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Report Highlights:

The Technical Regulations of the Russia-Kazakhstan-Belarus Customs Union (CU) on Food Product Labeling are designed to establish uniform requirements for food products labeling. These requirements are mandatory and intend to ensure the free movement of the food products released for circulation on the joint customs territory of the Customs Union. These requirements will come into force on July 1, 2013¹. This report contains an unofficial translation of the Customs Union Technical Regulations on Food Product Labeling.

¹ Before February 15, 2015 food products are allowed to be produced and put into circulation in compliance with mandatory requirements for food products labeling 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.

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Introduction

1. The present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union have been worked out 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 18th, 2010.
2. The present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union have been worked out with the purpose of establishing uniform requirements for labeling 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. The present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union shall be applied to labeling of food products released in circulation in the unified customs area of the Customs Union.
2. The present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union shall not be applied to food products produced by public catering enterprises in the process of providing public catering services for consumption at the production location, and also to food products the production of which is carried out by individuals in personal, subsidiary plots for purposes other than entrepreneurial activity.
3. The present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union establish requirements for labeling of food products with the purpose of prevention of actions which misguide consumers regarding implementation of the consumer rights to the access to adequate information on food products.
4. When applying the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, additional requirements of the Customs Union's Technical Regulations for labeling of particular food products shall be considered provided that they do not contradict the present Technical Regulations.

Article 2. Definitions

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

Manufacture date - the end date of the technological production process of food products;

Information on specific characteristics of food products - the information on food products testifying to the presence of food products characteristics which allow to differentiate them from other food products (including information on nutrition value, production location, ingredients, other characteristics);

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

Label - an information carrier which is marked and fixed to the consumer package and (or) transport package, including by means of gluing;

Food products labeling - the information on food products present in the form of inscriptions, drawings, signs, symbols, other notations and (or) their combination and placed on the consumer package, transport package or on other type of information carrier fixed to the consumer package and (or) transport package, or inserted into them, or enclosed with them;

Consumer – an individual intending to order or purchase or ordering, purchasing or using food products for personal, family, domestic and other needs not connected with entrepreneurial activity;

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

Purchaser of food products - a legal entity or an individual, including a consumer, purchasing food products in order to use them for any purpose;

Packaged food products - food products placed into a consumer package.

Terms not defined in this Article shall be used in the present 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 into the market circulation provided that the labeling thereof complies with the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union as well as with other Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, covering it.

Article 4. Requirements for Labeling of Food Products

4.1. Requirements for Labeling of Packaged Food Products

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

- 1) Name of food products;
- 2) Ingredients of food products, except in cases stipulated in Clause 7 of Part 4.4 of this Article, and unless otherwise envisaged by the 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 forth by the manufacturer or stipulated in the 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 change after opening 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 manufacturer's name and location), and in the events stipulated in the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, name and location of the manufacturer's authorized representative, name and location of the importing organization or the surname, name, patronymic and location of the individual entrepreneur-importer (hereinafter referred to as importer's name and location);
- 8) Recommendations and (or) restrictions on use, including those 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 the presence of food product ingredients obtained with the use of genetically modified organisms (hereinafter referred to as GMO);
- 11) The uniform mark of products circulation on the market of the Customs Union Member States.

2. Packaged food product labeling, stipulated in Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article and made in the form of inscriptions, shall be done both in Russian and in the state language (languages) of the Customs Union Member State, provided that there are corresponding requirements in the legislation (legislations) of the Customs Union Member State (States), except in cases stipulated in Clause 3 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

3. Packaged food product labeling may include additional information, including information on the document, in compliance with which the food product was manufactured and may be identified, the made up 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 labeling of packaged food products which do not contradict the requirements of the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set forth in the 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 under 18, pregnant and lactating women, people with hyper neural irritability, insomnia, arterial hypertension".

