

THE CUSTOMS CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

The present Code defines the legal, economic and organizational principles of customs activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan and aimed at protection of the sovereignty and economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, enhancing of the links of Kazakhstan's economy with the system of world economic relations, and liberalizing of foreign economic activity.

I. GENERAL PART

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

Customs Activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Customs activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan includes the procedures and conditions with regard to goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs clearance and customs control, the application of customs procedures, levying customs duties and taxes, combating violations in the sphere of customs activity, and other means of executing customs policy, based on authoritative relationships between the State and persons carrying out foreign economic and other activity.

Article 2

The Sphere of Customs Activity

1. The sphere of customs activity shall mean the area of state regulation of the application of customs activity when pursuing the customs policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Relations covering the sphere of customs activity, not regulated by this Code, shall be regulated by other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 3

Customs Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. A single customs policy, constituting an integral part of the foreign and domestic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be pursued in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Customs policy shall be under the jurisdiction of the central executive authorities, and within their authority.
3. The main goals of customs policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be the facilitation of the growth of the economy and the protection of the economic interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ensuring effective customs control, and other goals set forth by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 4

Customs Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and consists of this Code, as well as of the normative legal acts the adoption of which is provided for by this Code.
2. In case an international agreement ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for regulations other than those stipulated by this Code, then the regulations of the international agreement shall apply.

Article 5

The Effect of Customs Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan In Terms of Time

1. In the sphere of customs activity, the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

effective on the date when a customs authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan registers a customs declaration and documents, shall be applied, except in cases stipulated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this

Article.

2. With respect to goods and means of transport crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan with an infringement of the requirements stipulated by this Code, the customs legislation of

the Republic of Kazakhstan effective on the date of actual conveyance of goods and means of transport

across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall apply.

3. If case of failure to determine the date of actual conveyance of goods and means of transport across

the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective on the date of discovery of violations in customs sphere shall apply.

Article 6

The Customs Territory and the Customs Border Of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. The customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall include territorial lands, territorial waters (sea) and internal waters, the airspace above them, as well as artificial islands, installations,

structures and other facilities situated on the continental shelf of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which are

within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Republic of Kazakhstan with regard to customs activity.

2. The territory of a special economic zone established on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall constitute part of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The boundaries of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan as well as the perimeters

of the special economic zones are the customs borders of the Republic of Kazakhstan. ‘Customs border’

shall mean a line and a vertical surface passing through this line, which determines the boundaries of the

customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. A customs border may coincide with a national border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 7

Basic Terms Used in This Code

1. Basic terms used in this Code are as follows:

1) **Release of goods and means of transport** – actions of customs authorities which permit persons to

use and (or) dispose of goods and means of transport in compliance with the terms of a certain customs

regime;

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2) **Cargo operations** – transportation, loading, unloading, reloading, repairing of damaged packages,

packaging, repackaging, and admission for transportation of goods and means of transport subject to

customs control, taking samples and specimens of such goods, unsealing of premises and other places

where the indicated goods may be located;

3) **Force majeure** – an extraordinary and unavoidable event under the existing circumstances, which

hampers the execution of certain actions stipulated by the customs legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan;

4) **Declarant** - a person who conveys goods and means of transport or a customs broker, who declares,

presents and submits goods and means of transport on his/her behalf;

5) **Declaring** – stating information on goods and means of transport crossing the customs border of the

Republic of Kazakhstan and (or) subject to customs control;

6) **Foreign person** - a person not specified in Paragraph 8) of this Article;

7) **Foreign goods** - goods not specified in Paragraph 9) of this Article;

8) **Kazakhstani person** - a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan; stateless person, who has permanent

residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan, individual entrepreneur registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as a legal person

established in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

9) **Kazakhstani goods** - goods wholly produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan, processed in the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the criteria for sufficient processing, released for free

circulation on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; transferred to state ownership in compliance

with this Code;

10) **Commercial documents** - invoices, specifications, loading and packing lists, as well as other

documents, which confirm the cost of goods and used in compliance with international agreements with

the Republic of Kazakhstan;

11) **Consolidated conveyance** – conveyance where in one means of transport the goods of several

consignors or consignees are being transported at the same time.

12) **Person** – a natural and (or) legal person;

13) **Person conveying goods** - a person performing a foreign economic transaction on his/her own

behalf or on behalf of another person; a person who has the right to use and own goods subject to customs control on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, if the conveyance of goods

across the

customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan is effected without performing a foreign economic transaction by a Kazakhstani person;

14) **Non-tariff regulatory measures** - prohibitions and restrictions with regard to the importation to the

Republic of Kazakhstan and exportation from the Republic of Kazakhstan of goods and means of transport, quotas, licensing, confirmation of compliance of goods with standards and safety requirements

(including technical, pharmacological, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary, radiation, ecological standards), and other requirements set forth by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan and

(or) normative resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

15) **Tariff regulatory measures** – measures set forth by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan

ensuring state regulation of foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity, by

applying customs tariff when conveying goods and means of transport across the customs border of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

16) **Taxes** - value-added tax and excise tax levying of which is placed on the customs authorities of the

Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the conveyance of goods and means of transport across the

customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

17) **Ensuring payment of customs payments and taxes** – established by this Code methods of fulfillment of obligations with respect to payment of customs payments and taxes that are provided for

by this Code;

18) **Conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of**

Kazakhstan - undertaking activities to import to and export from the customs territory of the Republic

of Kazakhstan goods and means of transport by any method including use of international mail, use of

pipelines and electric power lines;

19) **carrier** – a person who actually transports the goods or who is responsible for the use of means of

transport;

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20) **Consignee** - a person indicated in the accompanying documents, to whom a carrier is obliged to ship

goods subject to customs control;

21) **Checkpoint** – a territory (part of the territory) within the area of a motorcar station, railway station,

station, airport, airfield, sea port, river port, or any other equipped place, identified by the Government

of the Republic of Kazakhstan or by international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan for

passing persons, goods, and means of transport across the state (customs) border of the Republic of

Kazakhstan;

22) **Specialized customs bodies** – state bodies established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the purpose of carrying out tasks in the sphere of customs activity;

23) **Means of electronic-digital signature** – set of software and technical means used to create and to

verify the authenticity of an electronic-digital signature;

24) **Customs administration** – set of organizational, legal and other actions and measures executed by

the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the customs legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

25) **Customs declaration** – a document certifying in written and (or) electronic format the data submitted by the declarant on goods and means of transport;

26) **Customs infrastructure** - buildings and constructions intended for functioning of customs authorities, as well as for social services of the customs officials;

27) **Customs control** - all measures undertaken by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the purpose of ensuring observance of the customs and other legislation of the Republic

of Kazakhstan the control over which is placed on the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- 28) **Customs clearance** – all activities and procedures performed by persons and customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan related to the conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 29) **Customs operations** – separate actions undertaken in compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, both by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan and by persons with regards to goods and means of transport subject to customs control;
- 30) **Customs point of departure** – the customs authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is the starting point for the conveyance of goods and means of transport under customs control;
- 31) **Customs point of destination** – the customs authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is the final point for conveyance of goods and means of transport under customs control;
- 32) **Customs duty** – type of customs payment levied by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the time when the goods are imported to the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or when the goods are exported from the said territory, and which is an integral term of such importation or exportation;
- 33) **Customs formalities** – all actions, taken by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan and persons in the sphere of customs activity, with regard to goods and means of transport subject to customs control;
- 34) **Customs regime** – all norms set forth by this Code, which determine the status of goods and means of transport in the sphere of customs activity when they are conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, depending on the purpose of their conveyance and use on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or beyond its boundaries;
- 35) **Customs fees** – types of customs payments levied by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan for customs clearance, customs escort, as well as for storage of goods and means of transport at the warehouses established by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 36) **Customs escort** – accompaniment of goods and means of transport subject to customs control by customs officials of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 37) **Customs tariff** – systematized in accordance with the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activity list of rates of customs duties applied to the goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 38) **Customs terminal** – a specially constructed, technically supplied and equipped place in the area of activity of a customs authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan, assigned to perform customs clearance

and (or) customs procedures with goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

39) **Goods** - property conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including sources of information, currency values, electric, thermal or other kinds of energy, as well as means of

transport, except for the means of transport specified in Sub-paragraph 43) of this Article;

40) **Goods Subject to Customs control** - goods with regard to which the customs control is executed in compliance with this Code;

41) **Transportation documents** – international truck bill of lading, railroad waybill, baggage ticket, baggage receipt, air way bill, way bill, as well as documents used when goods are conveyed by pipelines and electric power lines, and other documents accompanying goods and means of transport in the course of conveyances, which are stipulated by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on transport issues and by international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan;

42) **Documents accompanying goods** - commercial and transportation documents for goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

43) **Means of transport** - any marine, internal water vessel, aircraft, automotive vehicle used for carrying out international transportation and which include the usual spare parts, accessories and equipment provided for them by the technical passport or technical logbook, and fuels, lubricants and refrigerating fluid contained in their refill tanks provided for by their design, if they are transported together with the mentioned means of transport;

44) **Authorized body on customs issues** - a central executive body that executes supervision over the customs activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

45) **Conditional release** – release of goods and means of transport involving restrictions and special conditions for the use and disposal thereof;

46) **Participant in foreign economic activity** - a person performing foreign economic activity in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

47) **Electronic document** – document in which information is submitted in electronic-digital format and certified by means of electronic digital signature;

44) **Electronic-digital signature**- a set of electronic-digital symbols which are created by means of an electronic-digital signature, and which confirms the authenticity of the electronic document, its authorship and integrity of its content.

2. Other special terms of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be used in the sense determined by the corresponding articles of this Code.

3. Terms of civil and other legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan used in this Code shall be applied in the sense determined in the corresponding legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, unless otherwise stipulated by this Code.

CHAPTER 2. BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT ACROSS THE CUSTOMS BORDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Article 8

The Right to Import to and Export from the Republic of Kazakhstan Goods and Means of Transport

1. All persons shall have an equal right to import to and export from the Republic of Kazakhstan goods and means of transport, except in cases stipulated by this Code and by international agreements

ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and (or) the normative resolutions of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan may establish prohibitions and restrictions with regard to

the importation to and exportation from the Republic of Kazakhstan of goods and means of transport,

to determine tariff and non-tariff regulatory measures with regard to goods and means of transport

conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 9

Procedure for Conveying Goods and Means of Transport Across the Customs Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. When importing goods and means of transport onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 'conveyance' shall mean the de facto crossing of a customs border and the undertaking of

actions set forth by the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. When exporting goods and means of transport from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 'conveyance' shall mean submission of a customs declaration or other action aimed at

exportation of goods and means of transport. Other actions shall include:

1) entry on foot (or by means of transport) of a natural person, leaving the territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, into a customs control zone;

2) submission by the carrier of goods and means of transport of a notification on the exportation of

goods and means of transport from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) entry of a means of transport into a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

with the intention of leaving the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) submission of goods to the persons that carry out business activity in the sphere of transport or submission of international mail to the organizations that render the international mail services for

shipment outside the boundaries of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Conveyance of currency values across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be affected in compliance with the currency legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and with this

Code.

Article 10

Customs Clearance

Goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall

be subject to customs clearance in compliance with the procedures and on the terms stipulated by the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 11

Selection and Change of Customs Regime

1. At a person's option, goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be placed under a specific customs regime in compliance with the procedures and on the terms stipulated by this Code.

2. A customs regime for goods and means of transport may be changed to another customs regime, depending on the destination and purpose of use of the goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the procedures and on the terms stipulated by this Code.

Article 12

Observance of Non-Tariff Regulatory Measures When Conveying Goods and Means of Transport Across the Customs Border Of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

1. When conveying goods and means of transport subject to non-tariff regulatory measures across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a declarant shall be obliged to submit to the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan documents confirming observance of non-tariff regulatory measures in the cases stipulated by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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2. Goods and means of transport that are prohibited from importation and exportation shall be subject to immediate exportation from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or, respectively, subject to return onto the mentioned territory, if the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan or international agreements, ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan, do not provide for confiscation of such goods and means of transport.

Exportation or return of the goods and means of transport shall be carried out by the person that conveys the goods and means of transport, or by the carrier.

3. Goods and means of transport which are restricted for importation onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or exportation outside the mentioned territory shall be released by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the assumption of observation of the requirements set forth by the legislative acts or international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 13

Use and Disposal of Goods and Means of Transport

1. Prior their release, the goods and means of transport shall be used and disposed of in compliance with the procedure and on the terms stipulated by this Code.

2. After their release, the goods and means of transport shall be used and disposed of in compliance with the procedures of the declared customs regime.

Article 14

Conditional Release

Goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with respect to which privileges with regard to customs payments and taxes are granted on the condition of adhering to restrictions, or with respect to which other terms and requirements are set forth by this Code, shall be subject to conditional release.

Conditionally released goods and means of transport shall be subject to customs control.

Article 15

Customs Control

Goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be subject to customs control.

Customs control shall be executed by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the procedures and in the forms set forth by this Code.

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SECTION II. THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CHAPTER 3. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Article 16

The Customs Authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. The customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall mean state bodies which participate, within the limits of their authority, in pursuing customs policy and directly implementing customs activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as executing other functions stipulated by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 17

The Customs Authorities System

1. The single system of customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to

as – the customs authorities) shall consist of the following:

- 1) an authorized body on customs issues;
- 2) territorial subdivisions of the authorized body on customs issues in the regions (cities of the republican importance, capital) (hereinafter referred to as – the territorial subdivisions of the authorized body on customs issues);
- 3) customs houses;
- 4) customs points;
- 5) checkpoints at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- 6) specialized customs offices.

2. To carry out tasks in the sphere of customs activity, the authorized body on customs issues by the

decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall establish the customs laboratories, doghandling, training, computer centers and other specialized customs institutions;

3. The authorized body on customs issues is a legal entity and shall act on the basis of the

regulations approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Territorial subdivisions of the authorized body on customs issues and customs houses are legal entities and shall act on the basis of regulations approved by the authorized body on customs issues.

5. Customs points and checkpoints are not legal entities and shall act on the basis of regulations approved by the authorized body on customs issues.

6. The establishment, reorganization and liquidation of the territorial subdivisions of the authorized

body on customs issues shall be effected in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

7. The structure and number of staff of the customs authorities shall be approved by the authorized

body on customs issues within the staff quota approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

8. Customs authorities and marine and internal water vessels at their disposal shall have a flag and

markings identifying them as customs authorities. Automotive vehicles and aircrafts, which are at the disposal of the customs authorities, shall have markings identifying them as customs authorities. The

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall determine the description of and procedure for using

the identification flag and identification markings of customs authorities.

9. Customs authorities shall have the respective customs infrastructure.

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Article 18

Principles of Activity of the Customs Authorities

The activity of the customs authorities shall be based on the following principles:

1) lawfulness;

2) ensuring the right to defense and equality before the law, respect and observance of the rights of

participants in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity;

3) publicity.

Article 19

Tasks of the Customs Authorities

The customs authorities shall carry out the following tasks:

1) participate in the development and pursuit of the customs policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) ensure, within the limits of their authority, the economic safety and economic sovereignty of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) ensure compliance with customs and other legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, control over

the observance of which is imposed on the customs authorities;

4) ensure observance of tariff and non-tariff regulatory measures set forth by the legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan with regard to goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs

border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

5) protect the rights and interests of the participants in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere

of customs activity;

- 6) fight against offenses in the sphere of customs activity in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 7) carry out and improve customs clearance and customs control procedures, as well as creation of conditions promoting intensive turnover of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) exercise currency control within the limits of their authority;
- 9) ensure the implementation of international obligations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and participate in the development of international agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan pertaining to customs activity; cooperate with customs and other competent bodies of foreign states and international organizations engaged in customs activity;
- 10) take part in the implementation of the single budget policy, development of the material, technical and social basis of the customs authorities;
- 11) ensure within the limits of their competence the measures on protection of national security, life and health of people, preservation of the environment;
- 12) carry out radiation control at the state border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 13) carry out other tasks stipulated by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 20

Locations of Customs Authorities

1. Locations of customs authorities shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues, taking into consideration the flow of passengers and goods, the intensity of growth in foreign economic relations of separate regions, and (or) participants in foreign economic and other activity.
2. Customs authorities shall be located in premises directly belonging to the customs authorities except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 3 of this Article.
3. In cases stipulated by this Code, customs authorities may be located on territories and (or) premises belonging to persons acting as customs brokers, customs carriers, owners of temporary storage warehouses, bonded warehouses and (or) free warehouses, and also on the territory and (or) premises of
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customs terminals, airports, ports, railway and automotive terminals, stations, and to participants in foreign economic activity.
In such cases, the required territories and (or) premises shall be provided to customs authorities on a contract basis in compliance with the Civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. Land areas shall be provided to customs authorities for use in compliance with the land legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 21

Places for Effecting Customs Procedures

Customs procedures with regard to goods and means of transport shall be effected in customs control zones, except in cases set forth by this Code.

Article 22

Business Hours of the Customs Authorities

1. The business hours of the customs authorities shall be defined by the authorized body on customs issues in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with taking into account the terms stipulated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.
2. The business hours of the customs authorities at seaports, airports, railway stations and other checkpoints at the customs borders of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall correspond to the business hours of the other controlling bodies and services operating at these points.
3. When possible, the business hours of the customs authorities at checkpoints at the customs borders of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall correspond to the business hours of the customs authorities of foreign states, which have a common customs border with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 4. POWERS OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Article 23

Rights of the Customs Authorities

The customs authorities shall be authorized to:

- 1) issue, within the limits of their authority, normative legal acts stipulated by this Code;
- 2) request and receive necessary information, documents and data relevant to customs activity from state bodies and bodies of foreign countries, and from participants in foreign economic and other activities;
- 3) within the limits of their authority, issue licenses and execute control over licensees' compliance with the requirements as set forth by this Code and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing;
- 4) bring suits in courts in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, detain and deliver to official premises of customs or law-enforcement bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, persons who have committed offences or are suspected of committing an offence;
- 6) file documentation, make video and audio recordings, and film and photograph facts and events in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 7) send official representatives of the customs authorities to foreign states on the basis of respective international agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) develop, set up and operate information systems, communication and data transmissions systems, technical means of customs control, and information security systems, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 9) purchase goods, including armaments, special technical and other materials, with the purpose of implementing the functions of the customs authorities in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 24

Duties of the Customs Authorities

1. The customs authorities shall be obliged to:
 - 1) observe the legal rights of participants in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity and to protect the interests of the state;
 - 2) consider appeals concerning the decisions, actions (inaction) of a subordinate customs office and customs officials;
 - 3) facilitate external trade and economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the

limits of their authority, and promote the accelerated turnover of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- 4) exercise customs control over conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) prosecute an inquiry on the cases of violations in the sphere of customs activity in accordance with the procedure provided for by the criminal-procedural legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 6) consider the cases on administrative violations in the sphere of customs activity and impose administrative reprimand in accordance with the procedure provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on administrative violations;
- 7) provide assistance, within the limits of their authority, to participants in foreign economic and other activities when exercising their rights;
- 8) ensure full collection and timely transfer of customs payments and taxes into the national budget;
- 9) enforce payment of customs payments and taxes, which were not paid into the national budget in a timely manner, as well as penalties thereon in the procedure provided for by this Code;
- 10) make decisions on issuing licenses, decisions, permits, qualification certificates for carrying out an activity in the sphere of customs activity within the time limits stated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 11) keep customs statistics on foreign trade and special customs statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 12) ensure the safety of goods and means of transport, which have become state property;
- 13) ensure the protection, within the limits of their authority, of the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and exercise control over observance of customs control zone procedures;
- 14) ensure the safety of customs authorities' activity, protection of customs officials and members of their families from unlawful actions in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 15) carry out an activity, within the limits of their authority, to prevent, reveal, and put a stop to violations committed by customs officials;
- 16) collect and analyze data on the commitment of violations in the sphere of customs activity;
- 17) enforce, within the limits of their authority, court decisions, written orders of prosecutors, as well as of officials of other law enforcement bodies, and assist them in performing some procedural actions;
- 18) carry out in cooperation with the national security bodies and other appropriate bodies the measures to ensure the security of the State border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 19) assist the tax bodies and other state bodies in revealing, preventing and suppressing violations of tax, currency and other legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 20) on a regular basis and in a timely manner provide participants in foreign economic and other activity with information relating to customs activity, including that on amendments and additions to the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with the procedures set forth by this Code;
- 21) ensure timely consideration and submission of responses to or undertaking of other activities

with regard to requests and proposals in the sphere of customs activity;

22) provide, on an unpaid basis, consulting on customs issues;

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23) perform customs administration in compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan;

Customs authorities perform other duties pursuant to the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. When customs authorities reveal offences which are under the control of other state bodies according to the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, they must, within the time limits stipulated by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, hand over related files to the corresponding state bodies.

Article 25

Mandatory Execution of the Requirements of Customs Authorities

1. The requirements of customs authorities and their officials shall be mandatory for all persons with regard to whom these requirements are made, in compliance with the customs legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of customs authorities and their officials, as well as other actions impeding the fulfillment of functional duties by customs officials, shall entail responsibility as stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 26

Treatment with Information in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. Data submitted to customs authorities by other state bodies, by participants in foreign economic

or other activity in the sphere of customs activity shall be used exclusively in the sphere of customs

activity in compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Data which is deemed as the state secrets, commercial and other secrets protected by law, as well

as confidential information relating to the participants in foreign economic and other activity in the

sphere of customs activity can not be disclosed, used by the customs officials for personal purposes, as

well as transferred to the third parties, except for the cases provided for by paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. Upon official request, Customs authorities shall submit the data to the following state authorities

of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) to law enforcement bodies - for the purpose of legal prosecution of persons that have committed

offences in the sphere of customs activity;

2) to courts – upon their request;

3) to subjects of operational and investigative activity - with regard to materials under production in

compliance with the procedures set forth in joint orders of the authorized body on customs issues and

corresponding subjects of operational and investigative activity;

4) to other state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan – in accordance with the legislative acts of the

Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Customs authorities shall submit the data to customs authorities or law enforcement bodies of

other states, and to international organizations, in compliance with international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. State bodies shall ensure confidentiality of information received by them, in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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SECTION III. RELATIONS OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES WITH STATE BODIES, PARTICIPANTS IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITY IN THE SPHERE

OF CUSTOMS ACTIVITY

CHAPTER 5. RELATIONS OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES WITH STATE BODIES, PARTICIPANTS IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITY IN THE SPHERE OF

CUSTOMS ACTIVITY

Article 27

Relations of Customs Authorities with State Bodies

1. Customs authorities shall carry out their functions independently and in cooperation with other state bodies in compliance with the procedure determined by the legislative acts of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, as well as on the basis of the joint acts of the appropriate state bodies or in agreement with the above-mentioned bodies.

2. Customs authorities shall ensure coordination of activities related to the conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Interference in the activities of customs authorities shall be prohibited, except in cases stipulated by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 28

Relations of Customs Authorities with Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activity, with Public Unions and Other Interested Parties in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. With the purpose of improving the customs activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan and introducing effective methods of customs administration, customs authorities shall cooperate with the participants in foreign economic and other activity, public unions and other interested parties in the sphere of customs activity.

2. The authorized body on customs issues may involve the participants in foreign economic and other activity, public unions and other interested parties in the sphere of customs activity in the process of drafting the normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of customs activity.

3. The participants in foreign economic and other activity, public unions and other interested parties in the sphere of customs activity may act as the persons that ensure fulfillment of obligations in accordance with the requirements determined by Chapter 43 of this Code.

Article 29

Cooperation of Customs Authorities with Customs Authorities and Other Bodies of Foreign States and International Organizations

When carrying out their functions, customs authorities shall cooperate with customs authorities and other bodies of foreign states and international organizations in compliance with the international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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CHAPTER 6. PROVIDING WITH INFORMATION AND CONSULTING IN THE SPHERE OF CUSTOMS ACTIVITY

Article 30

Provision of Information in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. Provision of information in the sphere of customs activity shall be accomplished by way of official publication by the authorized body on customs issues of the normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in periodical press in compliance with the procedures set forth in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Providing with information in the sphere of customs activity shall also be accomplished through oral explanations and announcements, information stands, data displays, booklets and other printed materials, as well as video, audio, and other technical means used for information distribution, including those available to the public for unpaid familiarization in the following places:
 - 1) checkpoints at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 2) airports, railway and automotive terminals, and seaports;
 - 3) on board of motor means of transport, aircraft, and marine vessels involved in international traffic;
 - 4) customs control zones identified by this Code, and in other places determined by customs authorities.
3. Customs authorities shall provide free access for participants in foreign economic and other activity to information on current normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of customs activity through the use of information technologies, in compliance with the procedures set forth by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 31

Consulting in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. Consulting in the sphere of customs activity shall mean explanation by customs authorities to participants in foreign economic and other activity of the provisions of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Consulting in the sphere of customs activity shall be provided at the place of location of customs authorities and within the business hours of customs authorities.
3. Written consulting shall be provided by customs authorities based upon a written inquiry received from participants in foreign economic and other activity, including with the use of information technologies. Inquiries received shall be subject to mandatory registration by customs authorities. The time limit for considering a written inquiry shall not exceed ten working days from the day of its registration, except in cases identified by Paragraph 4 of this Article.
4. In regard to inquiries requiring submission of supplementary documents and files in order to provide valid and objective consultation, as well as in cases where customs authorities have to address

other state bodies and other organizations to get information that is of significant importance in terms of consideration of the inquiry received, consultation shall be provided no later than thirty calendar days from the date a written inquiry was registered.

Article 32

Responsibility for Incomplete or Deliberately False Information in the Sphere of Customs Activity

The customs officials shall bear responsibility in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan if providing with incomplete, or deliberately false information, or illegal refusal to provide with the information in the sphere of customs activity.

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2. SPECIFIC PART

SECTION IV. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY COMMODITY NOMENCLATURE.

PRELIMINARY DECISION

CHAPTER 7. DETERMINATION OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS

Article 33

Determination of Country of Origin of Goods

1. The country of origin of goods shall be determined in order to apply tariff and non-tariff regulatory measures when importing goods onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and exporting goods from this territory.

2. The country of origin of goods shall be defined as the country where goods were wholly produced or were subjected to sufficient processing in compliance with the criteria established by

Article 35 of this Code. For the purposes of application of the tariff and non-tariff regulatory measures

the country of origin of goods may be understood as a group of countries, customs unions of the countries, region or part of a country, if it is necessary to identify them.

Article 34

Goods Wholly Produced in a Given Country

The following shall be considered as goods wholly produced in a given country:

1) mineral products extracted from the soil of a country, from its territorial waters (seas) or from its continental shelf;

2) vegetable products harvested or gathered in a given country;

3) live animals born and (or) raised in a given country;

4) products obtained from live animals in a given country;

5) products obtained from hunting and fishing conducted in a given country;

6) products of maritime fishing and other sea products obtained by a vessel of a given country or a

vessel leased (chartered) by that country;

7) products obtained aboard a factory ship of a given country solely from products specified in Subparagraph

6) of this Article;

8) products obtained from marine soil or subsoil outside the territorial waters (sea) of a given country,

provided this country has the sole right to work that soil or subsoil;

9) scrap and waste (secondary raw materials) derived from manufacturing and other processing

operations, as well as used articles collected in a given country and fit only for processing into raw materials;

10) products of high technologies, obtained in open space onboard a spacecraft of a given country or

leased (chartered) by a given country;

11) goods produced in a given country solely from products referred to in Sub-paragraphs 1) through 10)

of this Article;

12) electricity generated on the territory of a given country.

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Article 35

Criteria for Sufficient Processing of Goods

1. Where two or more countries take part in the production of goods, the country of origin of goods

shall be the country where the goods underwent final operations in processing or production in compliance with the criteria for sufficient processing of goods and in compliance with this Article.

2. The criteria for sufficient processing of goods in a given country shall be as follows:

1) a change in the goods classification code in accordance with the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature at the level of any of the first four digits, resulting from processing the goods;

2) fulfillment of production or technological operations sufficient for regarding the country where such operations took place as the country of origin;

3) a change in the value of goods such that the percentage ratio of the cost reaches a fixed share of the price of the finished product (rule of ad valorem ratio).

3. The criteria for sufficient processing of goods, specified in Sub-paragraphs 2) and 3) of Paragraph 2 of this Article with respect to certain goods, shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Where the ad valorem ratio rule is applied, the price indices of goods shall be calculated as follows:

1) for imported goods – based on the customs value of these goods when they are imported into the

country where the finished product is manufactured or, if the origin of the imported goods is unknown,

based on the documentarily certified price of the first sales of goods on the territory of the country where

the finished product is manufactured;

2) for finished products – based on the seller's factory (warehouse) price which does not include expenditure for loading, customs clearance and export of the goods from the country of export (exfactory price).

5. The following operations shall be considered as not meeting the criteria for sufficient processing of goods in a given country:

1) operations necessary for preservation of goods during their storage or transportation;

2) operations necessary for preparing goods for sale and transportation (splitting a consignment, grouping of packages, sorting, repacking);

- 3) simple assembly operations, which mean assemblage of a commodity's components with the help of strengthening materials (screws, nuts, bolts etc.) or by riveting, welding, bonding, or gluing;
 - 4) mixing of goods (components) originating in various countries, if the characteristics of the finished product are not essentially different from the characteristics of the goods, which have been mixed;
 - 5) slaughtering of livestock;
 - 6) a combination of two or more of the above mentioned operations.
6. If there are no special requirements set forth as to how to determine the origin of specific types of goods imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or to a country which enjoys tariff preferences provided by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following general rule shall be applied:
- goods are considered as originating in a given country if the operations on processing or manufacturing of goods result in a change in the classification code at the level of any of the first four digits according to the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature .

Article 36

Determination of Origin of Goods Supplied in a Disassembled or Unassembled State

1. When determining the country of origin of goods in unassembled or disassembled state, supplied in several batches, or when their shipment in one batch is impossible due to production or transportation reasons, as well as in the event that a batch of goods is subdivided into several batches by mistake, such goods shall be considered as a single commodity..
2. The conditions for the application of Paragraph 1 of this Article are as follows:
 - 1) preliminary notification of the customs authorities of a shipment of goods in disassembled or unassembled state, or shipped in several batches, stating the reasons for shipping this way, and specifying the classification codes of each batch in compliance with the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and the value and country of origin of the goods in each batch. In case of subdividing commodities into several batches by mistake or wrong address, documents confirming the mistaken subdivision of the entire batch of goods shall be provided additionally;
 - 2) shipment of all batches of goods from the same country by the same supplier under the same contract;
 - 3) declaration of all batches of goods to the same customs authority;
 - 4) importation into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of all shipments of goods within a period of time not to exceed six months from the date of acceptance of the customs cargo declaration in respect of the first lot of goods by a customs authority. Upon a declarant's justified request, when it is impossible to deliver goods due to reasons not dependent on the consignee, the period for shipping

remaining batches of goods may be extended by the customs authority. This extension shall not exceed one year, starting from the date of importation of the first batch of goods.

Article 37

Particular Features of Determining the Origin of Goods

1. The country of origin of energy resources, machines, equipment and tools used in production or processing shall not be taken into consideration when determining the country of origin of goods.
2. Accessories, appliances, spare parts and tool kits to be used with machines, equipment, devices, or means of transportation, shall be considered as having the same origin as the machines, equipment, devices, or means of transportation, provided that the accessories, appliances, spare parts and tool kits are imported with and sold together with them, and in the quantities specified in the accompanying log, logbook and other technical documents.
3. The packaging in which goods are imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be considered to have the same country of origin as the goods packed in them, except in cases when, in compliance with the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, the packaging is to be declared separately from the goods. In such cases, the country of origin of packaging shall be determined separately from the country of origin of goods.
4. Where the packaging in which the goods are imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan is considered to have the same origin as the goods, only the packaging intended for retail sales of the said goods shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining origin of goods, including the application of the ad valorem ratio rule.

Article 38

Confirmation of Origin of Goods

A certificate of origin or declaration of origin shall be confirmation of the origin of goods.

Article 39

Certificate of Origin of Goods

1. 'Certificate of origin of goods' shall mean a document, proving the origin of goods and issued by the body authorized by that country or by the country of exportation, provided that in the country of exportation, the certificate is issued based on information received from the country of origin of goods.
2. When goods are exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the certificate of origin of goods shall be issued by an appropriate authorized state body, whenever such a certificate is required under the terms of the contract, in compliance with the national regulations of the country of importation of goods, or when the availability of the certificate is stipulated by international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The appropriate authorized state body, which issued the certificate shall be obliged to keep a copy of it and other documents, based upon which the origin of goods was determined, for at least three years from the day of its issuing.

3. When information on the origin of goods in the certificate of origin of goods is based on criteria for sufficient processing other than those applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the country of origin of goods shall be determined in compliance with the criteria specified in Article 35 of this Code.

Article 40

Declaration of Origin of Goods

1. 'Declaration of origin of goods' shall mean a statement as to the origin of goods, made by a manufacturer or a seller on the shipping document relating to the goods.

2. When the information on the origin of goods in the declaration of origin of goods is based on criteria for sufficient processing other than those applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the country of origin of goods shall be determined in compliance with the criteria specified in Article 35 of this Code.

Article 41

Terms of Submission of Certificate of Origin of Goods

1. When goods are imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the certificate of origin of goods shall be submitted in the following cases:

1) the country of origin of said goods enjoys tariff preferences in compliance with international agreements to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory;

2) a customs authority has a well-grounded suspicion that goods originate from countries whose imports are subject to non-tariff regulatory measures;

3) it is stipulated by international agreements to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory.

2. In cases specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the certificate of origin shall be submitted in compliance with the format stipulated by international agreements to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory.

3. Regardless of the provisions of Subparagraph 1, Paragraph 1 of this Article, submission of a certificate of origin of goods shall not be required when:

1) goods imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan are exempted from customs

duties and taxes in compliance with the terms of the chosen customs regime;

2) the customs value of the imported consignment of goods does not exceed an amount equal to nine

hundred monthly calculated indices, established by the law on the national budget for the relevant

financial year, except for multiple shipments under one contract and repeated shipments of the same

goods by the same shipper to the address of the same consignee under different contracts;

3) norms and terms established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan with regard to goods

conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by natural persons are complied

with;

4) it is stipulated by international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. The original certificate of origin shall be submitted together with the customs declaration and

other documents required for customs clearance, except in cases when customs clearance of goods is conducted according to a procedure of preliminary and temporary declaration. If a certificate is lost, an officially certified copy shall be accepted.

