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This table summarises the general requirements and standards for food and agricultural imports into Russia.

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General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exporting products into the Russian Federation can be a difficult task for inexperienced exporters, because import requirements and customs clearance rules frequently change. Despite Russia's ongoing preparation for WTO accession, agencies' control over imported foodstuffs remains complicated and bureaucratic. • It is recommended that customs clearance be carried out by an agency located in the country where the customs clearance must be performed, or at least by a representative of this party in situ.
Regulation & Regulatory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS - http://www.fsvps.ru) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitors veterinary and phytosanitary conditions within Russia - enforces Russian legal requirements for veterinary and plant health • Federal Service for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Human Well-Being of the Ministry of Health and Social Development (Rospotrebnadzor - http://www.rospotrebnadzor.ru/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - responsible for food and foodstuff safety • The Federal Service for Technical Regulation and Metrology (Rostekhnregulirovaniye - http://www.gost.ru/wps/portal/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - part of the Ministry of Industry and Trade - manages product assessment, processing, and servicing to determine if products conform to national standards and certification criteria • The Ministry of Industry and Trade (http://www.minprom.gov.ru/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulates non-tariff external economic activity including licensing and quota administration • Federal Customs Service of Russia (FTS - http://www.customs.ru/en/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulates foreign economic activity with a system of customs fees, duties, and charges
Standards	<p>Important mandatory requirements for safety and identification are articulated in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National standards codified in the State Standards (GOST - www.gost.ru) • The Sanitary Rules and Norms (SanPiN) - de-facto standards, available online at http://www.rospotrebnadzor.ru <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hygienic Requirements for Foodstuff Safety and Nutritional Value (SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01, as amended by several recent SanPiNs) details general requirements for food safety. - SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01 forms the regulatory basis for the activity of all individuals and organizations involved in foodstuff production, importation, and distribution. It also

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	<p>regulates organizations engaged in retail and public catering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01 additionally establishes hygienic requirements for substances and materials that come into contact with foodstuffs.- Based on SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01, Rospotrebnadzor oversees the domestic foodstuffs market in Russia <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal agencies and services such as VPSS and Rospotrebnadzor may develop other ad hoc rules. Traders must closely monitor announcements of new rules that serve as de facto standards.
Certificate of Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russian officials require this document as proof of the country of origin for all imported food products.• Also used to determine duties and tariffs• Required for application of import permit
Certificate of analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for alcoholic products
Certificate of Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for selected fruits and vegetables as well as alcoholic products.• May be required for seafood and fish products.• May be issued by the supplier/manufacturer<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Note: Certificate of Quality for grain and processed grain products is issued by VPSS
Certificate of Conformity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In accordance with the certification system GOST P, confirmation of conformity may be exercised by way of declaring conformity and mandatory certification• Issued by Russian Scientific-Research Institute for Certification (VNIIS - www.vniis.ru) after other required certificates and documents are obtained<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The commission takes a sample from the lot of products for identification and laboratory testing, then the commission composes a report on the results of the laboratory tests. The samples are forwarded to an accredited laboratory, where they are tested. Upon completion of testing, the testing records are forwarded to the certification body. A similar set of documents is prepared to obtain the sanitary-epidemiological conclusion, which is issued by an office of Rospotrebnadzor. Based on these documents, the protocol of identification, the testing protocols, the sanitary-epidemiological conclusion and the certificate of conformity are issued.• The following meat and poultry products must be confirmed by the declaration of conformity:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meat from any type of slaughter and/or commercially hunted animals, as well as agricultural poultry and game