4.2. General Requirements for Labeling of Food Products Placed into Transport Packages

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

- 1) Name of food products;
- 2) Quantity of food products;
- 3) Manufacture date of food products;
- 4) Shelf life of food products;
- 5) Storage conditions of food products;
- 6) Information which permits identification of 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 package and if such food product is intended by the manufacturer to be packaged later (candies, sugar and other food products), the labeling of the transport package containing such food products shall comply with the requirements envisaged by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article.

2. Labeling of food products which are placed into the transport package stipulated in Clause 1 of Part 4.2 of this Article and made in the form of inscriptions, shall be done both in Russian and in the state language (languages) of the Customs Union Member State, provided that there are corresponding requirements in the legislation (legislations) of the Customs Union Member State (States), except in cases stipulated in Clause 3 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

3. In case the labeling stipulated in Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article and written on the consumer package of the food product, placed into the transport package, can be communicated to the consumer without damaging the transport package, it is allowed not to place the specified labeling on the transport package.

4. Labeling of food products placed into the transport package may contain additional information, including information on the document, in compliance with which the food product was manufactured and may be identified, the made up 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 labeling of packaged food products, placed into the transport package, which do not contradict the requirements of the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, may be set forth in the 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 labeling shall permit classification of the product as foodstuff, to characterize it adequately and to allow distinguishing it from other food products.

2. When the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products become effective, the name of the food product shall comply with the 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 with respect to particular types of food products shall be established by the 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 food product includes a flavoring agent, it is allowed to indicate the name of the ingredient substituted by such flavoring agent and which is not part of the food product, using the words: "with the flavor of" and (or) "with the aroma of".

6. Additional requirements for naming of food products which do not contradict the requirements of the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set forth in the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

4.4. General Requirements for Indication of Ingredients in Food Products Labeling

1. The food product ingredients shall be indicated in the order depending on the mass fraction thereof, highest to lowest, at the moment of the food product manufacture, if not set forth otherwise by the requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products. The inscription "Ingredients" shall be placed directly preceding the specification of such ingredients.

2. If the food product contains a compound ingredient (with two or more components), all the components which are part of such compound ingredient shall be listed, according to the requirements of Clause 1 of Part 4.4 of this Article, or the name of the compound ingredient shall be indicated with addition of components thereof, in brackets, depending on the mass fraction thereof, highest to lowest. If the mass fraction of the compound ingredient equals 2% or less, it is allowed not to specify the components thereof, except in cases of food additives, flavoring agents and food additives which are part thereof, biologically active substances and medical plants, ingredients derived using GMOs and ingredients specified in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article.

3. If the food product contains ingredients, the mass fraction of which equals 2% or less, it is allowed to indicate them in any order following the indication of the ingredients the mass fraction of which exceeds 2%, if not set forth otherwise by the 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 ingredient names list in compliance with the requirements of Part 4.3 of this Article. The names of the ingredients stipulated in Annex 1 to the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be specified in the food product ingredient names list under the names of corresponding types of food products, except in cases when the names of such ingredients are used in the name of the food product.

5. If the food product contains a flavoring agent, the content labeling shall include the words "flavoring agent (agents)". It is allowed not to indicate the made up name of the food product with respect to flavoring agents in the food product ingredient names list.

6. If the food product contains a food additive, it is obligatory to specify its functional (technological) designation (acidity regulator, stabilizer, emulsifier, and other functional (technological) designations) and the name of the food additive which may be replaced with the food additive index in accordance with International Numbering System (INS) or European Numbering System (E). If a food additive has various functional designations, then its functional designation corresponding to its application purpose shall be specified. It is not obligatory to indicate carbon dioxide used as an ingredient in the process of manufacturing the food products, as part of the food product ingredients names list provided that the food product labeling includes the word "Carbonated", or similar to it.

7. It is not required to specify the food product ingredient names list with respect to:

- 1) Fresh fruits (including berries) and vegetables (including potatoes) which are not peeled, cut or treated in a similar way;
- 2) Vinegar obtained from one single type of the food raw material (without addition of other ingredients);
- 3) Food products consisting of one single ingredient provided that the food product name allows for identification such an ingredient.

