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Kazakhstan



The Government of Kazakhstan has set quotas for 2011

The Government of Kazakhstan by its Decree No. 269 as of March 24, 2011 has approved the rules of distribution of tariff quotas among the participants of foreign economic activity for import of certain types of meat into the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Decree also contains the volumes of tariff quotas distributed among participants of foreign economic activity for the year 2011 (stage 1).

The Decree No. 269 as of March 24, 2011 was published on Kazakhstan's official newspaper “Kazakhstanskaya pravda” on March 29, 2011. It will come into force 10 days after its official publication.

Below is unofficial translation of the Decree made by USAPEEC CAEE Office.

Rules of distribution of tariff quotas among the participants of foreign economic activity for import of certain types of meat into the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Approved by the Decree of the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan No.269 as of March 24, 2011.

1. General Provisions

1. These Rules on distribution of volumes of tariff quotas among the participants of foreign economic activity for the import of certain types of meat (in respect of which tariff quotas are introduced) into the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – Rules), are worked out in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On regulation of trading activities” as of April 12, 2004.

The rules determine the procedure and method of distribution of the volumes of tariff quotas as a tool for regulating foreign trade.

2. These Rules are applied to all legal and natural persons regardless of their legal form, activity and place of registration.

2. Terms and definitions

3. These Rules contain the following definitions:

1) Preceding period - two years preceding the year of introduction of tariff quotas;

2) Countries-suppliers - countries with which Customs Union countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia) have not concluded a free trade agreement, or there are exceptions to the free trade regime for goods;

3) Volume of imports of the supplier - actual volume of goods imported by the supplier from the countries-suppliers, defined in accordance with customs statistics of foreign trade;

4) Volume of tariff quotas - the amount of goods determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for one calendar year, the import of which is taxed within-quota rates of import customs duties;

5) Participant of foreign economic activity (supplier) - legal or natural person who carries out the import of goods from countries-suppliers in the preceding period, in accordance with the following criteria:

- import of goods is carried out from countries-suppliers;

- import of goods is carried out during the year which precedes the year of introduction of tariff quotas;

- volume of imported goods during the year, which precedes the year of introduction of tariff quotas, must not be less than 25 kg;

6) a product - a certain type of meat, in respect of which the Customs Union Commission established tariff quota.

3. Order of distribution of the volumes of tariff quotas

4. The Authorized Body on customs affairs shall submit the information on the actual volume of imports of meat to the Authorized Body regulating commercial activity. This is to be done on a quarterly basis no later than the 15th of the month following the reporting quarter. At the same time suppliers and countries of origin are to be specified.

5. Based on the information provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of these Rules, the Authorized Body regulating commercial activity is developing a draft decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the distribution of volumes of tariff quotas among the participants of foreign economic activity for the import of certain types of meat (into the Republic of Kazakhstan), in respect of which tariff quotas are introduced in accordance with the method of distribution of volumes of tariff quotas.

4. Method of distribution of volumes of tariff quotas

6. Tariff quotas for cattle meat, frozen (HS Code 0202), pork - fresh, chilled or frozen (HS Code 0203) and meat and edible poultry by-products, defined in the commodity item 0105 - fresh, chilled or frozen (HS Code 0207) are distributed among Suppliers in two stages:

1) Stage 1: Annually, no later than the 31st of December of the year preceding the year of introduction of tariff quotas - 25 percent of tariff quota volumes established in accordance with the formula for distribution of 25 percent of tariff quota volumes among Suppliers (indicated in the Paragraph 11 of these Rules);

2) Stage 2: Annually, no later than the 1st of April of the year of introduction of tariff quotas - the distribution of total 100 percent of tariff rate quotas in accordance with formula (indicated in Paragraph 12 of these Rules) for distribution of 100 percent of the volume of tariff quotas excluding the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph 11 of these Rules.

7. The results of calculations of the volume of tariff quotas for each supplier, are implemented in accordance with Item 6 of these Rules, are mathematically rounded to three decimal places.

8. Distribution of tariff quotas among suppliers is based on their equity when obtaining quotas.

9. Distribution of tariff quotas for imports of cattle meat - fresh or chilled (HS code 0201) carried out in an order of applications submitted by participants of foreign economic activity.

10. If necessary, the tariff quota is allocated among countries-suppliers in proportion to the volume of imports from these countries during the preceding period.

