

November 1, 2009

WorldFood Kazakhstan 2009



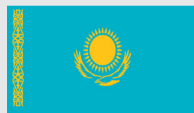
November 3-6, 2009
Atakent IEC
Almaty, Kazakhstan

On November 3 - 6, 2009 the biggest Central Asian Food Show “WorldFood Kazakhstan 2009” takes place at the International Exhibition Centre “Atakent”, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

USAPEEC has successfully participated in previous WFK food shows and offers a booth for members this year also. USAPEEC stand number 12 is located in front of the main entrance to the Pavilion 11.

All additional info on the trade show can be found at <http://www.worldfood.kz/en/>

Kazakhstan



Kazakhstan will implement tariff-rate quota on poultry

As Kazakhstan is going to implement a tariff-rate quota (TRQ) beginning January, 2010, the United States is holding consultations with Kazakhstan Government on the volumes of US poultry meat exports to the country.

According to Kazakhstan’s suggestion, USDA looked at historical trade data for the last three years, 2006-2008. They found that the level of trade varied significantly from year to year for a variety of market and non-market driven reasons, such as the confusion over the SED in 2007 and the global economic crisis.

Therefore, USDA based their calculations on the highest level of trade in the past three years, which was 2006, and applied the projected growth rate. According to USDA forecasts Kazakhstan’s consumption growth beginning the year 2010 estimated at not less than 9-10%.

USDA believes that it is possible but unlikely that the increased consumption will be fulfilled by domestic production as the Government of Kazakhstan develops local livestock industry; in particular, several poultry plants were put into operation during recent years.

At the same time current official USDA estimates forecast that imports will account for 75 percent of Kazakhstan’s poultry consumption in 2010.

Because U.S. poultry exports are established in the Kazakhstan market, the United States propose that the Kazakhstan Government extend 70 percent of available quota volumes to historical importers of U.S. poultry meats and 30 percent of available quota volumes to new users. An actual volume of quota is currently being negotiated between US and Kazakhstan governments. USAPEEC is closely following the discussion.

Kazakhstan has proposed to open Kazakhstan – Russia border beginning July 1, 2010

On October 22, 2009 Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan coordinated all the Customs Union constituent documents. First Vice Prime Minister from Russia, Igor Shuvalov, First Deputy Prime Minister from Kazakhstan, Umirzak Shukeev, and Deputy Prime Minister from Belarus, Andrei Kobayakov completed coordination of the documents.

Founding documents of the Customs Union will be signed by the leaders of the States in Minsk (Belarus) on November 27, 2009.

Those documents are: Customs Code, Agreement on Customs Tariff and Common Non-Tariff Regulation and Agreement on Organization of Work of the Customs Union Commission.

According to “Kommersant” the document duplicates most of the provisions of Russia’s Customs Code and does not imply the abolition of national codes. At the very beginning of the work of the Customs Union, it involves strengthening of customs controls by duplicating the powers of national customs.

Vice Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, Umirzak Shukeyev, proposed to open the Russian-Kazakh border not on July 1, 2011, as it was initially planned, but simultaneously with Belarus on July 1, 2010. According to the secretariat of Igor Shuvalov “such acceleration of terms is not excluded”.

However, the mechanism of distribution of customs duties among the members of the Customs Union is not ready yet; this issue will be resolved by April 1, 2010. According to the Ministry of Economy, introduction of a Common Customs Tariff beginning the year 2010 will reduce average tariff rates on imports of goods to Russia approximately by 1%, but there will be no changes to the fees on key positions. For example, duties on imports of foreign cars will be equalized to Russia’s duty rates.

Source: Central Asia News Agency (www.ca-news.org); Translated by: usapeec.kz

Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus will join WTO under equal conditions

Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus intend to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) under equal conditions, according to Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce of Kazakhstan, Zhanar Aytzhanova.

At the same time the Minister of Economic Development and Commerce of the Russian Federation, Maxim Medvedkov, said the Customs Union countries will join the World Trade Organization separately but “will speak jointly on some issues”.

“During all these years, we have been carrying out negotiations to join the WTO, taking into account our national interests. We also conduct negotiations on formation of the Customs Union, taking into account the interests of our national economies. Each party will take into account the priorities of economic development of their national economies”, Zhanar Aytzhanova said.