8. With the exception of the case 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 ingredient names list:

- 1) Substances which are removed from the ingredients, specified in the in the food product ingredient names list, in the process of food products manufacturing and which are added to food products at the next stage of the technological manufacturing process in the amount not exceeding that of the original substances;

- 2) Substances which are part of one or several ingredients and which do not impact the characteristics of the food product containing such ingredients;
 - 3) Processing aids used in the process of manufacturing particular food products;
 - 4) Substances which are part of flavoring agents or food additives as solvents, carriers of flavor substances;
9. It is not obligatory to indicate water as part of the food product in case it:
- 1) Is used in the process of manufacturing for the reconstitution of concentrated, condensed or dry food products;
 - 2) Is part of a liquid ingredient (including broth, marinade, brine, syrup, pickle solution) specified as part of the food product.
10. It is allowed to specify the ingredients, which were reconstituted in the process of manufacturing the food products from concentrated, condensed or dry food products, in accordance with their mass fraction after the reconstitution thereof.
11. Fruits (including berries), vegetables (including potatoes), nuts, cereals, mushrooms, vegetable herbs, spices, which are part of corresponding mixtures and which do not differ significantly in their mass fraction, may be specified as part of the food product in any order with the indication "in changeable proportions".
12. Labeling of food products which contain sweeteners which are sugar alcohols, shall include the warning "Contains a sweetener (sweeteners). If overused, may have a laxative action" immediately following the food product ingredient names list.
13. Ingredients (including food additives, flavoring agents), biologically active additives, the consumption of which may entail allergic reactions or is contraindicated in certain diseases and which are listed in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article, shall be indicated in the food product ingredient names list irrespective of their quantity.
14. The most common ingredients the consumption of which may cause allergic reactions or which are contraindicated in some diseases include the following:
- 1) Peanuts 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 liter in terms of sulphur dioxide;
 - 5) Cereals containing gluten and derived products thereof;
 - 6) Sesame and derived products thereof;
 - 7) Lupine and derived products thereof;
 - 8) Mollusks 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 (except 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 mentioned in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article in the food product labeling, except in the case of information on aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt; if the latter were used in the process of manufacturing the food product, the warning "Contains the source of phenylalanine", following the food product ingredient names list, is mandatory.
16. For food products containing grain ingredients it is allowed to place the words "Does not contain gluten" following the food product ingredient names list if grain ingredients containing gluten were not used or gluten was removed.

17. If the ingredients specified in Clause 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article were not used in the process of manufacturing, but it is not possible to exclude their presence in the food products, information on possible presence of such ingredients shall be placed immediately following the food product ingredient names list.

18. For food products containing coloring 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 coloring agent (agents) which may negatively affect children's activity and ability to concentrate".

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

4.5. General Requirements for Specification of Packaged Products Quantity in Food Products Labeling

1. The quantity of packaged food products shall be specified in the food products labeling in volume units (milliliters, centiliters, or liters), in mass units (grams or kilograms) or in counting units (pieces). In this case it is allowed to use the abbreviated names of the units mentioned. It is not required to specify the mass or volume of eggs, fruits, vegetables sold per piece.

2. The choice of value for specification of packaged products quantity, with the exception of food products sold per piece, shall be made with consideration of the following rules unless otherwise set forth by the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products:

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

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

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

3.1. If the food products of one and the same name are packaged into several consumers packages, the total quantity of the products and the number of the consumers packages shall be specified on the group package of the food products;

3.2. If the characteristics of the group package of the packaged food products make it possible to read the information on food products quantity and to easily calculate the consumers packages, it is allowed not to specify such information on the group package;

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

4. The quantity of food products placed into a transport package shall be specified in volume units (milliliters, centiliters, or liters) or mass units (grams or kilograms) or in packaged items quantity in a transport package (pieces), indicating the food products quantity placed in each packaging unit. In this case it is allowed to use the abbreviated names of the units mentioned.

