

## TR CU 022/2011

### Food products in terms of their labeling

#### Foreword

1. This technical regulation of the Customs Union is developed in accordance with the Agreement on common principles and rules of technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation dated 18 November 2010.

2. This technical regulation of the Customs Union is designed to establish the common customs territory of the Customs Union unified mandatory for the application and enforcement of the requirements for food products in terms of their labeling to ensure the free movement of food products manufactured in circulation on the single customs territory of the Customs Union.

#### Article 1. Scope

1. This technical regulation of the Customs Union covers Circulating in the single customs territory of the Customs Union food products in terms of their labeling.

2. This technical regulation of the Customs Union shall not apply to food products, the production of which the catering in the provision of catering services for consumption on the premises of production, as well as food products, the production of which is carried out by individuals in private farms is not for the purposes of entrepreneurial activity.

3. This technical regulation of the Customs Union sets out requirements for food products in terms of their labeling in order to prevent actions that mislead consumers about the enforcement of the rights of consumers to reliable information on food products.

4. In the application of these technical regulations of the Customs Union should take into account the additional requirements of technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products in terms of their labeling, not inconsistent with this technical regulation.

#### Article 2. Definitions

This technical regulation of the Customs Union, the following terms and their definitions:

The date of manufacture of food products - the end date of the process of food production;

Information about the hallmark of food products - information on food products, which indicate the presence of a food product, to distinguish it from other food products (including nutritional value, place of origin, composition and other properties);

leaflet - the media, to be marked, and that fits in consumer packaging and (or) transport packaging or attached to a consumer package and (or) to the transport packaging;

label - the media, to be marked, and which is attached to a consumer package and (or) transport packaging, including by sticking;

labeling of food products - information about food products deposited in the form of inscriptions, drawings, signs, symbols and other symbols and (or) their combinations on the consumer packaging, shipping container or other type of storage medium attached to the consumer package and (or) to transport packaging, or placed in them or attached to them;

consumer - a natural person who intends to purchase or order or ordering, purchasing or using food products exclusively for personal, family, household and other needs not related to business activities;

coined the name of food - a word or phrase that can complement the name of the food products. Coined the name of food does not necessarily reflect its consumer properties and should not replace the name of the food products;

purchaser of food products - natural or legal person, including consumer purchasing food products for use for any purpose;

packaged food products - food products, pomeschennaya in consumer packaging;

Terms not defined in this Article, are used in the technical regulations of the Customs Union within the meaning defined by the legislation of the Customs Union.

### **Article 3. The rules of market access**

Food products are put into circulation in the market with its labeling under this technical regulation of the Customs Union, as well as other technical regulations of the Customs Union, the action of which it is subject.

### **Article 4. Requirements for Nutrition Labelling**

#### **4.1. Labeling requirements for packaged food products**

1. The labeling of packaged food products must contain the following information:

1) the name of the food products;

2) the composition of food products, except as provided for in paragraph 7 of Part 4.4 of this article and except as otherwise provided by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products;

3) the number of food products;

4) the date of manufacture of food products;

5) The shelf life of food products;

6) conditions of storage of food products that are installed by the manufacturer or provided technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products. Food products, quality and safety which is changed after opening the package, protect the product from damage, also indicate the storage conditions after opening;

7) the name and address of the manufacturer of food products or surname, name and location of the individual entrepreneur - manufacturer of food products (hereinafter - the name and address of the manufacturer), as well as in the cases established by these Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, the name and location manufacturer authorized person, the name and location of the company importing or surname, name and location of the individual entrepreneur importing (hereinafter - the name and address of the importer);

8) recommendations and (or) restrictions on the use, including the preparation of food if its use without these guidelines or limitations difficult or may cause harm to the health of consumers, their property, lead to a reduction or loss of taste properties of food products;

9) performance nutritional value of food products, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 4.9 of this Article;

10) information about the presence in food ingredients derived from the use of genetically modified organisms (hereinafter - GMOs).

11) single sign-treatment products on the market states - members of the Customs Union;

2. provided for in paragraph 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article and deposited in the form of inscriptions labeling of packaged food products should be applied in Russian and in the state (s) language (s) of the Member State of the Customs Union with the appropriate requirements of the law (s) of the State ( a) term (s) of the Customs Union, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

3. labeling of packaged food products may contain additional information, including information about the document, according to which manufactured and can be identified food products, food products invented name,

trademark, information on the holder the exclusive right to the trademark, name place of origin of food products, the name and location of the *licensor*, the signs of voluntary certification systems.