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Offal from slaughter animals, poultry, alimentary blood- Crude fat resulting from beef, pork and poultry- chilled and frozen pork fat- Poultry meat processed using freeze drying and thermal drying processes, and bouillon cubes- Edible gelatin• May be difficult to secure one for perishable products• To obtain certification, the applicant must submit the following documentation to the certification body:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Contract- Invoice- Bill of lading (CMR)- Veterinary certificate- Veterinary certificate (Form 2)- Certificate of origin- Label- (for first applications - charter/terms of reference of the applicant's business)• Certificate of conformity for mandatory certification (yellow form) is required for<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meat-based baby foods- Chilled, salted, and smoked pork fat- Sausage items, smoked and culinary items from meat and poultry, pâté and aspic, etc.- Canned meat and canned meat with vegetables
Import Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must be obtained to import animals, products of animal origin, drugs, feed and feed additives for animals into the Russian Federation, per Russian Ministry of Agriculture approved Order No. 1• Not required for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- small domestic animals belonging to citizens (\leqtwo animals)- Industrially produced products of animal origin that have undergone thermal treatment, prepared products made from raw materials of animal origin factory-processed, manufactured in accordance with requirements of the standards and regulations when they are imported from countries that are free from infectious animal diseases included in the list of animal diseases that are subject to obligatory notification by the World Animal Health Organization (hereafter – infectious animal

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	<p>diseases), and that are not subject to any restrictions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issued by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Russian Federation of the constituent entity to which the regulated cargo is to be imported• Import permits are issued in the name of physical or legal entities that are officially registered in the territory of the Russian Federation with the Russian tax authorities.• The exporter must be on a list of enterprises that are inspected by the State Veterinary Service of the Russian Federation and listed as enterprises eligible to export to the Russian Federation.
Phytosanitary & Quarantine Certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phytosanitary certificates are required for most goods of plant origin including grains and oilseeds, except some deeply processed agricultural products, like protein concentrates, and some products in consumer packs, like roasted coffee in consumer packs• Ministry of Agriculture's Order No. 163 of March 14, 2007, On Organizing Activities To Issue Phytosanitary And Quarantine Certificates is available at http://www.mcx.ru/index.html?he_id=900&doc_id=14166. This document specifies requirements, procedures, and timelines for submitting import and export documents and for receiving phytosanitary and quarantine certificates• VPSS has the authority to review, issue, or deny applications for phytosanitary and quarantine certificates.
Veterinary certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for meat and meat products such as live animals, semen and embryos, all types of meat and meat by-products including poultry, milk and dairy products, food products of egg-processing, materials of animal origin, feed and feed additives for animals including fodder crops, pet food, fish and sea-products and products of their processing• Certifies that the product complies with the Russian veterinary requirements, and states that the product has been manufactured at a facility approved for export to Russia• Issued by VPSS either after inspection of cargo or/and on the basis of relevant certificates of the exporting country submitted to VPSS by importer• GAIN report RS7081 reproduces in English translation the list of imported items including those issued by the Russian Service for Veterinary and Phyto-Sanitary Surveillance (VPSS), subject to veterinary inspection when crossing the Russian Federation border.
Sanitary and Epidemiological Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Grains from gramineous plants, which are used for food, or food products manufacturing, not for kernels, because they are not separated from ears and stalks.- Rapeseed (or canola), both crushed and non-crushed, used for food purposes or for

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	<p>manufacturing food products, and seeds and fruit of other oil-bearing crops, crushed or non-crushed, that are used for food purposes or for manufacturing food products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fresh fruits - Fresh/Frozen/Processed vegetables - Fully-cooked meat and poultry (in lieu of registration with the Rospotrebnadzor)
Sanitary-epidemiological Expert Examinations and Certification for Alcohol Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted approximately 1 month in advance of the shipment's arrival at customs • Supplier must provide the following to the importer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product samples of every type and/or name (as a rule, four bottles of 0.7-0.8 dm³ capacity or six bottles of 0.5 dm³ capacity. If the capacities are different, then the total volume of the product to be tested must constitute at least 2 dm³; if the product is supplied in kegs, drums, or barrels, then the quantity of the product must be at least 6 dm³. Samples for testing are not subject to customs fees.) - Contract to supply the product (or data about the contract), the annex to the contract or specifications (or the data about it) - Documents confirming the origin, safety, and quality of the product (issued by the authorities of the country of origin), manufacturer of the product, the certificate of origin or another document confirming the origin, quality certificate and/or protocols of testing, assay and analysis; for products manufactured serially an ISO 9000 certificate of quality - Samples or mockups of the label - Power of attorney on behalf of the manufacturer to the Russian firm to carry out activities to certify their products (for products manufactured serially). • All documents, labels, and markings must be translated into the Russian language, and copies and their translations must be certified in accordance with established procedures. • Russian regulatory documentation requirements are more rigid for particular quality indices and safety indices of the alcohol products. This creates a substantial obstacle to obtaining sanitary-epidemiological conclusions and certificates of conformity. For example, the following information is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content of methanol, fusel oil, aldehydes, and esters in cognac and brandy - Volume of iron in cognac/brandy - Volume of total sulfur dioxide, citric acid, reduced extract in wines, in addition to exclusive requirements for the absence of sediment (deposits) in wines (crust on the walls of the bottle or on the bottom of the bottle is only acceptable in special collection