11. Distribution of 25 percent of tariff quotas among suppliers, in accordance with subparagraph 1) of paragraph 6 of the Rules, is calculated under the following formula separately for each item:

1)

$q_9 =$	$0,25Q \times S_9$
	100%

q_9 – Volume of tariff quota of the supplier, as defined in the framework of Stage 1;

Q – Volume of tariff quota;

2)

$S_9 =$	$\frac{V_I + V_{II-9}}{V'_I + V'_{II-9}}$	$\times 100$

S_9 – Share of Supplier (in percents);

V_I – Volume of products imported by the supplier for the first year of the preceding period;

V_{II-9} – Volume of products imported by the supplier for the 9 months of the year preceding the year of introduction of tariff quotas;

V'_I – Total volumes of products imported by suppliers into the Republic of Kazakhstan for the first year of the preceding period;

V'_{II-9} – Total volumes of products imported by suppliers into the Republic of Kazakhstan for the 9 months of the year preceding the year of introduction of tariff quotas.

12. Distribution of 100 percent (net amounts calculated in accordance with paragraph 11 of these Rules) of the volume of tariff quotas, in accordance with subparagraph 2) of paragraph 6 of the Rules, is calculated under the following formula, separately for each item:

1)

$q_{12} =$	$\frac{Q \times S_{12}}{100\%}$	$- q_{12}$

q_{12} – Volume of tariff quota of the supplier, defined within frameworks of Stage 2;

Q – Volume of tariff quota;

2)

$S_{12} =$	$\frac{V_I + V_{II}}{V'_I + V'_{II}}$	$\times 100$

S_{12} – Share of Supplier (in percents)

V_I – Volume of products imported by the supplier for the first year of the preceding period;

V_{II} – Volume of products imported by the supplier for the second year of the preceding period;

V'_I – Total volumes of products imported by the suppliers into the Republic of Kazakhstan for the first year of the preceding period;

V'_{II} – Total volumes of products imported by the suppliers into the Republic of Kazakhstan for the second year of the preceding period.

Volumes of tariff quotas for import (into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan) of meat originating in and imported from countries with whom the member countries of the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation have not signed a free trade agreement, or there are exceptions to the free trade regime for the year 2011

<i>HS Code</i>	<i>Product name, country of origin</i>	<i>Volumes, MT</i>
0201	Cattle meat, fresh or chilled	20
0202	Cattle meat, frozen	10,000
0203	Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	7,400
0207	Meat and edible poultry by-products, specified in commodity item 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen	110,000

Distribution of volumes of tariff quotas for poultry among participants of foreign economic activity for the year 2011 (Stage 1)

Meat and edible poultry by-products, specified in commodity item 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS Code 0207)

	<i>Name of participant of foreign economic activity</i>	<i>Taxpayer identification number of participants of foreign economic activity</i>	<i>MT</i>
1	Limited Liability Partnership "Oral Logistik"	270100235356	5,010.754
2	Limited Liability Partnership "Fahrad"	600400236114	3,060.205
3	Limited Liability Partnership "Firma Rassvet"	061800258789	2,786.043
4	Limited Liability Partnership "Agora-M"	061800228171	1,505.424
5	Limited Liability Partnership "ALTA-XXI Vek"	391700074672	1,634.853
6	Limited Liability Partnership "Wholesale trade Company plus"	391700222672	1,353.748
7	Limited Liability Partnership "Kaskad LLC"	451500214062	1,143.987
8	Limited Liability Partnership "Company Ice Food Astana"	620300307634	1,722.508
9	Limited Liability Partnership "Kazproduct-2030"	301900217816	966.460
10	Limited Liability Partnership "Ulan-B"	582100271440	1,212.648
11	Limited Liability Partnership "Zaman-PVL"	451500244239	644.408
12	Limited Liability Partnership "Almas-2000"	301900211581	1,084.740
13	Limited Liability Partnership "Trade House Kazros-P"	600900163377	404.013
14	Limited Liability Partnership "ProdServiceAktobe"	061800284854	541.934
15	Limited Liability Partnership "Gold Fake"	600700610810	654.196
16	Limited Liability Partnership "Hladolend"	270100219859	473.954
17	Limited Liability Partnership "Optovaya Kompaniya"	090500217222	334.484
18	Limited Liability Partnership "Frost and Co"	582100259756	420.895
19	Individual Entrepreneur Sultangaliyev Asan Mendibaevich "Agroproduct Ltd"	271812413934	288.918
20	Limited Liability Partnership "Bereke"	302000063623	324.803
21	Limited Liability Partnership "KROMEXPO-A"	600400503810	148.362
22	Mameshev Rahim Rahatovich	061811124557	205.929
23	Limited Liability Partnership "Meat team"	600500578497	209.512