5. If the food products are placed into a liquid medium, such as water, water solutions of sugar, water solutions of food acids, water solutions of salts, brines, vinegar, fruit or vegetable juices, it is obligatory to additionally specify the volume or mass of the food products placed into a liquid medium, alongside with the specification of volume or mass of the food products together with the liquid medium. This requirement shall also apply to food products placed into a liquid medium with later freezing thereof.

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

4.6. General Requirements for Specification of Manufacture Date in Food Products Labeling

1. The specification of the manufacture date in the food products labeling, depending on the shelf life of the product, shall be made using the following wording:

- 1) "Manufacture date" with the indication of the hour, day, month, if the shelf life is less than 72 hours;
- 2) "Manufacture date" with the indication of the day, month, year when the shelf life is from 72 hours to three months;
- 3) "Manufacture date" with the indication of the month, year or day, month, year if the shelf life is three months and more;
- 4) "Manufacture year" - for sugar.

2. The date of manufacturing the food products or the place where this date was put onto the consumer package shall be specified following the words "manufacture date".

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

4. In the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products the words "manufacture date" may be replaced with other designation determining the date of the end of the technological process of manufacturing particular types of food products, such as the bottling date for drinks, date of eggs sorting, harvest year for agricultural plants, gathering year for wild-growing fruits, nuts, apicultural products.

Additional requirements for the specification of the manufacture date of food products which do not contradict the requirements of the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set forth in the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.

4.7. General Requirements for Specification of Shelf Life in Food Products Labeling

1. The specification of shelf life in the food products labeling shall be made using the following wording:

- 1) "Best before" with the specification of the hour, day, month, if the shelf life is less than 72 hours;
- 2) "Best before" with the specification of the day, month, year if the shelf life is from 72 hours to three months;
- 3) "Best before the end of" with the specification of the month, year, or "Best before" with the specification of the day, month, year if the shelf life is 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 the indication of number of days, months or years, or, if the shelf life is less than 72 hours - the words "Best before" with the 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. Labeling of food products with respect to which the manufacturer establishes unlimited shelf life shall be accompanied by the inscription "The shelf life is unlimited provided the storage conditions are observed".

5. The words "Best before", "Best before the end of" in the food products labeling may be replaced with the words "Shelf life", "Consume before" or by words having the similar meaning.

6. Additional requirements for the specification of the shelf life of food products which do not contradict the requirements of the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be set forth in the 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 Labeling

1. The food products manufacturer's name and location shall be specified in the food product's labeling irrespective of the fact if the food products are manufactured in the territory of the Customs Union Member States or are supplied by 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. If 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 consumer (purchaser) claims in its territory (if available).
3. It is allowed to indicate the information pertaining to the name of location of the manufacturer of the food products supplied by third countries in Latin letters and Arabic numerals or in the state language (languages) of the country of the food product manufacturer's location provided the name of the country is indicated in Russian.
4. The labeling of food products manufactured by several manufacturers may include the name and location of each manufacturer, provided that the way of presenting the information on each manufacturer to the consumers (purchasers), such as the use of letters, figures, symbols, different marking-out allows to expressly determine the manufacturer of the particular food product.
5. The food products which were packaged not in the place of their manufacture (except in cases when the food products are packaged in the consumer package by retail organizations) shall contain information on the manufacturer and the legal entity or the individual entrepreneur packaging the food products not in the place of their manufacture for further sale or to the 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 labeling.
7. The labeling of food products supplied by third countries shall include the importer's name and location.

4.9. General Requirements for Specification of Nutrition Value in Food Products Labeling

1. The nutrition value of food products specified in the labeling thereof shall include the following indicators:
 - 1) Energy value (caloric content);
 - 2) Protein, fat, hydrocarbon quantity;
 - 3) Vitamins and mineral substances quantity.
2. The nutrition value of flavoring 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 potatoes), fruits (including berries), sodium chloride, herbs, spices, vinegar, tea may not be specified unless otherwise set forth by the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for these types of food products. The nutrition value of other types of food products may not be specified in the cases envisaged by the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products.
3. The nutrition value of food products shall be presented per 100 grams, or 100 milliliters, and (or) per one portion of the food product (that is, the determined quantity of the food product specified in its labeling as one portion, while it is obligatory to indicate the quantity of such portion).
4. The energy value (caloric content) of the food product shall be specified in joules or calories or in multiple or fractional units of said values.
5. The quantity of nutrient substances, including proteins, fats, and hydrocarbons in food products shall be specified in grams or in multiple or fractional units of 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 related to the provision of uniformity of measurements.