5. The origin of goods shall be determined by customs authorities after the information indicated in the certificate has been compared with the information given in the shipping documents. A discrepancy between the quantity of goods actually delivered and the quantity of goods indicated in the certificate should not exceed five per cent. In other cases, the certificate of origin shall be considered as not having been correctly completed.

6. In case of doubts as to the authenticity of the certificate or of information contained therein, a customs authority may apply to the authorized body of the country of origin which certified the certificate, with a justified request to provide additional or clarifying data, including spot checking of certificates. In such cases, the goods shall not be considered as originating in that country until documents proving their origin have been submitted.

7. A condition for customs authorities to accept certificates of origin shall be the availability of samples of forms, stamp imprints, and signatures of persons as well as addresses of the bodies authorized to certify and issue certificates of origin, officially transferred through the authorized body on customs issues.

8. The origin of goods shall be confirmed by a declaration of origin when a certificate of origin is not required.

Article 42

Grounds to Deny Release of Goods for Reasons Relating to Origin

1. A customs authority shall deny the release of goods in the event that the goods originate in a country whose goods are prohibited for importation into the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan or international agreements to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory. Such denial by a customs authority shall be presented to the declarant in the written form.

2. Submission of a certificate of origin or declaration of origin of goods that were not properly completed or failure to submit them shall not be the reason to deny release those goods, except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Where the origin of goods is not confirmed, doubled rates of customs duties shall be applied with respect to such goods.

4. The preferential or most favored nation procedure shall be applied (restored) with respect to goods specified in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, provided the customs authority receives confirmation of the origin of the goods within one year from the day the customs declaration is accepted by the customs authority.

Article 43

Additional Provisions Relating to Determination of Origin of Goods

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan shall grant tariff preferences, provided the rules of «direct shipment» are complied with. In cases specified by an international agreement to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory, compliance with the rule of “direct purchase” shall be a prerequisite to grant tariff preferences to countries, which are signatories to that agreement.
2. «Direct shipment» shall mean delivery of goods from the country of origin to the Republic of Kazakhstan without their transit (transportation) through the territory of another country, except in cases when goods are transferred through the territory of one or several countries due to economic, geographical, technical or transportation reasons, provided that these goods remain under customs control in the transit countries, including during temporary storage or placement in bonded warehouses on the territory of these countries.
3. The rule of «direct shipment» shall also apply to goods purchased at exhibitions or fairs, provided the following conditions are observed:
 - 1) goods were delivered from the territory of the countries of their origin to the territory of the country holding the fairs or exhibitions, and remained under customs control during their holding;
 - 2) from the moment of their delivery to a fair or exhibition, goods were not used for any purposes other than for demonstration;
 - 3) goods are imported to the Republic of Kazakhstan in the same state as when they were delivered to the fair or exhibition, taking into consideration changes in their state due to natural wear or losses due to normal shipment (transportation) and storage conditions.
4. “Direct purchase” shall mean transfer of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on an agreement signed between a Kazakhstani person and a resident of the country - signatory to the international agreement to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory.

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CHAPTER 8. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY COMMODITY NOMENCLATURE

Article 44

Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature

1. “Foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature” shall mean a classifier of goods that is comprised of sections, headings, sub-headings and sub-sub-headings in the form of a digit or group of digits (codes). Notes to headings at any level of classification, as well as The General Rules of Interpretation, shall comprise an integral part of the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.
2. Foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature shall be used for tariff and non-tariff regulation, and for keeping customs statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. Foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature shall be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. Foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature that is applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall conform to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World

Customs Organization and to the Foreign Economic Activity Single Commodity Nomenclature of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Article 45

Maintenance of the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature

The authorized body on customs issues shall maintain the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.

An authorized body on customs issues shall:

- 1) represent Kazakhstan in international organizations on issues relating to the development, amendment, addition, interpretation and application of an international base;
- 2) ensure monitoring of amendments and additions to the international base of the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and monitoring of internationally accepted explanations and interpretations of this base;
- 3) make proposals to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on bringing the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature into conformity with the international base;
- 4) ensure proposals are made in coordination with other interested state bodies with regard to further development, amendments and additions to the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature;
- 5) draft and update a master copy of the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature ;
- 6) ensure publication of the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, international explanations and decisions on interpretation of international base;
- 7) develop, approve and ensure publication of all mandatory decisions pertaining to classification of certain goods;
- 8) carry out other functions required to maintain the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.

Article 46

Classification of Goods

1. When being declared, all goods shall be subject to classification, i.e. classification code(s) based on the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature shall be determined with respect to the goods.
2. When a declarant indicates an incorrect classification code for goods under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, the customs authority shall be entitled to independently classify the goods.
3. Decisions made by customs authorities with regard to the classification codes of goods shall be binding. Decisions made by customs authorities may be appealed according to the procedure provided for in this Code.
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4. When classifying goods, customs authorities shall use the classification codes of goods under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature. Data contained in the accompanying documents, as well as conclusions, references, and expert examination certifications issued by expert organizations shall have a superficial bearing on the information, and shall be taken into account when classifying the goods.

5. Upon request of a person, the customs authority shall make preliminary decisions with regard to the classification of goods, in compliance with this Section.

CHAPTER 9. PRELIMINARY DECISION

Article 47

Making Preliminary Decisions

1. Upon request of a person (applicant), customs authorities, except for the customs points and checkpoints, shall make a preliminary decision on the classification under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature with regard to specific goods.

2. Customs authorities identified in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entitled to make preliminary decisions on the application of methodology for the determination of the origin of goods

and customs value, in compliance with the provisions of this Code.

The procedure for making, and form of preliminary decision on these issues shall be defined by the

authorized body on customs issues.

3. A fee for preliminary decision, as set forth in Article 299 of this Code, shall be charged for making such a preliminary decision.

Article 48

Application for Making a Preliminary Decision

1. An applicant shall submit an application in the written form to the customs authority specified in Article 47 of this Code.

2. The application shall contain the information about the goods required for making a preliminary decision. The application shall be supplemented with a description of the goods, photographs of them, sketches, drawings, commercial, and technical or other documents, required for

making a preliminary decision. Where possible, specimens and samples of goods with regard to which

preliminary decisions are being made shall also be submitted by the applicant.

3. The application shall be considered by the customs authority and a preliminary decision shall be issued within ten working days from the day the application is registered, if other information or

expertise is not required.

4. When the information submitted by the applicant is not sufficient for making a preliminary decision, the customs authority shall advise the person of the need to provide additional information

with establishing of a time limit for its submission. If the requested information has not been provided

within the established time limit, the application for making a preliminary decision shall be declined.

The total period of time for providing additional information shall not exceed one month from the date

of the written notification of the applicant.

5. When an application for making a preliminary decision has been declined, the customs authority shall be obliged to notify the applicant thereof within seven working days, in the written

form, giving well-grounded reasons for declining.

Declining an application shall not prevent the applicant from making a repeat application to the customs authorities for making a preliminary decision, provided the reasons for which the previous

application was denied are rectified.

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6. A preliminary decision, or failure by the customs authority to make a preliminary decision

within the established period of time, may be appealed pursuant to procedures established by this Code.

Article 49

Period of Validity of a Preliminary Decision

A preliminary decision made by customs authorities shall be effective for three years from the date it was made.

Change of the preliminary decision does not extend its validity.

Article 50

Annulment or Change of a Preliminary Decision

1. The authorized body on customs issues may annul or change a preliminary decision made by it or by a territorial subdivision of the authorized body on customs issues and by the customs house.

2. A preliminary decision shall be annulled if such decision was made on the basis of incomplete or incorrect information provided by the applicant. The annulment shall come into effect starting from

the date of making a new preliminary decision.

3. A preliminary decision shall be changed in the cases:

1) when the World Customs Organization adopts the decisions, which are mandatory for application in

the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) when preliminary decision contradicts the international agreements to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory;

3) when the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan relating to making a preliminary decision has been changed;

4) when violations made in the course of making a preliminary decision are discovered.

4. An amendment to a preliminary decision shall come into effect after the applicant receives a notification concerning the amendment.

When the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been amended and, as a result of this,

the preliminary decision contradicts the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the decision made by customs authorities shall be recognized as invalid as of the date the normative legal

act of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of customs activity was entered into force.

5. In the cases specified above, a written notification, which specifies the reasons for the annulment or change, shall be sent to the applicant.

6. When a preliminary decision is annulled or changed, customs fees for making a preliminary decision shall not be refunded, except for the cases when the annulment or amendment occurred due to

a mistake made by the customs authority.

Article 51

Publicity of Preliminary Decisions

Preliminary decisions made by customs authorities, except for confidential information, may be published and provided to any person upon a written request.

Article 52

Presentation of a Preliminary Decision in the Course of Customs Clearance of Goods

1. A preliminary decision made by customs authorities indicated in Article 47 of this Code shall be binding for customs authorities.

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2. A preliminary decision shall be presented to the customs authority together with the customs declaration.

3. For customs clearance and customs control purposes, the original of the preliminary decision or a copy certified by the customs authority specified in Article 47 of this Code, which issued the decision, shall be used.

4. When the same goods are delivered in consignments within different periods of time and (or) to different customs authorities, the preliminary decision with regard to classification of the goods

shall be made by the customs authority which cleared the first consignment of goods, at that, the copies of the preliminary decision, certified by the customs authority, which made the decision, may

be used to clear the next consignments of identical goods.

SECTION V. PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS, CUSTOMS OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE CONVEYANCE OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

CHAPTER 10. CONVEYANCE OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT ACROSS THE

CUSTOMS BORDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Article 53

Procedure for the Execution of Preliminary Operations When Conveying Goods and Means of Transport onto the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. The procedure for the execution of preliminary operations when conveying goods and means of transport onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be as follows:

- 1) crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) notification of customs authorities on the crossing of the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) preliminary customs clearance at a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 4) delivery of goods, means of transport and accompanying documents to the customs point of destination;
- 5) notification of the customs point of destination on the delivery of goods and means of transport;
- 6) temporary storage of goods and means of transport.

2. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the goods conveyed by pipelines and electric power lines.

Article 54

Crossing the Customs Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Crossing by goods and means of transport of the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

shall mean the actual conveyance of goods and means of transport into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Crossing of the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall entail the responsibility of the person who conveys goods and means of transport, to deliver the goods, means of transport and

accompanying documents within the shortest possible period of time to the customs authority located

at the border crossing with Customs.

Article 55

Specifying Checkpoints

1. "Checkpoint" where goods and means of transport may cross the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall mean for goods conveyed:

- 1) by aircraft – the airport of destination or the first airport on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan where the aircraft transporting the goods lands and where the goods are unloaded;
- 2) by sea transport – the first port of unloading or the port of reloading located on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) by other means of transport – the first customs authority enroute;
- 4) by pipelines and electric power lines – the sites of installment of commercial control devices which are coordinated with the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 56

Notification to the Customs Authorities on Crossing the Customs Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. The carrier or the person conveying goods shall be obliged to notify the customs authority located at a checkpoint about the crossing of the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Notification of customs authorities about the crossing of the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall mean informing the customs authority located at the checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, of the fact of crossing the border.
3. When crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, notification of the customs authority shall mean submission of goods, means of transport and accompanying documents to the customs authority located at a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. Customs officials shall not have the right to refuse to accept the documents specified in Paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 57

Preliminary Customs Clearance at a Checkpoint at the Customs Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Preliminary customs clearance at a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall mean the actions preceding the main customs clearance procedures aimed at prevention of the conveyance of goods prohibited for importation into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The procedure for preliminary customs clearance at a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan allows the following:
 - 1) unloading and reloading operations with goods and means of transport in areas specially assigned and equipped for unloading and reloading operations, the location of which has been coordinated with customs authorities;
 - 2) upon request of the person performing unloading and reloading operations with goods and means of transport, the goods can be located in areas where such operations are performed, without placement in temporary storage areas, for the period of time required to perform unloading and reloading operations. The total period of time for storing these goods shall not exceed the period for the temporary storage of goods stipulated by this Code. In the event of loss of goods or transfer of goods to third persons without the permission of customs authorities, the mentioned persons shall bear the responsibility for payment of customs payments and taxes.
3. The main customs clearance of goods may be performed at a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided there are appropriate conditions for conducting customs clearance, or at any other customs authority in compliance with this Code.

Article 58**Delivery of Goods, Means of Transport and Accompanying Documents to the Customs Point of Destination**

1. Delivery of goods, means of transport and accompanying documents shall be performed in compliance with the domestic customs transit procedure, stipulated in Chapter 12 of this Code.

2. The carrier shall be obliged to deliver goods, means of transport and accompanying documents

to the places and within the period of time determined by the customs authority, in an unaltered state,

except for changes due to natural deterioration or damage under normal conditions of transportation and storage.

Article 59**Notification on Delivery of Goods and Means of Transport to the Customs Point of Destination**

When delivering goods and means of transport to the customs point of destination, the carrier or the

person conveying the goods and means of transport shall make notification on delivery of goods by

submission of:

- 1) delivery control documents;
- 2) transportation and commercial documents;
- 3) imported goods and means of transport.

Article 60**Measures to Take in Case of Accident or Force Majeure**

1. In case of accident or force majeure, as well as in cases when a marine, internal water vessel or

aircraft is forced to make an emergency stop or landing on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

the carrier shall be obliged to take all measures to ensure the safety of the goods and means of transport, and to immediately advise the nearest customs authority of the circumstances and location of the goods.

2. Depending on the nature of the accident, the level of damage to the quality of the goods and the

technical state of the means of transport, the customs authority which received notification on the accident shall determine the measures required to ensure customs control.

3. The customs authorities shall not reimburse expenses borne by carriers due to the fulfillment of

the requirements of this Article.

CHAPTER 11. THE CUSTOMS CARRIER**Article 61****The Customs Carrier**

A Kazakh person possessing a means of transport under the right of property or on other legal grounds, who provides services on transportation of goods for payment or for hire, holds an appropriate license issued in accordance with the established procedure by an appropriate authorized

state body, and who has obtained a license from the authorized body on customs issues to act as a

customs carrier, may act as a customs carrier.

Article 62

Activity of a Customs Carrier

1. The activity of a customs carrier shall mean transportation of goods subject to customs control in compliance with the provisions of this Code.
2. The relations between a customs carrier and the person transporting the goods shall be regulated by a contract.

Article 63

Qualification Requirements for the Activity of a Customs Carrier

To act as a customs carrier, a Kazakhstani person must comply with the following qualification requirements:

- 1) the existence of a license to transport goods, which was duly issued by an appropriate authorized state body;
- 2) ensuring payment of customs payments and taxes, in compliance with the procedure stipulated by Chapter 43 of this Code, in the amount of 10000 monthly calculation indices, established by the law on the national budget for the respective financial year;
- 3) the availability of the equipped means of transport in compliance with the requirements set forth in Article 81 of this Code;
- 4) ensuring record keeping of transported goods subject to customs control and reporting on them.

Article 64

Procedures for Issuing a License to Act as a Customs Carrier

1. The following shall be required to receive a license:
 - 1) an application of the person for obtaining a license, made in the established format;
 - 2) notarially certified copies of registration documents;
 - 3) documents, which confirm payment of license fees;
 - 4) conclusion of the customs authority in the area of jurisdiction of which the applicant is registered in compliance with the requirements established by Article 63 of this Code.
2. An authorized body on customs issues shall consider the application within ten working days from the day it was registered.
3. In case of suspension, withdrawal or termination of the validity of a license for transportation of goods, the appropriate authorized state body shall, within a period of time of not more than ten calendar days, inform the authorized body on customs issues, about the license change.
4. The authorized body on customs issues shall keep a list of customs carriers and shall publish them in printed publications.

Article 65

Obligations of a Customs Carrier

A customs carrier shall be obliged:

- 1) to comply with the terms and requirements stipulated by this Code;
- 2) to keep records of transported goods subject to customs control and present reports on transportation of such goods to customs authorities;
- 3) not to transport other goods together with the goods subject to customs control;
- 4) to present goods and accompanying documents to the customs point of destination;
- 5) to place goods into the customs control zone;
- 6) to maintain means of transport in an appropriate technical state, and ensure their compliance with

the requirements regarding the equipment of the means of transport for transportation of goods subject to customs control in compliance with Article 81 of this Code;

- 7) to comply with the time limits determined by the customs point of departure regarding delivery of goods, and accompanying documents and the route;
- 8) to deliver goods and means of transport in an unaltered state, except for changes due to natural deterioration or damage under normal conditions of transportation and storage, without using them for any other purposes;
- 9) after delivering the goods, not to leave them unsupervised without permission of the customs authority, not to change the initial location of the goods, not to unpack, pack or repack the goods, nor change, remove, or eliminate the means of customs identification;
- 10) to pay customs payments and taxes in case of loss of goods or their transfer to other persons without permission of customs authorities;
- 11) to return the license to the authorized body on customs issues within 15 working days in case of termination of activity as a customs carrier.

Article 66

Suspension of a License to Act as a Customs Carrier

1. The authorized body on customs issues may suspend the validity of a license for up to six months with indication of the reasons for suspension, except for the subjects of small business the validity of the license of which is to be suspended under the court decision:
 - 1) based on the application by the person to temporarily terminate activity as a customs carrier;
 - 2) based on the conclusion of the customs authority where the customs carrier is registered, in cases when the customs carrier fails to carry out his/her duties as stipulated by Article 65 of this Code;
 - 3) in case of suspension of the validity of the license to convey goods issued by the appropriate authorized state body.
2. When the validity of a license is suspended, the person shall not be entitled to operate as a customs carrier. The suspension of the license shall go into effect as of the date that the order on suspension of activity as a customs carrier was issued.
3. The license shall be renewed by an appropriate order issued by the Head of the authorized body on customs issues after elimination of the reasons for its suspension.

Article 67

Withdrawal of a License to Act as a Customs Carrier

1. The authorized body on customs issues shall withdraw a license in the following cases:
 - 1) withdrawal of the license to convey goods issued by the appropriate authorized state body.
 - 2) the license was issued based on invalid information provided by a customs carrier;
 - 3) the requirements set forth by this Chapter are not complied with;
 - 4) the reasons for the suspension of a decision have not been eliminated within the period of time set forth by Article 66 of this Code.
2. A decision to withdraw a license shall be issued in the form of an order issued by the head of the authorized body on customs issues with the grounds for the decision.
3. Withdrawal of the license to carry out an activity as a customs carrier, who is subject of small business shall be executed under the court decision.

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Article 68

Record-Keeping for Goods Transported by a Customs Carrier which are Subject to

Customs Control

A customs carrier shall keep records of transported goods subject to customs control, and shall present reports thereon in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 69

Responsibilities of a Customs Carrier

1. When the goods are lost or released without the permission of the customs authority, a customs carrier shall bear responsibility for payment of customs payments and taxes.
2. When the goods, means of transport and documents on them are not delivered to the customs point of destination, the customs carrier shall bear responsibility in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 70

Termination of the Validity of a License to Act as a Customs Carrier

1. The validity of a license shall be terminated in the following cases:
 - 1) withdrawal of the license to convey goods which was issued by the appropriate authorized state body;
 - 2) withdrawal of a license to act as a customs carrier;
 - 3) in case of submission of an application by the customs carrier on termination of the activity;
 - 4) re-organization or putting into liquidation of a customs carrier, which is a legal person.
2. In case of termination of the validity of a license, the person within 15 working days shall be obliged to provide the customs authority, which keeps the records on goods transported under customs control, with the reports on all transportations carried out by him/her as a customs carrier.
2. Termination of the validity of a license shall be issued in the form of an order issued by the head of the authorized body on customs issues, which includes the grounds for termination of the activity as a customs carrier.

CHAPTER 12. DOMESTIC CUSTOMS TRANSIT

Article 71

Terms Used in this Chapter

Meanings of the terms used in this Chapter:

- 1) 'Domestic customs transit procedure' shall mean the established by this Code and by international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan procedure of conveying goods and means of transport under customs control from the customs point of departure to the customs point of destination;
- 2) 'Intermediary customs authority' shall mean the customs authority, where goods, which are conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure, are partially unloaded.

Article 72

General Provisions

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply in all cases when goods and means of transport subject to customs control are conveyed through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or of a

foreign state, including conveyance between the points of temporary storage, free and bonded warehouses, special economic zones.

The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to goods transported by pipelines and electric power

lines, as well as to goods transported by air, if during a regular international flight an aircraft is subject to intermediate or forced (technical) landing at the place of entry of goods without partial unloading of goods.

Article 73

Domestic Customs Transit

1. 'Domestic customs transit' shall mean the customs procedure when goods subject to customs control are conveyed through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and through the

territory of a foreign state, in compliance with the terms set forth in this Chapter.

2. Goods shall be conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure from the customs point of departure to the customs point of destination under the responsibility of the carrier and (or) person

who conveys goods and means of transport.

3. Conveyance of goods by railway under the domestic customs transit procedure shall be allowed through the use of means of identification, and the seals of the carriers and shippers.

4. Transit goods shall be conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan provided one of the requirements specified in Paragraph 2 of Article 74 of this Code is complied with.

Article 74

Terms of Conveyance of Goods and Means of Transport Under the Domestic Customs Transit

Procedure

1. Goods and means of transport shall be admitted for conveyance under the domestic customs transit procedure, provided the following terms are complied with:

1) goods are not prohibited for importation to and exportation from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) the delivery control document is drawn up in compliance with Article 76 of this Code;

3) one of the measures ensuring delivery of goods, specified in Paragraph 2 of this Article, is complied

with.

2. Measures ensuring delivery of goods and means of transport under the domestic customs transit procedure shall include the following:

1) provision of the guarantee commitment of the consignee about the delivery of goods in accordance

with the paragraph 6 of this Article;

2) ensuring payment of customs payments and taxes at any customs authority;

3) conveyance of goods by a customs carrier;

4) customs escort of goods.

A carrier and (or) a person conveying goods and means of transport shall have the right to choose any

of the specified measures.

3. When goods are conveyed by railway transport under the domestic customs transit procedure, Sub-Paragraphs 1), 3), and 4) of Paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply.

4. Measures ensuring delivery of goods and means of transport under the domestic customs transit procedure shall not apply when conveying goods in compliance with the international agreements, ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan and when transporting by aircraft.

5. A list of goods conveyed through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with obligatory ensuring of payment of customs payments and taxes, shall be approved by the Government of the

Republic of Kazakhstan.

6. A guarantee commitment on delivery of goods shall be filled out by the consignee, and be registered by the customs authority of destination. The form and procedure for registration of the
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guarantee commitment on the delivery of goods shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 75

Documents to be Submitted in Order to Employ Domestic Customs Transit Procedures

1. In order to draw up a delivery of goods' control document, a carrier shall present shipping documents to the customs point of departure.

2. The documents presented shall be certified by an official of the customs point of departure with

indication of the registration number of the delivery control document.

Article 76

Delivery of Goods Control Document

1. 'Delivery of goods' control document' shall mean a document, containing information on goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, required for customs authorities to exercise control over the delivery of goods to the customs point of destination.

2. A delivery of goods control document shall be drawn up for each consignment of goods transported under one or several shipping documents. In case of a consolidated conveyance of goods, a

delivery of goods control document shall be issued separately to each consignee and shipper.

3. The delivery control document shall be completed by the declarant and, in the absence of a declarant, by a customs official.

4. The delivery of goods control document shall be the documents of strict accounting, the format

and procedures for completion of which shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

5. In cases stipulated by international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the documents specified by such agreements shall be used as delivery of goods control documents.

Article 77

Delivery of Goods and Means of Transport Using a Document Ensuring Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. Goods and means of transport subject to customs control may be conveyed through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the domestic customs transit procedure, using a

document ensuring payment of customs payments and taxes.

2. The format and procedure for filling out the document ensuring payment of customs payments and taxes to customs authorities, and the procedure for submitting them, shall be determined by the

authorized body on customs issues.

Article 78

Customs Escort of Goods and Means of Transport Conveyed Under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure

1. 'Customs escort procedure' shall mean the escort of goods subject to customs control, the means of transport, and the accompanying documents from the customs point of departure to the customs point of destination by customs officials, as well as within the area of a single customs authority.

2. A customs escort shall be used by customs authorities as an exclusive measure to ensure delivery of goods, means of transport, and accompanying documents, conveyed through the customs

territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan upon the written decision of the customs official, when the

requirements set forth in Sub-paragraphs 1)-3) of Paragraph 2 of Article 74 of this Code are not complied with.

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3. Customs escort may be carried out in respect to one, or several (not more than ten) means of transport.

4. Customs escort shall start not later than in 24 hours from the moment of arrival of the means of

transport to the customs authority.

5. The procedures for customs escort shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 79

Time Limits for Delivery of Goods and Means of Transport to Customs Points of Destination under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure

Time limits for delivery of goods and means of transport to the customs point of destination under the

domestic customs transit procedure shall be determined by the customs point of departure in compliance with the normal period of time established for delivery, according to the capacity of the

means of transport, the established route and other transport conditions, but shall not exceed the time

limits determined on the basis of two thousands kilometers per month.

Article 80

Ensuring Identification of Goods and Means of Transport Under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure

1. The customs point of departure shall ensure identification of goods and means of transport, and

the customs point of destination shall verify the safety of the identification of goods and means of

transport in the course of their conveyance under the domestic customs transit procedure.

Intermediary

customs points shall make notations on the shipping documents on the application of new identification marks.

2. Customs authorities shall use customs seals and stamps as identification marks on means of transport in compliance with Article 81 of this Code.

3. Customs authorities shall recognize customs seals and other identification marks used by customs authorities of foreign states, except in cases when the customs seals and identification marks

are considered as insufficient or unreliable in compliance with Article 81 of this Code.

Article 81

Equipping Means of Transport When Conveying Goods Under Customs Seals and Stamps

1. To convey goods under customs seals and stamps, means of transport shall be designed and equipped in compliance with the following requirements:

1) the possibility of affixing customs seals and stamps;

2) the absence of opportunity to take goods from or to place goods into the sealed section of the means

of transport without damaging the customs seals and stamps;

3) the absence of places to conceal goods;

4) easy access for customs inspection of goods.

2. Where it is impossible to use customs seals and stamps, goods shall be identified in compliance

with Article 476 of this Code.

Article 82**Operations with Goods Under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure**

1. Cargo operations with goods conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure may be authorized under the supervision of the customs authority in whose activity area the cargo operations are to be performed.
2. When goods may be transloaded from one means of transport to another without causing damage to customs seals and stamps, such transshipment shall be permitted upon preliminary notification of the customs authority in whose activity area such operations are to be performed.
3. Upon application by a person, the customs authority shall approve the performance of cargo operations with goods subject to customs control, beyond the business hours of the customs authority.

Article 83**Obligations of a Carrier Under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure**

When conveying goods under the domestic customs transit procedure, a carrier shall be obliged to:

- 1) deliver goods and accompanying documents to the customs point of destination within the period of time established by the customs point of departure, and specified in the delivery of goods control documents;
- 2) ensure safety of goods, customs seals and stamps and any other means of identification of goods, if used;
- 3) prevent cargo operations with goods without permission of customs authorities, except for transloading of goods to another means of transport in cases stipulated by Article 82 of this Code.

Article 84**Responsibility of a Carrier Under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure**

1. When a carrier fails to deliver goods, means of transport and accompanying documents to the customs point of destination, he/she shall bear responsibility in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. A carrier shall not bear responsibility for payment of customs payments and taxes, or for unloading, transloading, unpacking or repackaging goods, nor for change, removal, destruction or damage of means of identification in cases stipulated by Article 85 of this Code. A carrier shall provide documents issued by appropriate authorized state bodies proving that those operations were performed due to a genuine threat to the life or health of the passengers and crew of the means of transport, or due to the destruction, loss, irrevocable loss or substantial damage of goods and means of transport.
3. When goods are conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure, the responsibility for payment of customs duties and taxes shall rest with the carrier who lost the goods or released them without permission of the customs authority.

Article 85**Measures to be Taken in Case of Accident and (or) Force Majeure Obstructing Conveyance of**

Goods and Means of Transport Under the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure

In case of accident and (or) force majeure, a carrier shall be obliged to:

1) take all required measures to ensure safety of goods and means of transport;

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2) immediately inform the appropriate authorized state body with the follow-up notification of the

nearest customs authority about the event. The customs authority that has received the information,

shall immediately notify the customs point of departure and the customs point of destination thereof,

and shall make a decision on the possibility of further transporting goods in compliance with the domestic customs transit procedure.

Customs authorities shall not reimburse expenses borne by the carrier due to taking the measures stipulated by this Article.

Article 86

Termination of the Domestic Customs Transit Procedure

1. Goods and means of transport conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure shall be considered as having been delivered as of the moment when the carrier is issued a written statement

confirming the arrival of the means of transport.

2. The customs point of destination shall register the arrival of means of transport and completion

of the domestic customs transit procedure within 3 hours from the moment of notification about the

delivery of goods and means of transport in accordance with Article 59 of this Code, and shall issue a

written statement to the carrier confirming arrival of means of transport, the format of which shall be

determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

When violations in the sphere of customs activity were discovered, the issuance of the confirmation of

arrival of means of transport shall be suspended until the completion of investigation.

3. Prior to the completion of the delivery procedure, goods and means of transport shall be placed at

the delivery point indicated in the accompanying documents, in the activity area of the customs point

of destination.

CHAPTER 13. TEMPORARY STORAGE

Article 87

Temporary Storage

‘Temporary storage’ shall mean the customs procedure under which goods are stored under customs

control from the moment when they are presented to the customs point of destination until the moment

they are released in compliance with the certain customs regime, or turned into property of the state in

compliance with the procedures established by this Code.

Article 88

Temporary Storage Places

1. Goods and means of transport shall be temporarily stored in specially assigned and equipped premises, open grounds, on means of transport, as well as at temporary storage warehouses, bonded

warehouses, free warehouses, and consignee's warehouses.

2. Temporary storage places of goods and means of transport are:

1) means of transport on which the goods were delivered, except for the cases of delivery of consolidated goods;

2) open grounds – grounds belonging to the owners of goods which are located:

- on the guarded territory of airports, sea and river ports, railway stations, industrial enterprises, intended for the temporary storage of goods of these persons;

- on the territories of these persons specially assigned and guarded for the temporary storage of goods

belonging to them.

Goods located on means of transport can be stored on open grounds.

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3) specially assigned and equipped premises – premises belonging to the owner of goods, or a part of

the premises specially assigned and equipped for temporary storage of goods belonging to them;

4) temporary storage warehouses - warehouses specially assigned for temporary storage of goods and

means of transport, and which operate under a license issued by the authorized body on customs issues;

5) bonded warehouses and free warehouses - warehouses specially assigned for the placement of goods and means of transport in compliance with bonded warehouse and free warehouse customs procedures, a part of which is used for temporary storage, and which operate under a license for a

bonded warehouse or a free warehouse which was issued by the authorized body on customs issues.

6) consignees' warehouses – in compliance with the procedures stipulated by Article 95 of this Code.

3. A specially assigned and equipped premise or open ground shall be recognized as a place for temporary storage, provided that the relevant place is a single and undivided complex and is located at

a single address.

Decisions to recognize a place as a place for temporary storage, issued by the authorized body on customs issues in compliance with Article 96 of this Code, shall be considered as confirmation of the

recognition of specially assigned and equipped premises and open grounds as temporary storage places.

Article 89

Requirements for Temporary Storage Places

1. A specially assigned and equipped premise shall comply with the requirements set forth for the

establishment of a temporary storage warehouse, except for the requirements set forth in Subparagraphs

2), 3), 4), 6) and 7) of Article 104 of this Code.

2. Where the premise in question that is being used for temporary storage is part of a bonded or free warehouse, it shall be isolated from the rest of the premises by continuous enclosure, construction

made of reinforced concrete, concrete, bricks, metal or a combination of these materials.

3. The territory of an open ground must:

1) be marked and enclosed along the whole perimeter. The enclosure of the territory of the open grounds shall be a continuous construction of reinforced concrete, concrete, brick, metal or a combination of these materials, of not less than 2.2 meters in height;

2) be equipped with necessary loading-unloading equipment;

3) meet the requirements set forth in Sub-paragraphs 1), 3)-5), 7) of Article 104 of this Code. Customs control zones on open grounds, located on the territory of airports, sea and river ports, railway stations, shall be marked in agreement with the persons concerned (administration of airports, sea and river ports, railway stations).

4. Means of transport can be used as a temporary storage place, when:

- goods are conveyed and delivered under the international road transportation procedure;
- they comply with the requirements regarding equipment and admission of means of transport for the

conveyance of goods under customs seals and stamps.

The carrier shall bear responsibility for safety of goods placed on a means of transport, and of means

of identification until the completion of the customs clearance procedure and delivery of goods to the

consignee.

5. Temporary storage places shall comply with existing requirements during the entire period of their use as temporary storage places.

Article 90

Documents Required for Placing Goods and Means of Transport Into Temporary Storage Places

1. A short form declaration shall be recognized as a document verifying the placement of goods and means of transport into temporary storage places.

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2. A short form declaration shall be submitted by the carrier or by the person authorized with regard to goods not later than on the next working day after submission of goods and means of transport to the customs authority.

The short form declaration shall not be submitted if for this period of time goods are placed under

certain customs procedure.

3. The short form declaration shall contain data mentioned in the accompanying documents, and required to identify the goods, as well as data on the place declared for temporary storage of imported goods.

4. The format of a short form declaration and the procedure for its completion shall be set by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 91

Time Limit for Temporary Storage

1. The time limit for temporary storage of goods and means of transport at temporary storage places shall not exceed two months.

2. The time limit for temporary storage of goods and means of transport that are serving as physical evidence in criminal cases and cases regarding administrative violations in the sphere of customs activity, shall not exceed six months.

3. Upon the expiration of the time limit for temporary storage stipulated by this Article, goods and means of transport shall be disposed of in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. The time limit for temporary storage of goods located on the means of transport cannot exceed ten days.