	<i>Name of participant of foreign economic activity</i>	<i>Taxpayer identification number of participants of foreign economic activity</i>	<i>MT</i>
24	Limited Liability Partnership "Prestige"	600700184636	324.533
25	Limited Liability Partnership "Sanylau"	451500255616	193.105
26	Limited Liability Partnership "Talpaker Plus"	061800279110	158.407
27	Limited Liability Partnership "Zaman"	451500257638	146.022
28	Individual Entrepreneur Suleimanov Zhigerkhan Devletkhanovich	430110158050	179.143
29	Limited Liability Partnership "AktauInvestKyrilis 1"	430100252482	135.778
30	Limited Liability Partnership "Sterkh"	361800035735	75.769
31	Limited Liability Partnership "Rid-Atau"	430600020072	90.405
32	Individual Entrepreneur Zvyagintsev Victor Aleksandrovich	271810163811	27.157
33	Limited Liability Partnership "The Caspian international restaurants company"	600700587757	27.268
34	Limited Liability Partnership "Kublei"	271800004553	2.801
35	Almaty regional branch of a limited liability partnership SKGP "Interfood"	090900021750	1.477
36	Joint Venture Limited Liability Partnership "Class Product"	150900009128	2.471
37	Limited Liability Partnership "Golden fish LTD"	600400531728	1.539
38	Individual Entrepreneur Grushkevich Svetlana Stepanovna	430610631301	0.152
39	Burakanov Nurlan	151011357479	0.152
40	Limited Liability Partnership SKGP "Interfood"	600900146916	0.995
41	Salihov A.D.	150310015631	0.049
	Total		27,500.000

Source: The official website of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Kazakhstan (www.minplan.kz)

Translated by: usapeec.kz

Russia-Kazakhstan: Customs borders will be removed

Russia and Kazakhstan could become the world's largest suppliers of grain and meat, and thus, ensure global food security. This was stated by the First Vice Prime Minister of Russia Igor Shuvalov, who visited together with his Kazakh counterpart Umirzak Shukeev the customs facilities in the Kazakh city Uralsk located on the shared border with Russia.

The main goal was to find out how business reacts to the accession of the countries into Customs Union (CU), which will work in full force starting July 1, 2011. Uralsk city is the crossroads of major trade routes.

Today it is a transshipments post for a wide range of products. It is the border which separates Russia and Kazakhstan and Asia from Europe. However, starting July 1, 2011 borders will become less visible. Laws of CU will take effect in full here as well. "If it were not for insistence of President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, we would have created a Customs Union for several years. In order CU could be launched in full and without any barriers all the transitional phases must be completed on July 1, 2011. These phases relate to control functions of some agencies and control over the goods movement, that exists on the border of Russia and Kazakhstan", Igor Shuvalov said.

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**Comments to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
No. 269 as of March 24, 2011 “On distribution of the volumes of tariff quotas on
imports of certain types of meat”**

Application of tariff quota means that a certain amount of agricultural products are imported at preferential (lower) rates of customs duties. Import of products in exceeding amounts is carried out under the rates approved by the Unified Customs Tariff of the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. The decision on the establishment of tariff quotas, as well as within quota rates of customs duties is adopted by the Commission of the Customs Union. Thus, in accordance with the Decision of the Customs Union Commission No.505 as of November 18, 2010, the size of tariff quotas for the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the size of the customs duty rates applied within and out of quota are as follows:

HS Code	Product Name	The volume of tariff quota	The amount of customs duty	
			Within quota	Out of quota
0201	Beef: fresh, chilled	20	15%, but not less than 0.2 EUR/1 kg	50%, but not less than 1 EUR/1 kg
0202	Beef: frozen	10,000	15%, but not less than 0.2 EUR/1 kg	50%, but not less than 1 EUR/1 kg
0203	Pork	7,400	15%, but not less than 0.25 EUR/1 kg	75 %, but not less than 1 EUR/1.5 kg
0207	Poultry	110,000	25%, but not less than 0.2 EUR/1 kg	80 %, but not less than 0.7 EUR/1 kg

Based on the Decision of the Customs Union Commission, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has approved the volume of tariff quotas and rules of their distribution among suppliers. The size of the tariff quotas are determined in proportion to the volume of products imported by supplier in the preceding period, in accordance with the Rules of distribution of tariff quotas. Information on the actual imports is provided by the Committee of Customs Control of the Kazakh Ministry of Finance on the basis of electronic copies of customs declarations.