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

8. The amount of vitamins and mineral substances in food products shall be indicated in case vitamins and mineral substances are added to the food product in the process of manufacturing. Otherwise, the amount of vitamins and mineral substances in food products may be specified in terms of vitamins and mineral substances for which such amount per 100 grams or per 100 milliliters or per one portion of the food product (if the nutrition value is indicated per portion) equals 5% or more of the values denoting the average amount which a grown-up person needs daily in terms of proteins, fats, hydrocarbons and energy.

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

For the specification of the nutrition value indicators in the food product labeling envisaged 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 intake requirement for such categories of consumers.

10. For biologically active additives to food, with respect to substances, of which they are the source, and for enriched food products – with respect to substances used for enrichment of such food products, it is obligatory to additionally specify 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 labeling irrespective of the fact of the necessity of its later cooking.

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

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

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

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

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

16. For determining 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 the specification of the nutrition value of the food products which do not contradict the requirements of the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union,

may be set forth in the 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 Labeling

1. The information on specific characteristics of food products shall be indicated in the labeling on a voluntary basis.
2. The information on specific characteristics of food products, including that 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 labeling independently or received by this person with participation of other persons. Organizations or individual entrepreneurs releasing such food products in circulation in the unified customs area of the Customs Union shall keep the proofs of presence of specific characteristics of food products; the latter shall be presented in the cases stipulated in the legislation of the Customs Union.
3. The information on specific characteristics of food products envisaged in Annex 5 to the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union may be used only if conditions specified in this Annex are fulfilled, unless otherwise set forth by the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products. The information not specified in Annex 5 to the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union on specific characteristics of food products may be used in the food product labeling if the requirements of Clause 2 of Part 4.10 of this Article or the requirements established by the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products are complied with.
4. The information on specific characteristics of food products with respect to the nutrition value thereof shall be specified in the food product labeling with the indication of the amount of the corresponding nutrient substances determining the nutrition value of the food product.

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

1. For food products obtained with the help 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".

If the manufacturer did not use genetically modified organisms in the process of manufacturing food products, the content of GMO of 0.9% or less is an accidental or technically irremovable impurity, and such food products shall not be referred to as food products containing GMO. When labeling such food products, the fact of the GMO presence shall not be stated.

2. The indication 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 modified 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 obtained with the help of genetically modified microorganisms";
- For products freed from engineered GMM or for products produced with the help of components freed from engineered GMM - "The product contains components obtained with the help of genetically modified microorganisms".

