

March 2, 2010

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Kazakhstan



Kazakhstan released a list of documents needed to obtain meat import license

On February 13, 2010 Comment of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Kazakhstan to the Decree No. 2333 was published in the official press of Kazakhstan. The released Comment lays out a list of documents that must be submitted by Kazakh importer to the Trade Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Kazakhstan to obtain import license.

Those documents are:

- Application on issuance of license, filed in accordance with the instruction on registration of application for issuance of license for export and (or) import of certain types of goods. Such license is to be formalized in accordance with Annex 1 to the Agreement on the rules of licensing in the foreign trade sphere (hereinafter - application);
- An electronic copy of the application;
- A copy of the foreign trade agreement (contract), annex and (or) addition to it (for one-time valid license), and in case of absence of the foreign trade agreement (contract) - a copy of a document confirming the intention of the Parties;
- Copy of the document of registration issued by the tax authority.

Each sheet of the submitted copies of documents must be certified by signature and seal of the applicant, or copies of documents must be bound together and certified by signature and seal of the applicant.

Documents submitted by the applicant are subject to registration at the Trade Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The license will be issued after the applicant will present a document confirming payment of state fee (license fee) in the order and amount, stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Issuance of licenses is carried out on the basis of the abovementioned documents within 15 working days after the date of submission of documents.

Companies that are not included in the list of enterprises, among which tariff quota is distributed can import goods from foreign countries at the established out-of-quota rates.

It is worth noting that according to the Government Decree of Kazakhstan No. 2333 as of December 31, 2009 "On distribution of volumes of tariff quotas on import of certain types of meat" (officially published on February 2, 2010), Kazakhstan has allocated 96,450 MT of poultry quota for the U.S. The U.S. share is slightly less than 90 percent of the total quota of 110,000 MT. For beef, the quota is 20 MT of fresh chilled product and 10,000 MT of frozen. Kazakhstan's pork quota is 7,400 MT, of which 4,258 MT have been allocated to U.S. exporters, with the remainder divided between Canada and the EU.

The Decree No.2333 took effect on February 23, 2010. The in-quota duty rate on poultry is set at 25 percent of the customs value, but not less than 0.2 Euro per kilogram, while the out-of-quota rate is 80 percent of value, but not less than 0.7 Euro per kilogram.

Translated by: usapeec.kz

The average citizen of Kazakhstan consumes twice as much meat as citizen of Russia

Recently, the countries - members of the Customs Union have set import quotas on meats.

In Russia, quotas have been reduced by almost half as much. In Kazakhstan, until recently, there were no quotas at all.

However, in accordance with the intergovernmental agreements, Kazakhstan has to introduce these quotas. Population of Russia is 10 times more than in Kazakhstan. But quotas differ for minimum 15 times. It's easy to explain: Russia produces far less meat than Kazakhstan does. And if in Kazakhstan production of domestic meat amounts to 100 kilograms per capita, in Russia it amounts only to 41 kilograms per capita.

Judging by the volume of quotas, apparently, Kazakhstan faces big problems in the poultry sector at present.

In the year 2009 Kazakhstan produced and sold almost 1.6 million MT of meat in slaughter weight.

The increase amounted to almost 14 percent. As a comparison: in Russia over the same period production of meat in slaughter weight amounted to 6.7 million MT (4 times more). The average growth rates in the livestock sector amounts to 7-8 percent.

It turns out that Kazakhstan has the vast potential to supply meat to Russia, but still there are a lot of problems to be solved.

Year in year out the Kazakh press rumors about the extremely poor state of domestic agricultural sector. Recently, President in his Message "New decade - new economic growth - new opportunities in Kazakhstan" stated that the country in 4 years will be able to meet 80 percent of the internal demand for food products.

*Source: Zakon News Service (www.zakon.kz)
Translated and edited by: usapeec.kz*

Customs Union countries are intensifying WTO accession negotiations

The Customs Union countries intensify WTO accession negotiations, according to Vice Minister of Industry and Trade of Kazakhstan, Zhanar Aytzhanova.

"The WTO accession negotiations proceed. We will intensify them because the Customs Union and membership in WTO are complementary goals, not contradicting ones. The interest of our trading partners has increased even more due to creation of the unified customs territory. The negotiations on introduction will be conducted by the uniform negotiation organization headed by the Russian representative, Maxim Medvedkov", Z. Aytzhanova said.

"We think that the negotiations will be conducted separately by each country. A single negotiation group will solve the questions concerning the competence of the Customs Union", Z. Aytzhanova informed.

Source: Kazakhstan Today News Agency (www.kt.kz); Edited by: usapeec.kz

Tajikistan



Tajikistan has restored more than 20 poultry plants and built 8 new plants for production of poultry meat and eggs

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Tajikistan has restored more than 20 poultry farms and built 8 new plants for production of poultry meat and eggs.

More than 100 million eggs are supplied to the market annually. Despite a decrease in import of eggs by 19 million pieces and poultry meat by 3,000 MT in the year 2009, compared to the year 2008, Tajikistan remains dependent on imports. The imported products are cheaper than the domestic ones, since Tajikistan doesn't have own production of mixed fodder.

*Source: Furazh News Service (www.furazh.ru)
Translated by: usapeec.kz*



Adjustment of customs tariff system in accordance with requirements of Customs Union may reduce competitiveness of Kyrgyz goods

On February 24, Kyrgyz Prime Minister Daniyar Usenov announced that Kyrgyzstan will join the Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan Customs Union only if it would be beneficial for the country.

Kyrgyzstan is a full member of the WTO, and it is not clear what advantages the country would derive from joining the Customs Union.

According to the preliminary analysis of the Ministry of Economic Regulations only 60 percent of customs tariffs of Kyrgyzstan can be brought in conformity with requirements of the Customs Union of Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan. At present 34 percent of existing Kyrgyz tariffs virtually correspond to those of Customs Union. Another 24 percent of tariffs can be brought into line.

“Adjustment of the rest tariffs will be a difficult task”, the Minister Jenishbek Baiguttiev said. “In order to bring tariff system of Kyrgyzstan in conformity with Customs Union requirements, we will have to increase tariffs, which in its turn will decrease the competitiveness of Kyrgyz goods”, he added.

Source: 24.kg News Agency (www.24.kg); Translated by: usapeec.kz

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