content: Contains a sweetener (sweeteners). If overused may provoke laxative action.

13. Ingredients (including food additives, flavouring agents), biologically active additives, the consumption of which may entail allergic reactions or is contraindicated for some kind of diseases and which are listed in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article, shall be specified in the food product content notwithstanding quantity thereof.

14. The most wide-spread ingredients the consumption of which may cause allergic reactions or which are contraindicated for some diseases constitute the

following:

- 1) peanut and derived products thereof;
- 2) aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt;
- 3) mustard and derived products thereof;
- 4) sulphur dioxide and sulphites if their total content exceeds 10 milligrams per 1 kilogram or 10 milligrams per one litre in terms of sulphur dioxide;
- 5) cereals, containing gluten and derived products thereof;
- 6) sesame and derived products thereof;
- 7) lupin and derived products thereof;
- 8) molluscs and derived products thereof;
- 9) milk and derived products thereof (including lactose);
- 10) nuts and derived products thereof;
- 11) crustacean and derived products thereof;
- 12) fish and derived products thereof (save fish gelatin used as a basis in preparations containing vitamins and carotenoids);
- 13) celery and derived products thereof;
- 14) soya and derived products thereof;
- 15) eggs and derived products thereof;

15. It is not required to specify information on allergic properties of ingredients provided for by Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article in the food product labelling, save the information on aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt, in the event of use thereof in food product manufacture it is obligatory to place the following words: "Contains the source of phenylalanine" after the food product content.

16. For food products containing grain ingredients it is allowed to place the words "Do not contain gluten" after the food product content in the event grain ingredients containing gluten were not used or gluten was removed.

17. In the events ingredients specified in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article were not used at food products manufacture, but presence thereof in food products may not be excluded, information on possibility of such ingredients presence shall be placed directly after the food product content.

18. For food products containing colouring agents (azorubine E122, quinoline yellow E104, sunset yellow FCF E110, allura red AC E129, ponceau 4R E124 and tartrazine E102) it is required to place a warning inscription: Contains a colouring agent (agents) which may negatively affect children energy and concentration.

The exceptions are alcoholic drinks and food products in which the specified colouring agents are used for labelling of slaughter products and meat products or for labelling or decorative colouring of Easter eggs.

#### **4.5. General Requirements for Specification of Packaged Products**

##### **Quantity in Food Products Labelling**

1. Quantity of packaged food products shall be specified in the food products labelling in volume units (millilitres, centilitres, or litres), in mass units (grams or kilograms) or account units (items). In this case it is allowed to use abbreviated names of the given units. Mass or volume of eggs, fruit, vegetables sold per item, are not required to be specified.

2. The selection of value for specification of packaged products quantity, save

food products sold per item, shall be made with consideration of the following rules unless otherwise set by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products:

- if food products are liquid, volume thereof shall be specified;
- if food products are paste-like, viscous, or viscoplastic, volume or mass thereof shall be specified;
- if food products are firm, free-running, constitute a mixture of firm and liquid substance, mass thereof shall be indicated.

It is allowed to use simultaneously two values for specification of food products quantity, for example, mass and quantity of pieces, mass and volume.

3. Specification of food products quantity in a group package shall be made in the following way:

3.1. if the food products of one name are packaged into several consumer's packages, the total quantity of the products and the number of the consumer's packages shall be specified on the group package of the food products;

3.2. If characteristics of the group package of the packaged food products allow readability of information on food products quantity and easy calculation of the consumer's packages, it is allowed not to specify them on the group package;

3.3. If packaged food products consist of several consumer's packages with products of different types and names and (or) separate items of different names, the name and quantity of the products of each consumer's package and (or) name, quantity of pieces, or mass of each item shall be specified on the group package.

4. Quantity of food products placed into a transport package shall be specified in volume units (millilitres, centilitres, or litres) or mass units (grams or kilograms) or in packaged items quantity in a transport package (pieces) with specification of food products quantity placed in each packaging unit. In this case it is allowed to use abbreviated names of the given units.