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

4.12. Requirements for Methods of Clear and Readable Labeling

1. The labeling of food products envisaged by Clause 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 1 of Part 4.2 of this Article shall be clear, readable, adequate and not misleading for consumers (purchasers); the inscriptions, signs, symbols shall be contrasting to the background to which the labeling is added. The way of applying a labeling shall provide its preservation during the whole shelf life of the food product if the storage conditions established by the manufacturer are observed.
2. Information envisaged 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 package and (or) on the label, the removal of which from the consumer package shall be difficult.
3. The information envisaged by Sub-clauses 2, 3, 7 - 11 of Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article shall be placed onto the consumer package and (or) label, and (or) package leaflet, and (or) package leaflet inserted into each packaging unit, or enclosed with each packaging unit.
4. If the area of the largest side of the consumer package of food products does not exceed 10 square centimeters, the information envisaged by Clause 2 (except the information envisaged 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 package and (or) label, and (or) package leaflet, placed in each consumer package, or in each transport package, or enclosed with each consumer package or with each transport package.
5. For pre-packaging of food products by retail organizations, in the situation when the consumer is absent, the consumer package or the label enclosed therewith shall contain the food product name, its manufacture date, shelf life and storage conditions. Other information stipulated in 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 that allows to make a reasonable choice of this food product (including by means of placing it onto the consumer package and (or) label and (or) onto the package leaflet inserted into each packaging unit or enclosed with each packaging unit of food products).
6. The information, stipulated in Clause 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article with respect to the food products placed directly into the transport package, as well as the food products the 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 that allows to make a reasonable choice of such a food product.
7. The labeling of food products placed directly into the transport package envisaged by Part 4.2 of this Article shall be placed onto the transport package, and (or) label and (or) package leaflet, inserted into each transport package or enclosed with each transport package, or included in documents accompanying the food products.
8. The labeling of food products shall not contain images of food products not contained in the consumer package or which have not been used in the process of manufacturing the food products or food product components contained in the consumer package, or the flavor and (or) aroma of which are not imitated by components which are part of the food product contained in the consumer package, except in cases envisaged by Clause 9 of Part 4.12 of this Article.
9. The labeling of food products made in the form of the image of a dish, for cooking of which this food product is to be used, shall be accompanied by the words "variant of a cooked dish" or by words having a similar meaning.

Article 5. Compliance with the Requirements for Food Products Labeling

1. The compliance of food products labeling with the present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union shall be implemented by way of fulfillment of requirements thereof for labeling and by meeting the requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union for particular types of food products establishing additional requirements for labeling thereof.

**Types of Ingredients the Names of Which May Be Replaced with 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 whose mass fraction constitutes not more than 10% of food products	Fruits
Berries mixture constituting not more than 10% of the mass fraction of food products	Berries
Candied fruits constituting not more than 10% of the mass fraction of food products	Succade
Vegetables mixture constituting not more than 10% of the mass fraction of food products	Vegetables
Natural honey of any kind	Honey
Flour mixture of two or more grain types	Flour with the indication of grain types of which it is produced, depending on the mass fraction thereof, highest to lowest
Starch and starch modified by physical aids or ferments	Starch*
Fish of any type	Fish
Edible cooking 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% of the mass fraction of food products	Vegetable herbs or vegetable herbs mixtures
Spices constituting not more than 2% of the mass fraction of food products	Spices or mixtures of spices
Source substances used for the production of chewing gum	Rubber basis
Sucrose of any type	Sugar
Anhydrous glucose or glucose monohydrate	Glucose

1	2
Treacle of any type	Treacle or glucose syrup
Grape wines	Wine
Cereal of any type	Cereal
Soya protein (isolates, concentrates)	Soya protein
Egg products of any type	Egg products
* Origin shall be specified additionally, for example, - from potato	

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

Basic Nutrient Substances	Recommended Level of Daily Consumption
Energy value, kJ/kcal	10 467/2 500
Proteins, g	75
Fats, g	83
including polyunsaturated fatty acids, g	11
Digestible carbohydrates, g,	365
including sugar (sucrose), g	65
Dietary fibers, g	30
Mineral substances:	
Calcium, mg	1000
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
* When specifying the energy value in joules, the following proportion is used for conversion: 1 cal equals 4.1868 J.(<i>exactly</i>).	
**5 mcg of cholecalciferol – 200 ME of vitamin D.	

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 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 the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union
"Labeling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

Coefficients for Conversion of Basic Nutrient Substances in Food Products into Energy Value

1. The energy value required to be specified shall be calculated on the basis of 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 sugar alcohols)	4 kcal/g - 17 kJ/g
Sugar alcohols (except 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 the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union
"Labeling of Food Products" (TR CU 022/2011)

Conditions of Use of Information on Specific Characteristics of Food Products in Food Products Labeling