Zhanar Aytzhanova also informed that “now the WTO has over 12 members who are also members of the Customs Unions”.

Industry Minister of Kazakhstan said that all three countries are now at different stages of the negotiation process to join the WTO. Russia has finished negotiations with 65 countries, Kazakhstan - with 22 out of 27 and Belarus - with 10 countries.

As a reminder, in June 2009, the Prime Ministers of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan made a decision to notify the WTO on joining the organization as a uniform customs territory. All three countries suspended bilateral negotiations on joining the organization for the period of carrying out of consultations on formation of a uniform position of the Customs Union.

Source: Gazeta.kz Internet Agency (www.gazeta.kz)

Kazakhstan’s Parliament approved a number of bills concerning tariff regulations within the framework of Customs Union

On October 7, 2009 the Parliament approved a number of bills introduced by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Asset Isekeshiev.

They are:

- “On ratification of the Agreement on conditions and mechanism of application of tariff quotas”,
- “On ratification of the Protocol on granting of tariff privileges”,
- “On ratification of the Protocol on conditions and application order in exceptional cases of the rates of import customs duties, which differ from the rates of the Common Customs Tariff”,

- *“On ratification of the Protocol on the common system of tariff preferences for the Customs Union”*.

All these bills were signed by the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia on December 12, 2008 in Moscow and are aimed at the creation of the legal framework of the Customs Union of the Eurasian Economic Community.

On December 12, 2008 in Moscow Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia signed an Agreement on conditions and mechanism of application of tariff quotas among three countries. In accordance with Article 2 of the Agreement during carrying out the control over the imports of agricultural products originating from third countries into a common customs territory, it is allowed to provide privileges (preferences) in the form of the established tariff quotas on their imports, if similar products are produced (mined, grown) in a common customs territory.

If agricultural products are imported in the quantity that exceeds the established number of quotas, then import duties will be applied in accordance with the Common Customs Tariff. Tariff quotas for preferential imports of agricultural commodities are established by the Commission of the Customs Union beginning the date when Parties delegated it the authority to introduce the Common Customs Tariff in order to meet market needs, stimulate agricultural production and promote international trade.

The Commission allocates the amount of tariff quotas among the States Parties in proportion to the difference between the volumes of production and consumption in each of the States Parties, which were taken into account in the calculation of tariff quotas for the common customs territory.

Also, the Commission decides on the method and procedure of tariff quotas allocation among the participants of foreign trade activities and allocates tariff quotas between third countries, if necessary.

Customs clearance of goods, imported into the unified customs territory under the tariff quota for free circulation, is carried out in a State Party, which has allocated tariff quota to the participant of foreign economic activity.

An essential prerequisite is the availability of licenses for the import of such goods, issued by the authorized state body of executive power of a State Party. The allocation of the tariff quotas among participants of foreign economic activity is based on their equity in the obtaining of quota and non-discrimination on grounds of form of ownership, place of registration or position in the market.

The Protocol on granting of tariff privileges between the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation.

The Protocol stipulates that the tariff privileges for goods imported into the customs territory of the States Parties or into a common customs territory of the States Parties of the Customs Union of the Eurasian Economic Community shall be applied regardless of the country of origin.

According to the Protocol tariff privileges are provided in the form of exemption from payment or decrease of import duty rate and their application in the cases not stipulated by Article 5 and Item 1 of Article 6 of the Agreement on Common Customs-Tariff Regulation as of January 25, 2008. The Parties shall inform the Commission of the Customs Union on the application of tariff concessions and amendments to the legislation of the States Parties concerning the application of tariff concessions. The Commission of the Customs Union conducts a comparative analysis of the laws of the States Parties on the application of tariff concessions.

The Protocol, on conditions and application order in exceptional cases of the rates of import customs duties, which differ from the rates of the Common Customs Union between the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Protocol beginning the date of introduction of the Common Customs Tariff and delegation of powers to the Commission of the Customs Union the Parties (in exceptional cases, on the basis of the Commission's decision made under this Protocol) can charge a higher or lower rate of import customs duty compared to the rate of the Common Customs Tariff (hereinafter - the higher or lower rate) to the goods originating from third countries. A State Party can apply a higher rate, if such measure is a necessary condition for the development of industries of this State.