5. In the event the food products are placed into a liquid medium, for example, water, water solutions of sugar, water solutions of food acids, water solutions of salts, brines, vinegar, fruit or vegetable juices, alongside with specification of volume or mass of food products together with liquid medium, it is obligatory to specify additionally the volume or mass of food products placed into a liquid medium. This requirement shall be also applied to food products placed into a liquid medium with further freezing thereof.

6. It is not allowed to specify vaguely the quantity of the packaged food products and to give a range of values for the packaged food products quantity.

#### **4.6. General Requirements for Specification of the Manufacture Date in of Food Products Labelling**

1. Specification of the manufacture date in the food products labelling depending on the shelf life of the product shall be made with the use of the following words:

- 1) "Manufacture date" with specification of the hour, day, month, when the shelf life is less than 72 hours;
- 2) "Manufacture date" with specification of the day, month, year when the shelf life is from 72 hours to three months;
- 3) "Manufacture date" with specification of the month, year or day, month,

year when the shelf life is three months and more;

4) "Manufacture year" for sugar.

2. The date of the food products manufacture or place for putting this date onto the consumer's package shall be specified after the words "manufacture date".

3. The words "manufacture date" in the food products labelling may be replaced with the words "production date" or words similar in the meaning.

4. In Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products the words "manufacture date" may be replaced by other notions determining the date of the end of the technological process of production of particular types of food products, for example, the bottling date for drinks, date of eggs sorting, harvest year for agricultural plants, gathering year for wild-growing fruit, nuts, bee products.

Additional requirements for specification of the manufacture date of food products, not contradicting the requirements of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, may be set in Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

#### **4.7. General Requirements for Specification of Shelf Life in Food Products Labelling**

1. Specification of shelf life in the food products labelling shall be made with the use of the following words:

1) "best before" with specification of the hour, day, month, when the shelf life is less than 72 hours;

2) "best before" with specification of the day, month, year when the shelf life is from 72 hours to three months;

3) "best before the end of" with specification of the month, year, or "best before" with specification of the day, month, year with the shelf life not less than three months.

2. In order to specify the shelf life of food products it is allowed to use the words "best before" with indication of number of days, months or years, or when the shelf life is less than 72 hours the words "best before" with indication of the number of hours.

3. After the words "best before", "best before the end of" it is required either to specify the shelf life of the food product, or to mark the place for putting this information on the package.

4. Labelling of food products in respect to which the manufacturer establishes the unlimited shelf life shall be accompanied by the inscription "The shelf life is unlimited providing the storage conditions are observed".

5. The words "best before", "best before the end of" in the food products labelling may be substituted by the words "shelf life", "consume before" or by words similar in the meaning.

6. Additional requirements for specification of the shelf life of food products, not contradicting the requirements of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set in Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

#### **4.8. General Requirements for Specification of the Name and Location of the Food Products Manufacturer, the Manufacturer's Authorized Representative, Importer in Food Products Labelling**

1. The food products manufacturer's name and location shall be specified in the food products labelling notwithstanding the food products manufacture in the territory of the Customs Union Member States or being supplied from third countries. The location of the food products manufacturer shall be determined by the place of the state registration of the organization or individual entrepreneur.

2. The information supplied to the consumer (purchaser) shall include the officially registered name and location (address, including country) of the manufacturer. In the event the manufacturer's location does not coincide with the manufacturer's address, it is also required to specify the address (addresses) of the production place (places) and of the person authorized by the manufacturer for receiving the consumers' (purchasers') claims on its territory (if available).

3. The information on the name of location of the manufacturer of the food products supplied from third countries is allowed to be written in the letters of the Latin alphabet and Arabic figures or in the state language (languages) of the country of the food product manufacturer's location provided the name of the country is written in the Russian language.

4. The labelling of food products manufactured by several manufacturers may include the name and location of each manufacturer, provided the way of presenting the information on each manufacturer to the consumers (purchasers), for example, the use of letters, figures, symbols, different marking-out allows to determine expressly the manufacturer of the particular food product.