4. Additional requirements for the labeling of packaged food products that do not contradict the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be installed in the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

5. Soft drinks containing caffeine in excess of 150 mg / l, and (or) medicinal plants and their extracts in an amount sufficient to provide a tonic effect on the human body, should be marked inscription "Do not use in children under 18 years old during pregnancy and breastfeeding, as well as persons suffering from nervous irritability, insomnia, hypertension. "

#### **4.2. General requirements for the labeling of food products placed in a shipping container**

1. Identification of transport packaging, encasing food products should contain the following information:

1) the name of the food products;

2) the number of food products;

3) the date of manufacture of food products;

4) The shelf life of food products;

5) conditions of storage of food products;

6) information enabling the identification of the party food (eg, batch number);

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

If the shipping container is placed in food products without consumer packaging, designed by the manufacturer for further packing (candy, sugar and other food products), marking the transport package, which placed such food products must comply with the requirements stipulated in Clause 1 of Part 4.1 of this article.

2. provided for in paragraph 1 of Part 4.2 of this Article and deposited in the form of inscriptions labeling of food products placed in a shipping container, shall be marked in Russian and in the state (s) language (s) of the Member State of the Customs Union with the appropriate requirements in the legislation (s) of the State (in) term (s) of the Customs Union, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of Part 4.8 of this Article.

3. If the markings required by paragraph 1 of the present Article 4.1 and applied to the sales packaging of food products placed in a shipping container, can be brought to the attention of consumers of such products without violating the integrity of transport packaging, marking specified permitted do not apply to the transport package .

4 . In the labeling of food products placed in a shipping container can be specified for more information, including information about the document, according to which manufactured and can be identified food products, food products invented name, trademark, information on the holder the exclusive right to trademark, appellation of origin of food products, the name and location of the licensor, the signs of voluntary certification systems.

5. Additional requirements for the labeling of food products packaged in a shipping carton, do not contradict the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be installed in the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

#### **4.3. General requirements for the formation of names of food products**

1. Name of the food shall be indicated in the labeling should allow classification of products to the food, it reliably characterize and allow to distinguish it from other food products.

2. Upon entry into force of technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food name food products must comply with their requirements.

3. Information on the physical properties and (or) special processing methods of food production (reduced, smoked, pickled, ground, treated with ionizing radiation, sublimated food products and similar information about it) include the name of a food or in close proximity to the name, if the lack of such information could mislead the consumer (the acquirer). These information requirements for certain types of food products are established by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

4. There shall be in the name of food components indicate if they or their respective products are not included in the composition of food products.

5. In the event that a part of the food products used flavoring component name, replaced it and the flavor is not part of the food is allowed to include in the name of the food with the words: tasteful and (or) with **flavor**.

6. Additional requirements for indicating the name of the food products that do not contradict the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be installed in the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

#### **4.4. General requirements for instruction in the labeling of food products**

1. Included in the food components listed in order of decreasing mass fraction at the time of production of food products, unless otherwise provided by the requirements of technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products. Immediately prior to specifying these components must be placed the inscription "Composition".

2. If you have a food composite component (consisting of two or more components) in the composition of food products specified in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 1 of this Article 4.4 of the list of all the components that make up such a composite component, or composite component is indicated with an addition to it in parentheses components in descending order of their mass fraction. If mass fraction of the composite and the component is less than 2 percent, is allowed not to specify the sub-components, with the exception of food additives, flavorings and their constituent of food supplements, bioactive substances and medicinal plant components obtained using GMO components referred to in paragraph 14 of Part 4.4 of this **Article**.

3. In the case of content in food ingredients, the mass fraction of 2 percent or less, can specify them in any order after the component mass fraction is greater than 2 percent, unless otherwise provided by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food .

4. Name of the component, which is a food product is indicated in the composition of food products in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.3 of this Article. Names of components provided in Annex 1 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be specified as part of the food products under the names of their respective types of food products, except for the cases when the names of the components used in the name of food products.

5. In the presence of food aromas marking composition must contain the word "flavor (s)". Think of a name in relation to food flavorings in food products may be omitted.

6. If there is a food additive in food products should be specified functional (technological) Appointment (acidity regulator, stabilizer, emulsifier, more functional (technological) appointment) and the name of the food additive that can be replaced by index food additive according to the International Digital Systems (INS) or the European digital system (E). If a food additive has a different functionality, indicating the function corresponding to the purpose of its use. Carbon dioxide is used as a component in the manufacture of food products without the need to enter into the composition of food products for inclusion in the labeling of food labels "sparkling" or similar.