5. Temporary storage in accordance with Paragraph 4 of this Article shall be carried out on the assumption of securing customs payments and taxes payment. When storing goods on the means of

transport, which arrived with the use of an international road transportation procedure, the securing

shall not be required.

Article 92

Operations with Goods Placed into Temporary Storage

1. The owner of a temporary storage warehouse and other temporary storage facilities, the consignee of goods, the customs broker or any other person and their representatives, authorized with

respect to goods, shall be entitled to inspect and measure the goods stored at the temporary storage

places, and, with the permission of the customs authority, take samples and specimens of goods.

2. With the permission of the customs authority, goods placed into temporary storage may undergo operations required to ensure their preservation in an unaltered state, including repairs of

damaged packaging.

3. Goods which are worn out, broken, or damaged as a result of force majeure during their temporary storage shall be subject to placement under a certain customs regime to be determined by

the declarant, as if they were imported in a worn out, broken or damaged state.

4. In case of necessity to carry out any operations with the cargo which are temporarily stored on the

means of transport (unloading, adjustment of the weight, quantity of goods, taking samples and specimens with the purpose of conducting expert examination) they shall be carried out within the

temporary zone of customs control in the presence of the customs official with the use of means of

identification, or on the assumption of placement of these goods to other temporary storage places.

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Article 93

Goods to be Placed into Temporary Storage Places

1. Any goods, except for those transported by pipelines and electric power lines may be placed into temporary storage places.

2. Goods that may cause damage to other goods or goods requiring special storage conditions shall be kept at temporary storage warehouses specially equipped to store such goods.

Article 94

Particular Features of Temporary Storage of Goods Transported by Railway

1. Upon the request of the person who is responsible for the railway section of the route, it shall be allowed to place specific goods and goods requiring special storage conditions, which are transported by railway, into temporary storage, provided that customs payments and taxes have been

secured.

2. Prior to unloading, goods shall be temporarily stored inside the means of transport belonging to

these persons, located on the railway trucks in places which are coordinated with customs authorities.

3. The said places shall constitute a temporary customs control zone.

4. Goods shall be unloaded and moved to other places only with the permission of the customs authority.

5. The person who is responsible for the railway section of the route, shall be obliged to:

1) preclude the possibility of taking temporarily stored goods from the means of transport without

customs control;

2) ensure safety of goods placed into temporary storage;

- 3) assist in conducting customs control;
- 4) register and submit to the customs authority the report on the goods stored in the means of transport,
in compliance with the procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues;
- 5) preclude the possibility of access by unauthorized persons to the stored goods without the permission of customs authorities;
- 6) pay customs payments and taxes when goods are lost or transferred to other persons without the permission of customs authorities.

Article 95

Temporary Storage at a Warehouse Belonging to the Consignee

1. The customs authority may permit temporary storage of goods at a warehouse belonging to the consignee, without the latter having to hold a license for the establishment of a temporary storage

warehouse and a decision recognizing the place as a temporary storage place where:

1) a necessity has arisen to temporarily store specific goods or goods requiring special storage conditions;

2) there is no temporary storage warehouse at the place of delivery of goods provided that the payment of customs payments and taxes are secured.

2. When storing goods, the consignee shall be obliged to preclude the possibility of access by unauthorized persons to the stored goods without permission of customs authorities.

3. Goods belonging to other persons are not permitted to be stored in the warehouse of a consignee.

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Article 96

Procedures for Issuing Decisions to Recognize Specially Assigned and Equipped Premises or

Open Grounds as Temporary Storage Places

1. A decision by the customs authority to recognize specially assigned and equipped premises and

open grounds, as temporary storage places shall be issued to the person who owns or uses the premises

or open ground.

2. In order to obtain a decision to recognize the specially assigned and equipped premises or open

grounds as a temporary storage place, the owner shall submit an application, completed in a free form

to the customs authority, containing information regarding the name of the person and the location of

the premise or ground.

3. The following documents shall be attached to the application:

1) notary certified copies of registration documents of the owner of the premise or open ground;

2) plans of the territory, plans and drawings of the premise or open ground intended for temporary

storage;

3) notarially certified documents confirming the right of ownership or disposal with respect to the

premise or open ground intended for temporary storage;

4) a copy of the registration card of a participant in foreign economic activity, certified by the personal

numbered stamp of the customs official responsible for the registration of participants in foreign economic activity.

4. The application shall be considered by the customs authority within ten calendar days from the day of its receipt.
5. The customs authority shall refuse to issue a decision to recognize a temporary storage place in cases when the declared information, construction or equipment of premises and open grounds does not comply with the requirements for temporary storage places.
6. In case of re-registration of an entity, the decision to recognize a temporary storage place shall remain valid. In this case the owner of a temporary storage place shall be obliged to notify the customs authority about re-registration. When necessary, the customs authority shall introduce changes into the decision to recognize a temporary storage place, indicating the date of re-registration.

Article 97

Obligations of Owners of Specially Assigned and Constructed Premises or Open Grounds

The owners of temporary storage places shall be obliged to:

- 1) duly equip the premise or open ground to ensure customs control in compliance with the requirements set forth by Article 89 of this Code;
- 2) preclude the possibility of taking goods and means of transport from the premise or open grounds, which have been placed for temporary storage, without customs control;
- 3) ensure safety of goods and (or) means of transport stored on the premise or the open ground;
- 4) assist in conducting customs control;
- 5) register (including with the use of automated forms of control and registration) and submit to the customs authority records on goods and (or) means of transport received, stored and removed in compliance with the procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues;
- 6) preclude the possibility of access by unauthorized persons to goods and (or) means of transport without permission of customs authorities;
- 7) comply with the terms of the decision to recognize specially assigned and equipped premises or open grounds as temporary storage places, and comply with the requirements of customs authorities, including those on providing access to stored goods and (or) means of transport to customs officials upon their request;
- 8) pay customs payments and taxes in cases when goods are lost or transferred to other persons without permission of customs authority;
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- 9) bear all expenses related to the procedure of termination of the validity of a decision to recognize a temporary storage place;
- 10) notify in the written form the customs authority on the performance of repair works, expansion or reduction of the territory of temporary storage place with indication of the time limit within which these works are planned to be accomplished.

Article 98

Suspension of the Decision to Recognize Specially Assigned and Equipped Premises or Open Grounds as Temporary Storage Places

1. The customs authority shall suspend the decision to recognize a temporary storage place:
 - 1) based upon an application submitted by the owner of the temporary storage place, regarding performance of repair work, expansion or reduction of the territory of a temporary storage place, for the period of time specified by the owner of the temporary storage place;
 - 2) in case of non-compliance by the owner of the temporary storage place with the requirements and obligations set forth by this Code for temporary storage places, for a period of up to one month.
2. The decision on suspension of validity of the decision to recognize specially assigned and equipped premises, open grounds as temporary storage places shall be made in the form of the order of the head of the customs authority with an indication of the reasons of such suspension.
3. The decision to recognize a temporary storage place shall be renewed on the assumption of its compliance with the established requirements.

Article 99

Withdrawal of the Decision to Recognize Specially Assigned and Equipped Premises or Open Grounds as Temporary Storage Places

1. The customs authority shall withdraw the decision to recognize specially assigned and equipped premises as a temporary storage place:
 - 1) in case of repeated violations of the requirements and obligations set forth in this Code during any six months period;
 - 2) when the reasons that caused the earlier suspension of such a decision have not been eliminated within the time limit set forth in Subparagraph 2) Paragraph 1 of Article 98 of this Code;
 - 3) upon termination or modification of the property rights with respect to temporary storage places;
 - 4) upon an application submitted by the owner of the temporary storage place.
2. The decision on withdrawal of the decision to recognize the specially assigned and equipped premises, open grounds as temporary storage places shall be made in a form of the order of the head of the customs authority with an indication of the reasons of such withdrawal.
3. When the decision to recognize a temporary storage place is withdrawn, the owner of the temporary storage place shall return the decision to the customs authority not later than fifteen calendar days from the date the decision was withdrawn.
4. A repeated application to issue a decision may be considered by the customs authority in compliance with the established procedures, provided that the reasons that caused its previous withdrawal have been eliminated.

Article 100

Termination of the Validity of a Decision to Recognize Specially Assigned and Equipped Premises or Open Grounds as Temporary Storage Places

1. The validity of a decision to recognize specially assigned and equipped premises or open grounds as a temporary storage place shall be terminated:
 - 1) upon withdrawal of the decision;
- 2) upon the putting into liquidation of or re-organization of the person who is the owner of the temporary storage place.
2. A decision on the termination of the validity of a decision to recognize specially assigned and equipped premises or open grounds as temporary storage places shall be made in the form of an order of the head of the customs authority, indicating the grounds for termination.
3. In case of putting into liquidation of or re-organization of a person who is the owner of the

temporary storage place, the certification to recognize specially assigned and constructed premises or open grounds as temporary storage places shall be returned to the customs authority within fifteen calendar days.

4. In case of termination of the decision to recognize a temporary storage place of specially assigned and equipped premises, open grounds the goods stored in that place shall be conveyed to a temporary storage warehouse within thirty calendar days of the day that the decision to terminate the validity of the decision was made.

Article 101

Types of Temporary Storage Warehouses

1. A specially assigned and equipped premise, territory or place intended for carrying out of the procedure for temporary storage of goods shall be considered a temporary storage warehouse.

2. Temporary storage warehouses shall be warehouses of an open type, available for carrying out of the procedure for storage of all types of goods and for use by any persons, except in cases specified in Paragraph 4 of this Article.

3. Temporary storage warehouses established by customs authorities shall be considered as warehouses of an open type.

4. Temporary storage warehouses of a closed type shall be used for storage of certain types of goods or goods belonging to certain persons. Temporary storage warehouses of a closed type shall be established by persons importing specific goods which are limited in circulation and those which require special storage conditions, or when the establishment of a closed type of warehouse meets the requirements of the participants in foreign economic activity or transport organizations.

Article 102

Obligations of the Owner of a Temporary Storage Warehouse

The owner of a temporary storage warehouse shall be obliged to:

1) duly equip the warehouse to ensure customs control in compliance with the requirements set forth

by Article 104 of this Code;

2) ensure the placement of goods and means of transport, which arrived outside of the business hours

of the customs authority, into a warehouse or adjacent territory constituting a customs control zone;

3) ensure the safety of goods and means of transport stored at a temporary storage warehouse or adjacent territory constituting a customs control zone;

4) assist in conducting customs control procedures;

5) register (including with the use of automated forms of control and registration) and submit to the

customs authority the records of goods and means of transport received, stored and removed from the

temporary storage warehouse pursuant to procedures determined by the authorized body on customs

issues;

6) preclude the possibility of access by unauthorized persons, who are not warehouse staff and who are

not authorized with regard to goods, to the stored goods and means of transport without permission of

customs authorities;

7) comply with the requirements of the license regarding the establishment of a temporary storage warehouse, and meet the requirements of customs authorities, including ensuring access to the stored

goods and means of transport for customs officials, and providing them with premises, equipment and

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communication facilities at the temporary storage warehouse for the purpose of customs control and

customs clearance in compliance with the procedure established by the legislative acts of the Republic

of Kazakhstan;

8) ensure compliance with special conditions for the storage of goods with respect to goods requiring

special storage conditions;

9) ensure the possibility of performing the operations stipulated by Article 92 of this Code with regard

to goods stored at the warehouse;

10) pay customs payments and taxes in cases when goods are lost or transferred to other persons without permission of the customs authority;

11) bear all expenses related to the procedure for the termination of operation of a temporary storage

warehouse.

Article 103

License to Establish a Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. Temporary storage warehouses may be established by Kazakhstani persons upon obtaining a license from the authorized body on customs issues.

2. This license shall not be required when customs authorities establish a temporary storage warehouse.

3. Relations regarding licensing and not specified in this Chapter shall be regulated by the legislation on licensing of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. A license to establish a temporary storage warehouse shall not be transferred to any other person.

5. The authorized body on customs issues shall ensure periodic publication of information on operating temporary storage warehouses, including through the use of information technologies.

Article 104

Qualification Requirements for Establishing a Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. A premise or a place designated for the establishment of a temporary storage warehouse, must comply with the following requirements:

1) to be in the possession of the owner of the warehouse or to be rented by him/her for a period of not

less than three years;

2) the territory of a temporary storage warehouse, including the adjoining grounds for unloading (one

or several storage facilities and grounds, provided they are located on the same territory and at the

same address), shall be marked and enclosed along the perimeter, and shall have solid pavement ensuring safe movement of means of transport. The enclosure of the territory of a warehouse shall be a

continuous construction of reinforced concrete, concrete, bricks, metal or a combination of these

materials, not lower than 2.2 meters in height, except for the cases of location of the warehouse inside

the permanent building (construction), which ensures safety of goods;

3) buildings and constructions that are not part of the warehouse shall not be located on the territory of

the warehouse;

4) have available entrance and exit roads in good technical working order as well as covered examination areas;

5) comply with the existing fire prevention requirements, sanitary and technical standards;

6) have available the necessary loading and unloading equipment, which is in compliance with requirements regarding the safety and protection of labor;

7) have available certified weighing equipment, appropriate to the nature of the goods and means of

transport placed into temporary storage.

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Article 105

Documents Required to Obtain a License for Establishing a Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. The following documents shall be submitted to obtain a license for establishing a temporary storage warehouse:

1) an application to issue a license, completed according to the established format;

2) notarially certified copies of the registration documents;

3) plans and drawings of premises and territories intended to be used as a temporary storage warehouse;

4) documents confirming compliance with the existing fire-prevention requirements, with the sanitary

and technical standards issued by the appropriate authorized state bodies;

5) documents confirming payment of the license fees;

6) documents confirming the right of ownership or disposal with regard to respective premises or places;

7) documents confirming compliance with the qualification requirements set forth in Sub-paragraphs

6), 7) of Article 104 of this Code;

8) a list of persons who will carry out storage of goods at a temporary storage warehouse of a closed

type.

2. In case of change of the data stated in the application and the documents specified in this Article, the owner of the temporary storage warehouse shall notify the authorized body on customs

issues of these changes within a period of time not to exceed thirty calendar days from the date when

the changes were introduced.

3. Temporary storage warehouses must comply with the established requirements during the entire period of their operation.

Article 106

Suspension of a License for Establishing a Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. When the owner of a temporary storage warehouse fails to meet the requirements and obligations stipulated by this Code, the authorized body on customs issues can make a decision to

suspend the license for a period of up to 6 months, and shall indicate the reasons for suspension, except for the small business entities the validity of license of which shall be suspended under the

court decision.

2. A decision to suspend a license shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order indicating the grounds for making the decision.

3. The license shall be suspended from the date stated in the order. Goods shall not be placed into

a temporary storage warehouse after suspension of a license. Goods placed into a temporary storage

warehouse prior to suspension of a license may be placed under another customs regime.

4. After elimination of the reasons for which the license was suspended, the validity of the license

shall be renewed starting on the date that the authorized body on customs issues made the decision to

renew the license.

Article 107

Withdrawal of a License for Establishing a Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. A license may be withdrawn by the authorized body on customs issues in the cases of:

1) submission of deliberately false information;

2) the licensee fails to meet the requirements specified in the license;

3) the reasons, which caused a previous suspension of the license, have not been eliminated;

4) the court prohibits the licensee to undertake activities providing temporary storage services;

2. The decision to withdraw a license shall be made by the head of the authorized body on Customs issues in the form of an order indicating the grounds for the decision.

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3. The withdrawal of a license for establishing a temporary storage warehouse from the owner, which is a small business subject, shall be made under the court decision.

4. Withdrawal of a license shall become effective as of the date that the decision to withdraw was

made.

5. In case of withdrawal of a license, the owner of a temporary storage warehouse shall be obliged to return the original of the license to the authorized body on customs issues not later than

fifteen days of the receipt of the decision to withdraw.

6. A repeated application for the issuance of a license to establish a temporary storage warehouse may be considered, in compliance with the generally set procedures, provided that the reasons, which

caused its withdrawal, have been eliminated.

Article 108

Termination of the Validity of a License for Establishing a Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. The validity of a license for establishing a temporary storage warehouse shall terminate based upon a decision by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:

1) the license is withdrawn;

2) a legal person is re-organized or put into liquidation;

3) the owner of the temporary storage warehouse ceases to provide services of temporary storage and

submits a written application thereon to the authorized body on customs issues;

2. The decision to terminate the validity of a license for establishing a temporary storage warehouse shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order

indicating the reasons for termination.

3. In case the owner of a temporary storage warehouse ceases to provide services of temporary storage, or in case of the re-organization or liquidation of a legal person, the owner of a temporary

storage warehouse shall be obliged to return the license to the Authorized Authority on Customs issues within fifteen calendar days.

4. In the case of termination of the validity of a license for establishing a temporary storage warehouse, the goods stored in the warehouse shall be moved to another temporary storage warehouse

within thirty calendar days following the date that the decision to terminate the license was made.

Article 109

Particular Features of the Establishment of Temporary Storage Warehouses by Customs Authorities

1. A temporary storage warehouse shall be established by customs authorities, without having to obtain a license, based upon a decision by the authorized body on customs issues, provided that the

requirements set forth by Article 104 of this Code are complied with.

2. For storage of goods at temporary storage warehouses established by the customs authority the customs fees shall be charged according to Article 296 of this Code.

3. The customs authority that established the temporary storage warehouse shall keep records of goods and means of transport.

4. The customs authority establishing a temporary storage warehouse shall develop and approve regulations on the use of the warehouse, based on the construction of the warehouse, the types of goods stored, the transport, the capacity of the warehouse and other factors influencing the operation

of a particular warehouse. The regulations shall specify the:

1) business hours of the temporary storage warehouse;

2) time limits and procedures for placement into and registration of temporary storage of goods and

means of transport at a temporary storage warehouse, and procedures for their release;

3) amount of customs fees for storage of goods at a temporary storage warehouse, as well as fees for

loading and unloading of goods placed into such warehouses;

4) specific conditions for storing certain categories of goods;

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5) other requirements and conditions related to the operation of a temporary storage warehouse.

5. The regulations on the use of a temporary storage warehouse shall be available to the public in places where the customs authorities are located, and on the premises of the warehouse.

Article 110

Relations of the Owner of a Temporary Storage Warehouse with Persons Placing Goods into the

Temporary Storage Warehouse

1. Relations of the owner of a temporary storage warehouse with persons placing goods into the temporary storage warehouse shall be based upon contracts, except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 2

of this Article.

2. When storing goods at temporary storage warehouses established by customs authorities, the relations of customs authorities with persons placing goods into the warehouse shall be based upon

this Code.

Acceptance of goods for storage by customs authorities shall be certified by a document issued to the

person who placed the goods into storage, according to a format determined by the authorized body on

customs issues.

Article 111

Responsibility for Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes with Respect to Goods Stored at

Temporary Storage Warehouses or in Other Places of Temporary Storage

1. The owner of a temporary storage warehouse shall bear responsibility for payment of customs payments and taxes with respect to goods and means of transport stored at the temporary warehouse,

when they are lost or transferred to other persons without permission of the customs authority.

2. The responsibility for payment of customs payments and taxes with respect to goods and means of transport stored in other temporary storage places, when they are lost or transferred to other

persons without permission of the customs authority, shall rest with the persons responsible for safety

of goods in other temporary storage places.

CHAPTER 14. CUSTOMS PROCEDURES APPLIED TO THE EXPORTATION OF GOODS

AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT OUTSIDE THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Article 112

Exportation of Goods and Means of Transport Outside the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. 'Exportation of goods and means of transport' shall mean actions undertaken to convey goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Exportation of goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be allowed after the release of goods in compliance with the declared customs regime applied to the exported goods, pursuant to Section VI of this Code.

3. When exporting goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs procedures shall include the following customs operations:

1) notification of the customs point of departure, by the person conveying the goods, of the intention to

export them outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, through the submission of a

customs declaration, documents and data;

2) conducting customs clearance;

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3) delivery of goods and means of transport to a checkpoint at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) notification by the carrier of the customs point of destination through the submission of goods, means of transport and documents required for customs purposes;

5) actual exportation of goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Exportation of goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be performed at the checkpoints located at the customs border of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, the list of which is determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Provisions of this Article shall not apply to goods transported by marine vessels and aircrafts, crossing the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan without making a stop at a port or airport

located on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6. The procedure for performing customs operations, when exporting goods outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan by pipelines and by electric power lines, shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 113

Submission of Documents and Information

1. When exporting goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the person conveying the goods shall provide the customs point of departure with the documents and information required for identification of the goods and means of transport conveyed

by him in compliance with Article 383 of this Code, pursuant to the declared customs regime.

2. When exporting goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the customs cargo declaration with the relevant stamp indicating the place and time limit

for delivery of goods and means of transport shall be recognized as the control documents of the delivery of goods. The time limit shall be determined in compliance with Article 79 of this Code.

3. Submission of documents and conveyance of goods and means of transport placed under the customs transit regime shall be performed pursuant to Chapters 12 and 27 of this Code, and shall not

be regulated by Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 114

Loading of Goods Being Exported Outside the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

on a Means of Transport

1. Loading of goods being exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan on a means of transport shall be allowed after placing these goods under a certain customs regime,

except in cases when the customs authority does not require presentation of goods, or when goods may

be placed under a certain customs regime only after loading, as well as when goods are conveyed pursuant to customs transit regime.

2. Loading of goods on a means of transport shall be performed in places, the location of which has been agreed upon with customs authorities, in the presence, when necessary, of a customs official,

and with the completion of an act of customs examination.

3. Upon the request of a person, the customs authority shall have the right to permit loading of goods outside of the business hours of the customs authority, in compliance with Article 22 of this

Code.

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Article 115

Requirements for Goods and Means of Transport When They are Exported Outside the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Goods shall be de facto exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in

the same quantities and state as they were at the moment of their placement under a specific customs

regime, except for the quantitative and qualitative changes caused by natural wear or loss, or natural

change in their properties under normal conditions of haulage, transportation and storage, or change in the quantity of goods owing to the presence of non-drainable residues in the means of transport; or change in the state of goods exported by pipelines due to the technological peculiarities of their transportation and the specific characteristics of the goods, in compliance with the norms and standards existing in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The actual exportation of goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be confirmed by customs stamps, certified by the personal numbered seal of a customs official from the customs point of destination, which are noted on the delivery control documents indicating the date of departure from the checkpoint.

3. The customs point of destination, within the period of time not more than fifteen days, shall inform the customs point of departure of the actual exportation of goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with further submission of the delivery control documents which are grounds for the release of said goods from customs control.

4. Where goods and means of transport have not been actually exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the person conveying the goods, or the carrier, shall be responsible pursuant to the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except in cases of force majeure or accident.

SECTION VI. CUSTOMS REGIMES APPLICABLE TO GOODS

CHAPTER 15. GENERAL PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO CUSTOMS REGIMES

Article 116

Types of Customs Regimes

The following types of customs procedures have been established for the purpose of applying the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- 1) release of goods for free circulation;
- 2) re-importation of goods;
- 3) bonded warehouse;
- 4) duty-free shop;
- 5) processing of goods on customs territory;
- 6) processing of goods for free circulation;
- 7) processing of goods outside of customs territory;
- 8) temporary importation of goods and means of transport;
- 9) temporary exportation of goods and means of transport;
- 10) exportation of goods;
- 11) re-exportation of goods;
- 12) transit of goods;
- 13) destruction of goods;
- 14) rejection of goods on behalf of the state;
- 15) free customs zone;
- 16) free warehouse;
- 17) special customs regime.

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Article 117

Declaration and Placement of Goods Under Customs Regimes

1. The date of registration of a customs declaration by the customs authority shall be regarded as the date of declaration of goods under a certain customs regime.
2. The date of release of goods by the customs authority, pursuant to procedures established by

this Code, shall be regarded as the date of placement of the goods under a certain customs regime.

Article 118

Responsibility for Noncompliance With the Terms and Requirements of a Customs Regime

1. The declarant shall be responsible for non-compliance with the terms and requirements of a customs regime set forth by this Code in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Persons shall not bear responsibility in cases when the terms and requirements of the customs regime

are not complied with due to the fact that the goods subject to customs control, prior to their release

for free circulation or prior to their actual exportation outside the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, have been irretrievably lost, damaged or destroyed as a result of accident or force majeure, as well as when the quantity or state of the goods have changed owing to natural wear or loss,

or owing to the goods' natural properties under normal haulage, transportation, storage and utilization

(operation) conditions.

2. Persons shall not bear responsibility for goods exported for processing outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or for products resulting from the processing of them, in the

following cases:

1) if the said goods, or products resulting from the processing of them, were not returned due to their irretrievable loss or destruction as a result of accident or force majeure;

2) in case of change of the quantity of goods or products resulted from the processing due to their

natural wear or loss under normal conditions of transportation, storage and utilization (operation);

3) in case of forfeiture of the goods or products resulting from their processing due to the actions undertaken by state bodies or officials of a foreign country.

3. The responsibility for confirming the circumstances, which caused the irretrievable loss, damage or destruction of goods, or change in their quantity and state, shall be placed on the persons

determined in this Section. The circumstances occurred on the territory of foreign states shall be confirmed by the Consular offices of the Republic of Kazakhstan in foreign countries or by the competent state authorities in which the abovementioned circumstances occurred.

CHAPTER 16. RELEASE OF GOODS FOR FREE CIRCULATION

Article 119

Purpose of the Customs Regime of Release of Goods for Free Circulation

'Release of goods for free circulation' shall mean the customs regime intended for permanent use and

consumption of goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 120

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Customs Regime of Release of Goods for Free Circulation

Goods shall be released for free circulation provided that:

1) customs duties and taxes are paid;

2) non-tariff regulatory measures are complied with;

3) other requirements stipulated by this Code and by other legislative acts of the Republic of

Kazakhstan are met;

4) customs clearance has been performed.

CHAPTER 17. RE-IMPORT OF GOODS

Article 121

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Re-import of Goods

‘Re-import of goods’ shall mean the customs regime under which goods, previously exported outside

the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the customs regime of exportation of goods, are imported back within the time limit set in Article 122 of this Code, exempt

from customs duties and taxes, and without having non-tariff regulatory measures applied to them,

except for requirements concerning safety of the goods and measures in the sphere of export control.

Article 122

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Re-Import Customs Regime

1. To be placed under the re-import customs regime, goods must:

1) originate in Kazakhstan, when exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) be declared under the re-import customs regime within three years of the date of their export;

3) remain in the same state, except for changes caused by natural wear or loss under normal transportation, storage or usage (operational) conditions.

2. Use of goods outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for entrepreneurial purposes, as well as for performing operations with goods which are required to preserve their safety, including

minor repairs, technical maintenance and other operations needed for maintaining the goods in proper

condition, shall not prevent the placement of goods under the re-import customs regime, except in

cases when repair operations have resulted in an increase in the value of the goods as compared to the

value effective at the moment of their export. Also, the correlation of the value on the date of export to

the value on the date of import shall be determined based upon the statistical value of the goods specified in the customs declaration.

3. The absence of change in the state of goods placed under the customs re-import regime for goods, which were exported in compliance with the export customs regime, the fact of their export,

and the date of export, shall be confirmed by documents.

4. When the requirements set in Paragraph 1 of this Article are complied with, goods may be also placed under the re-import customs regime when only part of the exported goods is re-imported.

Article 123

Reimbursement of Customs Export Duties

1. The customs authorities shall reimburse the previously paid customs duties to the person who is re-importing the goods, when it has been established in respect of the goods, that at the moment of

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crossing the customs border when exported, the goods had defects, or in the case when a foreign economic transaction was not completed for reasons beyond the control of the person and, for these

reasons, the goods were returned to the supplier or to another person nominated by the supplier, provided the following requirements have been met:

- 1) goods are imported by the same person who exported them, except in cases of legal assignment, as established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 2) goods were not used or repaired outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except in cases when the use of goods is required to reveal defects or other circumstances, which caused the return of these goods;
 - 3) goods are identifiable by customs authorities;
 - 4) goods are re-imported within six months from the date they crossed the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan during export.
2. When a part of exported goods is to be placed under the customs regime of re-import of goods the paid amounts shall be reimbursed based on quantitative correlation of this part in respect of the exported consignment of goods.
3. Export customs duties shall be reimbursed to the person who re-imported the goods, in compliance with Chapter 44 of this Code.

CHAPTER 18. BONDED WAREHOUSE

Article 124

Purpose of the Bonded Warehouse Customs Regime

‘Bonded warehouse’ shall mean the customs regime under which imported goods are stored under customs control on special premises or places which have the status of a bonded warehouse, without customs duties or taxes being charged, and without non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to them, except for requirements concerning safety of goods.

Article 125

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Bonded Warehouse Customs Regime

1. All goods may be placed under the bonded warehouse customs regime, except goods specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Goods, which may cause damage to other goods or goods requiring special storage conditions, shall be placed in bonded warehouses, which are equipped in compliance with the conditions required to store such goods.

Article 126

Time Limit for Storage of Goods at a Bonded Warehouse

1. The time limit for storage of goods at a bonded warehouse shall be determined by the person who places the goods into the bonded warehouse, but shall not exceed three years from the date of placement of the goods under the customs regime of bonded warehouse.
2. Goods with time limits for storage, consumption and sale shall be declared under a different customs regime, and shall be removed from the bonded warehouse not later than sixty calendar days prior to the expiration of the specified time limit.

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Article 127

Placement under Different Customs Regime of the Worn Out, Spoilt or Damaged Goods During the Period of Their Storage at a Bonded Warehouse

Goods which were worn out, damaged or broken as a result of force majeure during the period of their

storage at a bonded warehouse shall be placed under a customs regime chosen by the declarant, as if they were imported in a destroyed, damaged or broken state.

Article 128

Termination of the Bonded Warehouse Customs Regime

1. The bonded warehouse customs regime shall be terminated when goods are placed under a different customs regime. Goods placed under the bonded warehouse customs regime may be declared under a different customs regime, in full or in part.
2. Goods shall be removed from the bonded warehouse within three days from the moment of their placement under different customs regime.

Article 129

Bonded Warehouses and Types of them

1. Specially identified and constructed premise or place intended for the storage of goods in compliance with the bonded warehouse customs regime shall be recognized as a bonded warehouse.
2. Bonded warehouses may be of the open type, which are available for use by any persons authorized with regard to the goods, and of the closed type, which are intended for storage of goods belonging to the owner of the warehouse or to certain persons specified by the owner of the warehouse. The bonded warehouse of the closed type upon the request of its owner may be changed to the bonded warehouse of the open type with introduction of the appropriate changes into the license.
3. Bonded warehouses established by the customs authorities shall be considered as open-type warehouses.

Article 130

Qualification Requirements for the Operation of Bonded Warehouses

1. The premise or the place intended for the establishment of a bonded warehouse must comply with the following requirements:
 - 1) to be in the possession of the owner of the bonded warehouse or to be rented by him/her for a period of not less than three years from the moment of filing an application to issue a license;
 - 2) the territory of warehouse, including the adjoining unloading grounds (one or several storage facilities and grounds, provided they are located on the same territory and at the same address), shall be marked and enclosed along the entire perimeter and shall have a hard surface providing safe movement of vehicles. The enclosure of the territory of a bonded warehouse shall be a continuous construction made of reinforced concrete, concrete, bricks, metal or a combination of these materials, which is not lower than 2.2 meters in height, except for the cases when the warehouse is located inside the fundamental building (construction) that provides safety of goods;
 - 3) buildings and constructions that are not part of the warehouse shall not be located on the territory of the warehouse;
 - 4) have available entrance and exit roads in good technical working order as well as covered examination areas;
 - 5) comply with the existing fire prevention requirements, sanitary and technical standards;

- 6) have available the necessary loading and unloading equipment, which is in compliance with the requirements regarding the safety and protection of labor;
 - 7) have available certified weighing equipment, appropriate to the nature of goods and means of transport placed into storage.
2. Bonded warehouses must comply with the established requirements during the entire period of operation.

Article 131

Obligations of the Owner of a Bonded Warehouse

The owner of a bonded warehouse shall be obliged to:

- 1) properly equip the warehouse that is necessary for ensuring customs control in accordance with the requirements set forth by Article 130 of this Code;
- 2) ensure placement of the goods and vehicles that arrive out of working hours of the customs authority at the warehouses or at the adjacent territory to the warehouse that is a zone of customs control;
- 3) ensure safety of the goods and vehicles which are placed to the customs warehouse or adjacent territory which is a customs control zone;
- 4) assist in carrying out of customs control;
- 5) keep records and submit to customs authorities reports on the stored goods and on their circulation, pursuant to procedures established by Article 132 of this Code;
- 6) ensure the impossibility of access to the stored goods and means of transport by outside persons (that are not the employees of the warehouse and that do not have the authority in respect of the goods) without permission of customs authorities;
- 7) comply with the requirements of the license regarding the establishment of a bonded warehouse, and meet the requirements of the customs authorities, including ensuring access to the stored goods and vehicles for customs officials, and providing them with premises, equipment and communication facilities at the bonded warehouse for the purpose of customs control and customs clearance in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) ensure compliance with special conditions for the storage of goods with respect to goods requiring special storage conditions;
- 9) pay customs duties and taxes in cases provided for by paragraph 2 of the Article 133 of this Code;
- 10) bear all expenses related to the procedure of termination of the activity of a bonded warehouse.

Article 132

Record Keeping and Reporting on Goods Cleared Through a Bonded Warehouse

1. Goods cleared through a bonded warehouse in compliance with the bonded warehouse customs regime shall be subject to record keeping.
2. When placing goods into a bonded warehouse, goods shall be recorded by the owner of the warehouse in warehouse records, which shall contain the following information:
 - 1) the date of placement of goods into the warehouse;
 - 2) the name of goods;

- 3) the number of items and the gross weight (kg);
 - 4) the number of the document accompanying the commodity;
 - 5) the number of the cargo customs declaration and the date of issue.
3. The owners of bonded warehouses shall provide reports on goods stored at a bonded warehouse to customs authorities in compliance with the format and procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues. The record-keeping system shall also include:
- 1) the registration book;
 - 2) the customs registration document.
- The cargo customs declaration may be used as a customs registration document.

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4. The registration book shall be kept in compliance with the established format, apart from depending on of an automated accounting system.
5. Customs authorities shall be entitled to inventory goods and means of transport stored at a bonded warehouse.
6. Registration documents of goods and means of transport shall be kept at a bonded warehouse for five years.