5. Food products packaged not in the place of manufacture thereof (save the events of food products packaging in the consumer's package by retail organizations) shall contain information on the manufacturer and legal entity or individual entrepreneur packaging the food products not in the place of manufacture thereof for further sale or under order of another legal entity or individual entrepreneur, pursuant to Clause 1 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

6. If the manufacturer has an authorized representative, the name and location of such manufacturer's authorized representative shall be specified in the food product labelling.

7. Labelling of food products supplied from third countries shall include the importer's name and location.

#### **4.9. General Requirements for Specification of Nutrition Value in Food Products Labelling**

1. Nutrition value of food products specified in the labelling thereof shall include the following indicators:

- 1) energy value (caloric content);
- 2) protein, fat, hydrocarbon quantity;
- 3) vitamins and mineral substances quantity.

2. Nutrition value of flavouring agents, chewing gums, coffee, natural mineral water, bottled drinking water, food additives, raw food products (mushrooms, products of farm animals and poultry slaughter, fish, vegetables (including potato), fruit (including berries), sodium chloride, herbs, spices, vinegar,

tea may not be specified unless otherwise set by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for these types of food products. Nutrition value of other types of food products may not be specified in the events provided for by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

3. Nutrition value of food products shall be presented per 100 grams or 100 millilitres and (or) per one portion of the food product (the determined quantity of the food product specified in its labelling as one portion, the quantity of such portion shall obligatory be indicated).

4. Energy value (caloric content) of the food product shall be specified in joules or calories or in multiple or fractional units of the said values.

5. The quantity of nutrient substances, including proteins, fats, hydrocarbons in food products shall be specified in grams or in multiple or fractional units of the said values.

6. The quantity of vitamins and mineral substances in food products shall be specified in units of the International System of Units (SI) (milligrams or micrograms) or in other units allowed to be used in the Customs Union Member States pursuant to the legislation of the Customs Union Member States in the field of provision of uniformity of measurements.

7. The quantity of proteins, fats, hydrocarbons and energy value (caloric content) of the food product shall be specified in respect to proteins, fats, hydrocarbons and energy value (caloric content) for which such quantity per 100 grams or per 100 millilitres or per one portion of the food product (if nutrition value is provided per one portion) equals to 2 or more per cent of the values denoting the average daily need of a grown-up person in proteins, fats, hydrocarbons and energy. Otherwise the quantity of proteins, fats, hydrocarbons and energy value (caloric content) shall be indicated at the manufacturer's discretion.

8. The quantity of vitamins and mineral substances in food products shall be indicated in case vitamins and mineral substances are added to the food product at manufacture thereof. Otherwise the quantity of vitamins and mineral substances in food products may be specified in respect to vitamins and mineral substances for which such quantity per 100 grams or per 100 millilitres or per one portion of the food product (if nutrition value is provided per one portion) equals to 5 or more per cent of the values denoting the average daily need of a grown-up person in vitamins and mineral substances.

9. Values denoting the average daily need of a grown-up person in proteins, fats, hydrocarbons and energy, in vitamins, minerals and other substances are determined in compliance with Annex 2 to these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union.

For specification of the nutrition value indicators in the food product labelling, provided for by Clauses 7, 8, 9 of part 4.9 of this Article and designated for particular categories of consumers, the calculation is carried out according to the average daily need for such category of consumers.

10. For biologically active additives to food, in respect to substances, of which they are the source, and for enriched food products - in respect to substances used for enrichment of such food products, it is obligatory to specify additionally the nutrition value in per cent proportion to the values determined by the procedure established by Clause 9 of Part 4.9 of this Article.

11. The values of the nutrition value indicators for food products, which are

to be cooked by consumers, shall be specified in the food product labelling notwithstanding its further cooking.

12. Nutrition value indicators for food products shall be determined by the food product manufacturer by analytical or calculation way.