Import of products at reduced rates of customs duties is possible only within the established tariff quotas by a certain supplier indicated in the Decree. Import is carried out on the basis of a license issued by the Committee of Commerce under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

To obtain a license a supplier must submit the following documents to the Committee of Commerce under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- Application for an issuance of a license, filled in in accordance with the instructions on the applications for obtaining a license for export/ import of certain types of products (in accordance with Annex 1 to the Agreement on the rules for licensing in the sphere of foreign trade (hereinafter - application);
- An electronic copy of the application;
- A copy of the foreign trade agreement (contract), annex, and (or) additions to it (for a single license). In case of absence of foreign trade agreement (contract) - a copy of a document confirming the intention of the Sides;
- Copy of registration with the tax authority;
- Each sheets of copies of submitted documents must be certified by signature and seal of the applicant, or copies of documents must be sewn up and certified by signature and stamp of the applicant.

Documents submitted by the applicant must be registered in the Committee of Commerce under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The license is issued after the applicant submits a document confirming the payment of state fees (license fee), in the amount prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (fee charged for issuing a license). License is issued on the basis of the above-mentioned documents within 15 working days from the date of submitting them. License period ends in the calendar year for which quota is introduced. *Source: The official website of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Kazakhstan (www.minplan.kz); Translated by: usapeec.kz*

First Vice Prime Minister of Russia with his Kazakh counterpart, accompanied by Ministers and businessmen are checking what is being done in order to erase borders between Russia and Kazakhstan. After July 1, 2011 the customs inspectors will not check vehicles and carry out phyto-sanitary control anymore. Phyto-sanitary control now will be implemented at the outer edge of the Customs Union on the periphery. The lessening of internal controls will bring dividends.

“After July 1, 2011 phyto-sanitary and veterinary restrictions on the import of products between our countries are cancelled. This means that goods will be moving freely. This is very important for the development of cooperation between our countries”, Minister of Agriculture Elena Skrynnik said.

The Sides are aware that this creates an additional burden for Kazakhstan and Belarus. Before breaking some boundaries, it is necessary to strengthen the others.

Next year CU countries (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan) will create the Eurasian Economic Union. When creating it the Sides are planning to be alike with the EU. However, prior to this it is necessary to set things going within CU.

As of now the Sides do not discuss creation of a single currency within the Unified economic space, however, they think over how to further develop the Union. The Customs Union is already looking toward Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. And not only toward these countries.

*Source: Vesti Information Agency
(www.vesti.ru)
Translated by: usapeec.kz*

The Heads of Governments of the EurAsEC countries have agreed to rename the Common Economic Space



According to the first Vice-Prime Minister of Russia, Igor Shuvalov, the Heads of Governments of the members of the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) during the meeting of Interstate Council in Minsk, Belarus have agreed to rename the Common Economic Space (CES) into the Eurasian Economic Union.

I. Shuvalov said that for the successful operation of EurAsEC and the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan there were signed about 105 agreements, most of them have common norms. Therefore it is necessary to codify and systematize the legal framework. And the sides will work on this starting April 2011.

I. Shuvalov expressed hope that in 2012 a new contract which will unite and organize legal and regulatory framework of CES will be developed.

He noted that since July 1, 2011 control at the Russian-Kazakh border will be shifted to external borders. According to him, all the main stages of Customs Union formation have been completed.

The meeting of the Interstate Council of Eurasian Economic Community (the supreme body of Customs Union) at the level of Heads of Governments took place in Minsk on March 15, 2011.

Creation of Common Economic Space of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan is intended to accelerate the integration of economies and businesses of three countries. With the formation of the CES Customs Union countries will have a new market with free movement of goods, capital, labor and services.

*Source: ProFinance Information Agency
(www.profinance.kz)
Translated by: usapeec.kz*

The development of meat market in Kazakhstan



Over the past 10 years consumer demand for meat in Kazakhstan has been increasing. However, the increase is not significant: on average 0.7 kg per capita per year. Therefore, its level is still below the norm of the rational consumption rate of 16 kg (51 kg vs. 67kg), according to the leading scientist of Research Institute for Agricultural and Rural Development G. Guseva.

In other words, Kazakhs are undernourished about 50 grams of meat on a daily basis. This is primarily due to the high prices for meat.