Nutrition Value Indicator or Component	Information on Specific Characteristics of Food Products	Conditions the fulfillment of which is obligatory for use of information on specific characteristics of food products in food products labeling
1	2	3
Energy value (caloric content)	Reduced	Energy value (caloric content) is reduced by not less than 30% in relation to the energy value (caloric content) of similar food products
Energy value (caloric content)	Low	Energy value (caloric content) equals not more than 40 kcal (170 kJ) per 100g for firm food products, or not more than 20 kcal (80 kJ) per 100ml for liquids. For artificial sweeteners used directly in food, the energy value (caloric content) equals not more than 4 kcal (17 kJ) per portion with equivalent sweetening characteristics equaling 6g of sucrose
Energy value (caloric content)	None (without)	Energy value (caloric content) equals not more than 4 kcal (17 kJ) per 100ml. For artificial sweeteners used directly in food, the energy value (caloric content) equals not more than 0.4 kcal (1.7 kJ) per portion with equivalent sweetening characteristics equaling 6g of sucrose
Protein	Source	Proteins provide not less than 12% of the energy value (caloric content) of food products provided that the quantity of proteins per 100g for firm products or per 100ml for liquids equals not less than 5% of the daily protein intake requirements
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 3g per 100g for firm food products or not more than 1.5g per 100ml for liquids
Fat	None (without)	Fat constitutes not more than 0.5g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids

1	2	3
Saturated fatty acids	Low content	The sum of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in food products constitutes not more than 1.5g per 100g for firm food products or 0.75g per 100ml 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 0.1g of saturated fatty acids per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	None (without)	Sugars constitute not more than 0.5g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	Low content	Sugars constitute not more than 5g per 100g for firm food products or not more than 2.5g per 100ml for liquids
Sugars (sum of mono- and disaccharides)	Without addition	The process of the food product manufacturing did not involve any addition of mono- and disaccharides as ingredients. If sugars are present in food products naturally, labeling 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 fibers	Source	Dietary fibers content is not less than 3g per 100g for firm food products or not less than 1.5g per 100ml for liquids
Dietary fibers	High content	Dietary fibers content equals not less than 6g per 100g for firm food products or not less than 3g per 100ml for liquids
Vitamins and mineral substances	Source	Vitamins and mineral substances constitute not less than 15% of the average daily need of a grown-up person in vitamins and mineral substances per 100g of firm food products or 7.5% per 100ml for liquids or per portion
Vitamins and mineral substances	High content	Vitamins and mineral substances constitute not less than 30% of the average daily need of a grown-up person in vitamins and mineral substances per 100g of firm food products or per 100ml for liquids or per portion

1	2	3
Cholesterol	Low content	Cholesterol constitutes not more than 0.02g per 100g for firm food products or not more than 0.01g per 100ml for liquids provided that the following conditions are fulfilled: The food product contains not more than 1.5g of saturated fatty acids per 100g for firm food products or not more than 0.75g per 100ml for liquids
Cholesterol	None (without)	Cholesterol constitutes not more than 0.005g per 100g for firm food products or not more than 0.005g per 100ml for liquids provided that the following conditions are fulfilled: The food product contains not more than 1.5g of saturated fatty acids per 100g for firm food products or not more than 0.75g per 100ml for liquids
Omega-3 fatty acids	Source	The sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 0.2g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids, for fats and vegetable or animal oils the sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 1.2g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids
Omega-3 fatty acids	High content	The sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 0.4g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids, for fats and vegetable or animal oils the sum of omega-3 fatty acids constitutes not less than 2.4g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids
Sodium (edible cooking salt, sodium chloride)	Low content	The content of sodium (or equivalent quantity of edible cooking salt) is not more than 0.12g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids. For water (except natural mineral waters) the content of sodium is not more than 2mg per 100ml
Sodium (edible cooking salt, sodium chloride)	Very low content	The content of sodium (or equivalent quantity of edible cooking salt) is not more than 0.04g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids. This statement shall not apply to water (including natural mineral waters)
Sodium (edible cooking salt, sodium chloride)	None (without)	The content of sodium (or equivalent quantity of edible cooking salt) is not more than 0.005g per 100g for firm food products or per 100ml for liquids.