13. For specification of the food product energy value (caloric content) and content of proteins, fats, hydrocarbons it is allowed to use rules for rounding-off the nutrition values of food products in compliance with Annex 3 to these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, unless otherwise set by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

14. Labelling of food products in respect to the nutrition value indicators may include the following inscription: "Average Values".

For determination of the food product energy value (caloric content) it is obligatory to use conversion coefficients for basic food substances for conversion thereof in the food product energy value (caloric content) in compliance with Annex 4 of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union.

15. For determination of hydrocarbon content in food products it is necessary to consider the quantity thereof contained in the food product (save dietary fibres) and participating in metabolism of the human body, as well as the quantity of sweeteners - sugar alcohols.

16. For determination of the quantity of vitamin A and pro-vitamin A it is required to use a conversion coefficient based on the assumption that one microgram of retinol or retinol equivalent corresponds to 6 micrograms of beta-carotene.

17. Additional requirements for specification of the nutrition value of the food products, not contradicting the requirements of these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, may be set in Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

#### **4.10. General Requirements for Specification of Information on Specific Characteristics of Food Products in Food Products Labelling**

1. Information on specific characteristics of food products shall be indicated in the labelling on a voluntary basis.

2. Information on specific characteristics of food products, including on the absence of components obtained from GMO (or) with the use of GMO, shall be confirmed by proofs, submitted by a person, making this statement in the food product labelling independently or received by this person with participation of other persons. Proofs of presence of specific characteristics of food products are subject to keeping by organizations or individual entrepreneurs, releasing such food products in circulation in the unified customs area of the Customs Union, and shall be provided in the events stipulated by the legislation of the Customs Union.

3. Information on specific characteristics of food products provided for by Annex 5 to these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be used only provided conditions specified in this Annex are fulfilled, unless otherwise set by the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products. Information not specified in Annex 5 to these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union on specific characteristics of food products may be used in the food product labelling provided requirements of Clause 2 of Part 4.10 of this Article or requirements established by Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for



particular types of food products are complied with.

4. Information on specific characteristics of food products considering nutrition value thereof shall be specified in the food product labelling with indication of quantity of the corresponding nutrient substances determining the nutrition value of the food product.

#### **4.11. Requirements for Specification of Information on Presence in Food Products of Ingredients Obtained with the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms in Food Products Labelling**

1. For food products obtained with the use of GMO, including those not containing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and proteins, the following information shall be specified: "genetically modified products" or "products obtained from genetically modified organisms", or "the product contains components of genetically modified organisms".

In the event the manufacturer did not use genetically modified organisms at food products manufacturing, the content of GMO of 0.9% or less is accidental or technically irremovable impurity, such food products shall not be referred to as food products containing GMO. When labelling such food products data on presence of GMO shall not be stated.

2. Specification of the following information is obligatory for food products obtained from genetically modified microorganisms or with the use thereof (bacteria, yeast and filamentous fungi, the genetic material of which was changed with the help of genetic engineering methods) (hereinafter referred to as the GMM):

- for products containing living GMM - "The product contains living genetically modified microorganisms";
- for products containing inviable GMM - "The product was received with the use of genetically modified microorganisms";
- for products freed from engineering GMM or for products produced with the use of components freed from engineering GMM - 'The product contains components received with the use of genetically modified microorganisms'.

3. Labelling of food products shall not contain information on GMO presence in respect to the used processing aids, produced from or with the use of GMO.

#### **4.12. Requirements for Methods of Clear and Readable Labelling of Food Products**

1. Labelling of food products provided for by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 1 of Part 4.2 of this Article, shall be clear, readable, reliable and not misleading for consumers (purchasers), at this inscriptions, signs, symbols shall be contrasting to the background to which labelling is added. The way of applying a labelling shall provide its safety during the whole shelf life of the food product provided storage conditions established by the manufacturer are observed.

2. Information provided for by Sub-clauses 1, 4 - 6 of Clause 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article shall be placed on the consumer's package and (or) on the label, deletion of which from the consumer's package shall be difficult.