7. The composition of food products not required to specify in respect of:

1) Fresh fruits (including berries) and vegetables (including potatoes), which are not peeled not cut or processed in a similar manner;

2) vinegar obtained from one kind of raw food (without the addition of other components);

3) the food product, consisting of a single component, with the proviso that the food product name allows to establish the presence of this component.

8. Except as specified in paragraph 14 of Part 4.4 of this article do not apply to components and are not subject to the direction of a part of the food production:

1) substances that are in the process of production of food products are removed as part of the food components and in a subsequent step of the manufacturing method are added to food products without exceeding the amount of the starting materials;

2) substances that are part of one or more components and do not change the properties of food products containing such ingredients;

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

4) agents that comprise flavoring or food additive as solvents, carriers flavoring substances;

9. Water can not be specified as part of the food products in cases where it is:

1) is used in the production of food products for the restoration of concentrated, condensed or dry food;

2) included in the liquid component (including broth marinade, brine, syrup, brine), of the food composition.

10. The components that are in the process of food production were recovered from the concentrated, condensed or dry food, can specify according to their mass fraction after recovery.

11. Fruits (including berries), vegetables (including potatoes), nuts, grains, mushrooms, spices, included in the corresponding mixture and did not significantly differ in mass fraction can be specified as part of the food product in any sequence indicating the record "in change the ratio. "

12. The labeling of food products, which includes sweeteners, sugar alcohols, immediately after the indication of food products must be supplemented by the inscription: Contains sweetener (sweeteners). When excessive use may (may) have a laxative **effect**.

13. Components (including food additives, flavorings), dietary supplements, the use of which may cause allergic reactions or is contraindicated in certain diseases and which are listed in paragraph 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article shall be specified in the composition of food products regardless of their number.

14. The most common components, the use of which may cause allergic reactions or is contraindicated in certain diseases include:

1) peanuts and its products;

2) aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt;

3) Mustard and products thereof;

4) the sulfur dioxide and sulfites, if their total content is greater than 10 milligram per kilogram or 10 milligram per liter based on sulfur dioxide;

5) Cereals containing gluten and products thereof;

6) sesame and its products;

7) lupine and its products;

8) shellfish and their products;

9) milk and its products (including lactose);

10) nuts and their products;

11) crustaceans and their products;

12) and fish processed products (excluding fish gelatin used as a base in preparations containing vitamins and carotenoids);

13) celery and its products;

14) soybeans and products thereof;

15) eggs and their products.

15. Information on the allergenic properties of the components as defined in paragraph 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article shall not be required in the labeling of food products, with the exception of information about aspartame and acesulfame-aspartame salt, in the case of which the production of food products after specifying its composition should be placed inscription "Contains a source of phenylalanine."

16. For food products comprising a cereal component of its composition, the product composition after specifying allowed to post message "Do not contain gluten" if not used grain ingredients containing gluten or gluten has been **removed**.

17. In cases where identified in paragraph 14 of Part 4.4 of this Article components are used in the manufacture of food products, but their presence in food products can not be completely excluded, information about the possible presence of such components is placed directly after specifying the composition of food products.

18. For foods containing dyes (azorubin E122, E104 quinoline yellow, yellow "sunset" FCF E110, E129 Allura Red AC, Ponceau 4R E124 and E102 tartrazine) shall bear a warning label: Contains coloring agent (s) who is (are ) can (can ) have an adverse effect on activity and attention of children.

The exception of alcoholic beverages and foods in which these dyes are used for labeling products of slaughter and meat products, or for marking or decorative painting Easter eggs.

#### **4.5. General requirements for instruction in the amount of labeling of packaged food products**

1. The number of packaged food products indicated in the labeling of these products in terms of volume (milliliters, centilitres or liters), mass (grams or kilograms) or account (pieces). And it is allowed to use the abbreviated names of these units. Weight or volume of eggs, fruit, vegetables, sold by the piece, not allowed to specify.

2. The choice of the value to specify the number of packaged food products, with the exception of food products sold by the piece, performed with the following rules, unless otherwise provided by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products:

- If the liquid food products, it indicates its volume;

- If the food products pasty, viscous or viscoplastic consistency, the states or the volume or weight;

- If the food products firm, loose, is a mixture of solid and liquid substances, then specify its mass.

You may simultaneously use two variables to specify the number of food products, such as the weight and number of pieces, weight and volume.