For example, only during the period of 2005 - 2009 retail price for 1 kg of beef increased by 2.5 times, lamb – 2.7 times, pork – 2.8 times, poultry – 1.9 times. During this period nominal wages were also doubled, but prices for such services as electricity, heat, water, fuel have also increased which affected the solvency of the population.

The high retail prices for meat have not had a positive impact on increasing its production. During the period of 2005 – 2009 meat production in the country increased only by 17.6 percent. Increase in meat production is provided mainly by increasing the number of livestock in the private households. Due to current situation in the meat market consumption preferences shifted to cheaper poultry meat. Only in the last 5 years increase in its production have reached 70,000 MT (or up 200 percent). However, consumer demand for this product is still not fully satisfied.

The country imports about 109,000 MT of chicken leg quarters (or 6.5 kg per capita). The price of imported poultry meat is quite low, it does not exceed KZT 100-120 (USD 0.67-0.82) per 1 kg, while its retail price reaches KZT 300 – 380 (USD 2.06-2.6) per 1 kg. Thus, this “seems to be a cheap product” becomes unaffordable for Kazakhs and instead of benefiting consumers came off losers, since they have to buy a product with lower quality at a high price. Profits from the sale of imported poultry meat do not go for the development of domestic poultry industry, but remain at wholesalers hands.

When there is an imbalance of supply and demand in the domestic poultry market it is reasonable (having quota system at the same time) to significantly increase customs duties on chicken leg quarters that are imported above the quota (up to 50 percent and more). This will help to create sound competition in the domestic market and have additional state funds for the maintenance and development of domestic poultry industry. In addition, in order to ensure the affordability of poultry meat for the poor population it is necessary to sell some part of cheap imported poultry products via specialized retail outlets at a guaranteed price (no more than KZT 200 (USD 1.4) per 1 kg).

Another important way to reduce the cost of meat supplied to the consumer market is to create an effective system of product distribution, so that meat will be sold either via organized dealers, or directly to the trading network.

This will provide an opportunity to reduce distribution costs by 25-30 percent and hence consumer prices for meat.

As we may see in Russia trade of chilled poultry meat via major retail chains proved to be more efficient, because it allows reducing storage costs of product and its promotion as well as increase consumer demand due to higher quality meat.

Steady increase in supply of cheap meat in Kazakhstan can be achieved also by increasing the production of mutton and beef.

However, these competitive advantages are not used currently, since only small private households are engaged in raising sheep. They do not have basis for intensive management of the industry, namely: a forage base and a highly productive livestock. Therefore, sheep meat is increasing in price year by year. During the period of 2005-2009 the costs increased by over 70 percent thus resulting in lower revenues of mutton producers.

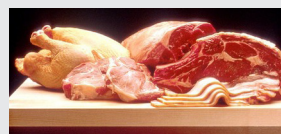
Cattle industry in the country is not developed virtually despite the fact that within framework of Customs Union the Government of Kazakhstan has adopted a program for the development of cattle industry, aimed at creating conditions for intensive development of the industry and thus raising its export potential.

The effective development of meat market in the country is possible if the Government controls the process, namely: uninterrupted supply of products of high quality and in required quantities, and at the prices which will provide optimal profitability for farmers and affordability for consumers.

Source: Kazakh-Zerno Information Agency (www.kazakh-zerno.kz)

Translated by: usapeec.kz

Changes in meat consumption preferences



Population of Kazakhstan is changing meat preferences. More and more Kazakhs prefer Kazakhs prefer poultry meat to beef, pork etc. This is mainly due to the fact that poultry meat costs cheaper than any other meat.

Also there are PR campaigns which raise awareness of people about light product with the lowest dietary cholesterol. And younger generation refuses to consume traditional Kazakh meals, which mostly contain mutton and horse meats.

In Kazakhstan the share of poultry in total meat production is increasing. If in 2000 the share of poultry meat production accounted for 5.3 percent, by 2010 the figure reached 10.3 percent. This means that poultry industry is growing more rapidly compared to other meat industries.

According to the Union of Poultry Producers of Kazakhstan from 2000 to 2010, annual growth in consumption of poultry meat in the country increased from 53,200 MT to 224,000 MT (four-fold increase). Thus, if in 2000 per capita consumption of poultry meat was 3.6 kilogram, in 2010 it reached 13.6 kilogram. For comparison, consumption of all kinds of meats during this period has increased only by 1/3. Growth in poultry meat consumption in the domestic market has taken place mainly due to poultry imports.