3. Information provided for by Sub-clauses 2, 3, 7 - 11 of Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article shall be placed onto the consumer's package and (or) label, and

(or) package leaflet, and (or) package leaflet placed into each packaging unit, or enclosed with each packaging unit.

4. In the event the area of the largest side of the consumer's package of food products does not exceed 10 square centimetres, the information, provided for by Clause 2 (save the information provided for by Clause 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article) and Sub-clauses 3, 7 - 11 of Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article, shall be placed on the consumer's package and (or) label, and (or) package leaflet, placed in each consumer's package, or in each transport package, or enclosed with each consumer's package or with each transport package.

5. For pre-packaging of food products by retail organizations in case of absence of the consumer the consumer's package or the label enclosed therewith shall contain the food product name, its manufacture date, shelf life and storage conditions. Other information, stipulated by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article shall be presented to the consumer in any way allowing to make a reasonable choice of this food product (including by means of placing it onto the consumer's package and (or) label and (or) onto the package leaflet, put into each packaging unit or enclosed with each packaging unit of food products).

6. The information, stipulated by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article in respect of food products placed directly into the transport package, as well as food products pre-packaging of which is carried out by retail organizations in the presence of the consumer, shall be presented to the consumer in any way allowing to make a reasonable choice of such a food product.

7. Labelling of food products placed directly into the transport package provided for by Part 4.2 of this Article shall be placed on to the transport package, and (or) label and (or) package leaflet, put into each transport package or enclosed with each transport package, or included in documents, accompanying food products.

8. Labelling of food products shall not contain images of food products not contained in the consumer's package or which have not been used at manufacture of food products or food product components, contained in the consumer's package, or flavour and (or) smell of which are not imitated by components which are part of the food product contained in the consumer's package, save the events provided for by Clause 9 of Part 4.12 of this Article.

9. Labelling of food products, made in the form of the image of a dish, for cooking of which this food product shall be used, shall be accompanied by the words "variant of a cooked dish" or by words similar in the meaning.

## **Article 5. Compliance with the Requirements for Food Products Labelling**

1. Compliance of food products labelling with these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union shall be provided for directly by fulfilment of requirements thereof for labelling and by fulfilment of requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products establishing additional requirements for labelling thereof.

Annex 1  
to Technical Regulations of the Customs Union  
"Labelling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

**Types of Ingredients the Names of which May Be Substituted for the Names of Food Products Types**

Types of Ingredients	Names of Food Products Types
1	2
Refined oils or fats	Oil or fat with indication of origin: vegetable or animal
Compressed, extracted or refined cacao butter	Cacao butter
Fruit mixture, mass fraction of which constitutes not more than 10 per cent of food products	Fruit
Berries mixture, constituting not more than 10 per cent of mass fraction of food products	Berries
Candied fruit, constituting not more than 10 per cent of mass fraction of food products	Succade
Vegetables mixture, constituting not more than 10 per cent of mass fraction of food products	Vegetables
Natural honey of any kinds	Honey
Flour mixture from two or more grain types	Flour with indication of grain types, from which it is produced, in decreasing order of their mass fraction
Starch, and starch modified by physical aids or ferments	Starch*
Fish of all kinds	Fish
Cooking edible salt (sodium chloride)	Salt
Cheese or cheese mixture	Cheese
Milk protein, caseins, caseinates, whey protein and their mixtures	Milk protein
Vegetable herbs, constituting not more than 2 per cent of the mass fraction of food products	Vegetable herbs or vegetable herbs mixture
Spices, constituting not more than 2 per cent of the mass fraction of food products	Spices or mixtures of spices
Source substances, used for production of chewing gum	Rubber basis
Sucrose of all kinds	Sugar

Anhydrous glucose or glucose monohydrate	Glucose
Treacle of all kinds	Treacle or glucose syrup
Grape wines	Wine
Cereal of all kinds	Cereal
Soya protein (isolates, concentrates)	Soya protein
Egg products of all kinds	Egg products
* Origin shall be specified additionally, for example, - from potato	