Article 133

Responsibility for Non-Payment of Customs Duties and Taxes With Respect to Goods Cleared

Through a Bonded Warehouse

1. The responsibility for non-payment of customs duties and taxes with respect to goods cleared through a bonded warehouse shall rest with the person who placed the goods under the bonded warehouse customs regime, unless otherwise established by this Code.
2. The owner of a bonded warehouse shall bear responsibility for the non-payment of customs duties and taxes in cases when goods are lost or released without permission of the customs authority.
3. In case of loss of the goods placed in a bonded warehouse the owner of which is a customs authority, the person who placed the goods under the customs regime of a bonded warehouse shall be exempted from customs duties and taxes.

Article 134

Operations with Goods Stored at a Bonded Warehouse

1. With permission of customs authorities, goods placed under the bonded warehouse customs regime may undergo the following operations:
 - 1) to ensure safety of goods;
 - 2) to prepare goods for sale and transportation (division, sorting, packing, re-packing, marking, including with excise tax marks, carrying out of operations for improvement of the appearance of the goods);
 - 3) to take samples and specimens.
2. Any operations with goods stored at a bonded warehouse shall not change the characteristics (qualities) of these goods so as to require a change in the classification code under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.
3. Transportation of goods from one bonded warehouse to another shall be allowed under customs control, in compliance with the procedures established by Chapter 12 of this Code. In doing so, the bonded warehouse regime shall not be interrupted or suspended.

Article 135

Relations of the Owner of a Bonded Warehouse with Persons Placing Goods into the Bonded Warehouse

1. Relations of the owner of a bonded warehouse with persons placing their goods into the bonded warehouse shall be based upon contracts.
2. Storage of goods at a bonded warehouse established by customs authorities shall be charged for in compliance with Article 296 of this Code.
3. In case of loss of the goods placed in a bonded warehouse established by the customs authority, the customs authority shall bear the responsibility in accordance with the procedure determined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 136

License for the Establishment of a Bonded Warehouse

1. A bonded warehouse shall be established by a Kazakhstani person upon obtaining a license issued by the authorized body on customs issues.
2. A license for the establishment of a bonded warehouse shall not be required when a bonded warehouse is established by customs authorities based on a decision by the authorized body on customs issues.
3. Relations concerning licensing, which are not covered in this Chapter, shall be regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing.
4. The customs authority shall ensure periodic publication of information on operation of bonded warehouses.

Article 137

Documents Required to Obtain a License for the Establishment of a Bonded Warehouse

1. The following documents shall be required to obtain a license for the establishment of a bonded warehouse:
 - 1) an application of the person for the issue of a license, completed according to the established format;
 - 2) notarially certified copies of the registration documents;
 - 3) documents confirming compliance with the existing fire-prevention requirements, sanitary and technical standards, issued by the appropriate authorized state bodies;
 - 4) documents confirming payment of the license fee;
 - 5) documents confirming the right of ownership or possession and use with regard to the respective premises or places;
 - 6) plans, drawings of the premises and territories intended to be used as a bonded warehouse;
 - 7) a list of available equipment for loading and unloading and for weighing which is certified by the stamp of the person who filed the application to issue the license;
 - 8) a list of persons who store goods at a bonded warehouse of the closed type;
 - 9) conclusion of the customs authority in the region of activity of which the warehouse is being established.
2. When the information stated in the application and in the documents, that is specified in Subparagraphs 5)-6) of Paragraph 1 of this Article, changes, the licensee shall notify the customs authority of these changes within a period of time not to exceed thirty calendar days following the date that the changes were introduced.

Article 138

Suspension of a License for the Establishment of a Bonded Warehouse

1. When the owner of a bonded warehouse fails to meet the requirements and obligations set forth

in this Code, the authorized state body on customs issues shall make a decision to suspend the license for a period of up to six months, and shall indicate the reasons for suspension, except for small business entities the validity of a license of which is to be suspended by the court decision.

2. A license may be suspended based upon a reasoned application by the owner of the bonded warehouse.

3. The decision to suspend a license shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order with an indication of the grounds for suspension.

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4. When a license is suspended, goods shall not be placed into a bonded warehouse. Goods placed into a bonded warehouse prior to suspension of the license must be transported under customs control

to a different bonded warehouse or be placed under different customs regimes.

5. The validity of a license shall be renewed by the order of the head of the authorized body on customs issues starting on the date when the decision to renew the license was made after elimination of the reasons for which the license was suspended.

Article 139

Withdrawal of a Bonded Warehouse License

1. A license may be withdrawn by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:

1) submission of deliberately false information;

2) the licensee fails to meet the requirements specified in the license;

3) the reasons, which caused previous suspension of the license have not been eliminated;

4) prohibition issued by a court banning the licensee to perform activities for providing a bonded warehouse services.

2. The decision to withdraw shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order and shall indicate the grounds for making the decision.

3. Withdrawal of a license for the establishment of a bonded warehouse from the owner that is a small business entity shall be carried out under the court decision.

4. Withdrawal of a license shall become effective as of the date that the decision to withdraw was made.

5. In case of withdrawal of a license, the owner of a bonded warehouse shall be obliged to return the original of the license to the customs authority within a period not to exceed fifteen calendar days

from receipt of the decision to withdraw.

6. A repeat application for the issue of a license to establish a bonded warehouse may be considered in accordance with the generally established procedure provided that the reasons, which

caused its withdrawal, have been eliminated.

Article 140

Termination of the Validity of a License for the Establishment of a Bonded Warehouse

1. The validity of a license to establish a bonded warehouse shall terminate upon a decision by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:

1) the license has been withdrawn;

2) the owner of a bonded warehouse ceases to provide bonded warehouse services and submits a written application thereon to the authorized body on customs issues;

3) the legal entity holding the license for the establishment of a bonded warehouse is reorganized or

put into liquidation.

2. The decision to terminate the validity of a license for the establishment of a bonded warehouse shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order and shall

indicate the reasons for termination.

3. In case the owner of a bonded warehouse ceases to provide bonded warehouse services, or in case of the re-organization or liquidation of a legal person, the owner of the bonded warehouse shall

be obliged to return the license to the authorized body on customs issues within a fifteen day period.

4. In case of termination of activity providing bonded warehouse services, goods placed under the

bonded warehouse regime prior to making the decision to terminate the validity of the license may be

transported to a different bonded warehouse, pursuant to procedures established by Chapter 12 of this

Code or, with respect to such goods, the bonded warehouse regime must be terminated within thirty

calendar days following the date that the decision to terminate the validity of the license was made.

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5. Customs authorities shall be obliged to inform the persons who placed their goods for storage of the impending liquidation of a bonded warehouse established by customs authorities not later than

one month in advance of such liquidation.

6. When releasing goods due to termination of activity providing bonded warehouse services, the customs authority which established the warehouse shall reimburse, to the person who placed goods

into storage, that part of the customs fees calculated by comparing the actual period of storage to the

period of time set for storage at the moment that the goods were placed into storage.

7. The expenses occurred due to termination of activity of bonded warehouse established by the customs authority shall be reimbursed to the person in accordance with the legislation of the Republic

of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 19. DUTY-FREE SHOP

Article 141

Purpose of the Duty-Free Shop Customs Regime

'Duty-free shop' shall mean the customs regime under which the goods are sold to natural persons

without payment of customs duties, taxes, and without non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to

them, except for the requirements concerning safety of goods, provided that such goods will be subsequently exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 142

Terms for Placing Goods under the Duty-Free Shop Customs Regime

1. All goods may be placed under the duty-free shop customs regime, except for goods prohibited

for import to and export from the Republic of Kazakhstan, goods withdrawn from civil circulation on

the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and other goods specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Goods subject to sales restrictions on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be sold

under the duty-free shop customs regime provided the requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan are complied with.

3. Goods used to ensure the operation of a duty-free shop should not be subject to placement under the duty-free shop customs regime.

Article 143

Sale of Goods in a Duty-Free Shop

1. Goods in the duty-free shop shall be sold to natural persons who are leaving the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with the mandatory use of cash registers with fiscal memory.

2. Goods sold in a duty-free shop shall have special markings, which are agreed upon with the customs authority, and shall be packed in advance for sale.

3. Goods in duty-free shops shall be sold under customs control on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan at checkpoints at the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 144

Record Keeping and Reports on Goods Placed into and Sold in a Duty-Free Shop

1. Goods placed under the duty-free shop customs regime shall be subject to mandatory record keeping by the owner of the duty-free shop.

2. The format for record keeping of goods placed into and sold in a duty-free shop shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues. In doing so, the record-keeping system shall

include:

1) the registration book;

2) a customs registration document.

A cargo customs declaration may be used as a customs registration document.

3. In addition to the registration book provided for by subparagraph 1) of paragraph 2 of this Article the owner of a duty-free shop shall have a right to use other record-keeping systems, including automated ones.

4. The customs authority shall be entitled to inventory goods placed into sales areas, backrooms and into the warehouse of a duty-free shop.

Article 145

Qualification Requirements for the Operation of a Duty-Free Shop

1. A premise intended for the establishment of a duty-free shop must comply with the following requirements:

1) to be in the possession of the owner of the shop or to be rented by him/her for a period of not less

than three years;

2) the sales area shall be located outside the area intended for customs clearance of goods exported by

natural persons when crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) comply with the fire prevention requirements, sanitary and technical standards.

2. Places designated for performing sales operations, as well as for performing operations to ensure safety of goods and to prepare goods for sale (unpacking, package removal and other) must be

available on the territory of the duty-free shop.

For these purposes the following fenced placed must be available on the territory of a duty-free shop:

1) sales area(s);

2) warehouse(s) of the duty-free shop;

3. The sales area and duty-free warehouse must be used only in compliance with the requirements of the customs regime of a duty-free shop. The use of the mentioned areas for other purposes is not allowed.

Article 146

License for the Establishment of a Duty-Free Shop

1. A duty-free shop shall be established by its owner upon obtaining a license issued by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. Relations concerning licensing, which are not covered in this Chapter, shall be regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing.

Article 147

Documents Required to Obtain a License for the Establishment of a Duty-Free Shop

1. The following documents shall be required to obtain a license for the establishment of a duty-free shop:

1) an application for the issue of a license, completed according to the established format;

2) notarially certified copies of the registration documents;

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3) documents confirming compliance with the fire prevention requirements, and with sanitary and

technical standards, issued by the appropriate authorized state bodies;

4) documents confirming payment of the license fee;

5) documents confirming the right of ownership or disposal with regard to the respective premises;

6) plans and drawings of the premises declared as a duty-free shop.

2. When information stated in the application and in the documents, specified in Sub-paragraphs 5) and 6) of Paragraph 1 of this Article changes, the licensee shall notify the customs authority of these

changes within a period of time not to exceed thirty calendar days following the date that the changes were introduced.

Article 148

Suspension of a License for the Establishment of a Duty-Free Shop

1. When the owner of a duty-free shop fails to fulfill his/her duties and to meet the requirements set forth for the operation of a duty-free shop, the license may be suspended upon a decision by the

authorized body on customs issues for a period of up to six months, with an indication of the reasons

for the suspension, except for the small business entity the validity of license of which is to be suspended by the court decision.

2. The decision to suspend a license shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs

issues in the form of an order and shall indicate the grounds for suspension.

3. A license shall be suspended as of the date that the relevant decision was made. When a license

is suspended, goods shall not be placed into the duty-free shop. Goods placed under the duty-free shop

customs regime prior to suspension of the license must be placed under a different customs regime.

4. After elimination of the reasons for which the license was suspended, the validity of the license shall be renewed by an order from the authorized body on customs issues starting on the date that the decision to renew the license was made.

Article 149

Withdrawal of a License for the Establishment of a Duty-Free Shop

1. A license may be withdrawn by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:
 - 1) submission of deliberately false information;
 - 2) the licensee fails to meet the requirements specified in the license;
 - 3) the reasons, which caused the previous suspension of the license, have not been eliminated;
 - 4) prohibition issued by a court banning the licensee to perform activities for providing duty-free shop services.
2. The decision to withdraw a license shall be made by an order of the head of the authorized body on customs issues with an indication of the grounds for making the decision.
3. Withdrawal of the license for the establishment of the duty-free shop from the owner that is a small business entity shall be made under the court decision.
4. Withdrawal of a license shall become effective as of the date that the decision to withdraw was made.
5. In case of withdrawal of a license, the owner of a duty-free shop shall be obliged to return the license to the authorized body on customs issues not later than fifteen calendar days after receipt of the decision to withdraw.
6. A repeat application for the issue of a license for the establishment of a duty-free shop may be considered in accordance with the general procedure provided that the reasons which caused its withdrawal have been eliminated.

Article 150

Termination of the Validity of a License for the Establishment of a Duty-Free Shop

1. The validity of a license for the establishment of a duty-free shop shall terminate upon a decision by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:
 - 1) the license is withdrawn;
 - 2) the duty-free shop ceases operations of a duty-free shop upon the submission by the owner of a written application to the authorized body on customs issues;
 - 3) the legal person holding the license for the establishment of a duty-free shop is re-organized or put into liquidation.
2. A decision to terminate the validity of a license for the establishment of a duty-free shop shall be made by the order of the authorized body on customs issues and shall indicate the reasons for termination.
3. When a duty-free shop terminates operations or a legal person is re-organized or put into liquidation, the owner of the duty-free shop shall be obliged to return the license to the authorized body on customs issues within fifteen calendar days.
4. When a duty-free shop terminates operations, goods placed under the duty-free shop customs regime prior to the decision made with regard to termination of the license must be placed under a different customs regime within thirty calendar days of the date that the decision with regard to termination of the license was made.

5. Not later than three calendar days from the date of notification of the termination of duty-free shop operations, the owner of the duty-free shop shall be obliged to submit to the customs authority a

report on goods stored at the warehouse, pursuant to procedures stipulated by Article 144 of this Code.

6. When a duty-free shop ceases operations, the customs authority shall inventory the goods within a period of time not to exceed seven calendar days after the owner of a duty free shop presents

a report.

Article 151

Obligations of the Owner of a Duty-Free Shop

The owner of a duty-free shop shall be obliged to:

- 1) comply with the qualification requirements for the operation of a duty free shop;
- 2) ensure safety of goods stored in the premises of the duty-free shop;
- 3) preclude access to goods stored in the warehouse and in the auxiliary areas by unauthorized persons;
- 4) ensure access to sales areas only by natural persons leaving the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) keep records and submit to customs authorities reports on goods placed and sold, pursuant to the procedures established by Article 144 of this Code;
- 6) pay customs duties and taxes in case of loss of the foreign goods or use of them in purposes other than sale in the duty-free shop.

CHAPTER 20. PROCESSING OF GOODS ON CUSTOMS TERRITORY

Article 152

Purpose of the Regime for Processing Goods on Customs Territory

1. 'Processing of goods on customs territory' shall mean the customs regime assigned to the use of foreign goods for processing on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan without nontariff

regulatory measures being applied to them, and without levying of customs duties and taxes upon the further export of processed products outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. In cases specified in this Chapter, foreign goods placed under the regime for processing on customs territory may be replaced by Kazakhstani goods.

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Article 153

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Regime for Processing on Customs Territory

1. Goods shall be placed under the regime for processing on customs territory, provided the following requirements are complied with:

- 1) a conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing goods on customs territory, pursuant to procedures determined by Article 157 of this Code is submitted. Such a conclusion shall not be required when the purpose of processing is to effect repairs;
- 2) foreign goods in the processed products can be identified by customs authorities, except when the customs regime terminates with the export of the processed products, which were obtained as a result

of the processing of equivalent goods, as stipulated by Article 160 of this Code.

2. The regime for processing on customs territory shall not be used when goods are prohibited from being placed under the regime for processing on customs territory according to a list formulated

by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The regime for processing on customs territory may be declared by the person acting as the declarant, in compliance with Article 374 of this Code.

4. Kazakhstani goods may be used when carrying out operations for the processing of foreign goods.

Article 154

Identification of Foreign Goods in Processed Products

1. For the purpose of establishing the fact of actual processing of imported goods, the latter shall be identified in the processed products through the use of one of the following methods:

1) putting customs securities, such as seals, onto the storage facilities, or on parts of the technological

production lines which carry out particular technological operations, with the purpose of preventing

the use of goods, not specified in the Conclusion issued by appropriate authorized state body, in the

process of producing goods;

2) putting by the declarant, processor or customs officials, of seals, stamps, numbers and other markings onto the original foreign and (or) Kazakhstani goods intended for processing;

3) describing goods intended for processing, including information on the raw materials, materials and

components used in the production process;

4) taking photographs, showing on the scale of goods intended for processing;

5) matching of samples or specimens of goods, taken in advance, against the processed products;

6) using markings already available on goods, such as factory numbers (on engines, parts of car bodies, and others).

2. Identification of goods in the processed products shall not be required when:

1) a technological process involving continuous production cycles is used for processing;

2) the processor uses a unique technological process, which precludes production of similar processed

products on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The appropriate authorized state body shall formulate a list of these technological processes.

Article 155

Operations for Processing of Goods on Customs Territory

1. Operations for the processing of goods shall include:

1) reworking or working of goods during which foreign goods lose their individual characteristics but

retain, in the processed products, characteristics which allow the identification of imported goods in

the processed products, when identification is an obligatory condition of processing;

2) manufacture of goods, including mounting, assembly and adjustment, during which imported goods

preserve their basic characteristics;

3) repair of goods, including its restoration, replacement of components;

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4) use of goods as raw materials, which facilitate or simplify the production of processed products,

even when these goods are wholly or partially used in the course of processing. This operation shall be

simultaneously performed along with one of those specified in Sub-paragraphs 1)-3) of this Paragraph.

2. The following shall not constitute operations for the processing of goods:

1) operations for ensuring safety of goods, and for preparation to their sale and transportation;

- 2) breeding, growing and finishing (fattening) of animals, birds, fish, as well as growing shellfish and clams (mollusks);
- 3) growing trees and plants;
- 4) mining operations;
- 5) fishing and catching shellfish and clams (mollusks);
- 6) hunting;
- 7) picking up mushrooms and plants;
- 8) copying and duplication of information, audio- and video-records recorded on any types of mediums carrying information;
- 9) use of foreign goods as assistants (ancillary (support) means) in technological process (equipment, machine-tools, appliances and others).

Article 156

Time Limit for Processing of Goods on Customs Territory

1. Processing of goods on customs territory shall be carried out within the time limit set in compliance with Paragraph 2 of this Article, but shall not exceed three years from the date when the goods were placed under the customs regime.
2. The time limit for processing on customs territory shall be determined by the declarant or the person that fulfils the processing and shall include:
 - 1) the duration of the production process for reworking goods;
 - 2) the time required for actual export of processed products.
3. To extend the time limit for processing within three years, the declarant shall, one month prior to the expiration of the time limit, file an application with the controlling customs authority regarding the necessity for the extension along with the Conclusion issued by the appropriate authorized state body on the expediency of extending the time limit for processing.
4. The time limit for considering the application for extension of the duration for processing cannot exceed ten calendar days from the date that the application was filed.
5. The application for extension of the time limit for processing may be declined if such extension is recognized by the appropriate authorized state body as inexpedient, and if the declarant commits violations of customs rules.
6. The decision of the customs authority on the extension of the time limit for processing on customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be brought to the attention of the applicant in writing.
7. In case an application for extension of the time limit for processing is declined, goods placed under the regime for processing on customs territory shall be subject to a different customs regime.

Article 157

Conclusion by the Appropriate Authorized State Body on the Terms of Processing on the Customs Territory

A conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body should include the following information:

- 1) the name and classification code of goods and processed products under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and their quantity and value;
- 2) the date and number of the processing agreement (contract), the time limit for the goods' production

process;

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3) the yield norms for processed products;

4) the nature of the processing;

5) the methods of identification;

6) information on the declarant and the person who performs the processing;

7) the possibility of using residues and wastes.

When using Kazakhstani goods, export of which is subject to non-tariff regulatory measures and (or)

customs duties, a conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body concerning the terms of processing on customs territory should specify their names, the classification codes of the goods under

the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and the quantity and value of the goods. The format of the conclusion on the terms of processing on customs territory shall be established by

the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state body.

Article 158

Yield Norms for Products of Processing of Goods on Customs Territory

1. Yield norms for products of processing shall mean the quantity of processed products resulting,

in accordance with the production process, from a single unit of the quantity of goods used for processing, in absolute terms or in terms of a percentage.

2. Yield norms for processed products resulting from processing of imported goods on customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be determined pursuant to procedures established by the

appropriate authorized state body.

Article 159

Residues and Wastes Resulting from Processing of Goods on Customs Territory

Residues of unprocessed imported foreign goods and wastes resulting from processing shall be subject

to a different customs regime, except when these residues and wastes have been processed into a state

where they can no longer be used.

Article 160

Equivalent Goods

1. Upon a reasoned request by a person and with the permission of the authorized body on customs issues, foreign goods, which were placed under the regime for processing on customs territory, may be replaced with equivalent goods.

2. Equivalent goods shall mean Kazakhstani goods, which are identical in description, quality and

technical characteristics to the foreign goods.

3. Products resulting from the processing of equivalent goods shall be regarded as processed products resulting from the processing of foreign goods, in compliance with the provisions of this

Chapter.

4. Equivalent goods shall have the status of foreign goods, whereas the goods they replace shall have the status of Kazakhstani goods.

Article 161

Particular Features of Customs Control of Goods under Processing on Customs Territory

1. Customs control over the application of the regime for processing on customs territory shall be

executed by the customs authority in whose area of activity the processing of goods is performed.

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2. The person who placed goods under the regime for processing on customs territory shall be obliged to submit to the customs authority a full report on the application of the regime for processing

on customs territory within twenty calendar days of the expiration of the processing time limit. The

format for reporting shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

3. Industrial losses resulting from the manufacture of processed products shall not be subject to customs clearance.

Article 162

Application of Customs Duties, Taxes and Non-Tariff Regulatory Measures to Processed Products

Products processed from foreign goods shall be exempt from export customs duties. Non-tariff regulatory measures shall not apply to these products.

When processed products are placed under the customs regime for release into free circulation, they

shall be subject to customs duties and taxes, as well as to non-tariff regulatory measures.

Article 163

Termination of the Regime for Processing on Customs Territory

1. Processed products shall be exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or shall be placed under a different customs regime not later than at the expiration of the

processing time limit established in compliance with Article 156 of this Code.

2. Processed products exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be cleared pursuant to procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

3. When processed products are exported outside the customs territory in several batches, final verification of the quantity of processed products may be conducted on a periodic basis after the export of the processed products, but not less than once in three months, and not later than thirty calendar days from the date that the last batch of goods was exported.

4. Foreign goods declared under the regime for processing on customs territory, including processed products, may be placed under a different customs regime, provided that the terms of this

regime have been complied with. The regime for processing of goods on customs territory for the

period of activity of the stated customs regime shall terminate in compliance with this Code.

CHAPTER 21. PROCESSING FOR FREE CIRCULATION

Article 164

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Processing for Free Circulation

‘Processing of goods for free circulation’ shall mean the customs regime under which foreign goods

undergo processing on customs territory under customs control without payment of customs duties or

taxes and without non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to them, with subsequent placement of

the processed products under the customs regime for release into free circulation.

Article 165

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Customs Regime for Processing for Free Circulation

1. Goods shall be placed under the customs regime for processing for free circulation, provided the following requirements are complied with:

- 1) the submission of a conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on terms of processing goods for free circulation pursuant to procedures established by Article 168 of this Code;
 - 2) the identification by customs authorities of foreign goods in the processed products;
 - 3) ensuring compliance with the requirements of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to include precluding the possibility of taking goods and processed products without customs control, creating proper conditions for conducting customs control, providing the customs authorities with access to goods, record-keeping for goods and of performing operations with them, as well as submission of reports;
 - 4) the impossibility of restoring processed products to their original state using an economically sound method;
 - 5) the import of goods for processing purposes by the person who directly performs processing operations.
2. The customs regime for processing for free circulation may be declared by the person acting as the declarant, in compliance with Article 374 of this Code.
3. Foreign goods previously placed under other customs regimes may be placed under the customs regime for processing for free circulation.
4. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall formulate a list of goods prohibited from being placed under the customs regime for processing for free circulation.

Article 166

Identification of Foreign Goods in Processed Products

For the purpose of establishing the fact of actual processing of foreign goods for free circulation, the latter shall be identified in the processed products through the use of one or several methods in compliance with Article 154 of this Code.

Article 167

Operations for the Processing of Goods

1. Operations for the processing of goods shall include:
 - 1) processing or working, which results in foreign goods losing their individual characteristics but which preserves characteristics in the processed products which allow identification of the imported goods in the processed products, when identification is an obligatory condition of processing;
 - 2) manufacture of goods, including mounting, assembly and adjustment, when the imported goods preserve their basic characteristics;
 - 3) use as raw materials of goods, which facilitate or simplify the production of processed products, in cases when these goods are wholly or partially used in the course of processing. This operation shall be simultaneously performed along with one of those specified in Sub-paragraphs 1) and 2) of this Article.
2. The following shall not constitute operations for the processing of goods:
 - 1) operations for ensuring safety of goods, and for preparation to their sale and transportation;
 - 2) breeding, growing and finishing (fattening) of animals, birds, fish, as well as growing shellfish and

- clams (mollusks);
 - 3) growing trees and plants;
 - 4) mining operations;
 - 5) fishing and catching shellfish and clams (mollusks);
 - 6) hunting;
 - 7) picking up mushrooms and plants;
 - 8) copying and duplication of information, audio- and video-records recorded on any types of mediums carrying information;
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- 9) use of foreign goods as assistants (ancillary (support) means) in technological process (equipment, machine-tools, appliances and others).

Article 168

A Conclusion by the Appropriate Authorized State Body on the Terms of Processing for Free Circulation

A conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing for free circulation

should include the following information:

- 1) the name and classification code of goods and processed products under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and their quantity and value;
- 2) the date and number of the processing agreement (contract), the time limit for processing;
- 3) the yield norms for processed products;
- 4) the nature of the processing;
- 5) methods of identification;
- 6) information on the declarant and the person who performs the processing.

The format of the conclusion on the terms of processing of goods for free circulation shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state body.

Article 169

Yield Norms for Processed Products

1. Yield norms shall mean the quantity of processed products resulting in accordance with the production process, from a single unit of the quantity of goods used for processing, in absolute terms

or in terms of a percentage.

2. Yield norms for processed products resulting from the processing of goods for free circulation shall be determined pursuant to procedures established by the appropriate authorized state body.

Article 170

Time Limit for Processing for Free Circulation

1. Processing for free circulation shall be carried out within the time limit set in compliance with Paragraph 2 of this Article, but shall not exceed one year from the date when the goods were placed

under the customs regime.

2. The time limit for processing shall be determined by the declarant or the person transporting goods and shall include:

- 1) the duration of the production process for processing goods, established by the appropriate authorized state body;
- 2) the time required for placement of the processed products under the customs regime for release of goods into free circulation.

3. To extend the time limit for processing within a one-year period, the declarant shall, one month

prior to the expiration of the time limit, file an application with the customs authority on the necessity

for the extension, attaching verifying documents.

4. The time limit for considering the application for extension of the duration for processing cannot exceed thirty calendar days from the date that the application was filed.

5. A decision by the customs authority on the extension of the time limit for processing for free circulation shall be brought to the attention of the applicant in writing.

6. If the application for the extension of the time limit for processing is declined, goods placed under the customs regime for processing for free circulation shall be subject to a different customs

regime, and the resulting processed products shall be subject to placement under the customs regime

for release into free circulation.

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Article 171

Residues and Wastes Resulting from Processing

The residues of unprocessed foreign goods, as well as the wastes resulting from processing, shall be

subject to customs control and customs clearance as foreign goods, imported onto the customs territory

of the Republic of Kazakhstan in this state, except when these residues and wastes have been processed into a state where they can no longer be used.

Article 172

Termination of the Customs Regime for Processing for Free Circulation

The customs regime for processing for free circulation shall be terminated when processed products

are placed under the customs regime for release into free circulation. When processed products are

released into free circulation, customs duties and taxes shall be calculated based upon the rates applicable to the processed products. The value and quantity of processed products shall be calculated

on the date of declaration under the customs regime for release into free circulation.

CHAPTER 22. PROCESSING OF GOODS OUTSIDE OF THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY

Article 173

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Processing Outside of the Customs Territory

‘Processing outside of the customs territory’ shall mean the customs regime assigned to exporting and

using Kazakhstani goods outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the purpose

of processing and subsequent importing of processed products onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with full or partial exemption from customs duties and taxes, and without

non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to them, except for measures for export control.

In cases specified in this Chapter, processed products resulting from the processing of Kazakhstani

goods, which are placed under the customs regime for processing outside of the customs territory,

shall be replaced by foreign goods.

Article 174

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Regime for Processing Outside of the Customs Territory

1. Goods shall be placed under the customs regime for processing outside of the customs

territory, provided the following requirements are complied with:

1) submission of a conclusion by an appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing the goods outside of the customs territory, pursuant to procedures established by Article 177 of this Code.

Such conclusion shall not be required when the purpose of processing is to repair;

2) identification by customs authorities of Kazakhstani goods in processed products, in compliance

with Article 181 of this Code, except in cases stipulated by Articles 179 and 180 of this Code;

3) payment of export customs duties is ensured.

2. The customs regime for processing outside of the customs territory may be declared by the person acting as the declarant, in compliance with Article 374 of this Code.

3. The customs regime for processing outside of the customs territory shall not be used in the following cases:

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1) with respect to goods previously released into free circulation with exemption from customs duties

and (or) taxes, and with the obligation to comply with the established restrictions, requirements or

terms prior to the moment of expiration of such restrictions, requirements and terms except in cases

when goods are exported for repair;

2) when goods are exported for processing under a sales contract;

3) when it is impossible to establish that processed products resulted from the processing of exported

goods, except in cases stipulated by Articles 179 and 180 of this Code.

Article 175

Operations for the Processing of Goods Outside of the Customs Territory

1. Operations for the processing of goods shall include:

1) processing or working of goods, when Kazakhstani goods lose their individual characteristics but

preserve, in the processed products, characteristics which allow the identification of the exported goods in the processed products, when identification is an obligatory condition of processing;

2) manufacture (working) of other goods, including mounting, assembly and adjustment, when exported goods preserve their basic characteristics;

3) repair of goods, including restoration, when damaged or worn out goods intended for processing are

restored or replaced; elimination of defects through a claim.

2. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be entitled to introduce restrictions on certain operations for processing outside of the customs territory.

Article 176

Time Limit for Processing Outside of the Customs Territory

1. Processing outside of the customs territory shall be carried out within the time limit set in compliance with Paragraph 2 of this Article, but shall not exceed two years from the date that the goods were placed under the customs regime.

2. The time limit for processing outside of the customs territory shall be determined by the declarant and shall include:

1) the duration of the production process, as determined by the appropriate authorized state body;

2) the time required for actual import of processed products onto the customs territory of the Republic

of Kazakhstan.

3. To extend the time limit for processing within the two-year period, the declarant shall, one

month prior to the expiration of the time limit, file an application with the customs authority regarding

the necessity for an extension, and attaching verifying documents.

4. The time limit for considering the application for extension of the duration for processing cannot exceed thirty calendar days from the date that the application was filed.

5. A decision by the customs authority on the extension of the time limit for processing outside of

customs territory shall be brought to the attention of the applicant in writing.

6. If an application for extension of the time limit for processing is declined, goods placed under the customs regime for processing outside of customs territory shall be subject to a different customs regime.

Article 177

A Conclusion by the Appropriate Authorized State Body on the Terms of Processing Outside of Customs Territory

A conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing outside of customs

territory shall include the following information:

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1) the name and classification code of the goods and processed products under the foreign economic

activity commodity nomenclature, and their quantity and value;

2) the date and number of the processing agreement (contract), and the time limit for processing;

3) the yield norms for processed products;

4) the nature of the processing;

5) methods of identification;

6) information on the declarant and the person who performs the processing.

The authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state body

shall establish the format of the conclusion on the terms of processing of goods outside of customs

territory.

Article 178

Yield Norms for Processed Products

1. Yield norms for processed products shall mean the quantity of processed products resulting in accordance with the production process from a single unit of the quantity of goods used for processing,

in absolute terms or in terms of a percentage.

2. Yield norms for processed products resulting from the processing of exported goods outside of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be determined by the appropriate authorized

state body.

Article 179

Replacement of Processed Products by Foreign Goods

Upon a reasoned request by a person, and with permission of the authorized body on customs issues,

foreign goods may replace processed products, provided that they are identical in description, quality

and technical characteristics to the processed products.

Article 180

Procedures for Replacing Processed Products in the Course of Repairing Goods under the

Customs Regime for Processing Outside of Customs Territory

1. Processed products may be replaced in the course of repairing goods, provided that the substituted goods are identical or similar to the goods intended for repair, in compliance with the customs regime for processing outside of customs territory. In doing so, substituted goods may be either new or used.

2. Processed products shall not be replaced in the course of repair, when such repair adds qualities to the resulting products, which significantly differentiate them from the original ones.

3. The appropriate provisions of the agreement (contract) and guarantee obligations of the person who performs the repair of goods shall serve as grounds for the replacement of processed products in the course of repair.

Article 181

Identification of Exported Goods in Processed Products

1. For the purpose of establishing the fact of actual processing of exported goods, the latter shall be identified in the processed products through the use of one of the following methods:

1) putting, by a declarant, processor or customs officials, of seals, stamps, digital and (or) other markings on initial goods exported for processing;

2) description of goods for processing;

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3) taking a photograph or image to the scale of goods for processing;

4) matching of initially taken samples or specimens of goods against the processed products;

5) use of available markings on goods, such as factory numbers (e.g. of engines, parts of car bodies, etc.).

2. Identification of goods in the processed products shall not be required when the technological process used in processing involves continuous production cycles.

Article 182

Goods Prohibited from Being Placed under the Customs Regime for Processing Outside of the Customs Territory

Goods generating the following processed products shall be prohibited from being placed under the

customs regime for processing outside of the customs territory:

1) alcoholic drinks classified under Headings 2203-2206, 2208 under the foreign economic activity

commodity nomenclature;

2) tobacco products classified under Headings 2402 and 2403 under the foreign economic activity

commodity nomenclature;

3) goods of natural leather classified under Group 42 under the foreign economic activity

commodity nomenclature;

4) jewelry, gold and silver ware classified under Headings 7113-7116 under the foreign economic

activity commodity nomenclature.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be entitled to formulate an additional list of goods prohibited from being placed under the customs regime for processing outside of the customs

territory.