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	wines) - Content of preservatives and microorganisms in beer and other low alcohol beverages.
Registration of Biotech	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since 2000 the Russian government has required registration of biotechnology crops (events) and has monitored marketing of products derived from products of biotechnology (please see Post's GAIN report Biotechnology Annual 2009 07-17-2009)
Labelling	
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The primary legislation is "The General Requirements for Consumer Information Regarding Foodstuffs, GOST P 51074-2003". This standard incorporates the Codex Alimentarius International Food-Packaging Standards [Codex Stan 1-1985 (Rev.1-1991)].
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russian language for labeling must be provided although format is not specified.• Either in Russian or Russian and foreign language
Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General requirements<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Product name- Product type, grade, or category- Name, country, address of producer, packer, exporter and importer- Product weight (net and gross) or volume- Product nutritional quality- Ingredients- Date of processing- Storage conditions- Shelf life- Conformity stamp (RST)• The following information must be presented in the Russian language:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- data about the manufacturer (including the organization authorized to accept claims from consumers)- country of origin- trademark- net weight or quantity- composition- nutritional value based on the specificity of the product- storage conditions- use-by date or shelf-life expiration date- regulatory or technical documents with which the products can be identified

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - confirmation of conformity, and other data • Please note that there are also product-specific requirements
Other Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOST P 51074-2003 also requires labeling of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food additives, biologically active additives, flavorings, components of non-traditional composition (including components from raw materials containing protein that does not exist naturally and was added while manufacturing the product) - food products that are products of biotechnology, obtained from products of biotechnology, or contain components from products of biotechnology
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOST P 51074-2003 covers all special requirements for nutrition labeling, and seeks to incorporate international standards in order to prevent technical trade barriers from arising during international transactions. • The manufacturer may list the basic mineral substances and vitamins inherent in the product without indicating their quantity. • Manufacturers are required to list a recommended daily allowance in accordance with established procedures. • Indicate if >2% of the recommended daily allowance of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, or calories is included in a 100-gram serving • Indicate if a 100-gram serving contains >5% of the daily recommended allowance of minerals or vitamins.
Products with biotech (genetically modified material - GMM) components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia currently allows 15 kinds of biotechnology crops, including: three types of soy, eight types of corn, one type of sugar beets, two types of potatoes, and one type of rice (for details please see Post's GAIN report Biotechnology Annual 2009 07-17-2009. • Up to 0.9 percent of each biotech ingredient is considered adventitious and does not require labeling • The information on the label must read (in Russian): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For products containing viable GMM – "Product contains live genetically modified microorganisms" - For products containing unviable GMM – "Product is obtained based on genetically modified microorganisms" - For products that are free from technological GMM or for products obtained based on components free from technological GMM – "Product have components that are obtained based on genetically modified microorganisms" • Feeds are not subject to labeling.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VPSS’s instruction defines feed as biotech free if 0.5 percent or less of each component contains a non-registered biotech product, and if 0.9 percent or less of each component contains any registered biotech products.
Alcoholic Products Labelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labeling requirements for alcoholic products in the Russian language are presented in Federal Law 171 and in the National Standards GOST P 51074-2003 and GOST P 52194-2003 - Vodkas & Special Vodkas, Liqueur and Vodka Products• In addition to the general information required for a majority of all imported products, the following specific requirements are needed.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- For beer- The type of beer (light, semi-dark, dark), the value of alcohol by percent (except for non-alcoholic beer and special beer with aromatic and flavored additives), the minimum percentage of ethyl alcohol by volume, bottling date, the composition of the primary raw materials used to manufacture the beer, and the nutritional value must be on the label.- For wine- In addition to the name and address of the producer, and the organization in the Russian Federation that is authorized to accept claims from the consumer in Russia (if available), the facility that bottled the wine, bottling date or the date it matures (for sparkling wines that age in bottles); the percentage of ethyl alcohol by volume, the mass concentration of the sugars (except for dry wines) should also be indicated.- For sparkling wines, flavored wines, and ciders, the name based on the sugar content; the year of harvest (for controlled appellation wines based on the location, as well as for mature wines prepared from the grapes harvested during one year); the expiration date for wine in which the percentage ethyl alcohol by volume is less than 10%, and nutritional value should be indicated on the label as well.- For alcoholic beverages- The volume of ethyl alcohol, concentration of sugar (if sugar is in the formulation) by mass, bottling date, the composition (including the list of the primary ingredients influencing the taste and the aroma of the product), the expiration date for beverages in which ethyl alcohol by volume is less than 10 percent.• As of February 1, 2007, a mandatory warning must be displayed on the label about the health risks of excessive alcohol consumption.• For all alcohol products, information about the presence of the following is mandatory: food additives; flavorings; biologically active food additives; ingredients of non-traditional products; any components of the product derived from products of biotechnology; and Content of substances that are hazardous to health, determined in conformity with the