3. Specify the number of food products in collective package should be implemented as follows:

3.1. if food products packaged in one name a few of consumer packages, the package on a group of food products, the total quantity of production and the number of consumer packages;

3.2 . If the properties of group packing for packaged food products enable you to see information about the number of food products and is easy to count the number of consumer packages, the package may be in the group they do not indicate;

3.3. if packaged food products consists of several consumer packages of different kinds of products and names and (or) individual items of various denominations, the group on the packaging of packaged food products indicate the name and number of each consumer package goods and (or) the name, quantity, or weight each product.

4. The amount of food placed in a shipping container, indicated in units of volume (milliliters, centilitres or liters) or mass (grams or kilograms), or in the number of packing units in the transport packaging (pieces) indicating the amount of food placed in each package unit. And it is allowed to use the abbreviated names of these units.

5. In the case when the food product is placed in a liquid medium, such as water, aqueous sugar solutions, aqueous solutions of food grade acids, aqueous solutions of salts, brine, vinegar, fruit or vegetable juices, along with an indication of the volume or mass of the food product with a fluid medium must be additionally given volume or mass of the food products placed in the liquid medium. This requirement also applies to food products, placed in a liquid medium, followed by freezing.

6. It is not allowed to specify an indefinite number of packaged food products, and to specify a range of values of the number of packaged food products.

#### **4.6. General requirements for instruction in marking the date of manufacture of food products**

1. Note the labeling of food products eè date of manufacture depending on the period of validity eè carried out using the following words:

- 1) "manufacture date" indicating the hour, date, month shelf life at 72 hours;
- 2) "date of manufacture" with the date, month and year when the expiration date of 72 hours up to three months;
- 3) "date of manufacture" indicating the month and year or the day, month, year when expiry of three months or more;
- 4) "year of manufacture" - for sugar.

2. After the words "date of manufacture" shall indicate the date of manufacture of food or a place on the date of application of the consumer package.

3. The words "date of manufacture" on the labeling of food products can be replaced by "date of manufacture" or similar within the meaning of the words.

4. In the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food instead of "date of manufacture" may establish other concepts that determine the end date of the process of production of certain types of food, such as bottling date, date sorting eggs, vintage crop year gathering wild fruits, nuts, bee products.

Additional requirements for indicating the date of manufacture of food products that do not contradict the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be installed in the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

#### **4.7. General requirements for instruction in marking the shelf life of food products**

1. Note the labeling of food products eè period of validity is carried out using the following words:

- 1) The "best before" indicating the hour, day, month, when the term eè life up to 72 hours;
- 2) The "best before" with the date, month and year when the term eè life from 72 hours to three months;
- 3) The "best before end" indicating the month and year or "best before" with the date, month and year when the term eè life of at least three months.

2. In order to indicate the shelf life of food products can be used the word "go" indicating the number of days, months, or years, or at the expiry of 72 hours before the word "go" with the indication of the number of hours.

3. After the words "best before", "pass", "best before end" is indicated or shelf life of food products, or the place of application of this term to the packaging.

4. Labelling of food products in respect of which the manufacturer is set unlimited shelf life, should be supplemented by the words "Shelf life is not limited under the conditions of storage."

5. The words "best before", "pass", "best before end" in the labeling of food products can be replaced by the words "shelf life", "best before" or similar within the meaning of the words.

6. Additional requirements for the direction of the shelf life of food products which do not contradict the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be installed in the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

#### **4.8. General ie Power Requirements for instruction in the marking of the name and location of the manufacturer of food products, manufacturer authorized persons importing**

1. Name and address of the manufacturer of food products indicated in the labeling of food products regardless of the food production in the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union or imported from third countries. Location of the manufacturer of food products determined by the place of state registration of the organization or individual entrepreneur.

2. In the information provided by the customer (purchaser), use the officially registered name and location (address, including country) of the manufacturer. At discrepancy with the address of the manufacturer also indicate the address (es) of production (a) and the person , authorized by the manufacturer to accept claims from customers (buyers) on its territory (if available).

3. Information about the name of the location of the manufacturer of food products imported from third countries can specify the letters of the Latin alphabet and Arabic numerals or in the state (s) language (s) of the country based on the location of the manufacturer of food products provided the name of the country in Russian.

4. In the labeling of food products, the production of which is carried out by several manufacturers, may be specified name and address of each manufacturer, provided that the method of communicating to consumers (buyers) information about each manufacturer, for example the use of letters, numbers, symbols, emp a mark should allow the manufacturer to uniquely identify a specific food products.

5. Products packaged at the point of manufacture (unless the packaging of food products in consumer packaging retailers) must contain stipulated in paragraph 1 of this Article 4.8 of the information on the manufacturer and the legal entity or individual entrepreneurs engaged in packaging of food products not the place of its manufacture to its subsequent sale or commissioned by any other legal entity or individual entrepreneur.