Annex 2  
to Technical Regulations of the Customs Union  
"Labelling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

**Average Daily Need in Basic Nutrient Substances and Energy for Labelling of Food Products**

Basic Nutrient Substances	Recommended Level of Daily Consumption
Energy value, kJ/kcal	10,467/2,500
Proteins, g	75
Fats, g including polyunsaturated fatty acids, g	83 11
Digestible carbohydrates, g, including sugar (sucrose), g	365 65
Dietary fibers, g	30
Mineral substances:	
Calcium, mg	1,000
Phosphorus, mg	800
Iron, mg	14
Magnesium, mg	400
Zinc, mg	15
Iodine, mcg	150
Potassium, mg	3,500
Selenium, mg	0.07
Vitamins:	
Vitamin A, mcg	800
Vitamin D, mcg	5**
Vitamin E, mg	10

Vitamin C, mg	60
Thiamine, mg	1.4
Riboflavin, mg	1.6
Niacin, mg	18
Vitamin B6, mg	2
Folacin, mcg	200
Vitamin B12, mcg	1
Biotin, mg	0.05
Pantothenic acid, mg	6
<p>* For specification of energy value in joules for conversion the following proportion is used 1 cal equals to 4,1868 J.(<i>exactly</i>).</p> <p>**5 mcg of cholecalciferol – 200 ME of vitamin D.</p>	

Annex 3  
to Technical Regulations of the Customs Union  
"Labelling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

**Rules for Rounding-off the Nutrition Value of Food Products**

Table 1

Energy Value (Caloric Content), kJ/kcal	Rules for Rounding-off or Instructions
Less than 1	It is required to indicate: «1»
From 1 to 5 inclusively	Up to the nearest integer
From 5 to 100 inclusively	Up to the nearest integer, divisible by 5
More than 100	Up to the nearest integer, divisible by 10

**Rules for Rounding-off the Values of Proteins, Fats, Hydrocarbons Quantity  
in Food Products**

Table 2

Quantity of Proteins, Fats, Hydrocarbons, g	Rules for Rounding-off and/or Instructions
Less than 0.5	It is required to indicate a value up to the first decimal sign after the dot
From 0.5 to 10 inclusively	Up to the nearest value divisible by 0.5 g
More than 10	Up to the nearest integer, divisible by 1 g

Annex 4  
to Technical Regulations of the Customs Union  
"Labelling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

**Energy Value Conversion Coefficients for Basic Nutrient Substances in Food Products**

1. Energy value required to be specified shall be calculated using the following conversion coefficients:

Basic Nutrient Substances of Food Products	Conversion Coefficients
Proteins	4 kcal/g - 17 kJ/g
Hydrocarbons, including mono- and disaccharides (except for sugar alcohols)	4 kcal/g - 17 kJ/g
Sugar alcohols (except for erythritol)	2.4 kcal/g - 10 kJ/g
Erythritol	0
Fats, fatty acids	9 kcal/g - 37 kJ/g
Organic acids	3 kcal/g - 13 kJ/g
Salatrim	6 kcal/g - 25 kJ/g
Ethanol	7 kcal/g - 29 kJ/g
Dietary fibers	2 kcal/g - 8 kJ/g



Annex 5  
to Technical Regulations of the Customs Union  
"Labelling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