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Meat and Poultry	<p>mandatory requirements of applicable Russian standards and technical regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refrigerated poultry meat, offal, consumer-ready products, sausage, or any meat products must be labeled as frozen or chilled • Packaging must be labeled for poultry meat, consumer-ready products, culinary items, sausage, products from meat, and culinary items from poultry meat if packaged in vacuum packs or modified gas media (MGM) • The percentage of meat, fat, offal, and plant-origin components must be listed for canned products – including those from poultry meat, ham, porridges containing meat - and for consistent, finely ground products • Recommendations for the product’s final preparation are required for consumer-ready canned products.
Other Information	
Packaging and Container Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated by 169 GOST standards • Hygienic standards have been created for materials that come into contact with foodstuffs listed in HN 2.3.3.972-00. • HN 2.3.3.972-00 also specifies the maximum permissible quantities of chemical substances allowed to escape from materials in contact with foodstuffs. • Packing materials and transport containers must have completed sanitary and epidemiological inspection and have a certificate of conformity. • GOST P ISO 3394-99 establishes the permitted size, shape, and material of transport containers. • Many products imported into Russia must meet product-type-specific packaging requirements. Packaged grains, for example, must be packaged in air-permeable materials as stated in the Ministry of Agriculture’s Order No. 681 of September 3, 2002. • Specifications for packaging are a vital part of each commercial contract. Before signing a contract, the importer should research the specific packaging requirements and advise the exporter accordingly. • The adoption of ISPM-15 “Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade” harmonizes Russia’s regulation with international rules and procedures for wood packaging materials. For additional information please see GAIN RS9047 (for wood products) and RS9048 (for agricultural and food products).
Organic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be produced, transported, stored, handled and distributed in accordance with the requirements stated in the GAIN report RS8045 Organic Products / New SanPiN for Organic

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Food additives	<p>Products 2008 (http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200806/146294938.pdf)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 9 of SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01 and SanPiN-2.3.2.1293-03, Hygienic Requirements for Food Additives• The total list of allowed food additives consists of several hundred names and is given in the Attachement 7 to the SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01.• Rospotrebnadzor may prohibit or add use of food additives based on safety testing of these additives.• Generally follows EU regulations on food additives• Appendix 3, Section 3.1 of SanPiN-2.3.2.1293-03, regulates foodstuffs and food additives that are used for production and applied in accordance with the Technological Instruction Manual, and lists foodstuffs that have more stringent food-additive regulations e.g. baby food• Food additives prohibited in foodstuff manufacturing include: Citrus Red 2, Amaranth, Formaldehyde, Potassium Bromate, Calcium Bromate
Pesticide and other contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides and agrochemicals in agricultural crops are developed and established by Rospotrebnadzor and VPSS• Rospotrebnadzor's SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01 "Hygienic Requirements for Safety and Nutritional Value of Food Products" provides general MRLs of pesticides for different groups of food products.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In meat products manufactured using nitrites, maximum permissible levels exist for nitrosamines (total NDMA and NDEA), as well as for benzopyrene in smoked meat products. For all meat products, microbiological indices are established in SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01.• SanPiN 2.3.2.1078-01 also mandates that the level of pesticide residue allowed in raw materials (e.g., in grain or vegetables) should be tested for each product.• VPSS regulates application procedures and the use of officially registered pesticides• The Ministry of Agriculture also annually publishes standards in the "State Catalogue of Pesticides and Agricultural Chemical Substances Allowed for Use in the Russian Federations", available in Russian on the Ministry of Agriculture website at http://www.mcx.ru/index.html?he_id=961&doc_id=7610• For more information on pesticides control and MRL's in imported agricultural and food products see Post's GAIN reports MRLs for Pesticides and Chemicals in Agricultural Crops 04-22-2009, and VPSS Controls Pesticides in Plant Products 05-07-2009.