6. If the manufacturer has authorized manufacturer person, the name and location of the person authorized by the manufacturer must be indicated on the labeling of food products.

7. In the labeling of food products imported from third countries shall contain the name and address of the importer.

#### **4.9. General requirements for instruction in labeling the nutritional value of food products**

1. The nutritional value of food products, reflected in its labeling includes the following indicators:

1) energy value (caloric);

2) the number of proteins, fats, carbohydrates;

3) the amount of vitamins and minerals.

2. Nutritional value of flavors, chewing gum, coffee, natural mineral water, bottled drinking water, food additives, food raw (mushrooms, products of slaughter productive animals and poultry, fish, vegetables (including potatoes), fruits (including berries) , salt, spices, vinegar, tea can not be specified, unless otherwise provided by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for these types of food products. The nutritional value of other types of



food can not be specified in the cases stipulated by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

3. The nutritional value of food products shall be given per 100 grams or 100 milliliters, and (or) per serving (a certain amount of food specified in its labeling as one serving provides its number of such portions) of food products.

4. Energy value (caloric) food shall be indicated in joules and calories or multiples or sub-multiples of these quantities.

5. The amount of nutrients including proteins, fats, carbohydrates in the food product must be given in grams or multiples or sub-multiples of these quantities.

6. The amount of vitamins and minerals in food products should be specified in units of the International System of Units (SI) (milligrams or micrograms) or in other units of the values allowed for use in the states - members of a customs union in accordance with the laws of - members of the Customs Union in the area of traceability.

7. The amount of protein, fat, carbohydrate and energy value (calorie) food shall be indicated in respect of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and energy value (calorific value), for which an amount of 100 grams or 100 milliliters or per serving of food products (in case to bring the nutritional value per serving) is 2 percent or more values reflect the average adult daily requirement for protein, fats, carbohydrates and energy. In other cases, the amount of protein, fat, carbohydrate and energy value (calorie) food can be specified at the discretion of the manufacturer.

8. The amount of vitamins and minerals in food products should be indicated if the vitamins and minerals are added to the food product during its production. In other cases, the amounts of vitamins and minerals in food products can be made in regard to vitamins and minerals, for which an amount of 100 ml or 100 grams per serving or food (in the case of driving the nutritional value per serving) is 5 percent or more of the values that reflect the average adult daily requirement of vitamins and minerals.

9. The values reflect the average adult daily requirement for protein, fats, carbohydrates and energy, vitamins, minerals and other substances that are determined in accordance with Annex 2 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union.

To specify parameters nutritional value labeling of food products referred to in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 4.9 parts of this article and intended for certain categories of consumers, the calculation is carried out at an average daily requirement for this category of consumers.

10. For biologically active food supplements for substances that are linked to data dietary supplements and fortified food products for - for substances used for the enrichment of such food products, in addition must be specified nutritional value as a percentage of the values specified in the manner prescribed by paragraph 9 of Part 4.9 of this Article.

11. The values of the nutritional value of food, preparation of which must be carried out by consumers, are indicated on the labeling of such food without cooking it further.

12. Indicators of the nutritional value of food products are determined by the manufacturer of food analytical or calculated.

13. When referring to the energy value (calorie) food and its content of protein, fat, carbohydrates may apply the rules of rounding indicators nutritional value of food products in accordance with Annex 3 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union, unless otherwise provided by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

14. With regard to indicators of the nutritional value of food labeling may be supplemented by the words: "Average values".

In determining the energy value (calorie) food should be used conversion factors of the nutrients in the food energy value (calorie) food products in accordance with Annex 4 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union.

15. In determining the carbohydrate content in food products is taken into account the number contained in food products (excluding dietary fiber) and is involved in metabolism in the human body, as well as the amount of sweetener-sugar alcohols.

16. In determining the amount of vitamin A and provitamin A conversion factor is used on the basis that one microgram of retinol or retinol equivalent corresponds to six micrograms of beta-carotene.

17. Additional requirements for the instruction of the nutritional value of food products that do not contradict the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be installed in the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

#### **4.10. General requirements for instruction in the labeling information**

##### **Food hallmark**

1. Information about the hallmark of food products indicated in the labeling on a voluntary basis.

2. Information about the hallmark of food products, including the absence of food ingredients derived from GMOs (or) with the use of GMOs must be confirmed by the evidence formed the person who pointed out this statement in the labeling of food products on their own or received them with others. Evidence of the hallmarks of food should be stored in an organization or individual entrepreneurs producing this food products in circulation in the single customs territory of the Customs Union, and brought in the cases provided for by the legislation of the Customs Union.