Article 183

Application of Customs Duties and Taxes

Processed products shall be fully exempt from customs duties and taxes when the purpose of

processing is repair under warranty (free of charge) of exported goods.

Partial exemption from customs duties and taxes shall be granted in case of free-of-charge repair of

exported goods or in case of other processing operations.

When the ad valorem rates of customs duties and taxes are applied for calculation purposes, the cost of

operations for processing (repairing) shall be used as the basis for determining the customs value of

imported processed products.

In case of the application of specific rates of customs duties and taxes, the quantity of processed products, expressed in units pro rated to the cost of processing (repairing) operations on the goods,

shall be the basis for calculation purposes.

The amount of customs duties and taxes shall be determined based on the rates of customs duties and

taxes applied to processed products.

Article 184

Termination of Security of Export Customs Duties

1. The security of customs payments and taxes shall terminate at the moment that processed products are imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided that the

provisions of this Code are complied with.

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2. When processed products are not returned to the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, export customs duties shall be charged in compliance with the generally established procedures.

Article 185

Particular Features of Customs Control under Processing Outside of the Customs Territory

1. Customs control over the application of the customs regime for processing outside of customs territory shall be executed by the customs authority that performed customs clearance of goods exported for purposes of processing outside of customs territory.

2. The person who placed goods under the customs regime for processing of goods outside of the customs territory shall be obliged to submit to the customs authority a full report on application of the

customs regime for processing outside of the customs territory, within twenty calendar days from the

expiration of the processing time limit, together with copies of cargo customs declarations. The format

for reporting shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 186

Non-Return of Goods Exported For Processing Purposes, or of Processed Products

Non-return of goods exported for processing purposes, or of processed products shall be possible only

in the following cases:

1) destruction or irretrievable loss of goods or processed products due to accident or force-majeure;

2) shortage resulting from natural deterioration or loss under normal conditions of transportation and

storage;

3) alienation as a result of actions of state bodies or officials of a foreign state.

Article 187

Termination of the Customs Regime for Processing Outside of the Customs Territory

1. Prior to the expiration of the processing time limit established in compliance with Article 176 of this Code, processed products shall be imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or shall be placed under the customs export regime. The procedures for customs clearance shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. Change from the customs regime for processing outside of the customs territory shall be allowed without actual presentation of goods or of processed goods to the customs authority.

CHAPTER 23. TEMPORARY IMPORT OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Article 188

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Temporary Import of Goods and Means of Transport

‘Temporary import of goods and means of transport’ shall mean the customs regime under which foreign goods and means of transport are used on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

with full or partial exemption from import customs duties and taxes, and without non-tariff regulatory

measures being applied to them, except for the requirements concerning safety of goods, and with

subsequent export of goods and means of transport outside the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan.

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Article 189

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Customs Regime for Temporary Import of Goods and Means of Transport

1. Goods shall be placed under the customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport, provided the following requirements are complied with:

1) identification of goods and means of transport is ensured;

2) submission of a commitment to export goods and means of transport outside the Republic of Kazakhstan within the established time limit in compliance with the format determined by the authorized body on customs issues;

3) payment of customs duties and taxes in compliance with Article 191 of this Code.

2. The following shall not be admitted for placement under the customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport:

1) spare parts and components (in case where they are not intended for temporary imported means of

transport), expended materials and samples, raw materials, semi-finished products, except for the temporary import of a single copy for advertising and (or) demonstrational purposes;

2) food stuffs, beverages including alcohol, tobacco goods except for temporary import of a single

specimen for advertising and/or demonstrational purposes;

3) industrial wastes;

4) goods prohibited from being imported to the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 190

Restrictions on the Use and Disposal of Temporarily Imported Goods

1. The right of use and (or) disposal of temporarily imported goods may be transferred or assigned to any other person on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan prior to termination of the customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport, provided

that this person assumes the obligations of the person that declared the customs regime.

2. Temporarily imported goods shall remain in their original state, except for changes due to natural wear or loss under normal conditions of haulage (transportation), storage and use (operation).

Operations required to ensure their safety shall be allowed, including minor repairs, technical maintenance and other operations required to preserve goods in the proper state, provided conditions

are created to ensure identification of goods by the customs authority upon re-export.

Article 191

Application of Customs Duties and Taxes when Goods are Temporarily Imported

1. A list of goods temporarily imported with full exemption from customs duties and taxes shall be formulated by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Objects being leased, which are included in the list approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be fully exempted from customs duties and taxes, provided that the

requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on financial leasing are complied with.

3. Goods not included in the lists specified by Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be subject to partial exemption from customs duties and taxes. Goods, which are partially exempted from customs duties and taxes, shall be subject to fees for each full or partial calendar month of their stay on

the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, equivalent to 3% of the amount payable if goods

were released into free circulation.

4. Customs duties and taxes payable on partially exempted goods shall be calculated in the currency specified in the contract on the date the customs declaration is registered. The declarant shall

determine payment of customs duties and taxes on a periodic basis. In doing so, the specific time 70

periods for payment of customs duties and taxes shall be determined based upon the fact that these

amounts should be paid prior to the beginning of the respective time period.

5. When temporarily imported goods are placed under the customs regime for release into free circulation, the amount of customs duties and taxes paid during partial exemption from customs duties

and taxes shall be applied towards the amounts of customs duties and taxes payable in compliance

with the customs regime for release into free circulation.

6. In the case specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 190 of this Code, the amounts of customs duties and taxes paid in compliance with Paragraph 3 of this Article shall be considered as having been paid

by the person who is the assignee with respect to the temporarily imported goods.

7. The total amount of customs duties and taxes charged when goods are temporarily imported with partial exemption from customs duties and taxes shall not exceed the amount of customs duties

and taxes payable at the moment the goods are placed under the temporary import regime, if these

goods had been released into free circulation.

8. When goods are placed under other customs regimes, customs duties and taxes paid during partial exemption of goods from customs duties and taxes shall not be refunded.

Article 192

Time Limit for Temporary Import

1. The time limit for temporary import of goods shall be established by the declarant in accordance with the purpose and circumstances of such import, and shall not exceed three years from

the date that goods were imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except in cases stipulated by this Article.

Upon a well-grounded application of the declarant, the time limit for temporary import may be extended by the customs authority. To make the decision on extension of the time limit for temporary import of goods, the declarant shall submit an application on the necessity of such extension and confirming documents with the customs authority not later than one month prior to the expiration of the specified time limit.

Customs fees for customs clearance shall not be charged and a customs declaration shall not be filed

when the time limit for temporary import of goods has been extended.

2. In cases specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 190 of this Code, the period for temporary import shall commence from the moment of actual import of goods onto the customs territory of the Republic

of Kazakhstan. The change in the period of temporary import over three years shall be introduced in compliance with the second part of Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. With respect to objects of leasing included in the list set forth in Article 191 of this Code, the time limit for temporary import shall be established based on the terms of the leasing contract. The

time limit for temporary import of the objects of leasing in question shall be changed by the customs

authority at the request of the person who temporarily imported the object of leasing, based on changes

introduced into the leasing contract, provided that the requirements of the legislation of the Republic

of Kazakhstan on financial leasing are complied with.

4. Goods imported for official and personal use by foreign diplomatic representative offices and representative offices equated with them, as well as by staff members, and including family members

living with them, may be temporarily imported into the Republic of Kazakhstan for the entire period of

their accreditation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 193

Particular Features of Customs Control of Temporarily Imported Goods

1. Control over application of the customs regime for temporary import of goods shall be executed by the customs authority that performs customs clearance of temporarily imported goods.

2. When temporarily imported goods are going to be moved from the area of activity of the customs authority that performed customs clearance of the temporarily imported goods to the area of

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activity of another customs authority for a period of three months or more, the person who temporarily

imported goods shall notify the customs authority that performed customs clearance of the temporarily

imported goods of the intention to move them to the area of activity of another customs authority.

Notification shall be made in a free form and shall indicate the destination and the period the goods

will stay outside of the area of activity of the customs authority that performed customs clearance of the temporarily imported goods. Similar notification shall be submitted to the customs authority to the area of activity of which the temporarily imported goods are going to be moved.

3. In case of re-export of temporarily imported goods outside the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs clearance outside the area of activity of the customs authority which conducted customs clearance of the temporarily imported goods shall be performed provided that the customs authority which exercised customs control over the temporarily imported goods confirms the absence of debts involving customs duties and taxes with respect to such goods.

Upon completion of the customs clearance procedures and actual export of goods from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the customs authority that cleared the goods, shall notify the customs authority that had conducted customs clearance of the temporarily imported goods.

4. In cases specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 190 of this Code, a new customs declaration shall be completed by the person who is the assignee with respect to the temporarily imported goods, by the customs authority, in the area of activity of which the goods are located at the moment of clearance. A

mandatory condition of such clearance shall be confirmation by the customs authority that conducted

customs clearance of temporarily imported goods, that there are no debts involving customs duties and taxes with respect to the temporarily imported goods.

The customs authority that completed the new customs declaration shall forward a copy of it to the

customs authority that conducted customs clearance of temporarily imported goods, so that the goods

could be released from customs control, and shall execute such control independently in the future.

Article 194

Termination and Suspension of the Customs Regime for Temporary Import of Goods and Vehicles

1. Goods and means of transport shall be exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or declared under a different customs regime, in compliance with this Code, prior to expiration of the time limit for temporary import of goods and means of transport established by the

declarant. Temporarily imported goods and means of transport may be re-exported or declared under a different customs regime in one or several lots.

2. When the customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport terminates through the export of the temporarily imported goods, the delivery control document, confirming the actual export of the temporarily imported goods outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall serve as confirmation of the termination.

3. The customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport may be terminated through placement of goods under the customs regime for release into free circulation. In the process,

customs duties and taxes shall be calculated in the currency specified in the contract. When goods are released into free circulation, the customs value and quantity shall apply as of the date of their declaration under the customs regime for temporary import, whereas the rates of customs duties and taxes shall apply as of the date that the customs declarations was registered, in compliance with the requirements of the customs regime for release into free circulation.

4. The customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport shall be suspended when:

1) temporarily imported goods and means of transport are arrested or seized in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

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2) upon application of the declarant, temporarily imported goods are placed into a bonded warehouse in compliance with the terms of the bonded warehouse customs regime.

5. Where goods that were previously placed under the customs regime for temporary import of goods are released from customs warehouses with the purpose of their further use on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with this regime, the time limit for temporary import shall recommence.

Article 195

Particular Features of Placement of Means of Transport under the Customs Regime for Temporary Import of Goods and Vehicles

The particular features of placement of means of transport under the customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport, restrictions in use and disposal of temporarily imported means of transport, the application of customs duties, the time limit for temporary import, the particular features of customs control and customs clearance of means of transport, as well as termination of the customs regime, shall be determined by Chapter 33 of this Code.

Article 196

Non-Export of Temporarily Imported Goods and Means of Transport

Non-export of temporarily imported goods and means of transport within the established time limit is possible only in the event of the destruction or irretrievable loss of the goods, due to accident or force majeure, or withdrawal from disposal as a result of the illegal actions of state bodies or officials of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The declarant shall submit corroborating documents issued by an appropriate authorized state body.

CHAPTER 24. TEMPORARY EXPORT OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Article 197

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Temporary Export of Goods and Means of Transport

“Temporary export of goods and means of transport” shall mean the customs regime under which Kazakhstani goods and means of transport are used outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with full or partial exemption from export customs duties, without non-tariff regulatory

measures being applied to them, and with subsequent import of the goods and means of transport onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 198

Terms of Placement of Goods and Means of Transport under the Customs Regime for Temporary Export of Goods and Means of Transport

1. Goods and means of transport shall be placed under the customs regime for temporary export of goods and means of transport, provided the following requirements are complied with:

- 1) identification of goods and means of transport is ensured;
- 2) submission of a commitment regarding the re-import of goods and means of transport in compliance

with the format determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

- 3) payment of customs duties in compliance with Article 200 of this Code.

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2. The following goods shall not be admitted for placement under the customs regime for temporary export of goods and means of transport:

- 1) spare parts and components (in a case where they are not intended for temporary exported means of

transport), expended materials and samples, raw materials, semi-finished products, except for temporary export of a single specimen for advertising and (or) demonstrational purposes;

- 2) food products, beverages including alcohol, and tobacco goods, except for the temporary export of a

single specimen for advertising and (or) demonstrational purposes;

- 3) goods prohibited from being exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Provisions of Sub-paragraph 1 of Paragraph 2 of this Article shall not extend to cases of temporary export of initial and fissionable radioactive materials, when the criteria for equivalence

preservation, confirmed by the appropriate authorized state body to determine the state of inalterability shall apply.

Article 199

Restrictions Regarding the Use and Disposal of Temporarily Exported Goods

1. The right of use and (or) disposal or alienation of temporarily exported goods may be transferred to any other person prior to termination of the customs regime for temporary export of

goods and means of transport, provided that this person assumes the obligations of the person who

declared the customs regime for temporary export of the goods and means of transport.

2. Temporarily exported goods shall remain unaltered, except for changes due to natural wear or natural loss under normal conditions of haulage (transportation), storage or use (operation).

Article 200

Application of Customs Duties Regarding Temporary Export of Goods

1. A list of types of goods, which may be temporarily exported with full exemption from customs

duties, shall be formulated by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Types of goods not specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as when the terms of full exemption from customs duties are not complied with, shall be subject to partial exemption from customs duties. Goods, which are partially exempted from customs duties, shall be subject to fees for

each full and partial calendar month of their stay outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, equivalent to 3 per cent of the amount payable if the goods were exported.

3. Customs duties payable upon partial exemption of goods shall be calculated in the currency specified in the contract. Customs duties shall be paid either at the moment of placing the goods under the customs regime for temporary export of goods and means of transport, or on a periodic basis, at the option of the declarant. In the process, the specific terms of payment of customs duties shall be determined based upon the fact that they are to be paid prior to the beginning of the respective time period.

4. When temporarily exported goods are placed under the export customs regime, the amount of customs duties paid during partial exemption from customs duties shall be applied toward the amount of customs duties payable in compliance with the export customs regime.

5. In cases specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 199 of this Code, the amounts of customs duties paid in compliance with Paragraph 3 of this Article shall be considered as having been paid by the

person who is the assignee with respect to the temporarily exported goods.

The total amount of customs duties charged when goods are temporarily exported with partial exemption from customs duties shall not exceed the amount of customs duties payable at the moment

of placing the goods under the customs regime of temporary export of goods and means of transport, if

these goods had been exported.

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Article 201

Time Limit for Temporary Export of Goods

The time limit for temporary export of goods shall be established by the declarant, based upon the

purpose and circumstances of the export, and shall not exceed three years from the date that the goods

were exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Based upon a well-grounded application by the declarant, the time limit for temporary export of goods

may be extended by the customs authority. To extend the time limit for temporary export of goods, the

declarant shall, one month prior to the expiration of the time limit, file an application with the customs

authority regarding the necessity for an extension, and attach verifying documents.

Customs fees for customs clearance shall not be charged and a customs declaration shall not be filed

when the time limit for temporary export of goods is extended.

A change in the time limit for temporary export of goods over three years shall be made in accordance

with part 2 of this Article.

Article 202

Particular Features of Customs Control over Temporarily Exported Goods

1. Customs control over the temporarily exported goods shall be executed by the customs authority, which performs customs clearance.

2. When temporarily exported goods are re-imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, and customs formalities with regard to such re-import are performed outside the area of

activity of the customs authority that conducted customs control of the temporarily exported goods, the customs authority that performed the customs formalities shall notify the customs authority specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article thereof, after completion of the customs clearance procedures.

Article 203

Termination of the Customs Temporary Export Regime of Goods and Means of Transport

1. Temporarily exported goods and means of transport shall be subject to re-import to the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or shall be subject to placement under a different customs regime prior to the expiration of the declared time limit for temporary export.
2. When the rights of ownership with regard to temporarily exported goods have been transferred to a foreign person, the person who temporarily exported the goods shall be obliged to change the temporary export customs regime for goods and means of transport to the export customs regime, pursuant to procedures established by this Code, except in the events that, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, temporarily exported goods are subject to mandatory reimport.
3. When the temporary export customs regime for goods and means of transport is changed to the customs regime of export of goods, customs duties shall be calculated in the currency specified in the contract. When goods are exported, the customs value and quantity of goods shall apply as of the date of placing them under the temporary export customs regime for goods and means of transport, whereas the rates of customs duties shall apply as of the date of registration of the export customs declaration in compliance with the requirements of the export customs regime.
4. A change in the temporary export customs regime for goods and means of transport to the export customs regime shall be allowed without actual presentation of the goods to the customs authority.

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Article 204

Particular Features of the Placement of Means of Transport under the Temporary Export Customs Regime for Goods and Means of Transport

Particular features of placement of the means of transport under the temporary export customs regime for goods and means of transport, restrictions regarding the use and disposal of temporarily exported means of transport, the application of customs duties, the time limit for temporary export, particular features of customs control and customs clearance of means of transport, as well as termination of the customs regime, shall be determined by Chapter 33 of this Code.

Article 205

Non-Return of Temporarily Exported Goods and Means of Transport

Non-return of temporarily exported goods and means of transport within the established time limit

shall be possible only in the event of:

- 1) the destruction or irretrievable loss of goods and means of transport due to accident or force

majeure;

2) withdrawal from disposal as a result of the actions of state bodies or officials of the state where the goods and means of transport are located.

CHAPTER 25. EXPORT OF GOODS

Article 206

Purpose of the Export Customs Regime for Goods

'Export of goods' shall mean the customs regime under which goods are exported outside the customs

territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the purpose of remaining permanently or being consumed

outside this territory.

Article 207

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Export Customs Regime

Goods shall be exported under the following conditions:

- 1) payment of export customs duties has been made;
- 2) non-tariff regulatory measures have been complied with;
- 3) the requirements and terms established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan have been complied with.

Article 208

Release For Export

1. Goods released for export shall be subject to actual export outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. During the process, they shall remain in the same state as they were on the

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date of acceptance of the customs declaration, except for changes due to natural wear or natural loss

under normal conditions of transportation and storage.

2. Responsibility for non-export of goods released for export outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall rest with the person who is transporting the goods.

3. Goods shall be exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with Chapter 14 of this Code.

CHAPTER 26. RE-EXPORT OF GOODS

Article 209

Purpose of the Re-Export Customs Regime for Goods

'Re-export of goods' shall mean the customs regime under which goods that were previously imported

onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan are exported from this territory, exempt from

or with reimbursement of the customs import duties and taxes that were paid, and without non-tariff

regulatory measures being applied to them, except for measures of export control.

Article 210

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Re-Export Customs Regime

1. Goods shall be re-exported under the following conditions:

- 1) export of goods located at temporary storage places, prior to their placement under a definite customs regime;
- 2) export of goods previously declared under the customs regime for release of goods into free circulation, in compliance with the terms specified in Article 211 of this Code.
- 3) export of foreign goods, which have not undergone processing operations and which were previously placed under the customs regimes for processing on customs territory and processing for

free circulation.

4) Export of foreign goods previously placed under the customs regimes for bonded warehouse, free warehouse, free customs zone.

2. The procedures for customs clearance of re-exported goods shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

3. Excise goods shall be re-exported provided that import customs duties and taxes are secured or customs escort is arranged. The import customs duties and taxes secured shall be reimbursed after the actual export of the goods outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been verified.

Article 211

Application of the Re-Export Customs Regime with Respect to Goods Released into Free Circulation

1. Goods released into free circulation may be re-exported when it has been established that, at the moment the consignee received the goods, they had defects or failed in some other way to comply

with the terms of the foreign economic transaction and, for these reasons, the goods are being returned

to the supplier or to another person designated by the supplier, provided the following requirements

have been complied with:

1) goods are exported within six months from the date of their release for free circulation;

2) goods may be identified by the customs authorities;

3) goods were not used in the Republic of Kazakhstan, except in cases when it was necessary to use

the goods for revealing defects or other circumstances which caused return of the goods. .

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2. When goods are re-exported in compliance with Paragraph 1 of this Article, the amounts of customs duties and taxes that were paid shall be reimbursed.

CHAPTER 27. TRANSIT OF GOODS

Article 212

Purpose of the Transit Customs Regime for Goods

‘Transit of goods’ shall mean the customs regime under which:

1) foreign goods are moved under customs control through the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan between the point of entry onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and

their exit from this territory, exempt from customs duties and taxes, and without non-tariff regulatory

measures being applied to them, except for requirements regarding the safety of goods and measures

of export control;

2) Kazakhstani goods are moved through the territory of a foreign state between the point of exit from

the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the point of entry onto the customs territory of

the Republic of Kazakhstan, exempt from customs duties, and without non-tariff regulatory measures

being applied to them, except for requirements regarding the safety of goods and measures of export

control.

Article 213

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Transit Customs Regime for Goods

1. All goods may be placed under the transit customs regime under the following conditions:

1) these goods are not included in the list of goods prohibited from being imported to the Republic of

Kazakhstan and exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) these goods shall be transported by routes and transit ways if the Government of the Republic of

Kazakhstan establishes them;

3) goods are transported within the time limit established by the customs authority in compliance with

the normal time limit for delivery depending upon the capacities of the means of transport, the planned

route and other transportation requirements, but not exceeding the time limit determined on the basis

of two thousand km per month;

4) goods are delivered unaltered, except for changes due to natural wear or natural loss under normal

conditions of transportation and storage.

2. Foreign goods may transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the list formulated by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan only upon the condition that

payment of customs duties and taxes is secured.

Article 214

Transit through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Transit regimes for foreign goods through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be

determined in compliance with Chapter 12 of this Code with taking into account provisions established by this Chapter.

Article 215

Transshipment and Other Operations with Goods Conveyed through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the Customs Regime for Transit of Goods

1. The following operations may be applied to transit goods in cases and according to the procedures stipulated by this Article:

1) Trans-shipment from one means of transport to another;

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2) Unloading and temporary storage under customs control.

2. When means of transport performing the transportation of transit goods is damaged, the goods shall be unloaded and temporarily stored on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Transit goods shall be temporarily stored at a temporary storage warehouse established by the customs

authority and, in the absence of one, in other temporary storage places, in compliance with the terms

and requirements regarding the temporary storage of goods established by this Code.

The time limit for temporary storage of transit goods shall be determined by the carrier, depending on

the time required for repair and restoration work, and shall not exceed the time limit established for

temporary storage of goods.

The customs authority in the area of activity in which transit goods are placed into temporary storage

shall notify the customs points of departure and destination of the circumstances under which the means of transport was damaged, for the purpose of extending the delivery time limit.

3. In case of real threat of destruction, loss or significant damage to the transit goods and impossibility to meet the established requirements when fulfilling operations with transit goods, the

carrier shall be entitled to fulfill the required operations at his\her own discretion provided that:

1) the required measures to ensure safety of goods and to prevent their misuse are taken;
2) the nearest customs authority is immediately informed of the circumstances of suspension of transporting transit goods.

4. Kazakhstani goods shall be transported through the territory of the foreign state under the customs regime for transit of goods in compliance with the legislation of the state of transit and in

compliance with the time limits for transit and the requirements regarding the unaltered state of transit

goods.

Article 216

Termination of the Transit Customs Regime

The transit customs regime shall be terminated at the moment:

1) that the foreign goods are exported outside the Republic of Kazakhstan or Kazakhstani goods are imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) that the goods are placed under a different customs regime when:

- the carrier cannot ensure compliance with the terms and requirements of the customs regime for transit of goods due to accident, or force majeure, which makes it impossible or unreasonable for further transportation of goods;

- the persons who own the goods, change their intentions.

Article 217

Particular Features of Application of the Transit Customs Regime

Particular features of application of the transit customs regime shall be determined by the authorized

body on customs issues.

Article 218

International Mail Transit

Customs clearance shall not be conducted on international mail transiting through the customs territory

of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 219

Transit of Goods Transported by Pipelines and Electric Power Lines

Customs clearance of transit goods transported by pipelines and electric power lines shall be conducted under simplified procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Changes in the state of transit goods transported through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan by pipelines are allowed due to the technological particulars of transportation and the

specific characteristics of the goods, in compliance with norms and standards existing in the Republic

of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 28. DESTRUCTION OF GOODS

Article 220

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Destruction of Goods

‘Destruction of goods’ shall mean the customs regime under which foreign goods are destroyed or

brought into a state making them unusable, under customs control, without payment of customs duties and taxes and without non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to them.

Article 221

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Customs Regime for Destruction of Goods

1. Goods shall be placed under the customs regime for destruction based upon a conclusion, by the appropriate authorized state body, on the possibility to destroy goods, which specifies the method and the place of destruction.
2. The following shall not be placed under the customs regime for destruction:
 - 1) goods that can be used in the capacity of articles and (or) materials, except for medicines and foodstuffs recognized as unusable, or goods that may cause damage to the health of people, or to the environment;
 - 2) goods with cultural, archeological, or historical value;
 - 3) endangered species of animals and plants, or parts and derivatives thereof, except in cases when their destruction is required to prevent epidemics and epizootics and to prevent expansion of quarantine objects;
 - 4) goods and means of transport accepted by the customs authorities as a pledge until the termination of pledge relations;
 - 5) confiscated goods or seized goods, including goods serving as material evidence, in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. Goods shall be destroyed at the expense of the person who declared the customs regime and shall not incur any expenses on the part of customs authorities and other state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. Destruction shall be permitted when goods declared under the customs regime for destruction cannot be restored to their original state through an economically sound method.
5. Goods stored at a bonded warehouse may be declared under the customs regime for destruction by the owner of the bonded warehouse in coordination with the person who placed the goods into the bonded warehouse.

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Article 222

Time Limit for Destruction of Goods

Goods shall be destroyed under customs control, within the time limit determined by the customs authority for actual destruction of the goods, depending upon the method and place of destruction.

Article 223

Procedures for the Destruction of Goods

1. Destruction of goods shall be performed:
 - 1) by way of thermal, chemical, mechanical or other influence (incineration, demolition, burial etc.) resulting in full destruction of the goods. The way of destroying goods must exclude the possibility of their further restoration and return to the initial state and further use.

2) by way of dismantling, taking to pieces, mechanical damage including making holes, tearing, or causing damage in other ways, provided such damages preclude the subsequent restoration and possible use of the goods.

2. With respect to goods which require specific storage conditions and due to technological reasons cannot be taken from storage places and used, destruction shall be considered as having been

performed based upon a conclusion by an appropriate authorized state body on the impossibility of

taking the goods from their storage places and using them further.

3. When it is possible to use them further, the wastes resulting from the destruction of the goods, must be placed under the appropriate customs regime as foreign goods subject to customs control.

Procedures for customs clearance of wastes resulting from the destruction of goods, shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

4. Procedures for the destruction of goods shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 224

Termination of the Customs Regime for Destruction of Goods

The customs regime for destruction of goods shall terminate at the moment when goods are actually destroyed.

CHAPTER 29. REFUSAL OF GOODS IN FAVOR OF THE STATE

Article 225

Purpose of the Customs Regime for Refusal of Goods in Favor of the State

‘Refusal of goods in favor of the state’ shall mean the customs regime under which foreign goods are

transferred free of charge to state ownership without payment of customs duties and taxes and without

non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to them, except for requirements regarding safety of goods.

Article 226

Terms of Placement of Goods under the Customs Regime for Refusal in Favor of the State

1. Refusal of goods in favor of the state shall not entail any expenses on the part of customs authorities.

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2. . The following shall not be placed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state:

1) armaments, ammunition thereto, military equipment, spare parts, components and devices thereto;

2) special equipment for personnel of military organizations, or regulatory and technical documentation required for its production and use;

3) explosives, means of explosion;

4) missile and space complexes, systems of communication and administration for military purposes,

regulatory and technical documentation required for their production and use;

5) all types of missile fuel, as well as special materials and special equipment for their production;

6) poisonous military substances, means of protection there from, regulatory and technical documentation for their production and use;

7) uranium, other fissionable materials and articles made thereof;

- 8) the results of scientific research and project work, as well as fundamental exploratory research on the creation of armaments and military equipment;
- 9) cryptographic equipment, regulatory and technical documentation for its production and use;
- 10) narcotic substances, psychotropic, potent, or toxic agents, as well as their precursors;
- 11) wastes of radioactive materials;
- 12) wastes of explosive substances;
- 13) industrial wastes;
- 14) electrical, thermal and other types of energy;
- 15) goods with an expired period for consumption, as well as goods which do not comply with established state standards, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 227

Termination of the Customs Regime for Refusal of Goods in Favor of the State

1. The customs regime for refusal of goods in favor of the state shall terminate through customs clearance pursuant to the procedures and terms set forth in this Code. Here, after completion of customs clearance, a change of the stated customs regime shall not be allowed.
2. After the completion of customs clearance, goods placed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state shall be transferred to state ownership in compliance with Chapter 64 of this Code.

Article 228

Additional Provisions

The customs duties and taxes security with regard to goods placed under the customs regime for refusal of goods in favor of the state shall terminate, upon completion of customs clearance and release of goods.

CHAPTER 30. FREE CUSTOMS ZONE

Article 229

Purpose of the Free Customs Zone Customs Regime

“Free customs zone” shall mean the customs regime under which foreign and Kazakhstani goods are placed and used within the relevant territorial borders of a special economic zone exempt from customs duties and taxes, except for excise on imported goods, and without non-tariff regulatory measures being applied to them, except for requirements regarding safety of goods.

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Article 230

Goods Allowed to be Placed Under the Free Customs Zone Customs Regime

Goods required to establish a special economic zone shall be placed under the free customs zone customs regime on the territory of the special economic zone, except for the cases provided for by laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A list of goods required to establish a special economic zone shall be specified in the regulations on special economic zones, which are approved in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 231

Operations with Goods Placed under the Free Customs Zone Customs Regime

A list of operations specified in the regulations on special economic zones, shall be applicable to goods placed under the free customs zone customs regime.

Article 232

Time Limit for Goods to Remain Under the Free Customs Zone Customs Regime

Goods may remain under the free customs zone customs regime without time limitations, provided the special economic zone is operating.

When a special economic zone is abolished, goods that were previously placed under the free customs zone customs regime shall be declared under a different customs regime within the time limit designated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the abolishment of a special economic zone, except for goods that have undergone operations on processing and have been used for the purpose to establish a special economic zone.

Article 233

Measures to Ensure Compliance with the Customs Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Special Economic Zones

Customs authorities shall execute customs control over goods placed under the free customs zone customs regime and which are located on the territory of a special economic zone.

Article 234

Accounting for Goods Located in Special Economic Zones

Persons carrying out activity in special economic zones shall keep accounts of goods placed under the free customs zone customs regime and of operations with them, and provide the customs authorities with reports on these goods in compliance with the procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 235

Charging Customs Duties and Taxes, and the Application of Non-tariff Regulatory Measures

1. When foreign goods are placed under the free customs zone customs regime, customs duties and taxes shall not be charged, except for excise on imported goods, and non-tariff regulatory measures shall not be applied, except for requirements regarding safety of goods. When exporting

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these goods from the territory of special economic zones to the rest of the customs territory of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, customs duties and taxes shall be charged, and non-tariff regulatory measures

shall be applied, in compliance with the terms of the declared customs regime.

2. When Kazakhstani goods are imported onto the territory of special economic zones from the rest of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with the terms and requirements of the free customs zone customs regime, as well as when they are exported from the

territory of a special economic zone to the rest of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

customs duties and taxes shall not be charged, and non-tariff regulatory measures shall not be applied.

These goods shall be exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the terms of the selected customs regime.

3. Goods that are placed under the free customs zone customs regime on the territory of the special economic zone, shall be considered as being outside the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan for the purpose of levying of customs payments and taxes.

4. A certificate of origin shall confirm goods as having originated from the territory of special economic zones. When such a certificate is not available, the goods shall be regarded:

1) when exported outside the Republic of Kazakhstan - as Kazakhstani goods, for the purposes of

charging export customs duties and the application of non-tariff regulatory measures;

2) when imported onto the rest of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan - as foreign

goods for the purposes of charging import customs duties and taxes, and the application of non-tariff

regulatory measures.

Article 236

Particular Features of Customs Clearance of Goods under the Free Customs Zone

Customs

Regime

1. Goods imported onto the territory of a special economic zone and placed under the free customs zone customs regime as well as goods with regard to which the free customs zone customs

regime is changed, shall be subject to customs clearance in compliance with procedures determined by

the authorized body on customs issues.

2. When the free customs zone customs regime is changed to a different customs regime, foreign goods shall be cleared, non-tariff regulatory measures shall be applied, and customs duties and taxes

shall be paid in compliance with the terms and requirements of the selected customs regime.

During

the process, the customs value of the used (operated) goods shall be determined taking into account the

norms with regard to wear and tear on goods while being used (operated) under the free customs zone

customs regime, that are stipulated by the tax code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 237

Termination of the Free Customs Zone Customs Regime

The free customs zone customs regime shall terminate:

1) at the moment when goods are placed under another customs regime;

2) in case of fulfilling operations on processing with goods and using the obtained goods for the purpose to establish a special economic zone.

CHAPTER 31. FREE WAREHOUSE

Article 238

Purpose of the Free Warehouse Customs Regime

‘Free warehouse’ shall mean the customs regime under which foreign and Kazakhstani goods are placed and used in specialized rooms (places) recognized as free warehouses, without being charged

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customs duties or taxes and without having non-tariff regulatory measures applied to them, except for

requirements regarding safety of goods.

Article 239

Goods to be Placed into a Free Warehouse

Goods intended for processing as well as goods contributing to operations on processing, except for

the goods provided for by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, can be placed into a free warehouse.