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General Requirements for Products of Plant Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of Russian phytosanitary requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the International Plant Protection Convention - the WTO agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures - FAO International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures • Phytosanitary regulation applies to all imports of plants and products of plant origin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Federal Legislation on Plant Quarantine of July 15, 2000 - The Ministry of Agriculture's Order No. 681 covers plant quarantine when importing, storing, transporting, or using grain or grain products used for food, feed, or processing. • The Ministry of Agriculture and VPSS have issued a number of regulatory documents that clarify the quarantine requirements for products being imported into or transported domestically within Russia. The most important regulations are the List of Pests, Plant Diseases, and Weeds with Quarantine Issues, found at http://www.mcx.ru/index.html?he_id=484&doc_id=3252 and the Commodity Nomenclature (List of Agricultural and Food Commodities) Subject to Quarantine Phytosanitary Control. • The Agricultural and Food Commodities Subject to Quarantine Phytosanitary Control List is available (in Russian) at http://fsvps.ru/fsvps-docs/ru/vetlaw/fitocontrol/goods/quarantineprodlist.pdf
Special Requirements for Importing Meat & Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The list of current meat and poultry export requirements, including restrictions, is available at http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Regulations_Policies/Russia_Requirements/index.asp • In order to bring a product into the Russian Federation at the in-quota tariff rate for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, pork, poultry, and poultry offal, it is necessary to secure a license issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) • VPSS must then grant an import permit, which the importer must request by letter from the local veterinary directorate for intended meat imports. • Raw products and fully-cooked products have very different import procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For raw meat, poultry and by-products, Russian importers should obtain an Import Permit issued by VPSS, and the exporter must provide veterinary certification - For fully-cooked meat and poultry, Russian importers must register the product with the Rospotrebnadzor prior to importation. (In lieu of registration, importers may provide a Sanitary-Epidemiological Conclusion on the product). If the product is registered in the Russian Federation, the Russian importer must obtain a Certificate of Conformity for each shipment.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a product is under scrutiny of the Russian veterinary service, the following documents are reviewed: the certificate of origin, certificate of health (hygienic health), certificate of conformity, and certificate of quality from the manufacturer.
Live Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to state border veterinary supervision. • Customs processing may begin only after VPSS issues the necessary permission. • To clear customs, the shipment is subject to state veterinary supervision. • Veterinary certificates issued by the border veterinary point must be exchanged for the veterinary certificates from the supplier's country of origin, and the documents accompanying the shipment with the original stamp of the border veterinary point, stating that "release is allowed," and bearing the signature and the personal stamp of the veterinary officer of the border veterinary point and the date.
Milk & Dairy Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to the requirements for the majority of animal origin products. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, not all dairy products require a veterinary certificate and import permit. • Please consult your importer for further details. More information pertaining to specific tariff lines can also be found at http://www.tks.ru/db/tnved/tree. • Dairy products may not contain melamine. (Resolution No. 56 dated October 21, 2008) • "Technical Regulations for Milk and Dairy products" concern milk and milk products as well as their production, storage, transportation, sale and utilization of milk and milk products.
Alcoholic Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importer needs a license to procure, store, and import such products • Safety and quality of alcoholic products imported to the Russian Federation must be not lower than those established by Russian standards and regulations. • To clear customs, alcoholic products must be accompanied by documents confirming conformity with Russian standards of safety and quality: the sanitary-epidemiological conclusion and the certificate of conformity. • Federal Law 171 establishes the legislative groundwork for the production and handling of ethyl alcohol, alcohol products and products containing alcohol in the Russian Federation. This law delineates special requirements for the production and handling of alcoholic beverages and products containing alcohol. These special requirements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory marking of products imported into the Russian Federation (ethyl alcohol content exceeding 9 percent by volume of the final product) with excise stamps; - Documents necessary for import, as well as the documents that are necessary for the supplier and importer to carry out the production and handling of alcoholic beverages and products containing alcohol;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Registration data about the alcoholic beverages and products containing alcohol in the Unified State Automated Information System (UFAIS);- Information on the alcoholic product in the Russian language;- Information about how consumer packaging ensures that one can determine if the product has been tampered with; and- Quality of the alcohol products brought into the Russian Federation.
Fish & Seafood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VPSS establishes rigid control over fish and seafood entering Russia, which will be shipped to Russia only from facilities that Russian veterinary inspectors have approved.• Ministry of Agriculture Order #462 Rules for Veterinary and Sanitary Laboratory Testing of Fish and Caviar provides rules for veterinary testing for all types and species of fish: wild fish or farmed fish and caviar. According to the order, fish and caviar are subject to veterinary and sanitary laboratory testing with the objective of determining, whether products are fit for human consumption, as well as for fish farming, reproduction and acclimatization. Please refer to GAIN RS9034 "Sanitary and Veterinary Rules for Seafood Testing" for more information.• More information on GOST R and certification schemes you can find in English on http://www.gost-r.ru/eng.php?page=gostreng.
Grains and Oilseeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subject to phytosanitary inspection• Can be imported only after VPSS issues an import quarantine permit.• Some grain products require Rospotrebnadzor's sanitary-epidemiological conclusion• VPSS also may require a document on pesticides and agrochemicals that were used in growing, storing, processing and handling of imported crops.
Nuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fresh nuts are the subject to phytosanitary inspection• List of documents necessary to clear the product through customs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Import quarantine permission from Rosselkhoznadzor- Rosselkhoznadzor Phytosanitary certificate- Rospotrebnadzor's sanitary-epidemiological conclusion- Phytosanitary certificate of the of exporters' country- Quality certificate from the producer- Contract and transportation documents (Bill of lading for shipments)- Invoice- Deal passport
Fruits & Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subject to phytosanitary inspection