3. Information about the hallmark of food products listed in Annex 5 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union, can be used only in accordance with the conditions set out in this application, unless otherwise provided by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products. Not listed in Annex 5 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union information about the hallmark of food products can be used in the labeling of food products in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 2 of Part 4.10 of this article or the requirements established by the technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products.

4. Information about the hallmark of food in terms of its nutritional value must be accompanied by an indication on the labeling of food products quantities of nutrients that determine the nutritional value of food products.

#### **4.11. T Power Requirements for the instruction of the labeling information to the presence of food ingredients produced using genetically modified organisms**

1. For food products obtained with the use of GMOs, including those not containing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and protein should provide information: "genetically modified products" or "products derived from genetically modified organisms" or "products contain components of genetically modified organisms. "

In case in the production of manufactured food products is not used genetically modified organisms in food products the content of 0.9 percent or less random or GMO is technically inevitable impurities, such food products and not applicable to food products containing GMO. When labeling a food information about the presence of GMOs is not specified.

2. For food products derived from genetically modified micro-organisms (bacteria, yeasts and filamentous fungi, the genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques) (hereinafter - TMG), or using them, required information:

- For containing living GMM - "Product contains live genetically modified organisms";

- For containing non-viable GMM - "Product obtained with the use of genetically modified micro-organisms";

- For exemption from technological GMM or for using components that are exempt from the GMM - "This product contains ingredients derived from the use of genetically modified micro-organisms."

3. Nutrition Labelling information about the presence of GMOs are not specified in relation to use of technological aids made from or with the use of GMOs.

#### **4.12. Requirements for methods of adjusting marking**

1. The labeling of food products covered by paragraph 1 of the 4.1 and 4.2, paragraph 1 of the present article should be clear, easy to read, accurate and not misleading consumers (buyers), with the inscription, signs, symbols should be contrasting background, which marking. A method of marking should ensure its safety throughout the shelf life of food products subject to the pre-installed storage conditions.
2. The information referred to in subparagraphs 1, 4 - 6, paragraph 1, of the 4.1 and paragraph 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article shall be applied to consumer packaging and (or) on the label, the removal of which is difficult to consumer packaging.
3. The information provided for in subparagraphs 2, 3, 7 - 11, paragraph 1 of Part 4.1 of this Article shall be applied to consumer packaging and (or) on the label, and (or) information leaflet, and (or) on the package insert that is placed each packing unit or attached to each packing unit.
4. If the area of the longer side of the consumer packaging of food products does not exceed 10 square centimeters, the information provided for in paragraph 2 (except for the information required by paragraph 13 of Part 4.4 of this paper) and subparagraphs 3, 7 - 11, paragraph 1 of the present Article 4.1 should be applied to consumer packaging and (or) on the label, and (or) package insert is placed in each consumer package, or each transport packaging or attached to each package or each transport packaging.
5. prepackaging food retailers in the absence of the consumer on the consumer packaging or on a label attached to it should be specified name of the food products, the date of its manufacture, its expiration date and storage conditions. Other information specified in paragraph 1 of Part 4.1 and paragraph 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article shall be communicated to the consumer in any way, providing an opportunity to make informed choices of food products (including by drawing on the consumer package and (or) label, and (or) on the leaf In-ear, placed in each packing unit or attached to each packing unit of production).
6. The information specified in paragraph 1 of Part 4.1 and Clause 13 of Part 4.4 of this Article in respect of food placed directly in the transport packaging, as well as food products, packaging of which the retailers in the presence of the consumer, shall be communicated to the consumer in any way, providing opportunity to make informed choices of food.
7. The labeling of food products placed directly into the transport package, referred to in part 4.2 of this Article shall be applied to the transport packaging, and (or) on the label, and (or) package insert is placed in each shipping container or attached to each transport packaging or contained in the documents accompanying the food product.
8. Labelling of food products must not contain images of food that is not contained in the package or was not used in the manufacture of food products or components of food products in consumer packaging, or taste and (or) aroma which is not imitated the components in the composition of food products in consumer packaging, except as provided for in paragraph 9 of Part 4.12 of this article.
9. Marking of food products deposited in the form of images dishes, the preparation of which used this food products should be accompanied by the words "option cooked meals" or similar within the meaning of the words.

## **Article 5. Ensuring compliance with the requirements for food products in terms of their labeling**

1. Compliance labeling of food products this technical regulation of the Customs Union provided the fulfillment of its labeling requirements directly and compliance with the requirements of technical regulations of the Customs Union for certain types of food products, establish additional requirements for its labeling.