Article 240

Operations with Goods at Free Warehouses

1. The following operations shall be performed at free warehouses:

1) operations to ensure safety of goods - cleaning, airing, drying (including inflow of heat), creation of

optimal temperature storage conditions (cooling, freezing, heating), placement into protective packaging, coating with protective lubricants and preservatives, anticorrosive coating, introduction of protective additives;

2) pre-sale and pre-transport operations:

- division of goods into shipments, formation of shipment lots, sorting of goods, packaging, repackaging,

marking, loading, unloading, re-loading, simple operations connected with bringing up to strength or bringing into working order, movement of goods within the warehouse with the purpose of

their rational placement, placement of goods on demonstration stands, testing;

3) processing operations:

- manufacturing (working) a different product, including mounting, assembly and adjustment, when

imported goods preserve their basic characteristics; actual processing of goods when foreign goods

lose their individual nature but preserve, in the processed products, characteristics which allow the

identification of the imported goods in the processed products, when identification is a mandatory

condition of processing; repair of goods, including reconstruction; use of several goods intended to

facilitate the production of processed products through their full or partial use in the course of processing;

4) operations on:

- use of goods as technological equipment and spare parts thereof; use of goods as loading and unloading equipment; other technical means used at a free warehouse.

2. Operations with goods placed into a free warehouse, which are specified in Sub-paragraphs 1) and 2) of Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be performed upon notification of the customs authority and

shall not change the classification code of the goods under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.

Goods temporarily stored at a free warehouse may undergo the operations specified in Sub-paragraph

1) of Paragraph 1 of this Article.

When performing operations for processing foreign goods at a free warehouse, Kazakhstani goods

may be used as additives or additional components for manufacturing processed products.

For the purpose of ensuring compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and executing customs control, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be entitled to establish

certain prohibitions and restrictions with regard to operations with goods at free warehouses.

Article 241

Time Limit for Storing Goods at Free Warehouses

Goods may be stored at free warehouses without time limitations, provided the free warehouses are operating.

Article 242

Customs Control and Customs Clearance of Goods Placed under the Customs Regime of a Free Warehouse

Customs control and customs clearance of goods being placed in free warehouses, as well as those being exported from free warehouses, shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure defined by an authorized body on customs issues.

Article 243

Record-Keeping for Goods Stored at Free Warehouses

1. Owners of free warehouses shall keep records of goods placed into free warehouses, as well as of operations that are fulfilled with such goods, and shall provide customs authorities with reports on these goods in compliance with the procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. Documents used for record-keeping and reporting purposes, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be used for the purpose of recording goods which are stored at a free warehouse and operations fulfilled with them, under the condition that these documents contain the name and identification characteristics of the goods, their quantity, data on movement of goods within the free warehouse, and on any changes taking place with these goods at a free warehouse.

Article 244

Obligations of Owners of Free Warehouses

The owner of a free warehouse shall be obliged to:

- 1) ensure compliance of a free warehouse with the established requirements within the entire period of the free warehouse operation;
- 2) ensure safety of goods and compliance of operations with goods with the requirements of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) ensure customs control;
- 4) ensure impossibility of taking goods in the warehouse without customs control;
- 5) meet terms and conditions of the license issued for the establishment of a free warehouse and requirements of customs authorities, including the ensuring of access to goods;
- 6) provide customs authorities, in accordance with the procedure defined by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with premises, equipment and communication facilities in a free warehouse to carry out customs control and customs clearance;
- 7) keep accounts of goods and provide customs authorities with reports on goods placed at a free warehouse and on operations with them in compliance with the procedures stipulated by Article 243 of this Code.

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Article 245

Charging of Customs Duties and Taxes, and Application of Non-Tariff Regulatory Measures

When foreign and Kazakhstani goods are placed into free warehouses, customs duties and taxes shall

not be charged, and non-tariff regulatory measures shall not be applied, except for requirements regarding safety of goods. When goods are removed from free warehouses onto the rest of the customs

territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs duties and taxes shall be charged, and non-tariff regulatory measures shall be applied in compliance with the terms of the declared customs regime,

except for the import of Kazakhstani goods.

When goods are removed from free warehouses and exported outside the Republic of Kazakhstan,

customs duties shall not be charged, and non-tariff regulatory measures shall not be applied, in regard

to the following:

- 1) goods, which are of foreign origin;
- 2) goods, which were manufactured at free warehouses;
- 3) goods, which underwent processing at free warehouses.

A certificate of origin shall confirm the origin of goods from free warehouses. When such a certificate

is not available, goods shall be regarded:

- 1) when exported outside the Republic of Kazakhstan - as Kazakhstani goods, for the purposes of

charging export customs duties and applying non-tariff regulatory measures;

- 2) when imported onto the rest of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan - as foreign

goods, for the purposes of charging import customs duties and taxes and applying non-tariff regulatory measures.

Article 246

Qualification Requirements to the Operation of a Free Warehouse

1. The premise intended for the establishment of a free warehouse must meet and comply with the

following requirements:

- 1) to be in the possession of the owner of the free warehouse or to be rented by him/her for a period of not less than three years as of the moment of filing the application on the license issuance;
- 2) to be marked and enclosed along the entire perimeter;
- 3) buildings (structures) and constructions that are not part of the warehouse shall not be located on the territory of the warehouse;
- 4) to have available places for search of goods;
- 5) to be constructed and equipped in the way appropriate for fulfilling operations on processing of goods.

2. Free warehouses must comply with the established requirements within the entire period of their operation.

Article 247

License for Establishing a Free Warehouse

1. A free warehouse shall be established after obtaining a license from the authorized body on customs issues. The license shall be issued to the Kazakhstani resident who owns the premises

intended for the establishment of a free warehouse, or who is authorized to dispose of them, based on ownership or operating rights.

2. Relations concerning licensing, which are not covered in this Chapter, shall be regulated by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing.

3. The authorized body on customs issues shall ensure publication of information on free warehouses that have been established and are operating.

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4. A license for establishing a free warehouse shall not be transferred to another person.

Article 248

Documents Required to Obtain a License for Establishing a Free Warehouse

1. The following documents shall be required to obtain a license for establishing a free warehouse:

- 1) an application to issue a license, completed according to the established format;
- 2) documents confirming compliance with the existing fire prevention requirements, and with sanitary and technical standards;
- 3) notarially certified copies of the registration documents;
- 4) documents confirming payment of the license fees;
- 5) documents confirming the right of ownership, possession or disposal with regard to the respective premises or places;
- 6) plans and drawings of the premises and territories intended to be used as a free warehouse.

2. When the information stated in the application and in the documents specified in Subparagraphs

5)-6) of Paragraph 1 of this Article changes, the licensee shall notify the customs authority of these changes within a period of time not to exceed thirty calendar days following the date that the changes were introduced.

Article 249

Suspension of a License for Establishing a Free Warehouse

1. When the owner of a free warehouse fails to meet the requirements and terms stipulated by this

Code, the authorized body on customs issues shall make a decision to suspend the license for a period

of up to six months, and shall indicate the reasons for suspension, except for subjects of small enterprise the license of which is suspended based on the decision of the court.

2. The decision to suspend the license shall be made by the order of the head of the authorized body on customs issues, and shall indicate the reasons for suspension.

3. The license shall be suspended from the day that the decision was made. When a license is suspended, goods shall not be placed into a free warehouse. Goods placed into a free warehouse prior

to suspension of the license shall be subject to placement under customs control at a different free

warehouse or to placement under a different customs regime.

4. After elimination of the reasons for which the license was suspended, the validity of the license

shall be renewed starting on the date that the authorized body on customs issues made the decision to

renew the license.

Article 250

Withdrawal of a License for Establishing a Free Warehouse

1. A license may be withdrawn by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:

- 1) deliberate submission of false information;
- 2) the licensee fails to comply with the requirements specified in the license;
- 3) the reasons that caused the previous suspension of the license have not been eliminated;
- 4) the court prohibits the licensee to be engaged in the activity for rendering services of a free warehouse.

2. The decision to withdraw a license shall be made by the order of the head of the authorized body on customs issues, and shall indicate the grounds for making the decision.

3. The license for establishing of a free warehouse of the owner who is the subject of a small enterprise, shall be withdrawn based on the decision of the court.

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4. Withdrawal of the license shall become effective as of the date that the decision on withdrawal was made.

5. In case of the withdrawal of a license, the owner of the free warehouse shall be obliged to return the license to the authorized body on customs issues within a period of time not to exceed fifteen calendar days after receipt of the decision on withdrawal.

6. A repeated application for the issuance of a license for establishing a free warehouse may be considered upon the expiration of two years after the date that the decision on withdrawal was made,

provided that the reasons, which caused its withdrawal, were eliminated.

Article 251

Termination of the Validity of a License for Establishing a Free Warehouse

1. The validity of a license for establishing a free warehouse shall terminate upon a decision by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:

- 1) the license is withdrawn;
- 2) the owner of the free warehouse submits a written application to the authorized body on customs issues for termination of free warehouse operations;
- 3) a legal person, who is the holder of a free warehouse license, is re-organized or liquidated.

2. The decision to terminate the validity of a license for establishing a free warehouse shall be made by the order of the head of the authorized body on customs issues, and shall indicate the reasons for the termination.

3. When a free warehouse terminates operations or, in the event that a legal person is re-organizes or is put into liquidation, the owner of the free warehouse shall be obliged to return the license to the authorized body on customs issues within a fifteen calendar day period as of the moment of termination of the validity of the license.

4. When a free warehouse terminates operations, goods which were placed under the free warehouse customs regime prior to when the decision to terminate the validity of the license was made may be moved to a different free warehouse, pursuant to procedures determined by Chapter 12 of this

Code or, with regard to these goods, the validity of the free warehouse customs regime must terminate

within thirty calendar days as of the day that the decision to terminate the license was made.

When goods stored at a free warehouse undergo processing operations, the customs authority shall

inform the person who placed those goods into the free warehouse of its liquidation.

In the process, the customs free warehouse regime shall be valid with respect to those goods until the final processing operation is completed.

CHAPTER 32. THE SPECIAL CUSTOMS REGIME

Article 252

Purpose of the Special Customs Regime

‘Special customs regime’ shall mean the customs regime under which certain categories of goods shall

be transferred across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, exempt from customs duties

and taxes, and without having non-tariff regulatory measures applied to them.

Article 253

Goods to Be Placed Under the Special Customs Regime

The following goods, when transferred across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall

be placed under the special customs regime in accordance with the procedure established by the authorized body on customs issues:

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1) goods exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and intended for ensuring the operations of foreign offices and other official representations of the Republic of Kazakhstan abroad;

2) goods transferred across the customs border between military units of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

and located on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and beyond its boundaries;

3) stocks of goods, products and appliances placed onboard maritime, air and railway means of transport, and intended for ensuring normal operations and technical servicing of these means of transport, and for ensuring the vital activities of their crews and passengers;

4) goods transferred across the customs border and intended for prevention and liquidation of emergency situations of natural and man-made causes, including goods intended for free distribution

among persons who have suffered as a result of extraordinary situations or for transfer to noncommercial

charity organizations for the same purposes; goods required for carrying out rescue, emergency and restoration operations, and other urgent activities and for the Civil defense forces participating in the activities on prevention of emergency situations of natural and man-made causes;

5) samples of raw materials or industrial products transferred across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, intended for conducting research (certification) with the purpose of determining possible demand for this raw material or industrial product. In doing so, ‘sample’ shall

mean the minimum quantity of the raw material or industrial product, which has no commercial value

and which is sufficient to conduct such research.

SECTION VII. SPECIAL CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

CHAPTER 33. CONVEYANCE OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Article 254

Customs Regimes Applicable to Means of Transport

Means of transport (including empty ones) conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of

Kazakhstan shall be subject to the simplified customs procedures stipulated by this Chapter, in compliance with the temporary import and temporary export regimes, with full exemption from customs payments and taxes, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures, except in

cases stipulated by Articles 262 and 267 of this Code.

Article 255

Procedures of Conveyance of Means of Transport

1. Means of transport crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be conveyed only through the checkpoints and shall be subject to being stopped and parked at these points in order to undergo customs formalities specified by this Code.

2. The duration of the stop of the means of transport specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article must be minimal and shall not exceed, for rail transport, the time limit specified by the national railway

company in coordination with the authorized body on customs issues and border control bodies; for

motor transport – up to five hours; and for marine, internal waters transport – up to twenty four hours,

except in cases when customs procedures cannot be started or terminated due to reasons not dependent

upon the customs authorities.

3. Means of transport shall depart the stopping places upon termination of the customs procedures

specified in Chapter 10 of this Code, when entering the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and, in Chapter 14 of this Code, when departing the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan.

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Article 256

Customs Formalities with Regard to Temporary Import and Temporary Export of Means of Transport under Simplified Procedures

1. Means of transport shall be declared by the carrier upon the actual arrival of means of transport

at the checkpoint through the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, by submission to customs authority by the carrier of transport documents stipulated by international agreements ratified

by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Customs formalities with regard to temporary import or temporary export of means of transport

shall be carried out by the customs authority by making the appropriate notations on the carrier transport document.

Article 257

Particular Features of Customs Clearance with Regard to Means of Transport

1. When temporarily importing empty means of transport, the customs authority shall draw up a certificate for importing empty foreign means of transport, the format and procedures for completion

of which shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. When re-exporting means of transport from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the documents verifying temporary import of means of transport onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan must be submitted to the customs authority.

Article 258

Operations with Temporarily Imported and Temporarily Exported Means of Transport

1. Regular technical maintenance and repair operations that are required in the course of their stay

on the territory of a foreign country, or in the course of their use on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be allowed with regard to temporarily imported and temporarily exported means of transport.

2. When the repair of temporarily exported means of transport involves the replacement of a part of means of transport which is subject to record-keeping with the appropriate authorized state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the replaced part shall be subject to customs formalities, except in cases of repairs performed free of charge under the contract signed in compliance with the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or in cases when the repair operations are caused by the need to restore this means of transport following damage incurred as a result of accident or force majeure outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The particular features of customs clearance procedures with regard to aircraft parts replaced in the course of technical maintenance or repair shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state body.

3. Replaced spare parts and equipment for temporarily imported means of transport that were not exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as replaced spare parts and equipment for temporarily exported means of transport that were not imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be subject to customs clearance under the procedures stipulated by this Code.

4. When the right of use and (or) the right of disposal or alienation of a temporarily imported means of transport was transferred to a Kazakhstani person or, of a temporarily exported means of transport, to a foreign person, the person who actually conveyed the means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be obliged to declare the transactions to the appropriate customs regime.

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Article 259

Time Limits for Temporary Import and Temporary Export of Means of Transport

1. Temporarily imported means of transport must be re-exported immediately after termination of the transportation operations for which the means of transport was imported to the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, taking into account the time limit set for the delivery of goods and means of transport, stipulated by Article 79 of this Code.

When it is impossible to export a temporarily imported means of transport within the established time period, due to reasons that do not depend on the person who imported it, the time limit for re-export of the means of transport may be extended by the customs authority, without the right to operate being

granted until actual export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The total period for temporary import of means of transport, including extensions, must not exceed one year.

2. Temporarily exported means of transport shall be re-imported within a period of time not to exceed one year from the moment of actual export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 260

Re-Import and Re-Export of Means of Transport

1. Prior to the expiration of the time limit specified by Article 259 of this Code, temporarily exported means of transport must be returned to the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and temporarily imported means of transport must be exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or must be declared under another customs regime designated for goods. In the process, the declaration of the export customs regime for goods, or the temporary export of goods, shall be allowed without the actual presentation of the temporarily exported means of transport to the customs authority.
2. Re-export and re-import of means of transport shall be performed under simplified procedures with full exemption from customs payments and taxes, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

Article 261

Conveyance Across the Customs Border of Marine Vessels and Aircraft, Which Are Not Used for International Transportation

1. Marine, internal waters vessels which are temporarily exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for use in developing marine biological resources; for exploring and developing mineral and other inorganic resources from the seabed and sea subsoil; for pilot navigation; for search, rescue and towing operations; for lifting of sunken property; for hydrotechnical, subsurface and similar operations; for sanitary, quarantine and other types of control; for protection and preservation of the marine environment; for conducting marine scientific research; for training, sports and cultural purposes; as well as for other purposes related to merchant marine navigation, shall be conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under temporary export, and re-imported in compliance with the procedures and terms specified in this Chapter, except for means of transport which are conveyed by natural persons.
2. When temporarily exported and re-imported aircraft, except for military aircraft, are not used for international transportation of goods and passengers, they shall be conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the procedures specified in this Chapter.

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Article 262

Conveyance of Means of Transport as Goods

1. Means of transport imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the purpose of transfer for temporary or permanent use, possession, or disposal shall be subject to customs formalities in compliance with the customs regimes.

2. Means of transport, conveyed across the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in transit for the purpose of transfer for temporary or permanent use, possession, or disposal from one

foreign person to another foreign person, shall be subject to customs formalities and customs control

in compliance with the transit customs regime for goods.

3. Means of transport, imported onto the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for domestic transportation purposes (transportation between the loading and unloading points of goods, or boarding and deplaning of passengers located on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan),

as well as means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan for

processing purposes, shall be subject to customs control and customs formalities in compliance with

the customs regimes applied with regard to goods.

CHAPTER 34. CONVEYANCE OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT BY NATURAL PERSONS

Article 263

Terms Used in this Chapter

The following terms are used for the purposes of this Chapter:

1) **‘Goods not intended for industrial or other entrepreneurial activity’** shall mean goods that will

not be used by a natural person for making profit, and that do not conform to the nature of conveyance

on a periodical basis across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in terms of quantity

and other criteria established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2) **‘Accompanied baggage’** shall mean goods that are actually conveyed by a natural person when

crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) **‘Unaccompanied baggage’** shall mean goods that are conveyed by a carrier across the customs

border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under a conveyance contract (under a baggage ticket, way bill,

bill of lading and other documents) concluded with the natural person who conveys the goods;

4) **‘Means of transport’** shall mean vehicular or motor transport, trailer, marine and internal waters

vessel or aircraft along with spare parts thereto; with the usual accessories and equipment; and with

the fuels and lubricants contained in their usual tanks, which is in the possession or at the temporary

disposal of the natural person who conveys the means of transport across the customs border of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

5) **‘Tacit declaration’** shall mean actions undertaken by natural persons confirming that no goods

subject to mandatory written declaration are contained in their hand luggage and accompanied baggage.

Article 264

The Procedure for Conveyance of Goods by Natural Persons

1. Goods, except for those prohibited from import to or export from the Republic of Kazakhstan,

not intended for industrial or other entrepreneurial activity, shall be conveyed by natural persons across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the preferential procedures stipulated

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by this Chapter, provided that the terms and standards established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan are complied with.

2. Goods that comply with the weight and cost standards established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which are not granted preferential procedures, may be conveyed by natural

persons across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the simplified procedures stipulated by this Chapter.

3. Upon termination of work in foreign offices of the Republic of Kazakhstan, diplomatic service staff of the Republic of Kazakhstan who remain in a foreign country for an uninterrupted period of

more than six months, shall be entitled to import goods designated for personal use exempt from customs duties in an amount equivalent to the amount of salary received during the entire period of

work outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Goods not granted the application of preferential or simplified procedures when conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be subject to the general customs procedures stipulated by this Code.

Article 265

Mandatory Written Declaration of Goods by Natural Persons

1. When a natural person, crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, conveys goods subject to a mandatory written declaration, it shall be carried out by means of filling out a passenger customs declaration, except in cases when goods are subject to customs formalities under

the procedures stipulated by this Code.

2. The following goods shall be subject to mandatory written declaration:

1) weapons, ammunition and explosives;

2) narcotics, psychotropic substances and their precursors;

3) exported works of art, collected articles and articles of antiquity, which are of historic, artistic,

scientific or cultural value to the state;

4) poisonous and potent substances;

5) radioactive materials;

6) high frequency radio-electronic devices and means of communication, the use of which on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan is subject to control by state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

7) rare collections and specimens of flora and fauna, or parts and derivatives thereof;

8) securities subject to restrictions or conditions stipulated by the currency legislation of the Republic

of Kazakhstan for import into the Republic of Kazakhstan or export from the Republic of Kazakhstan;

9) precious metals and stones, except for personal jewelry, for which the Government of the Republic

of Kazakhstan has established preferential procedures for conveyance across the customs border;

10) excise goods imported onto the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in excess of the quotas

specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- 11) pharmaceutical products, except for medicinal preparations intended only for personal use, en route or for medical treatment, by persons who cross the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 12) goods classified in headings 9018-9022 under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature;
 - 13) goods intended for industrial or other entrepreneurial activity;
 - 14) goods not intended for industrial or other entrepreneurial activity, the quantity or cost of which exceed the standards specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 15) goods conveyed in unaccompanied baggage;
 - 16) temporarily imported (exported) goods for which preferential procedures are not established in regard to import and export;
 - 17) means of transport;
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 - 18) goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the immigration from a foreign state of a natural person to the Republic of Kazakhstan for permanent residency, or to a foreign state from the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. The form of the customs passenger declaration shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.
 4. A written declaration of goods conveyed by a person under the age of sixteen shall be executed by the person accompanying him.
 5. When goods are imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the declaration of goods conveyed in unaccompanied baggage shall be submitted within a period of fifteen days beginning on the day that the goods were presented to the customs authority and, when exported, along with the goods when they are presented to the customs authority.
 6. Goods conveyed in unaccompanied baggage may be declared by the persons conveying the goods, or by any other person acting under a power of attorney for the persons conveying the goods. The responsibility for the reliability of the information declared to the customs authority shall rest with the person who declares the goods.
 7. Goods conveyed in the unaccompanied baggage of a person under the age of sixteen shall be subject to declaration by his parents or guardians, or by persons acting under a power of attorney for the parents or guardians.

Article 266

Temporary Import and Temporary Export of Goods by Natural Persons

1. Goods included in the list specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be temporarily exported by natural persons permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for the period of their temporary stay in a foreign state, with full exemption from customs payments and taxes, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures.
2. Goods included in the list specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan may

be temporarily imported by natural persons permanently residing outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for the period of their temporary stay in the Republic of Kazakhstan, with full exemption from customs payments and taxes, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

3. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan may specify time limits for temporary import under preferential procedures with regard to certain categories of goods temporarily imported

by natural persons onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Goods temporarily imported and temporarily exported under preferential procedures shall be declared in writing by filling out a passenger customs declaration, except in cases when the goods

being conveyed are subject to oral declaration.

5. Temporarily imported and temporarily exported goods shall be subject to re-export and reimport

in an unaltered state, except for changes due to natural wear and tear or natural loss.

6. Goods may be re-exported and re-imported through any customs authority.

7. Re-exported and re-imported goods shall be exempt from customs payments and taxes, and application of non-tariff regulatory measures, provided the information on these goods is stated in the

passenger customs declaration which was filled out during the course of import and export, respectively.

Article 267

Temporary Import and Temporary Export of Means of Transport by Natural Persons

1. Natural persons permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be entitled to temporarily export and re-import means of transport that are owned by them or transferred

to them for temporary use or disposal, and that are registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan, with full

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exemption from customs payments and taxes, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

2. Natural persons permanently residing outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be entitled to temporarily import and re-export means of transport that are owned by them or transferred to them for temporary use or disposal, and that are registered in foreign states, with full

exemption from customs payments and taxes, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

3. The time limit for temporary export of means of transport under preferential procedures must not exceed the time limit for the temporary stay in a foreign state of the person who exported the means of transport.

The time limit for temporary import of means of transport under preferential procedures must not exceed six months within any consecutive twelve-month period.

When it is impossible to export a means of transport within the established time period, due to reasons

which are not dependent on the person who imported it, the customs authority may extend the time

limit up to one month, without the right to operate the means of transport, until its actual export from

the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Prior to expiration of the established time limit, temporarily imported means of transport must

be exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or declared under one of the customs regimes stipulated with regard to goods.

5. Means of transport may be re-exported and re-imported through any customs authority.

6. Upon the re-export of temporarily imported means of transport, the “Obligation to Re-export Means of Transport” shall remain with the customs authority through which the means of transport is exported.

7. When the provisions of Paragraph 4 of this Article are complied with, the customs authority that carries out formalities with regard to the means of transport under the customs regime stipulated with regard to goods, or the customs authority through which the means of transport is exported, shall notify the customs authority that drew up the “Obligation to Re-export Means of Transport” of the fact of customs clearance or of the fact of export of the means of transport from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 268

Declaration of Means of Transport Temporarily Imported and Temporarily Exported by Natural Persons under Preferential Procedures

1. Means of transport temporarily imported and temporarily exported under preferential procedures shall be declared by filling out a passenger customs declaration and by submitting, to the customs authority, documents that identify the means of transport and confirm the right of ownership or possession of the means of transport, as well as documents confirming the country of permanent residency of the person conveying the means of transport.

2. When declaring temporary import of a means of transport, the customs authorities shall draw up the “Obligation to Re-export Means of Transport”. The format and procedures for completion of the obligation shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

3. Means of transport temporarily imported under preferential procedures may not be alienated, or transferred for use or disposal to another person, without being declared under a certain customs regime.

Article 269

Conveyance of Goods by Natural Persons under Preferential Procedures

1. Preferential procedures for conveyance of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall stipulate full exemption from customs payments and taxes, and non-application of non-tariff regulatory measures, except for measures stipulated by this Article.

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2. Declaration of goods conveyed under preferential procedures shall be carried out by natural persons, by means of an oral or tacit declaration when crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan along with submission of the goods to the customs authority, except in cases stipulated by Article 265 of this Code.

The method for declaring goods, which are conveyed by persons under the age of sixteen, shall be

chosen by the person who accompanies him/her.

3. When importing unaccompanied baggage onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, submission to the customs authority of the passenger customs declaration, attesting to the

fact of transference of a natural person, shall be a mandatory condition for applying preferential transport procedures

4. During an oral declaration, a natural person shall declare the absence of goods subject to a written declaration in his/her hand luggage or in accompanied baggage.

5. A natural person shall be entitled to declare in writing, upon his/her own wish, goods conveyed

across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which are not subject to mandatory written declaration.

6. For the purpose of ensuring the possibility of declaring goods according to a tacit declaration, specially marked places designated for passage of natural persons shall be established at checkpoints

on the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Requirements for the construction of such places shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

7. The passage of natural persons through the specially marked place designated for passage of persons, who do not have in their hand luggage or in accompanied baggage, goods that are subject to

written declaration, shall be considered as a statement to the customs authority that the person has no

goods subject to written declaration.

8. In exceptional cases, the authorized body on customs issues shall be entitled to establish restrictions concerning the application of a negative declaration. This decision shall be made taking

into account the operational situation at the checkpoint, the particular features of the category of persons crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the specific features of the country from which goods may be imported or to which goods may be exported, which are prohibited

from being imported to the Republic of Kazakhstan or exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan, in

compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

9. Goods specified in Subparagraphs 1)-11) of Paragraph 2 of Article 265 of this Code shall be passed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided that authorizing documentation issued by the appropriate authorized state bodies and stipulated by the legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan is available.

10. Goods conveyed under preferential procedures shall be subject to selective customs inspection.

11. The customs authority shall be entitled to request the person conveying the goods to present documents, which confirm compliance with the terms under which the preferences were granted.

12. When goods are conveyed by natural persons under preferential procedures, the customs authorities shall provide the means to undergo customs formalities without exiting the means of transport, except in cases when it is required to comply with the customs legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan.

Article 270

Conveyance of Goods by Natural Persons under Simplified Procedures

1. Simplified procedures for conveyance of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall mean exemption from the application of customs procedures in the course of

conducting procedures for customs clearance of goods under this Code, without exemption from customs payments and taxes, or from the application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

2. Goods conveyed under simplified procedures shall be declared along with presentation of the goods to the customs authority, by means of filling out a passenger customs declaration and by submission of documents verifying the identity of the person conveying the goods, the value of the

goods, the country of origin, and compliance with non-tariff regulatory measures.

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3. When declaring goods under simplified procedures, the customs value of goods shall be determined based on information about the cost of the goods, stated in sales checks or receipts or other

documents used in retail trade and confirming payment for goods.

4. When importing unaccompanied baggage onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, expenses for delivery of goods to the airport, seaport or other place of entry onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be included in the customs value of the goods.

5. When documents verifying the cost of goods are absent, the customs authority shall use the customs value of goods stated in the passenger customs declaration as the basis for calculating customs payments and taxes.

6. If there are grounds to believe that the declared customs value is not reliable, the customs authority may independently determine the customs value of goods, in compliance with Chapter 39 of

this Code.

7. With regard to goods conveyed under simplified procedures customs payments and taxes shall apply, subject to conveyance of goods under procedures stipulated by this Code.

8. Labels, tags, and certificates on products and other accompanying documents shall be regarded as documents verifying the origin of the goods, provided they contain information on the

country of origin of goods.

9. When documents verifying the origin of goods are absent, goods conveyed under simplified procedures shall be subject to the tariff and non-tariff regulatory measures stipulated by this Code.

10. Customs payments and taxes shall be paid by natural persons immediately upon declaring the goods. In the process, the customs official shall draw up a customs receipt voucher which is the form

of a strict reporting. The form of and the procedures for filling out and accounting for the voucher

shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

11. When customs clearance of imported goods cannot be immediately completed due to the inability of a natural person to pay customs payments and taxes, or due to the absence of documents

verifying compliance with non-tariff regulatory measures, the goods, at the wish of the person conveying them, may be:

1) immediately returned by him/her outside the boundaries of the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan;

2) placed into temporary storage warehouses;

3) delivered to the customs body of destination in compliance with the terms of delivery of goods

under the domestic customs transit procedure, for the purpose of further customs clearance at the customs body of destination.

12. Goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under simplified

procedures shall be declared exclusively under the customs regimes for release into free circulation, export of goods, or transit of goods.

13. Natural persons shall be entitled to refuse application of the simplified procedures for conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In this case, procedures for conveyance of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall apply, in compliance with this Code.

CHAPTER 35. CONVEYANCE OF GOODS BY INTERNATIONAL MAIL

Article 271

Basic Terms Used in This Chapter

The following basic terms are used in this Chapter:

1) **'International mail'** shall mean an ordinary or registered mail accepted for forwarding outside the Republic of Kazakhstan or arriving in the Republic of Kazakhstan or being delivered from one foreign state to any other state in transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

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2) **'Authorized international postal service organization'** shall mean a legal person who provides postal services in compliance with the legislation on postal services of the Republic of Kazakhstan and World Postal Union regulations.

3) **'Place of international postal exchange'** shall mean a unit of the post office, the functions of which include the processing of incoming and outgoing international mail and of the international accompanying documents which are required for customs clearance procedures.

Article 272

General Provisions Relating to International Mail

1. The provisions of this Chapter shall regulate the procedures for customs control and customs clearance of goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by international mail.

2. International mail shall include:

- 1) letters - ordinary, registered, registered with a statement of value;
- 2) postcards - ordinary, registered;
- 3) parcels and special «M» bags - ordinary, registered;
- 4) sekograms - ordinary, registered;
- 5) small packages- registered;
- 6) parcels - ordinary, with a statement of value;
- 7) international express mail (speeded up acceptance, processing, delivery of international mail in compliance with World Postal Union regulations).

3. International mail must be accompanied by documents stipulated by World Postal Union regulations.

4. The authorized international postal service organization shall specify locations for international postal exchange in coordination with the authorized body on customs issues.

5. The authorized postal service organization must provide the customs authorities, on a contractual basis, with offices in international postal exchange locations for exercising customs control.

Article 273

Particular Features of Conveyance of Goods by International Mail

1. The following goods shall not be conveyed by international mail:

1) Goods prohibited from being imported to and exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) Goods prohibited from being conveyed, in compliance with World Postal Union regulations.

2. Goods restricted for import to and export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be subject to nontariff

regulatory measures.

3. Goods mailed to the address of a natural person and not intended for industrial or other entrepreneurial activity shall be conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

with full exemption from customs payments and taxes and without application of non-tariff regulatory

measures, provided the terms and standards established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan are complied with.

4. Organizations providing international postal services shall present international mail for customs examination and search, except for letters, postcards and sekograms for blind people.

5. International mail may not be released by the organization providing international postal services to consignees, or sent outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, without

the permission of the customs authorities.

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6. Letters with a statement of value, special "M" bags, parcels shall be subject to customs control without accompanying documents having to be subjected to customs clearance, by making notes directly on the postal dispatches.

7. Goods prohibited from being imported to and exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be seized by the customs authorities, in compliance with procedures established by the legislative acts

of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

8. When international mail is lost or released to the consignee without the permission of the customs authorities, the organization providing international postal services shall bear responsibility,

in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 274

Customs Clearance of International Mail

1. Customs clearance of international mail shall begin with verification of documents and information, an inspection performed through the use of technical means of control and, when appropriate, a customs examination in the course of which the operator of the organization providing

international postal services opens the package on the examination counter and presents the contents

of the package to the customs official.

2. Customs clearance of goods with regard to which the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides preferential procedures for conveyance across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be conducted by the customs authority, in the area of activity where the

international postal exchange is located.

3. Customs clearance of goods with regard to which it is required to file a customs cargo declaration shall be conducted by the customs authority in the area of activity where the unit of the

post office, which was the last point of delivery or is the first point of departure of international mail, is located.

4. International express mail shall be subject to customs clearance under priority procedures. .

5. Audio and video recordings and information on magnetic and other media shall be cleared after

undergoing customs control procedures through the use of technical means of control, provided that

the data on the type of computer and on the operational system that were used to produce the recordings is available. When this data is not available, the consignee shall be given an opportunity to

decipher the information. When deciphering is impossible, the data medium shall be returned to the shipper.

6. The remains of a deceased shall be cleared under simplified procedures, provided that the medical certificate and documents issued by the appropriate authorized state bodies, which verify the

fact of death, are available. The customs official shall seal the container with the remains of the deceased with a mandatory statement verifying the absence of other enclosures.

7. State awards (honors, medals, badges, objects with inscriptions) shall be allowed to be conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan only under documents verifying

the right of ownership of the person conveying the goods by international mail with a statement of value.

Article 275

Declaration of International Mail

1. When all data required by the customs authorities is stated in the accompanying documents, as stipulated by World Postal Union regulations, a customs cargo declaration shall not be required, except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. A declaration of international mail by filing a customs cargo declaration shall be required when:

1) international mail is sent by legal persons;

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2) the customs value of the goods exceeds the limits established by the Government of the Republic of

Kazakhstan for conveyance of goods by natural persons through the international mail;

3) goods are intended for industrial and other entrepreneurial activity in compliance with the criteria

specified by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for determining the designation of goods,

and are conveyed by a natural person from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or

onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to the address of the natural person.

Article 276

Customs Control with Regard to International Mail

1. Goods conveyed by international mail across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be subject to customs control.