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(Fresh/frozen/processed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imports allowed only with permission from VPSS• A product certificate, issued by the appropriate Russian certification establishment, is required for a customs clearance. To obtain a product certificate, the following documents are also necessary:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Signed contract and transportation documents• Certificate of origin• Phytosanitary certificate from the exporter• Quality certificate• Importer's license• Certificate of Conformity
Typical Errors When Supplying Foodstuffs to Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most common reasons for prohibiting or suspending suppliers' imports of foodstuffs to Russia:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Absence of the sanitary-epidemiological conclusion for the products (55.4%)- Absence (non-conformity) of labeling (41.0%)- Non-conformity with sanitary-hygienic requirements (2.4%)- Non-conformity with transportation terms and conditions (1.2%)- Sometimes imports are detained because importers (legal entities, individual entrepreneurs) do not request official information from the producer about the safety of the product, including the use of pesticides.- The contracts signed to supply the food products do not spell out the issues relating to labels in the Russian language; and return of potentially dangerous products to the supplier is not covered, either.- Other problems include price discrepancies, documentary discrepancies (e.g., wrong health certificate, different products described in bill of lading and health certificate), supplying meat products from uncertified (unapproved) facilities, and failure to pay fees.• Exporters should be prepared for requests for the following documents from importers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- For food materials of plant origin - information about the pesticides used when growing the plants, fumigation of the premises, storage methods of pest control, etc.- For food materials of animal origin - information about the use of pesticides indicating the name of the pesticide and the pesticide expiration date- Documents confirming the quality and safety of products for human consumption.

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