**Appendix 1 to the technical regulations. Kinds of components, the names of which may be substituted for types of food products**

Annex 1  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union  
"Food production in the part  
of its labeling "(TR CU 022/2011)

Types of components 1	The names of species of food 2
Oils or fats, refined	Oil or fat with an indication of origin: vegetable or plant or animal or animal
Pressed cocoa butter, extraction or refined	Cocoa butter
Mixtures of fruit, the mass fraction of not more than 10 per cent of food products	Fruit
Mixed berries of not more than 10 percent of the mass fraction of food products	Berries
Candied fruits of not more than 10 percent of the mass fraction of food products	Candied fruit
Mixtures of vegetables, of not more than 10 percent of the mass fraction of food products	Vegetables
Honey any kind of natural	Honey
Flour mixture of two or more types of grains	Flour indicating the types of grain, of which it was made, in order of decreasing mass fraction
Starches and starches modified by enzymes or physical means	Starch *
* In addition, indicate the origin, for example - the potato.	
All fish species	Fish
Table salt (sodium chloride)	Salt
Cheese or mixture of cheeses	Cheese
Milk protein, caseins, caseinates, whey protein, and mixtures thereof	Milk protein
Spices of not more than 2 percent of the mass fraction of food products	Spices or spice mixtures
Spices of not more than 2 percent of the mass fraction of food products	Spices or spice mixtures
The starting materials used for the production of chewing gum	Basis of rubber
Sucrose all species	Sugar
Glucose anhydrous or monohydrate	Glucose
Molasses all types	Syrup or glucose syrup
Wines	Wine
All kinds of cereals	Groats
Soy protein (isolates, concentrates)	Soy protein
Egg products of all kinds	Egg products

**Annex 2 to the technical regulations. The average daily requirement of essential nutrients and energy for the labeling of food products**

Annex 2  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union "Food  
products in terms of their labeling "  
(TR CU 022/2011)

Key nutrients	The recommended level of daily consumption
Energy value kJ / kcal *	10467/2500
Proteins g	75

\* When referring to the energy value in joules used to recalculate the ratio 1 cal equals 4.1868 J. ( exactly ).

Fat, g	83
including polyunsaturated fatty acids g	11
Digestible carbohydrates, g,	365
including sugar (sucrose), g	65
Dietary fibers g	30
Minerals:	
Calcium, mg	1000
Phosphorus, mg	800
Iron, mg	14
Magnesium, mg	400
Zinc mg	15
Iodine, ug	150
Potassium, mg	3500
Selenium mg	0.07
Vitamins:	
Vitamin A mcg	800
Vitamin D, g	5 **
<hr/>	
5 g of cholecalciferol ** - 200 ME vitamin D.	
Vitamin E mg	10
Vitamin C, mg	60
Thiamine mg	1.4
Riboflavin, mg	1.6
Niacin, mg	18
Vitamin B mg	2
Folacin, ug	200
Vitamin B, g	1
Biotin, mg	0.05
Pantothenic acid, mg	6

### Annex 3 of the Technical Regulations.

Annex 3  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union  
"Food production in the part of  
its labeling "  
(TR CU 022/2011)

Table 1. The rules of rounding the energy value of food

Table 1

Energy value (calorie), kJ / kcal	Rounding rules or guidelines
Less than 1	States: "1"
From 1 to 5 inclusive	To the nearest integer
From 5 to 100 inclusive	To the nearest whole multiple of 5
More than 100	To the nearest whole multiple of 10

Table 2. The rules of rounding amounts of protein, fat, carbohydrate food

Table 2

The amount of proteins, fat, carbohydrates, g	Rounding rule and / or instructions
Less than 0.5	Specifies the value to the first decimal place after the decimal point
From 0.5 to 10, inclusive	To the nearest multiple of 0.5 g

More than 10

To the nearest whole multiple of 1 g

## Annex 4 of the Technical Regulations. Conversion Factors energy value of the nutrients of food products

Annex 4  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union  
"Food production in  
parts of its labeling "  
(TR CU 022/2011)

1. The energy value, which must declare calculated using the following conversion factors:

The main nutrients of food products	Conversion Factors
Proteins	4 kcal / g - 17 kJ / g
Carbohydrates including mono- and disaccharides (sugar alcohols except)	4 kcal / g - 17 kJ / g
Sugar alcohols (excluding erythritol)	2.4 kcal / g - 10 kJ / g
Erythritol	0
Fats and 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 Fiber	2 kcal / g - 8 kJ / g