A State Party can apply a lower rate to the scarce commodities, if such measure is necessary to meet social needs of the population or needs of production development, which depends mainly on traditional imports from third countries and can not be implemented through the production of this or a similar product in the Customs Union.

Justification of the need for a higher or lower rate should include statistics, financial and economic calculations and other information that demonstrates the reasonability of this action and the inability to achieve the objectives of its application by other means, as well as the assessment of its impact on the markets of the Parties and possible reactions of third countries. Time-frame for the application of higher or lower rates may not exceed six-month period. A Party concerned can apply for the extension of application of higher or lower rate for the next six months not later than one month before the expiry of that period.

The Protocol for a common system of tariff preferences between the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia.

In accordance with this Protocol tariff preferences are granted to the goods originated and imported from the developing and least developed countries into the customs territory of the States Parties or into the common customs territory beginning the date when the Parties delegated authority to the Commission of the customs union to introduce the Common Customs Tariff.

The list of developing and least developed countries-users of tariff preferences system is adopted by the Commission.

The list of developing countries-users of tariff preferences system includes countries classified by the World Bank as not having high income ones.

The list of the least developed countries-users of tariff preferences system includes countries belonging to the list of the least developed countries of the UN.

The list of goods originated and imported from the developing and least developed countries (during imports of which import tariff preferences are granted) is approved by the Commission.

The amount of items in this list may not exceed 20 percent of the total number of sub items of a Common commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity.

If necessary, the Commission approves the additional list of goods originated and imported from the least developed countries during importation of which tariff preferences are granted. The amount of items of this list may not exceed 5 percent of the total number of sub items of the Common commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity.

Draft Bill on ratification of the Agreement on the Secretariat of the Commission of the Customs Union.

The Agreement is aimed at the creation of Secretariat of the Commission. The Secretariat organizes the work of the Supreme Body of the Customs Union, the Commission and their information-technology support.

The functions of the Secretariat include preparation of materials, draft decisions and recommendations on the formation and functioning of the Customs Union and monitoring compliance with international treaties that form the legal basis of the Customs Union, and other functions determined by the Supreme Body of the Customs Union or the Commission as well as organization of their work and information maintenance.

The Secretariat is headed by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, who has one deputy from each of the Parties (except for the Party which appointed an executive secretary). Funding of the Secretariat is carried out on the funds provided by the budget of expenditures of the Commission.

This budget is formed by the assessments paid in proportion to the number of votes of the parties in the Commission.

The Officials and staff of the Secretariat are international civil servants. Each Party undertakes to respect the status of officers and staff. The seat of the Secretariat is the city of Moscow.

*Source: Zakon Information Agency
(www.zakon.kz)*

Translated and edited by: usapec.kz

Kazakh Government plans to develop domestic meat production

The issue of developing domestic poultry industry was discussed in Senate of the Parliament of the Kazakhstan on September 29, 2009.

According to the Government of Kazakhstan domestic poultry meat production meets only 30 percent of the demand in it. At the same time according to the statistics domestic production in Kazakhstan had been growing since the year 2000 and reached 65,000 MT in the year 2007. "Over the past eight years the number of poultry livestock in the farms of all categories has increased from 19.3 to 30 million heads,"- the Vice Minister of Agriculture, Arman Evniev, said.

However, during the past years Kazakhstan's population has been growing and therefore consumption of poultry meat and eggs increased. Domestic poultry producers can not keep up with the Kazakh consumers. Poultry production increased twice, but its consumption, according to imports statistics, has risen almost seven times. 20,000 MT of poultry meat were imported in the year 2000, and in the year 2008 imports grew up to 133,000 MT; poultry meat is imported mostly from the United States.

Starting from the year 2007, Kazakhstan began importing eggs. 350 million eggs were imported mainly from Ukraine and Russia during last year alone.

Academics, Parliamentarians, Deputy Ministers, economists and poultry farmers are seriously concerned that Kazakh markets sell only imported production and they consider the issue of displacing imported poultry meat by domestic production.

Domestic poultry meat producers can not compete with cheap U.S. chicken leg quarters (that is a major share of imports). U.S. poultry meat is imported at a dollar per kilogram, the rest is added in outlets, but it is still cheaper than Kazakh's poultry, which costs KZT 366 (about USD 2.39) per kilogram.