2. When importing goods by international mail onto the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs control shall start at the moment that the international mail crosses the customs border of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, and shall terminate at the moment that the goods are released.

3. When exporting goods by international mail outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs control shall start at the moment that the goods are presented to the customs authorities, and shall terminate at the moment that they cross the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Control over delivery of international mail to the postal office of destination shall be exercised by the customs authorities in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

5. When examining and searching international mail, the customs authorities shall make maximum use of technical means of control.

6. International mail delivered to international postal exchange location in a damaged state, with discrepancies in weight, with damaged enclosures, or without the required accompanying documents, shall be presented to the customs authorities along with a statement thereon, issued by the organization providing international postal services.

7. When customs examination of international mail reveals discrepancies in the weight and in the contents of the mail, a customs official and an official of the organization providing international postal services shall draw up a statement thereon.

CHAPTER 36. CONVEYANCE OF GOODS BY INDIVIDUAL CATEGORIES OF FOREIGN PERSONS

Article 277

Sphere of Application of This Chapter

The provisions of this Chapter shall regulate the procedures for customs control with regard to goods

conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by diplomatic, consular and other

official representatives of foreign states, or by international organizations, employees of those representatives and organizations, and with regard to the property and personal baggage of certain

categories of foreign persons who are granted customs payments privileges on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. .

Article 278

Terms Used in This Chapter

Basic terms used in this Chapter:

1) ‘**Diplomatic representative office**’ shall mean the representative office of a foreign state, the staff

of which is accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

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2) ‘**Consular office**’ shall mean any consulate general, consulate, vice consulate or consular agency,

the staff of which is accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) ‘**Diplomatic staff members**’ shall mean the head of the representative office and members of the

representative office staff;

4) ‘**Members of the diplomatic representative office**’ shall mean members of diplomatic, administrative, technical and attending staff of the representative office;

5) ‘**Consular official**’ shall mean a person, including the head of the consular office, who is authorized to perform consular duties;

- 6) **‘Consular office personnel’** shall mean consular officials, consular employees (persons performing administrative and technical duties) and attending staff members;
- 7) **‘Representative offices equated with diplomatic representative offices’** shall mean representative offices of international organizations, the staff of which are accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) **‘Diplomatic mail’** shall mean a type of communication between the state and its diplomatic or consular representative offices abroad;
- 9) **‘Consular valise’** shall mean a type of communication between consular offices;
- 10) **‘Diplomatic courier’** shall mean a person authorized to transport diplomatic mail across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 11) **‘Consular courier’** shall mean a person authorized to transport a consular valise across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 279

Conveyance of Goods by Diplomatic Representative Offices of Foreign States

Diplomatic representative offices of foreign states on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan may import to the Republic of Kazakhstan and export from the Republic of Kazakhstan goods intended for official use by the representative offices, with exemption from customs payments and taxes, except for customs fees for customs clearance of goods, payable for customs formalities performed outside of locations designated for those purposes, and outside of the official business hours of the customs authorities and, also, excepting fees paid for storage of goods at temporary storage warehouses or bonded warehouses owned by the customs authorities, and without the application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

Article 280

Conveyance of Goods by the Head of a Foreign State Diplomatic Representative Office and by Diplomatic Staff Members

1. The head of a diplomatic representative office of a foreign state and diplomatic representative office staff members, including family members living with them, unless they are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, may import goods intended for personal use to the Republic of Kazakhstan, including primary need goods, and export goods intended for personal use from the Republic of Kazakhstan, with exemption from customs payments and taxes, except for customs fees for customs clearance of goods, payable for customs formalities performed outside of locations designated for those purposes, and outside of the official business hours of the customs authorities and, also, excepting fees paid for storage of goods at temporary storage warehouses or bonded warehouses owned by the customs authorities, and without the application of non-tariff regulatory measures.
2. Personal baggage belonging to the head of a diplomatic representative office of a foreign state, to diplomatic representative office staff members, or to family members living with them, unless they are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall not be subject to customs examination, unless there

are serious grounds to believe that it contains goods which are not intended for personal use, or goods either prohibited from being imported or exported, or subject to the regulations of the Republic of

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Kazakhstan on the plants quarantine. Such an examination of goods shall be conducted only in the presence of this person or his/her authorized representative.

Article 281

Conveyance of Goods by Administrative and Technical Staff of a Diplomatic Representative Office of a Foreign State

Members of the administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic representative office of a foreign state, and family members living with them, unless they are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, may import goods to the Republic of Kazakhstan and export goods from the Republic of Kazakhstan intended for personal use, including primary need goods, with exemption from customs payments and taxes, except for customs fees for customs clearance of goods, payable for customs formalities performed outside of locations designated for those purposes, and outside of the official business hours of the customs authorities and, also, excepting fees paid for storage of goods at temporary storage warehouses or bonded warehouses owned by the customs authorities, and without the application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

Article 282

Conveyance of Goods by Attending Staff Members of a Diplomatic Representative Office of a Foreign State

Based on a ratified international agreement signed with a foreign state and proceeding from the reciprocity principle regarding each separate foreign state, the customs payments privileges stipulated by this Code with regard to the staff members of a diplomatic representative office of a foreign state may also be applied with regard to the attending staff members of the diplomatic representative office, including family members, unless they are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 283

Conveyance of Goods by Consular Offices of Foreign States and Their Staff

1. Consular offices of foreign states, consular officials, including the head of the consular office, and consular employees, as well as family members, unless they are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be granted the customs payments privileges stipulated by this Code with regard to members of the diplomatic, administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic representative office of a foreign state.
2. Based on a ratified international agreement signed with a foreign state and proceeding from the reciprocity principle regarding each separate foreign state, the customs payments privileges stipulated

by this Code with regard to the attending staff of a diplomatic representative office of a foreign state, may be applied with regard to the attending staff members of a consular office, including family members, unless they are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 284

Conveyance of Diplomatic Mail and Consular Valises of Foreign States Across the Customs Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Diplomatic mail of foreign states, conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be neither opened nor seized by the customs authorities, and shall be subject only to external examination. All items regarded as diplomatic mail must have visible external signs indicating their nature, and must contain only diplomatic documents and items intended exclusively for official use.

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2. A consular valise of foreign states, conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be neither opened nor seized by the customs authorities, and shall be subject only to external examination. All packages constituting a consular valise must have visible external signs indicating their nature, and must contain only official correspondence and documents or items intended exclusively for official use.

When there are [serious] grounds to believe that a consular valise contains items not intended exclusively for official use, the customs authority shall be entitled to demand that authorized persons representing the foreign state, in the presence of customs officials, open the valise. If the authorities representing the state refuse to open it, the consular valise shall be returned to the point of departure.

3. Diplomatic mail and consular valises may be entrusted to the captain of a vessel or to the commander of a [civil] airplane, going to a port or airport, arrival at which is permitted. The captain of a vessel or the commander of a [civil] airplane must be issued official documents which state the number of items contained in the mail and valise, and he/she shall not be considered as a diplomatic or consular courier.

4. A diplomatic representative office or a consular office may send one of their officials to receive mail or a valise, directly and unimpeded, from the captain of a vessel or from the commander of an airplane.

5. When diplomatic mail or a consular valise is delivered by a vehicle belonging to a foreign state, directly to a representative office or an office that is located in the area of activity of a different customs authority, the mail and valise shall be cleared by the Border Customs Authority.

Article 285

Conveyance of Goods by Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Couriers

1. Foreign diplomatic and consular couriers may import goods to the Republic of Kazakhstan and export goods from the Republic of Kazakhstan, intended for personal use, with exemption from customs payments and taxes, except for customs fees for customs clearance of goods, payable for

customs formalities performed outside of locations designated for these purposes, and outside of the official business hours of the customs authorities and, also, excepting fees paid for storage of goods at temporary storage warehouses or bonded warehouses owned by the customs authorities, and without application of non-tariff regulatory measures.

2. Diplomatic and consular couriers must be issued an official courier document, stating his/her status and the number of items regarded as diplomatic mail and a consular valise. The courier document shall be signed and sealed with the official stamp of the office that is sending the diplomatic mail and the consular valise.

3. Diplomatic mail and a consular valise may also be entrusted to a temporary diplomatic or consular courier, who is authorized to convey only this specific diplomatic mail or consular valise, and who is issued the official courier document.

4. A temporary diplomatic or consular courier shall be granted the customs payments privileges stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this Article. Such privileges shall terminate as of the moment that this specific diplomatic mail and consular valise are delivered to the destination point.

Article 286

Conveyance of Goods by Representatives and Members of Foreign State Delegations

Representatives of foreign states, members of parliamentary and governmental delegations, as well as,

based on the principle of reciprocity, officials of foreign state delegations who arrive in the Republic

of Kazakhstan to participate in intergovernmental negotiations, international conferences and meetings, or for other official missions, shall be granted the customs payments privileges stipulated by

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this Code for the diplomatic staff of a representative office of a foreign state. Such privileges shall also

be granted to family members accompanying them.

Article 287

Conveyance of Goods by Diplomatic Staff Members, Consular Officials, Representatives, and Members of Foreign State Delegations Transiting Through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Diplomatic staff members and consular officials of a foreign state, family members, and persons specified in Article 286 of this Code, who are transiting through the customs territory of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be granted the customs payments privileges stipulated by this Code for

diplomatic staff members of representative offices of a foreign state.

2. The baggage of these persons and the baggage of family members shall be exempt from customs examination if there are not serious grounds to believe that it contains goods which are prohibited by legislation from being imported or exported, or are subject to regulations of the Republic

of Kazakhstan on plants quarantine. Such examination of goods must be conducted only in the presence of this person or his/her authorized representatives.

Article 288

Procedures for Customs Clearance of Goods Conveyed by Diplomatic

Representative Offices, and Representative Offices Equated with Them, by Consular Offices and Staff Members

1. Goods intended for official use by diplomatic representative offices and by representative offices equated with them, or by consular offices, shall be subject to customs clearance by filing a

cargo customs declaration with the customs authorities, in compliance with the customs regime chosen.

2. Personal unaccompanied baggage belonging to the diplomatic staff members of representative offices, to persons equated with them, and to officers of the consular office, as well as to family members residing with them, shall be subject to customs clearance by filing a customs declaration

with the customs authorities, in compliance with the chosen customs regime.

Article 289

Particular Features of Customs Clearance of Specific Categories of Goods

1. The following categories of goods, intended for official and personal use by persons accredited

in the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be subject to mandatory customs clearance and record-keeping

with the customs authorities, in compliance with the declared customs regime:

1) all types of means of transport;

2) personal computers and accessories thereto;

3) television, radio and video devices with satellite accessories;

4) movie-cameras and film projectors with developed slides and films;

5) all types of furniture;

6) electrical household appliances, sports accessories, and musical instruments, with a cost exceeding

a hundred monthly calculation indices established by the law on the Republic's budget for the relevant financial year;

7) personal jewelry made of precious metals and precious stones.

2. Transfer of property rights for the goods listed above to a different person who is not granted customs payments privileges on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be subject to mandatory repeat clearance, with payment of all payable customs duties and taxes, in compliance with

the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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3. Diplomatic representative offices, representative offices equated with them, and consular offices may import, for their official use, without the application of non-tariff regulatory measures,

five thousand pieces of various tobacco products (cigars, cigarettes, etc.), and hundred liters of wine

and other alcoholic beverages per quarter, to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Foreign goods with cultural and historical value, and documents thereto, shall be presented to the customs authority for customs clearance and control.

5. Goods with cultural and historic value, which were purchased in the Republic of Kazakhstan, may be exported outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan only with permission issued by

the appropriate authorized state body.

SECTION VIII. CUSTOMS PAYMENTS AND TAXES

CHAPTER 37. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 290

Customs Payments and Taxes

1. The following customs payments shall be effective in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- 1) customs duties;
 - 2) customs fees;
 - 3) fees;
 - 4) payment for making a preliminary decision.
2. This Code shall specify payers, procedures for calculation, payment, reimbursement and levying of customs payments, as well as customs exemptions.
3. Customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall levy antidumping, protective, and countervailing duties according to the procedures and terms set forth by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. Taxpayers, and tax calculation and payment procedures, shall be determined in compliance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. When goods are conveyed by natural persons under simplified procedures, customs payments and taxes may be paid in aggregate as combined customs payments, as established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 291

Types of Customs Payments Rates

Rates of customs payments shall be divided into:

- 1) ad valorem rates, which are calculated in terms of a percentage of the customs value of goods subject to customs payments;
- 2) specific rates that are calculated as a fixed amount per unit of goods subject to customs payments;
- 3) Combined rates that combine the two types of customs payments rates mentioned above.

Article 292

Customs Duties

1. When goods are declared under customs procedures, which require payment of customs duties, customs duties shall be paid in compliance with the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Rates of customs duties shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and shall come into force thirty calendar days after their official publication.

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Article 293

Customs Fees

1. The following shall be regarded as customs fees:
 - 1) Fees for customs clearance;
 - 2) Fees for customs escort;
 - 3) Fees for storage of goods;
2. The costs to the customs authorities for performing specified actions shall serve as the basis for calculating the amounts of customs fees.

Article 294

Customs Fees for Customs Clearance

Fees for customs clearance shall be charged in the course of the main customs clearance procedures in the amount determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 295

Customs Fees for Customs Escort

Fees for customs escort shall be charged by customs authorities in the amount determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In case of escorting several means of transport, the amount of fees shall be divided pro rata between the number of participants in escorting.

Article 296

Customs Fees for Storage of Goods

For storage of goods at bonded warehouses and temporary storage warehouses belonging to the customs authorities, customs fees shall be charged in the amounts established by the Government of

the Republic of Kazakhstan

Article 297

Fees

1. Fees charged by the customs authorities shall include:

- 1) licensing fees;
 - 2) fees for issuance of a qualification certificate to a customs clearance specialist.
2. The amounts of fees specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 298

Licensing Fees

Licensing fees shall be charged for:

- 1) establishment of a bonded warehouse;
- 2) establishment of a duty-free shop;
- 3) establishment of a free warehouse;
- 4) establishment of a temporary storage warehouse;
- 5) performing activity as a customs carrier;
- 6) performing activity as a customs broker.

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Article 299

Customs Fees for Making a Preliminary Decision

For making a preliminary decision with regard to classification, customs valuation methodology, and

origin of goods, payment shall be charged in the amounts established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 38. CALCULATION OF CUSTOMS PAYMENTS AND TAXES

Article 300

The Basis for Levying Customs Duties

1. The customs value of goods shall serve as the basis for levying customs duties, except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. The unit of measurement according to the Commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity that is applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall serve as the basis for levying customs duties with regard to goods subject to specific rates of customs duties.

Article 301

Procedures for Calculation of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. Customs payments and taxes shall be calculated by payers of customs payments and taxes independently, except in cases stipulated by Article 270 of this Code by and Paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. When a violation in the sphere of customs activity is revealed, calculation of customs payments and taxes payable shall be made by the customs authority.
3. Calculation of customs payments and taxes shall be made in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except in cases stipulated by this Code and by other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 302

Application of Rates of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. To calculate customs payments and taxes, the rates effective on the day of registration of the customs declaration by the customs authority shall be used, except in cases stipulated by Articles 5 and 386-388 of this Code.

2. To calculate customs duties and taxes, rates shall be used in compliance with the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which correspond to the commodity code under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and to the commodity name, except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 5 of Article 290 of this Code.

Article 303

Conversion of Foreign Currency for the Purposes of Calculation of Customs Payments and Taxes

When conversion of foreign currency is required to calculate customs payments and taxes and to determine the customs value of goods, the official exchange rate of the foreign currency versus the

national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be used, effective on the date of registration of

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the customs declaration by the customs authority or on the day of the customs payment is made, for

payments which are not related to customs clearance of goods.

Article 304

Calculation of Customs Payments and Taxes in Case of a Violation in the Sphere of Customs activity

1. When conditionally released goods are used for purposes other than those for which full or partial exemption from customs payments and taxes was granted, customs payments and tax rates

effective on the date of registration of the customs declaration by the customs authority shall be used

to calculate customs payments and taxes to be paid.

2. When the time limit for payment of customs duties and taxes is violated, customs payments and taxes shall be calculated with the addition of penalties charged for the untimely payment of customs payments and taxes, in compliance with Article 349 of this Code.

CHAPTER 39. DETERMINATION OF THE CUSTOMS VALUE OF GOODS

Article 305

Customs Value of goods

‘Customs value of goods’ shall mean the value of goods conveyed across the customs border of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, which is calculated in compliance with this Chapter and is used for the purposes of:

1) levying customs payments and taxes on goods;

2) applying other measures on state regulation of the foreign economic activity of the Republic of

Kazakhstan.

Article 306

Determination of Customs Value for Exported Goods

1. The customs value of goods, which are exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be determined based on the transaction value paid or payable during the sale of goods for export.

2. When determining the customs value of goods, the following expenditures shall be included in

the transaction value, if they were not included previously:

1) expenditures related to the delivery of goods to the airport, port or any other place of export of goods from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- cost of transportation;

- expenditures relating to loading, unloading, transloading, and transshipping of goods;

2) cost of insurance,

3) expenditures borne by the seller:

- commissions and brokerage fees

- cost of containers or other reusable tare weight if, under the foreign economic activity commodity

nomenclature, they are classified as a single whole being valued with the goods;

- cost of packing, including cost of packaging materials and labor associated with packing;

4) royalty and licensing fees related to the goods being valued, which are subject to payment by the

seller, directly or indirectly, as a term of selling the goods being valued, provided that those royalties

and fees are not included in the price actually paid or payable;

5) the part of the income received by the seller, directly or indirectly, from subsequent re-sales;
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6) taxes levied on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided they are not subject to

being refunded to the seller at the time of export of the goods from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan or with

international treaties to which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory.

3. When determining the customs value of goods, the following payments and expenditures shall be excluded from the transaction value, provided that they are confirmed by documents:

1) expenditures for installation, assembly, and setting up of equipment or rendering technical assistance after export of equipment from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) expenditures for delivery of goods after their export from the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan;

3) cost of insurance for goods after their export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) customs duties and taxes paid in the country of import.

4. In the absence of a transaction value, the customs value of exported goods shall be determined based upon an excerpt from the accounting documents of the seller-exporter on costs associated with

production, purchase, storage and transportation of the exported goods, which shall be provided by the

declarant. In the process, expenditures specified in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be taken into consideration.

5. In the absence of information proving the declared customs value of exported goods, the customs value of the goods shall be determined based upon information that the customs authorities

have with regard to identical or similar goods, including information containing the results of an independent expert examination.

Article 307

Determination of the Customs Value of Imported Goods

The customs value of goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall

be based upon the general principles of customs valuation under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as GATT/WTO).

Article 308

Methods For Determining the Customs Value of Imported Goods

1. The customs value of goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

shall be determined through the use of the following methods:

- 1) the transaction value of imported goods;
- 2) the transaction value of identical goods;
- 3) the transaction value of similar goods;
- 4) the deduction of costs method;
- 5) the composition of costs method;
- 6) the reserve method.

2. The principal method for determining the customs value of goods shall be the method based on the transaction value of imported goods.

3. When it is impossible to use the principal method, each of the methods listed shall be used in sequence. In the process, each subsequent method shall be used when the customs value cannot be

determined through the use of the preceding method. Upon request of the declarant, the deduction

method and the composition method may be applied in reverse sequence.

4. The information that is required to determine the customs value of goods in accordance with one of the applying methods stipulated by Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be prepared according to

the business accounting principles used in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 309

Method for Determining the Customs Value Based on the Transaction Value of Imported Goods

1. The customs value of goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

shall be the price actually paid or payable when sold for export to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. When determining the customs value of goods, the following expenditures shall be included in the transaction value, if they were not previously included:

1) expenditures associated with delivery of the goods to the airport, port or other place of entry of

goods onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- transportation cost;
- costs associated with loading, unloading, transloading and transshipping of goods;

2) cost of insurance;

3) expenditures borne by the buyer:

- commissions and brokerage fees, except for commissions on purchases;
- cost of containers or any other reusable tare weight if, under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature they are classified as a single whole being valued with the goods;
- cost of packing, including the costs of packaging materials and labor associated with packing;

4) the corresponding part of the cost of the following goods (work, services), which were directly or

indirectly supplied to the seller by the buyer free of charge or at a reduced cost, for use in relation to

manufacture or sale for export of the goods being valued:

- raw materials, materials, components, semi-finished products and any other components, which are a constituent part of the goods being valued;
- tools, punches, moulds and other similar items used in the production of the goods being valued;
- materials used in the manufacture of the goods being valued (lubricants, fuels and other);
- engineering work, development work, artwork, design work, styling, sketches and drafts, made outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and directly required for the manufacture of the goods being valued;

5) royalty and licensing fees associated with the goods being valued, subject to payment by the buyer, directly or indirectly, as a term of sale of the goods being valued, provided that those royalties

and fees are not included in the price actually paid or payable;

6) the amount of direct or indirect income of the seller from any subsequent re-sales, transfer or use of the goods being valued.

3. When importing different types of goods in a single delivery, expenditures to be incorporated into the customs value of each type of imported goods and calculated for the entire delivery of goods

shall be proportional to the ratio of the value of each type of goods to the value of the entire consignment of goods.

4. When determining the customs value of goods, the following payments and expenditures shall not be included, provided that they are excluded from the price actually paid or payable for the imported goods:

1) expenditures associated with installation, assembly, setting up or rendering technical assistance

after the import of equipment onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) expenditures associated with delivery of goods after import onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) customs duties and taxes paid in the country of import.

5. The method based on the transaction value of imported goods shall not be used for determining

the customs value of goods when:

1) there are restrictions with regard to the buyer's right to disposal or use of the goods being valued,

except for the following:

- restrictions established by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- restriction of the geographic region in which the goods may be re-sold;
- restrictions which do not significantly affect the value of goods;

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2) goods are imported to the Republic of Kazakhstan under the following transactions, which do not

have the features of purchase and sale:

- free delivery of goods;
- delivery of goods under consignment terms which stipulate delivery of goods for sale in the Republic

of Kazakhstan without transfer of the right of ownership to the importer;

- delivery of goods by a foreign legal person to their branch offices (representative offices) located on

the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- delivery of goods under the terms of property lease (leasing);

- delivery of goods for the purposes of temporary stay;
 - import onto the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of wastes for non-commercial utilization purposes;
 - for the purpose of substitution of goods (components) of improper quality subject to warranty time limits;
 - other deliveries;
- 3) the sale or transaction value depends upon compliance with conditions, the influence of which is not possible to calculate under:
- the barter contract;
 - the contracts stipulating tolling operations;
 - the contracting agreements;
 - other contracts;
- 4) the information used by the declarant to declare the customs value is not confirmed by documentation, or is not quantitatively determinable and reliable;
- 5) participants in the transaction are related persons, and the transaction value is not acceptable as a basis for determining the customs value in compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- Here, related persons shall mean persons who meet one of the following criteria:
- one of the participants in the transaction or an official to one of the participants is, at the same time, acting as an official to another transaction participant;
 - participants in the transaction are co-owners of an enterprise;
 - participants in the transaction are connected by labor relations;
 - a person directly or indirectly owns or controls five or more percent of voting shares, which are in circulation of each of the transaction participants, or shares in the charter capital of each of the transaction participants;
 - participants in the transaction are under direct or indirect control by a third person;
 - participants in the transaction together directly or indirectly control a third person;
 - one of the participants in the transaction is under direct or indirect control of another participant in the transaction;
 - participants in the transaction, or their officials, are close relatives.
6. The fact that the transaction participants are related to each other shall not be sufficient grounds to consider the transaction value as unacceptable. In this case the customs authority must analyze the circumstances surrounding the transaction, and the transaction value can be used for determining the customs value of goods, provided the relationship has not affected the price.
7. When the customs authority has grounds to believe that the relationship of the transaction participants has affected the price of the goods, the declarant shall be given a recommendation (in writing, upon the declarant's wish) on giving additional information proving that the relationship of the transaction participants has not affected the price of the goods.
8. On the initiative of the declarant, the transaction value may be used as the basis for determining the customs value, provided the declarant proves that the transaction value closely approximates one of the following values, which were determined at approximately the same time:

- 1) transaction value with identical or similar goods for export to the Republic of Kazakhstan between unrelated parties;
 - 2) customs value of identical or similar goods, determined by the deduction of costs method;
 - 3) customs value of identical or similar goods, determined by the composition of costs method.
9. The prices presented by the declarant for comparison purposes shall be adjusted with regard to differences in:

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- 1) the commercial level (wholesale or retail);
- 2) the quantity;
- 3) the elements (expenditures) listed in Paragraph 2 of this Article;
- 4) other expenses a seller incurred in a transaction between unrelated parties, if such expenses are not borne by the seller in the transaction with a related party.

10. The price of identical or similar goods presented by the declarant for comparison purposes may not be used instead of a transaction value for determining the customs value of goods.

Article 310

Method for Determining Customs Value Based on the Transaction Value of Identical Goods

1. When using the method for determining value based on the transaction value with identical goods as the basis for determining the customs value of goods, the transaction value of identical goods shall be used, in compliance with the requirements stated in this Article.

2. Identical goods shall mean goods, which are identical to the goods being valued, including the following features:

- 1) physical characteristics;
- 2) quality and reputation on the market.

3. When using the customs valuation method on the basis of this Article:

1) goods shall not be considered as being identical to those being valued if they were not produced in the same country as the goods being valued;

2) goods not produced by the producer of the goods being valued, but by some other person, shall be

taken into account if there are no identical goods produced by the same producer of the goods being valued;

3) goods shall not be considered as identical if their development, engineering, artwork, design, sketches and drafting:

- were provided to the seller by the buyer free of charge or at a reduced price to be used in connection

with production and sale for export to the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- were carried out in the Republic of Kazakhstan and, owing to that, their cost was not included in the

customs value of the goods, based on section 5 Sub-paragraph 4) Paragraph 2 of Article 309 of this Code.

4. Insignificant differences in appearance shall not serve as the basis for refusal to recognize goods as identical, provided such goods meet the requirements of this Article.

5. The transaction value of identical goods shall be accepted as the basis for determining the customs value, provided those goods are:

- 1) sold for import onto the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- 2) imported simultaneously with the goods being valued, or not earlier than ninety calendar days prior to the import of the goods being valued;
- 3) imported in approximately the same quantity and at the same commercial level (wholesale or retail).
6. When there are no cases of import of goods in the same quantity and at the same commercial level (wholesale or retail), the cost of identical goods imported in a different quantity and at a different commercial level (wholesale or retail) may be used, and their value shall be adjusted taking into consideration these differences.
7. If the cost of the expenses specified in Sub-paragraphs 1) and 2) Paragraph 2 of Article 309 of this Code for identical goods significantly differs from the cost of such expenses for the goods being valued, due to the difference in distance and types of transport vehicles, a customs value which is determined based on the transaction value of the identical goods must be duly adjusted.
8. Adjustments stipulated in Paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article must be introduced on the basis of reliable information verified by documentation.
9. When more than one transaction value with identical goods is identified when using this method, then the lowest of the values shall be applied to determine the customs value of the imported goods.

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Article 311

Method for Determining Customs Value Based on the Transaction Value of Similar Goods

1. When using the method for determining the value based on the transaction value of similar goods as the basis for determining the customs value of the goods, a transaction value of goods similar to those being imported shall be used, in compliance with the requirements stated in this Article.
2. Similar goods shall mean goods, which, although not identical, have similar characteristics and consist of similar components, which allow them to perform the same functions as the goods being valued, and to be commercially interchangeable.
3. When determining the similarity of goods, the following features shall be taken into account:
 - 1) quality, availability of a trademark;
 - 2) reputation on the market.
4. The provisions of Paragraphs 4-7 of Article 310 of this Code shall apply when using the method for determining customs value based on the transaction value of similar goods.
5. When using this method for determining customs value:
 - 1) goods shall not be considered similar to those being valued if they are not manufactured in the same country as the goods being valued;
 - 2) goods, which were manufactured by a person different from the manufacturer of the goods being valued, shall be taken into consideration if there are no similar goods manufactured by the manufacturer of the goods being valued;
 - 3) goods shall not be considered as similar if their development, engineering, artwork, design, sketches and drafts:
 - were provided by the buyer to the seller free of charge or at a reduced price to be used in connection

with production and sale for export to the Republic of Kazakhstan
- were manufactured in the Republic of Kazakhstan and, owing to that, their cost was not included in the customs value of the goods on the basis of section 5, Sub-paragraph 4), Paragraph 2, Article 309 of this Code.

Article 312

Method of Determining Customs Value Based on Deduction of Costs

1. The customs value of goods shall be determined based on the deduction of costs method when identical or similar goods being valued are initially sold without changes in their original state.

2. When using the deduction of costs method as the basis for determining the customs value of goods, the price per unit of goods shall be applied, at which identical or similar goods being valued are

sold in the largest combined quantities, simultaneously with the imported goods being valued, to parties, which are not related to the seller.

3. In the process, sales must take place at the same time as the import of the goods being valued but, if no such sales occur at this time, then at the earliest date after import of the goods being valued,

but not later than ninety days from the day of import of the goods being valued.

4. The following shall be deducted from the price per unit of goods:

1) commission fees, paid or agreed to be paid, or extra payments charged to derive profit and to cover

general expenses in connection with the sale of imported goods of the same class or type in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) amounts of import duties, taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget which are subject to

payment in the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to the import onto and (or) sale of goods on the

territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) costs paid in the Republic of Kazakhstan for transportation, insurance, loading and unloading operations carried out on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Goods of the same class or type shall mean goods, which fall within the group, or class of goods produced by a certain industry, and shall include identical or similar goods but shall not be limited to them.

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6. If there are no cases of sale of the goods being valued, or identical or similar goods in the same

state as they were at the moment of import then, upon request of the declarant, the price per unit of

goods which underwent processing may be used with the deduction of the added value and in compliance with Paragraphs 2-4 of this Article.

Article 313

Method for Determining Customs Value Based on Composition of Costs

When using the composition of costs method as the basis for determining the customs value of goods,

the cost of goods calculated by computing the following shall be used:

1) the cost of materials and expenditures incurred by the manufacturer in relation to the manufacture

of the goods being valued,

2) the amounts of profit and general expenses included in the price when selling goods of the same

class or type as the goods being valued, which are produced in the exporting country for delivery to the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3) the cost of the expenses listed in Sub-paragraphs 1) 2) of Paragraph 2 Article 309 of this Code.

Article 314

Reserve Method for Determining Customs Value

1. The customs value of goods on the basis of the reserve method may be applied if the customs value can not be determined by a successive application of the methods described in Articles 309-313

of this Code. The customs value of goods on the basis of the reserved method shall be determined by a

more flexible application of methods described in the above mentioned Articles, in compliance with

the principles and general provisions of the GATT/WTO related to the customs value of goods.

2. When using the reserve method to determine customs value, the following may be utilized:

- 1) informational reference books determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) statistical data, generally accepted commission rates, discounts, profit, transport rates and other data.

In the process, the appropriate adjustment of data shall be mandatory, taking into account commercial

standards (wholesale, retail) and (or) the quantity of goods being valued.

3. When using the reserve method to determine customs value, information that the customs authorities have, may also be used.

4. In compliance with the provisions of this Article, the following shall not be used as a basis for determining the customs value of goods based on the reserve method:

- 1) the price of the goods on the domestic market of the country of export;
- 2) systems, which stipulate the use of the highest value from two alternative values for customs purposes;
- 3) the price of goods supplied by the country of export to third countries;
- 4) the price of the goods on the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to domestic goods;
- 5) an arbitrarily established or unconfirmed value of goods;
- 6) the value of identical or similar goods determined on the basis of expenses not stipulated by Article 313 of this Code;
- 7) the minimum customs value.

Article 315

Procedure for Determination and Control of Customs Value of Goods

1. The customs value of goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be declared by the declarant in compliance with this Chapter.

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2. Control over the accuracy of the determination of the customs value of goods shall be exercised by the customs authority. While under customs control, the correctness of the application of

the selected method and the structure of the declared customs value, shall be determined.

3. The customs authority that checks the declaration of customs value is not, either upon its own initiative or at the instruction or request of the declarant, entitled to insert any data on the declared

customs value, or to make changes, additions or corrections in the declaration.

4. Particular features for determining customs value when applying and changing separate customs regimes are stipulated by Section VI of this Code.

5. With regard to goods conveyed by natural persons with the application of simplified procedures, the customs value of goods shall be determined in compliance with Article 270 of this Code.

Article 316

Submission of Documents to Confirm the Declared Customs Value

1. To confirm the declared information on customs value, the declarant shall submit the following documents:

- 1) customs value declaration, except in cases stipulated by Paragraph 4 of Article 317 of this Code;
- 2) agreement (contract) and additional existing agreements thereto, the data contained in which may affect the determination of the customs value of the goods;
- 3) invoice or pro-forma invoice (with respect to transactions other than purchase-and-sale transactions);
- 4) payment documents proving the value of the goods if, under the terms of payment, at the moment of submission of the customs declaration, payment is fully or partially made;
- 5) transport and insurance documents if, under the terms of delivery, expenses for transportation and insurance are borne by the buyer;
- 6) transportation invoice or officially certified receipt for transport expenses in cases when transport expenses were not included in the invoice, but were borne by the buyer;
- 7) copy of the customs declaration of the country of departure, if the declarant can provide it.

2. When the documents specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article are not sufficient to confirm the declared customs value, the declarant may submit the following additional documents when they are necessary:

- 1) the license documents of the person transporting the goods;
- 2) contracts with third parties related to the transaction;
- 3) invoices for payments made to third parties in favor of the seller;
- 4) invoices for commissions or brokerage services, related to transactions with the goods being valued;
- 5) excerpts from the buyer's book-keeping documents, proving the value of the goods;
- 6) licensing or royalty contracts;
- 7) storage receipts;
- 8) delivery orders;
- 9) catalogues, specifications, price lists of manufacturing companies;
- 10) calculations by the manufacturing company for goods being valued;
- 11) other documents that may be used to confirm information stated in the customs value declaration.

3. After release of goods, originals of the documents enumerated in Sub-paragraphs 2)-6) of Paragraph

1, as well as in Sub-paragraphs 1)-8) of Paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be subject to be returned to the declarant.