## Annex 5 to the technical regulations. Terms for use in food labeling information about the hallmark of food

Annex 5  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union  
"Food production in the  
part of its labeling "  
(TR CU 022/2011)

Nutritional value or index component 1	Information about the hallmark of food 2	Condition, the observance of which is mandatory for use in food labeling information about the hallmark of food 3
Energy value (caloric)	Reduced	Energy value (caloric) is reduced by at least 30 percent relative to the energy value (calorific value) of similar food products
Energy value (caloric)	Low	Energy value (caloric content) of not more than 40 kcal (170 kJ) per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not more than 20 kcal (80 KJ) per 100 ml. For sugar substitutes used directly as food, energy value (calorie) is not more than 4 kcal (17 kJ) / portion with equivalent sweetening properties equal to 6 g of sucrose
Energy value (caloric)	No (no)	Energy value (caloric content) of not more than 4 kcal (17 KJ) per 100 ml. For sugar substitutes used directly in food energy value (caloric content) of not more than 0.4 kcal (1.7 kJ) / serving with equivalent sweetening characteristics equal to 6 g sucrose
Protein	Source	Protein provides at least 12 percent of the energy content (calorie) food products, provided that the amount of protein per 100 g of solids or liquids per 100 ml not less than 5 percent of the daily protein requirements
Protein	High content	Protein provides at least 20% of the energy value (calorie) food
Fat	Low content	Fat is not more than 3 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not more than 1.5 g per 100 ml
Fat	No (no)	Fat is not more than 0.5 g for solid food products is 100 g or

		100 ml of liquid
Saturated fatty acids	Low content	The amount of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in food products is not more than 1.5 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid, 0.75 g / 100 ml and, in any case, the amount of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids should provide no more than 10 % of calories
Saturated fatty acids	No (no)	The amount of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in food products is not more than 0.1 g saturated fat per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml
Sugars (mono- and disaccharides amount)	There are no (no)	Sugars are not more than 0.5 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml
Sugars (mono- and disaccharides amount)	Low content	Sugars are not more than 5 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not more than 2.5 g per 100 ml
Sugars (mono- and disaccharides amount)	Without the addition of	In the manufacture of food products it is not added mono- and disaccharides as components. If the sugar present in food products, by its nature, the label must also specify the following: Contains natural sugar (natural) origin
Sugars (mono- and disaccharides amount)	Contains only natural sugars	The presence of food only inherent natural sugars
Dietary Fiber	Source	Dietary fiber content of at least 3 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not less than 1.5 g per 100 ml
Dietary Fiber	High content	Dietary fiber content is at least 6 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not less than 3 g per 100 ml
Vitamins and minerals	Source	Vitamins and minerals are not less than 15 percent of the average adult daily requirement of vitamins and minerals per 100 g of solid food, or 7.5 percent of liquid per 100 ml or per serving
Vitamins and minerals	High content	Vitamins and minerals are not less than 30 percent of the average adult daily requirement of vitamins and minerals per 100 g for solid food or liquid per 100 ml or per serving
Cholesterol	Low content	Cholesterol is not more than 0.02 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not more than 0.01 g per 100 ml, under the condition of the contents in food products is not more than 1.5 g saturated fatty acids per 100 g for solid food liquid products or not more than 0.75 g per 100 ml
Cholesterol	No (no)	Cholesterol is not more than 0.005 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid is not more than 0.005 g per 100 ml, under the condition of the contents in food products is not more than 1.5 g saturated fatty acids per 100 g for solid food or liquid not more than 0.75 g per 100 ml
Omega-3 fatty acids	Source	The amount of omega-3 fatty acids is not less than 0.2 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml, and for fats and oils of vegetable or animal amount of omega-3 fatty acids is not less than 1.2 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml
Omega-3 fatty acids	High content	The amount of omega-3 fatty acids is not less than 0.4 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml, and for fats and oils of vegetable or animal amount of omega-3 fatty acids is not less than 2.4 g of solid food 100 g or 100 ml of liquid
Sodium (table salt, sodium chloride)	Low content	The sodium content (or an equivalent quantity of sodium chloride) is not more than 0.12 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml. Water (except for natural mineral water) of sodium content of not more than 2 mg per 100 ml
Sodium (table salt, sodium chloride)	Very low	The sodium content (or an equivalent quantity of sodium chloride) is not more than 0.04 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml. This statement is not allowed to use water (including natural mineral waters)
Sodium (table salt, sodium chloride)	No (no)	The sodium content (or an equivalent quantity of sodium chloride) is not more than 0.005 g per 100 g for solid food or liquid to 100 ml