Now triple Customs Union (Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan) creates a system of common tariffs and quotas, which will be introduced in January 2010. According to the Vice Minister of Industry and Trade, Zhanar Aytzhanova, Kazakh Poultry Producers will be able to compete with importers, because costs will be almost leveled.

However, it is not very good news for Kazakh's consumers, because price equation will be achieved due to the rise in price of imported poultry but not because decrease in price for domestically produced poultry.

According to the Chairman of the Board of Joint Stock company "National manager Holding "KazAgro"", Asylzhan Mamytbekov, volume of imports will be reduced not only with the growth in output, but with the growth of the welfare of Kazakh people. Those who can afford to buy chicken breasts and wings do not buy chicken leg quarters. However, he believes that even such people can hardly afford high prices. And the only way to reduce prices is reduction of costs.

This reduction can be achieved by developing domestic production and construction of own poultry producing plants, according to the President of Poultry Producers Union of Kazakhstan, Ibrahim Zhanguarazov.

Kazakh poultry meat producers also stand for considering them as "small and medium businesses". Because state taxes for big businesses are higher than for those of medium and small ones. And if, in addition to all, they will be provided with food resources of barley, soybeans, corn and fish meal, then consumers will see lower prices for poultry meat.

Source: Caravan Information Agency (www.caravan.kz); Translated by: usapec.kz

Poultry farms have risen by 6.6 percent

Kazakhstan's poultry industry performed well in the first nine months of this year, with number of poultry farms rising by 6.6 percent year-on-year to 36.25 million by the start of October 2009, according to the country's State Statistics Agency.

This good performance was also reflected in many other areas of Kazakhstan's livestock industry, with increases in numbers of most types of livestock.

The Kazakh government makes determined efforts to increase livestock production and raise the income and living standards of livestock producers.

Source: WATTAGNet.com Information Agency (www.wattagnet.com)



Imports of U.S. meat products to Kyrgyzstan increased by 10 percent in 2009

In the year 2009 imports of meat products to Kyrgyzstan from the U.S.A. increased approximately by 10 percent, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. During January-August 2008 imports of U.S. poultry meat amounted to 22,298.9 MT and reached 24,399 MT in the year 2009. The Chief Specialist of the Department of Monitoring, Forecasting and Marketing of Processed Products of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kyrgyzstan, Yulduz Urazbekova, believes that the reason for the growth of meat imports is that “in Kyrgyzstan meat is produced in small quantities and prime cost of domestically produced poultry is high”.

It’s worth noting that in the year 2009 the volume of meat supplies from the United States made up 65 percent of the total volume of meat imports into Kyrgyzstan. “Kyrgyzstan imports poultry meat mostly from the U.S.A.” – Yulduz Urazbekova pointed out.

Source: AkiPress Information Agency (www.akipress.org); Translated by: usapeec.kz

USAPEEC PR article in Kazakhstan

In October issue of *HoReCa* magazine an article under the title “Poultry meat is tasty, affordable and is also very healthy!” promoting US poultry was published. The magazine is distributed in hotels, restaurants all over Kazakhstan.

The article is placed on two pages of the issue and talks about tasty and safe US poultry, gives recommendations on preparation and consumption of poultry meat and describes the high level of state quality control system that is implemented at poultry producing plants in the U.S.A.

The article highlights the participation of USAPEEC at the “WorldFood Kazakhstan 2009” - the 12th Central-Asian International Food Industry Exhibition and invites all visitors to our USAPEEC stand.

ПРОДУКТЫ ПИТАНИЯ

HoReCa 02/2009



Красиво и аппетитно зажаренная курица всегда была украшением стола и гордостью хозяйки. Ведь аппетитную, хорошо приготовленную курочку любят во всех странах мира. И готовят везде по-разному: со специями, соусами, овощами и даже фруктами.

МЯСО КУРИЦЫ ВКУСНО И ДОСТУПНО, А ГЛАВНОЕ – ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНО ПОЛЕЗНО!