**Conditions for Use of Information on Specific Characteristics of Food Products in Food Products Labelling**

Nutrition Value Indicator or Component	Information on Specific Characteristics of Food Products	Condition, Fulfilment of which is Obligatory for Use of Information on Specific Characteristics of Food Products in Food Products Labelling
1	2	3
Energy value (caloric content)	Reduced	Energy value (caloric content) is reduced by not less than 30 per cent in relation to the energy value (caloric content) of similar food products
Energy value (caloric content)	Low	Energy value (caloric content) equals to not more than 40 kcal (170 kJ) per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 20 kcal (80 kJ) per 100 ml for liquids. For artificial sweeteners used directly as food the energy value (caloric content) equals to not more than 4 kcal (17 kJ)/portion with equivalent sweetening characteristics equal to 6 g of sucrose
Energy value (caloric content)	None (without)	Energy value (caloric content) equals to not more than 4 kcal (17 kJ) per 100 ml. For artificial sweeteners used directly as food the energy value (caloric content) equals to not more than 0.4 kcal (1.7 kJ)/portion with equivalent sweetening characteristics equal to 6 g of sucrose
Protein	Source	Proteins provide not less than 12 per cent of the energy value (caloric content) of food products provided the quantity of proteins per 100 g for firm products or per 100 ml for liquids equals to not less than 5 per cent of the daily need in proteins
Protein	High content	Proteins provide not less than 20 % of the energy value (caloric content) of the food product.

Fat	Low content	Fat constitutes not more than 3 g per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 1.5 g per 100 ml for liquids
Fat	None (without)	Fat constitutes not more than 0.5 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids
Saturated fatty acids	Low Content	The sum of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in food products constitutes not more than 1.5 g per 100 g for firm food products or 0.75 g /100 ml for liquids and in any case the sum of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids shall provide not more than 10% of the caloric content
Saturated fatty acids	None (without)	The sum of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in food products constitutes not more than 0.1 g of saturated fatty acids per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	None (without)	Sugars constitute not more than 0.5 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	Low content	Sugars constitute not more than 5 g per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 2.5 g per 100 ml for liquids
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	With no addition	The food product manufacture did not involve addition of mono- and disaccharides as ingredients. If sugars are present in food products naturally, labelling shall include the following words: Contains sugars of natural origin
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	Contains only natural sugars	Food products contain only their original natural sugars
Dietary fibres	Source	Dietary fibres content is not less than 3 g per 100 g for firm food products or not less than 1.5 g per 100 ml for liquids
Dietary fibres	High content	Dietary fibres content equals to not less than 6 g per 100 g for firm food products or not less than 3 g per 100 ml for liquids
Vitamins and mineral substances	Source	Vitamins and mineral substances constitute not less than 15 per cent of the average daily need of a grown-up person in vitamins and mineral substances per 100 g of firm food products or 7.5 per cent per 100 ml for liquids or per one portion

Vitamins and mineral substances	High content	Vitamins and mineral substances constitute not less than 30 per cent of the average daily need of a grown-up person in vitamins and mineral substances per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml or per one portion
Cholesterol	Low content	Cholesterol constitutes not more than 0.02 g per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 0.01 g per 100 ml for liquids provided the following conditions are fulfilled: the food product contains not more than 1.5 g of saturated fatty acids per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 0.75 g per 100 ml for liquids
Cholesterol	None (without)	Cholesterol constitutes not more than 0.005 g per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 0.005 g per 100 ml for liquids provided the following conditions are fulfilled: the food product contains not more than 1.5 g of saturated fatty acids per 100 g for firm food products or not more than 0.75 g per 100 ml for liquids
Omega-3 fatty acids	Source	The sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 0.2 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids, for fats and vegetable or animal oils the sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 1.2 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids
Omega-3 fatty acids	High Content	The sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 0.4 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids, for fats and vegetable or animal oils the sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 2.4 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids
Sodium (cooking edible salt, sodium chloride)	Low content	Content of sodium (or equivalent quantity of cooking edible salt) not more than 0.12 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids. For water (save natural mineral waters) the content of sodium is not more than 2 mg per 100 ml
Sodium (cooking edible salt, sodium chloride)	Very low content	Content of sodium (or equivalent quantity of cooking edible salt) not more than 0.04 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids. This statement shall not be used for water (inter alia natural mineral waters)
Sodium (cooking edible salt, sodium chloride)	None (without)	Content of sodium (or equivalent quantity of cooking edible salt) not more than 0.005 g per 100 g for firm food products or per 100 ml for liquids