According to the Union of Poultry Producers of Kazakhstan, at present the country imports 56 percent of poultry meat (from the level of total consumption). In 2000 this figure stood at 37.4 percent and in 2005 it reached 71 percent. As can be seen, the share of imported products in the diet of Kazakhstan is decreasing, although the number is still significant.

Dynamics of production, exports, imports and consumption of poultry meat in Kazakhstan during the period of 2000 -2010

	Years				
	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010 (assessed value)
Production of cattle meat and poultry, in thousands of MT	622.6	762.2	874.2	896.3	930.0
Including poultry meat, thousands of MT	33.3	45.7	65.3	79.5	96.0
The share of poultry meat, %	5.3	6.0	7.5	8.9	10.3
Export of poultry meat, thousands of MT	0.05	0.2	2.5	-	1.4
The share of exports of poultry meat from production, %	0.2	0.5	3.8	-	1.4
Import of poultry meat, thousands of MT	19.9	110.4	132.6	109.4	127.4
Total consumed poultry meat:	53.2	156.1	195.4	188.9	224.0
Including: domestically produced poultry meat	33.3	45.5	62.8	79.5	95.0
Imported poultry meat	19.9	110.4	132.6	109.4	123.5
The share of the domestic product in the consumption, %	62.6	29.0	32.1	42.1	44.0
Imported products	37.4	71.0	67.9	57.9	56.0
Consumed per capita, kilogram	3.6	10.3	12.5	12.0	13.6

Source: Kazakh-Zerno Information Agency (www.kazakh-zerno.kz)

Translated by: usapec.kz

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Results of the meeting of Heads of the veterinary services of Russia and Kazakhstan held on March 15, 2011

During the negotiations the Sides discussed cooperation among Custom Union members, mainly in the veterinarian issues. Meeting participants agreed that Russia will soon submit (for approval of veterinary services of other CU members) a draft document regulating a trilateral exchange of information when introducing changes into the Lists of companies from third countries engaged in production of goods that are subject to veterinary control.

In addition, Rosselkhoznadzor (Russian VPSS) will present to the veterinary services of Kazakhstan and Belarus a draft document setting out the criteria by which CU member-countries can impose restrictions on deliveries of goods (that are subject to control) from the plants of third countries in case of their incompliance with the security requirements and in case of violations of obligatory requirements to the order of delivery of such goods established by the legislation of the Customs Union.

Also, the Sides have agreed to harmonize the draft document on the principles of regionalization in the territory of Customs Union as an important element of the control system over the spread of contagious diseases. Following the tripartite coordination the draft documents will be submitted to the Secretariat of the Customs Union Commission.

Following the talks, the Protocol on the meeting was signed. The copy will be sent to the national veterinary services of Belarus.

*Source: The official website of Russian VPSS (Rosselkhoznadzor) (www.fsvps.ru)
Translated by: usapeec.kz*

Kazakh producers find it difficult to enter Russian market



According to the Executive Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan Evgeni Aman, during transportation of goods from Kazakhstan to Russia veterinary specialists of Rosselkhoznadzor (Russian VPSS) do not always follow the agreements reached within the framework of the Customs Union.

He noted that the work of specialists (carrying out control at customs checkpoints) is regulated by “Regulations on the unified order of the veterinary inspection at the customs border of the Customs Union and the customs territory of the Customs Union”, which was adopted 8 months ago. However, there are a number of cases when meat products from Kazakhstan were banned because they originated from the regions prohibited by VPSS.

According to Eugeni Aman, in all cases, the VPSS inspectors did not pay attention to the fact that all batches of meat were accompanied by a standard veterinary certificates and all enterprises (senders) were in the eligible List of the Customs Union. The main condition was a reference to the VPSS Decree as of July 9, imposing bans on the 11 regions of Kazakhstan, despite the fact that this decree was contradicting the already effective Regulation approved by the Customs Union Commission.

Eugeni Aman noted that it is necessary to take measures to address inconsistencies in the actions of Russia and Kazakhstan with regard to enterprises which were temporarily banned to export their products.

*Source: TKS News Service (www.tks.ru)
Translated by: usapeec.kz*

Kazakhstan poultry import statistics over January-February 2011*

Country	Value	Quantity
World	8,319.5	8,644.4
United States	3,981.8	5,956.7
Ukraine	4,143.9	2,455.9
Poland	89.4	140.0
Brazil	85.0	73.4
France	19.3	18.4

Value Unit: Thousands of USD

Volume Unit: MT

* Source: Customs Control Committee under the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan.

* Share of U.S. in total volume of poultry imports into Kazakhstan over January-February 2011 made up 69 percent.