Мясо птицы, как правило, в два раза дешевле других видов мяса. Можно купить, как целую курицу, так и отдельно окорочка, крылышки, голени, бедра, грудки, а также вкусную нежирную и прочие съедобные внутренности. К примеру, из давно полюбившихся нам американских ножек курицы удобнее всего приготовить прекрасный обед или ужин, так как это продукт не только высокого качества, но, кроме этого, они и готовятся очень легко и быстро.

Хотелось бы привести интересный научный факт: мясо курицы содержит большое количество витамина В6, который снижает риск возникновения сердечно-коронарной недостаточности. Как правило суточная доза витамина В6 для обычного человека должна составлять около двух микронитридов. Этим витамином богаты арахис, черная фасоль, брокколи. Однако мясо курицы содержит витамина В6 гораздо больше, чем все эти продукты. Наконец, у мяса курицы есть еще одно неспортивное преимущество – оно доступно по цене.

Если говорить, к примеру, об американских окорочках – то они дешевле многих комбис. Хотелось бы отметить, что на американские окорочка в последнее время обрушивается шквал несправедливой критики. Однако в США одна из самых жестких систем оценки качества мяса птицы – прием, не только той продукции, что поставляется в американские магазины, но и той, что идет на экспорт.

Тем, кто предрасположен к заболеваниям сердечно-сосудистой системы, рекомендуется свинину, баранину и, даже говядину заменить курицей, кроликом и рыбой. Белки в курином мясе полноценны и их количество – до 20,8 г%, жиров – 18,4 г%, до 240 мг% кальция, до 298 мг% фосфора, до 32 мг% магния, до 20 мг% калия, 3,0 мг% железа, 7,4 мг% цинка, 1,0 мг% кобальта, кроме того, некоторое количество меди, никеля, марганца, йода; по 0,07 мг% витамина А и витамина В1, до 0,15 мг% витамина В2, 3,7 мг% витамина РР, до 0,8 мг% витамина В6.

На протяжении многих лет основным производителем мяса птицы в мире остается США: здесь процесс производства бройлеров находится под тщательным государственным контролем и имеет более чем столетнюю историю.



ПРОДУКТЫ ПИТАНИЯ

HoReCa 02/2009



В рамках предыдущей выставки HORECA Совет США по Экспорту Мясa Птицы и Яиц организовал и провел Второй Кулинарный Конгресс CUISINE VIRTUOSO, на котором лучшие повара г. Алматы готовили великолепные блюда из куриных окорочков.

Добро пожаловать на стенд USAPEEC выставки WorldFood Kazakhstan 2009! 3 - 6 ноября Выставочный Центр «Атакент» (г. Алматы, Казахстан). Стенд USAPEEC №12 будет расположен в Павильоне «11».

Как и в предыдущие годы, Совет США по Экспорту Мясa Птицы и Яиц вновь участвует в выставке World Food Kazakhstan 2009, организованной ПЕСА, которая будет проходить с 3 по 6 ноября 2009 года.

Производители и трейдеры мяса птицы США будут рады встретиться со всеми заинтересованными компаниями, а также ответить на вопросы потребителей на USAPEEC стенде № 12 в Павильоне «11» - Выставочного Центра «Атакент» в г. Алматы. Будем рады видеть вас на нашем стенде!

Бэлла Аблаева

Региональный консультант Совета США по Экспорту Мясa Птицы и Яиц на Восточную Европу и Среднюю Азию

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Северная Америка также является крупнейшим экспортером данного вида продукции.

Специально для потребителей американской курятины Совет США по Экспорту Мясa Птицы и Яиц разработал основные рекомендации по приготовлению и потреблению мяса домашней птицы:

Термообработка

Наиболее важным условием приготовления мяса птицы является тщательная термообработка – мясо курицы должно быть полностью прожаренным и не выделять крови в месте прокола вилкой или ножом.

Гигиена

Соблюдайте элементарные правила гигиены – мойте руки до и после контакта с сырым мясом птицы. Также важно использовать отдельные разделочные доски и ножи для готовых и сырых продуктов.

Условия хранения

Немаловажны и условия хранения. Для длительного хранения мяса птицы необходимо использовать морозильную камеру. А повторная заморозка вредит вкусовым и питательным свойствам куриного мяса.

Упаковка

Безопасной может быть лишь правильно произведенная и упакованная продукция. Упаковка продукта должна быть герметичной и храниться при правильном температурном режиме (-18 °C).