Along with originals of these documents, their copies certified by the declarant must be submitted for

the customs clearance purposes

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Article 317

Conditions for Declaring the Customs Value of Goods

1. The customs value of goods shall be declared by the declarant to the customs authority when declaring goods, by filling out a customs value declaration. The format and procedures for completion

of the customs value declaration shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. The customs value declared by the declarant, and the data submitted in connection with its determination, shall be based on reliable, quantifiable and documentarily confirmed information.

3. A customs value declaration shall be filled out for all goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the customs regimes for release of goods into free circulation or export, except in cases specified in Paragraph 4 of this Article.

4. The customs value declaration shall not be filled out when:

1) the customs value of the imported consignment does not exceed a sum equivalent to nine hundred

monthly calculation indices, except for multiple shipments under one contract, and except for repeated

shipments of the same kind of goods by the same shipper to the same consignee's address under different contracts;

2) the standards and conditions established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan with

regard to goods that are conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by natural

persons are complied with.

5. In the cases specified in Paragraph 4 of this Article, the customs value shall be stated in the customs declaration.

Article 318

Adjustment of the Customs Value of Goods

1. The customs value of goods may be adjusted in the following cases:

1) in the course of customs clearance and customs control of the customs value:

- a discrepancy in the method of determining the customs value of goods declared by the declarant and

in the amount and (or) structure of the customs value of goods are revealed in contradiction to the data

in the documents submitted for confirmation, except in the case established by Paragraph 3 of this

Article;

- technical mistakes, which affect the amount of declared customs value, are revealed in the customs

value declaration forms;

-- goods are transferred to the use of the declarant and are conditionally released based on the price

information available with the customs authority, in compliance with Article 321 of this Code;

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2) after the release of goods:,- based upon additional information submitted by the declarant when

determining the final customs value of conditionally released goods, or when accepting the customs

value of goods determined by the customs authority with regard to conditionally released goods;

- technical mistakes which affect the amount and (or) the structure of the customs value are revealed

when declaring goods;

- an unreliable declaration is revealed in the course of further checks (both in the course of further verification of the documents being kept with the customs authority, and in the course of examination

of the participants in foreign economic and other activity;

- it is revealed that the declared customs value does not correspond to the actual value of goods effective on the date of registration of the customs declaration, due to discrepancies in the quantity

and (or) quality of the imported or exported goods with the terms of the foreign trade contract (agreement);

3) the transaction value has changed due to state control over transfer pricing.

2. The documents confirming nonconformity of the quantity of goods are:

1) for goods exempt from customs payments and taxes, a claim (acceptance certificate) on the quantity

agreed upon by the exporter(importer), with the participation of a representative of the exporter(importer), and a certificate of examination from the customs authority;

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2) for other goods – a resolution (statement of examination) by an independent expert and a certificate

of examination from the customs authority;

3. In the event that the fact of loss of, shortage, or damage to goods is revealed prior to the moment of declaring customs value, the nonconformity in the value declared by the declarant with the

amount specified in the invoice shall not result in adjustment of the customs value, if the declared

value differs from the value stated in the invoice in an amount corresponding to the amount of loss,

shortage or damage. The documents confirming the fact of loss, shortage or damage are a resolution

(statement of examination) by an independent expert and a certificate of examination from the customs authority.

Deviations in quantity and quality, the amounts of which do not exceed the limits of the franchise

amount agreed to in the contract, or agreed to in the price agreement, shall not be recognized by the

customs authority as the basis for a reduction or increase in price.

4. In case of a change in the transaction value, due to state control over transfer pricing, the decision made by the authorized body on customs issues, concerning levying customs payments and

taxes, shall be considered as the document confirming an adjustment in the transaction value of goods.

5. When making an adjustment after the customs clearance of goods under the regime for export or release of goods into free circulation with the computation of customs payments and taxes to be

paid (also upon the initiative of the declarant prior to the start of the financial check), the difference

between customs payments and taxes charged and those actually paid shall have a penalty imposed

upon them calculated according to the double official re-financing rate of the National Bank of the

Republic of Kazakhstan for each day of delinquency. The penalty shall be calculated beginning on the date the customs declaration was registered for customs clearance.

6. Forms for adjustments to the customs value shall be completed only for those goods, the customs value, and (or) customs payments, and (or) taxes of which are being adjusted. The format and

procedures for completion of adjustments to the customs value shall be established by the authorized

body on customs issues. The mentioned forms for adjustments to the customs value shall form an integral part of the customs declaration.

7. After accepting the documents for customs clearance, all adjustments made by the customs authorities with respect to the customs value declared by the declarant shall be considered as the customs value of the goods, and may be appealed by the declarant in compliance with

established procedures.

Article 319

The Rights and Obligations of the Declarant when Determining Customs Value

1. The declarant shall be entitled:

1) to prove the reliability of data provided for determining customs value, when the customs authorities have doubts as to its reliability;

2) if there is a need to clarify the declared customs value, to accept the declared goods, under the condition that the security of payment of customs duties and taxes, in compliance with the customs

valuation of goods performed by the customs authority, is ensured. When it is necessary to clarify the

declared customs value of goods not subject to customs payments and taxes, to accept the declared

goods with a commitment to submit the required documents within the time limit established by the

customs authority;

3) to request the customs authority to provide, in writing, the reasons for which the declared customs

value of goods cannot be accepted by the customs authority;

4) in case of disagreement with a decision by the customs authority with regard to the customs value

of goods, to appeal this decision in compliance with the procedures stipulated by the legal acts of the

Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The declarant shall be obliged:

1) to declare the customs value, and to submit the data used in its determination, based on reliable

quantifiable and documentarily verified information;

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2) when it is necessary to verify the declared customs value at the request of the customs authority, to

provide the latter with the data required for verification purposes;

3) to cover any additional expenses incurred with him/her in connection with clarification of the declared customs value, or with provision of additional information to the customs authority.

Article 320

The Rights and Obligations of the Customs Authority in Determining Customs Value

1. The customs authority conducting the customs clearance of goods shall be entitled:

1) to make a decision concerning the permissibility of the method and accuracy of determining the customs value of goods, as declared by the declarant, based on the documents and information submitted by the declarant, and also based on information available to him/her to be used for determination of customs value;

2) to require the declarant to submit, in writing, additional documents and information, when the documents and information previously submitted by the declarant are not sufficient for making a decision with respect to the declared customs value, and to establish a time limit sufficient for their submission. In the process, a requirement to submit additional documents may not serve as grounds for refusal to register the customs declaration and to release the goods;

3) when documents and information confirming the accuracy of the determination of the customs value stated by the declarant are not available, or when there are reasons to believe that the information submitted by the declarant is not reliable or sufficient, to independently determine the customs value of the declared goods by the application, in sequence, of the methods stipulated by this Code for determining the customs value of goods, based on information which is available (including information on prices related to identical or similar goods), with adjustments made in compliance with this Code.

2. Upon the written request of the declarant, the customs authority shall be obliged to present in writing:

1) information on the order and method for determining the customs value of goods in the event that it is determined by the customs authority;

2) an explanation of the reasons for which the customs value of goods declared by the declarant cannot be accepted by the customs authority.

Article 321

Conditional Release of Goods with Use of Information on Prices Available to Customs Authorities

1. When it is impossible to use the method for determining customs value based on the transaction value of imported goods, due to absence of documents confirming the customs value, and when it is necessary to clarify the customs value declared by the declarant, the customs authority shall be entitled to conditionally release the goods, provided that the customs duties and taxes are secured

in compliance with the customs valuation of goods performed by the customs authority, based on information on prices which is available to the customs authority .

2. The information on prices, which is available to the customs authorities, shall be generated by the authorized body on customs issues with use of statistical data that is contained in the customs cargo declaration, which was formulated on the basis of reliable, quantifiable and documentarily confirmed information. .

3. The period of validity for the deposited amount of customs duties and taxes shall be sixty calendar days starting on the day that the goods are released, except when payment documents must be submitted as proof and, under the transaction terms, the time limit for payment exceeds the specified

time period.

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4. After the declarant submits documents verifying the declared customs value, the amounts securing payment of customs duties and taxes shall be refunded (or offset), in compliance with Chapter 43 of this Code, by filling out a form for adjustment of the customs value.

5. Failure to provide the required documents confirming the declared customs value before the expiration of the established time limit shall result in transfer of the amount of customs payments and

taxes, calculated on the basis of the conditional value of the goods, to the national budget, through

completion by a customs official of the form for adjustment of the customs value, which shall be considered as a final decision with respect to the customs value of the goods.

CHAPTER 40. TIME LIMITS AND PROCEDURES FOR PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS PAYMENTS

Article 322

Payers of Customs Payments

1) Persons authorized with respect to goods and means of transport or a declarant;

2) Persons who obtain a license or a qualification certificate of a specialist on customs clearance shall

be the payers of customs payments.

Article 323

Time Limits For Payment of Customs Duties

1. Customs duties shall be paid prior to or on the day of registration of the customs declaration, except in the event of a change in the time limit for payment of customs duties.

2. When the customs declaration was not filed within the time limit established in compliance with Article 380 of this Code, the time limit for payment of customs duties shall be determined starting the date that the time limit for filing the customs declaration expires.

3. When conditionally released goods are used for purposes other than those for which they were granted exemption from customs duties, then the date on which the person violated the restrictions on

use and disposal of goods shall serve as the time limit for payment of customs duties. When it is impossible to establish the date of violation, the date of registration of the customs declaration shall be

considered as the time limit for payment of customs duties.

Article 324

Time Limits for Payment of Customs Fees

1. Customs fees for customs clearance shall be paid:

1) prior to or on the day of registration of the customs declaration;

2) when the customs declaration was not filed within the time limit established in compliance with

Article 380 of this Code, then the time limit shall expire on the date that the time limit for filing the

customs declaration expires;

3) when conditionally released goods are used for purposes other than those for which they were granted exemption from customs fees for customs clearance, the date on which the person violated the

restrictions on use and disposal of goods shall serve as the time limit for payment of the customs fees.

When it is impossible to establish the date of violation, the date of registration of the customs declaration shall be considered as the time limit for making payments.

2. Customs fees for customs escort shall be paid after the customs authority makes a decision on a

customs escort, but not later than when the arrangements for a customs escort begin.

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3. Customs fees for storage of goods at bonded warehouses and temporary storage warehouses established by the customs authorities shall be paid on the day of removal of the goods from the territory of the warehouses.

Article 325

Time Limits for Payment of Fees and Payment for Making a Preliminary Decision

Licensing fees and fees for issuing a qualification certificate for a customs clearance specialist as well

as payment for making a preliminary decision shall be paid prior to or on the day of acceptance by the

customs authorities of the documents and data specified by this Code for issuance of licenses and qualification certificates for customs clearance specialists as well as for making a preliminary decision.

Article 326

Procedures for Payment of Customs Payments

1. Customs payments shall be paid by means of cash or non-cash transactions.

2. Payment of customs payments may be made by the payer or by a third person, upon the instruction of the payer for whom the customs payments are being made. Customs payments shall be

paid in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Customs payments shall be paid into the national budget in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state body.

Article 327

Time Limit for the Limitation of Legal Claims

The time limit for payers to claim refunds or offsets of extra amounts of customs payments and taxes

paid, shall be five years.

Article 328

Control over Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

Control over the accuracy of the calculation and the timely transfer of customs payments and taxes,

subject to imposition by the customs authorities to the budget, shall be exercised by the customs authorities.

The procedure of accounting of in-payments of customs payments and taxes to the budget shall be

determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

CHAPTER 41. CUSTOMS PRIVILEGES

Article 329

Customs Privileges

1. Customs privileges shall mean privileges with regard to goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the form of exemption from customs payments, as well as

preferential tariff treatment.

2. Customs privileges shall be granted by introducing amendments and additions to this Code and

may not be of an individual nature except in cases stipulated by Articles 330 and 331 of this Code.

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3. Granting of customs privileges by other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be

prohibited.

Article 330

Exemption From Customs Payments

1. The following shall be exempted from customs duties:

1) means of transport which perform regular international conveyance of cargo, baggage and passengers, and also logistics items and inventories, fuel, foodstuffs and other items which are required for maintenance en-route at intermediate stopping points, or items purchased abroad in connection with the liquidation of accidents involving (breakdown of) the means of transport;

2) logistics items and inventories, fuel, foodstuffs and other items which are exported outside of the

customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to supply the production activities of Kazakhstani

vessels or vessels leased (chartered) by Kazakhstani persons engaged in maritime trade, and also the

products of their trade which are imported onto the territory of the Republic or Kazakhstan,

3) national and foreign currency (except for those used for numismatic purposes) and securities, in

compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) goods, except for excise goods, which are imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of

Kazakhstan or exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan as humanitarian aid;

5) goods, except for excise goods, and excluding passenger cars especially designated for medical

purposes, imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or exported from the

customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under agreements signed by states, governments, or

international organizations, as free-of-charge aid for the purposes of charity, including for rendering

technical assistance;

6) goods, which are exempt from customs duties in compliance with the legislation on investments of

the Republic of Kazakhstan;

7) raw materials imported by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its branches, representative offices and organizations for the production of banknotes;

8) goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under customs regimes,

which stipulate exemption from customs duties;

9) goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by natural persons under

the regulations for duty-free import and export of goods, as established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

10) goods, which are exempted from customs duties in compliance with the legislation on migration of

the Republic of Kazakhstan ;

11) goods purchased under grants rendered in compliance with agreements signed with states, governments, or international organizations, which are specified by the tax legislation of the

Republic

of Kazakhstan;

12) goods , which are imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or exported

from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of peacekeeping or other exercises conducted for the fulfillment of the international obligations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with normative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan; ;

13) goods imported and exported for official use by foreign diplomatic representative offices and by representative offices equated with them, and also for personal use by the diplomatic, administrative and technical staff of these representative offices, including family members living with them who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and who are exempted in compliance with international treaties of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

14) goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the staff of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with Article 264 of this Code;

15) excise stamps of foreign origin, imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for marking excise products intended for further export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The following shall be exempted from customs fees for customs clearance:

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1) goods listed in Sub-paragraphs 1)- 5), 7), 9)-13) of Paragraph 1 of this Article;

2) goods declared under the customs regime of refusal in favor of the state.

3. Procedures for the submission of documents required for granting exemption from customs duties and customs fees for customs clearance of goods specified in this Article shall be determined by

the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 331

Preferential Tariff Treatment

1. Preferential tariff treatment shall mean special advantages in the sphere of foreign economic activity, granted by the Republic of Kazakhstan to states, in the form of exemption from duties or a

reduction in customs duty rates, or the establishment of quotas for the preferential import (export) of goods.

Preferential tariff treatment shall be granted upon the basis of a resolution by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and originating in states belonging to a customs union or free trade zone along with the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well

as goods exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to these states and originating in the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be exempted from customs duties.

3. Customs duties at reduced rates shall be imposed upon goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which originate in developing countries, which enjoy the national system of preferences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Government of the Republic of

Kazakhstan shall formulate the list of countries and goods, as well as the level of reduction in customs duty rates.

4. Goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and originating in

the least developed countries, which enjoy the national system of preferences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be exempted from customs duties. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan

shall formulate the list of the countries and goods.

5. Preferential tariff treatment stipulated by this Article shall be granted provided that the requirements stipulated by Chapter 7 of this Code are met.

CHAPTER 42. CHANGES IN THE TIME LIMIT FOR PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

Article 332

The Concept and Terms of Changes in the Time Limit for Payment of Customs Duties

1. A change in the time limit for payment of customs duties shall mean a delay in the time limit fixed by this Code for payment of customs duties to a later time, but not for more than three months

from the day of registration of the customs cargo declaration by the customs authority. A change in the

time limit for payment of customs duties shall be made in the form of deferred payments and payments

by installments.

Here, deferred payment shall mean extension of the time limit for payment of customs duties, and

payment by installments shall mean extension of the time limit for payment of customs duties for an

additional period, during which the necessary amount should be paid in parts.

2. The decision to make a change in the time limit for payment of customs duties shall be made by regional offices of the authorized body on customs issues and by customs houses.

3. Deferred payment and payment by installments of customs duties shall be granted for imported

raw materials and materials, except for excise ones, designated for industrial processing.

4. Deferred payment or payment by installments may be granted with regard to the total amount of the customs duty subject to payment, or to a part of it.

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5. Deferred payment or payment by installments shall be granted, provided that payment of customs duties is secured in compliance with the procedure stipulated by Chapter 43 of this Code.

6. Persons who have debts with regard to customs duties and taxes, or those evading their payment, as well as persons involved in bankruptcy procedures, shall not be granted deferred payment

or payment by installments.

Article 333

Industrial Processing

For the purposes of this Chapter, industrial processing shall mean usage of raw materials and (or) materials in the production process in order to obtain products (commodities), the classification code

of which under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature differs from the classification

codes of the raw materials and (or) materials used, at the level of any of the first four digits.

Irrespective of changes in the product (commodity) classification code at the level of any of the first

four digits, industrial processing shall not include the following:

1) simple assembly operations (riveting, welding, gluing, assembling, and other similar operations);

- 2) foodstuffs processed by catering enterprises;
- 3) operations preparing goods for sale and transport (splitting of consignments, preparing consignments for shipment, sorting, packing, repacking);
- 4) mixing commodities or components without the final products being given characteristics that would differentiate them from the initial characteristics, at the level of any of the first four digits of the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.

Article 334

Grounds for Granting Deferred Payment or Payment by Installments

1. Deferred payment or payment by installments of customs duties shall be granted based upon a written application filed by the payer with the customs authority conducting customs clearance of the

imported raw materials and (or) materials. .

2. Along with the application, the payer shall submit the following documents:

- 1) the registration card of the participant in foreign economic activity;
- 2) a foreign trade contract (agreement) for the delivery of imported raw materials and (or) materials;
- 3) a document confirming security of customs duties payment;
- 4) a technological diagram of production (or part thereof), showing the use of the imported goods in

the capacity of raw materials and (or) materials, and signed by the individual entrepreneur or by the

officials of the legal entity who conduct current management in compliance with the legal acts of the

Republic of Kazakhstan and with the constituent documents;

4) a testified copy of the license for the right to process raw materials and (or) materials, if processing

of raw materials and (or) materials is recognized as a type of activity subject to licensing in compliance with the legislation on licensing of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. In order to confirm the right to grant deferred payment or payment by installments, the customs

authorities shall be entitled to examine production areas and facilities.

Article 335

The Decision to Grant Deferred Payment or Payment by Installments

1. The decision to grant deferred payment of customs duties or payment by installments, or the refusal to grant them, shall be made not later than five working days after receipt of the payer's application and of the documents specified in Article 334 of this Code.

2. The decision shall be drawn up in written form, in duplicate and shall be signed by the head of the appropriate customs authority or by a person acting in his/her place. The first copy of the decision shall remain with the customs authority. The second copy of the decision shall be delivered to

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the payer not later than at the end of the day following the date that the decision was made by the customs authority.

3. The decision to grant deferred payment of customs duties or payment by installments must contain the following information:

- 1) the registration number of the decision
- 2) the time limit for deferred payment of customs duties or payment by installments;
- 3) the means of ensuring payment of customs duties as indicated in the payer's application;
- 4) the date and number of the foreign trade agreement (contract) on the supply of the imported raw

materials and (or) materials; the name of the consignee of the raw materials and (or) materials under such (agreement) contract;

5) the name and quantity of the raw materials and (or) materials which are being granted deferred

payment or payment by installments of customs duties;

6) the amount of customs duties with regard to which deferred payment or payment by installments is granted.

4. The decision to refuse to grant deferred payment of customs duties or payment by installments must contain the reasons for the refusal.

Article 336

Time Limit for Making Deferred Payments and Payments by Installments

1. In the event of a change in the time limit for payment of customs duties, the payer, or a third person, shall pay off the amounts due with respect to:

1) deferred payments - not later than at the end of the day on which the established time limit expires;

2) payments by installments – not later than the dates concerning payments of the amount with respect

to which the payment by installments was granted, according to the schedule jointly approved by the

customs authority and the payer;

2. When customs duties are not paid on time by the payer, the customs authorities shall take measures to recover the total amount of customs duties in compliance with Chapter 45 of this Code.

Article 337

Termination of a Decision by the Customs Authorities to Grant Deferred Payments or Payments by Installments

The validity of a decision by the customs authorities to grant deferred payments or payments by installments shall terminate:

1) upon the expiry of the time limit specified in the decision to grant deferred payments or payments

by installments;

2) upon the payment of all customs duties ahead of schedule;

3) upon the sale of the goods without industrial processing.

CHAPTER 43. GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS PAYMENTS AND TAXES

Article 338

General Provisions Regarding the Guarantee of Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. The guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes shall apply:

1) when acting as a customs carrier, in compliance with Article 63 of this Code;

2) upon delivery of means of transport under the domestic customs transit procedure, in compliance

with Article 74 of this Code;

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3) upon temporary storage of goods in compliance with Articles 91, 94; and 95 of this Code;

4) upon processing of goods outside the customs territory, in compliance with Article 174 of this Code;

5) upon re-export of excise goods, in compliance with Article 210 of this Code;

6) upon transit of goods, in compliance with Chapter 27 of this Code;

7) upon conditional release of goods subject to customs payments and taxes, with use of information

on prices available to customs in compliance with Article 321 of this Code;
8) upon a change in the time limit for payment of customs duties, in compliance with Article 332 of this Code;

9) upon extension of the time limit for submission of the cargo customs declaration, in compliance with Article 380 of this Code;

2. Guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes shall be provided prior to release of goods placed under a customs regime, or prior to the activities specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes shall be provided by the payer or by a third person.

Article 339

Types of Guarantees of Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. A guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes may be provided in the form of:

- 1) security;
- 2) bank guarantees;
- 3) deposit of the payable sum with the customs authorities;
- 4) insurance agreements.

2. A person shall be entitled to choose any type of guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, except in cases stipulated by this Code.

3. The procedures for the employment of guarantees of payment of customs payments and taxes by the customs authorities shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 340

Calculation of Amounts for the Guarantee of Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. The amount of the guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes shall not be less than the amount of customs payments and taxes payable:

1) when declaring the customs regime for release of goods into free circulation with regard to the following goods and means of transport:

- conveyed under the domestic customs transit procedure;
- admitted into temporary storage at the consignee's warehouse and on means of transport;
- placed under the re-export customs regime;
- imported for conveyance through the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance

with the transit customs regime;

- with regard to which conditional release with use of information on prices is applied when determining the customs value;

- with regard to which the time limit for payment of customs duties is changed;
- with regard to which the time limit for filing the customs declaration is extended;

2) when declaring the export customs regime with regard to the following goods:

- placed under the procedure for processing outside of customs territory;
- exported for conveyance through the customs territory of a foreign state in compliance with the transit customs regime.

2. The amount of the guarantee required to meet the qualification requirements for activity as a customs carrier shall be defined in compliance with Article 63 of this Code.

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Article 341

Security

1. Any goods and property, which are free from the property rights of third parties, may serve as security to guarantee the payment of customs payments and taxes, except for:

- 1) property excluded from civil circulation;

- 2) goods prohibited from being imported to the Republic of Kazakhstan or exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 3) electricity, heat and other types of energy;
 - 4) perishable goods;
 - 5) property rights;
 - 6) property located outside the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 7) property, the sale of which is limited;
2. The market value of the object of security to guarantee payment of customs payments and taxes cannot be less than the amount of the commitment for customs payments and taxes, the payment of which is ensured by the object of security, including sales expenses.
3. Unless otherwise decided by the customs authority, pledged goods remain with the depositor. The depositor shall not be entitled to dispose of the objects of security until the payer fulfills the commitments secured by the pledge.
4. Security procedures shall be performed in compliance with civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. A claim against the object of a guarantee shall be performed in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 342

Bank Guarantee

As a guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes, the customs authorities shall accept bank guarantees issued in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan taking into account

the requirements set forth by normative legal acts of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 343

Deposits with the Customs Authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Deposits to deposit accounts of the customs authority as a guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes (hereinafter - deposits) shall be made in the national currency of the Republic of

Kazakhstan or in foreign currency.

2. When the customs authority does not have a foreign currency account, the deposit shall be made in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. In the event of failure to fulfill the commitments backed by the deposit, the payable amounts of

customs payments and taxes shall be transferred to the national budget from the deposit upon expiration of fifteen days after notification on non-fulfillment.

Article 344

Insurance Agreement as a Guarantee of Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

As a guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes, the customs authorities shall accept insurance agreements signed in compliance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 345

Refunding a Guarantee of Payment of Customs Payments and Taxes

1. A deposit shall be refunded, provided that the commitments required by the deposit are fulfilled. The customs authority upon the written request of the payer shall actually refund the deposit

within a period of time not to exceed ten working days from the day when the request was received.

2. A request for the refund of a deposit shall be submitted to the customs authority after the commitment has been fulfilled, but not later than five years following the date of fulfillment.

3. A deposit shall be refunded by the customs authority to the account of which the deposit amount was paid or, in case of dissolution of the customs authority, by its legal assignee. The deposit shall be refunded to the payer's bank account in the currency of payment. .
4. The deposit shall be refunded to a payer with deduction of debts with regard to customs duties, taxes and penalties in compliance with the procedures set forth in Article 351 of this Code. .
5. The refund of a deposit shall not entail a refund of interest, the amounts shall not be indexed, and bank fees shall be recovered at the expense of deposit funds.
6. Upon the payer's request, the deposit may be accounted for future customs payments and taxes or for guarantee of payment of customs payments and taxes under another commitment to the customs authorities.
7. The provisions of Paragraphs 3-5 of this Article shall also apply to refunding of temporary antidumping, protection, and compensation fees.
8. Property security shall be refunded when a security is :
 - in the disposal of the depositor from the date of fulfillment of the commitments;
 - in the disposal of the customs authority not later than five days from the date of fulfillment of the commitments;
9. Refund under the bank guarantee shall be done not later than five days from the date of fulfillment of the commitment.
10. Security on insurance shall cease not later than five working days from the date of fulfillment of the commitments.

CHAPTER 44. REFUNDING OF CUSTOMS PAYMENTS AND TAXES

Article 346

Refund of Overpaid Customs Payments and Taxes

1. The overpaid customs payments and taxes shall mean the difference between the amount of customs payments and taxes actually paid and the amount subject to payment into the budget in compliance with this Code and with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The overpaid customs payments and taxes shall be refunded based upon the payer's request. The request shall be submitted to the customs authority, which performed the clearance of goods or storage of goods, customs escort of goods and means of transport, issuance of licenses, which made a preliminary decision, no more than five years from the date of payment.
3. Copies of the following documents must be submitted along with the application for a refund of overpaid amounts of customs payments and taxes:
 - 1) of the payment document, confirming payment of the indicated amounts
 - 2) of the customs declaration processed by the customs authority, on the basis of which customs payments and taxes were charged and paid, which are submitted when a customs declaration is processed;
 - 3) of other documentation processed by the customs authorities in the course of storage of goods, customs escort of goods and means of transport, issuance of licenses, making preliminary decision for performance of which customs payments were made and which are submitted when customs payments were made without processing of a customs declaration.

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4. The period for processing a request to recover overpaid customs payments and taxes must not exceed fifteen working days from the date of submission of the request. . When the customs authorities acknowledge the fact of overpayment of customs payments and taxes, the dates for refund

of the amounts indicated shall be determined by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Upon detection of overpayment of customs payments and taxes, the customs authorities are required to inform the payer of the sum of the overpaid amounts of customs payments or taxes not

later than one month following the date of detection.

6. Upon violation of the time limit stipulated by Paragraph 4 of this Article, a penalty at the rate of 2 times the refinance rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be charged for

every day of the period of violation.

7. A refund of overpaid customs payments and taxes shall be made if the payer has no debts for other customs payments and taxes, or penalties thereon, in the amount of the overpaid amounts.

8. The procedure for the refund of overpaid amounts of customs payments and taxes shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized

state body.

Article 347

Other Cases of Refund of Customs Duties and Taxes

1. Refund of customs duties and taxes shall also be performed in the following cases:

1) withdrawal of the customs declaration;

2) restoration of most favored nation status or of preferential tariff treatment;

3) when the terms of customs procedures provide for repayment of amounts of customs duties and

taxes paid when exporting foreign goods from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or

when destroying them, or rejecting them in favor of the state, or when importing Kazakhstani goods or

processed products onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) in the event of a change in the previously declared customs regime to the customs regime for release of goods into free circulation or export, if the amounts of customs duties and taxes payable

under the newly selected customs regime (the customs regime for release of goods into free circulation

or export) are less than the amounts paid under the original procedure;

2. The refunding of customs duties and taxes in the cases specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed in compliance with Article 347 of this Code as it applies to the refunding of overpaid customs payments.

CHAPTER 45. RECOVERY OF DEBTS AND PENALTIES

Article 348

General Provisions Concerning Recovery of Debts and Penalties

1. When customs payments and taxes are unpaid or not completely paid within the specified time limit, a debt shall occur. The customs authorities shall recover debts from the payers in compliance

with the procedures stipulated by this Chapter.

2. The following actions shall be taken by the customs authorities to recover the debt:

1) notification of the payer in compliance with the procedures stipulated by Article 350 of this Code;

2) recovery of the debt against overpaid amounts, or against deposits refundable, in compliance with

the procedures stipulated by Article 351 of this Code;

3) employment of the following methods for securing payment of the debt:

- penalties charged on unpaid amounts;

- suspension of withdrawals from the bank accounts of the payer;
 - resolution on the limited disposal of the payer's property;
- 4) application of forced recovery measures in the following order:

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- against the money in the payer's bank accounts;
- against the payer's cash;
- from the payer's debtors accounts;
- against sales of the payer's property under limited disposal.

3. The actions specified in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be applied in sequence, except for charging penalties on the amount of debt.

4. Debts and penalties from an individual entrepreneur and from a legal person shall be recovered

unconditionally unless otherwise provided for by this Code. Debts and penalties from a natural person

shall be recovered under legal procedures.

Article 349

Calculating Penalties on Unpaid Amount of Debts

1. When debt occurs, the penalty shall be paid by the payer.

2. The penalty shall be charged for every day of delay in payment of customs payments and taxes,

starting on the day following the day of expiration of the time limit for payment of customs payments

and taxes, including the day of payment, in the amount of 2 times the official re-finance rates established by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for each day of delay.

A penalty shall be charged and paid irrespective of the application of forced measures of recovery of

customs payments and taxes, as well as any other measures of responsibility stipulated by the laws of

the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. A penalty shall be paid, collected and refunded in compliance with the procedures stipulated by

this Code with regard to payment, recovery and refund of customs payments and taxes.

Article 350

Notification Regarding Liquidation of Debts and Penalties

1. Notification regarding the liquidation of debts and penalties shall mean a written notice, issued by the customs authority and sent to the payer, informing him of the unpaid amounts of customs payments, taxes and penalties, and the payer's responsibility to pay the amount of customs payments,

taxes and penalties within the time limit specified in the notification.

The notification must contain the reasons for its issuance, and information on the measures stipulated

by Article 348 of this Code to be applied to the payer, in case he/she fails to meet the notification requirements.

2. A notification shall be sent to the payer regardless of administrative or criminal procedures instituted against him/her.

3. A notification shall be sent to the payer not later than one month from the date of establishment

of the fact of the debt.

4. Notification must be given to the payer personally, with a receipt of notification, or sent by another means that confirms the fact of transfer and receipt of the notification.

5. An appeal against the notification shall be made by the payer within the time limit and in compliance with the procedures stipulated by Section XV of this Code.

6. The payer shall be responsible for meeting the requirements of the notification within a period of ten days of receipt of the notification unless the notification is appealed.

7. When the payer fails to meet the requirements specified in the notification within the time limit

specified in Paragraph 6 of this Article, the customs authorities shall take action in compliance with

Article 348 of this Code.

8. The format for notification shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

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Article 351

Recovery of Debts and Penalties against Overpaid Amounts, or against Deposits

1. In case of non-fulfillment of the requirements of the notification, the customs authority shall be

entitled to recover debts and penalties against overpaid or overcharged amounts, or against deposits

due to be refunded.

2. Within three working days, the customs authority shall forward a written notice to the payer regarding the debts and penalties recovered in compliance with this Article.

3. Recovery of debt against the account of overpaid amounts shall be made in compliance with the procedures determined by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state body.

Article 352

Suspension of Withdrawals from a Payer's Bank Account

1. When the sum of overpaid amounts or the sum of a deposit is not sufficient to pay off a debt and a penalty, the customs authority shall make a resolution to suspend withdrawals from the bank

accounts of an individual entrepreneur or of a legal person according to the procedures set forth by

legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Suspension of withdrawals from a payer's bank accounts shall be applied to all payout operations of the payer, except for operations to liquidate the debt and penalty.

3. A resolution on the suspension of withdrawals from a payer's bank account shall be made according to the form established by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and shall come

into force upon the receipt of the resolution by the bank or other organization authorized to perform

separate banking operations.

4. A resolution on the suspension of withdrawals from a payer's bank account shall be unconditionally enforced by banks and organizations authorized to perform separate banking operations.

5. A resolution on the suspension of withdrawals from a payer's bank account must be cancelled by the customs authority, which issued the resolution not later than one working day of the date of

elimination of the reasons for suspension of withdrawals from the payer's bank account.

Article 353

Resolution on Restrictions on the Disposal of the Payer's Property for Liquidation of Debts and Penalties

1. In the event of non-payment of the debt and penalty within ten working days of the resolution on suspension of withdrawals from the bank account of an individual entrepreneur or of a legal person,

restrictions on the disposal of the payer's property shall be imposed.

2. A resolution on restrictions on the disposal of a payer's property shall be made by the customs

authority in compliance with the procedures established by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. A resolution on restrictions on the disposal of a payer's property shall be applied to property owned or operated by the payer, the book value or the market value of which, depending on the method of determination of the cost, is equal to the amount of the debt and the penalty.

Upon issuing a resolution on restrictions on the disposal of a payer's property, which is being leased, including financial leasing and pledge, transfer of the rights to the property to the lessee and

pawnbroker shall be prohibited as of the date of issue of the resolution with regard to the property, and until its cancellation.

4. Based on the resolution, the customs authority shall draw up an inventory statement on the property which is restricted for disposal, in compliance with the procedures stipulated by the tax

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legislation of Republic of Kazakhstan, with notification of the payer of his/her responsibilities for

breach of the terms of ownership, use and disposal of the property.

The inventory of the property restricted for disposal shall be made with a specification of the value of

the property, calculated based upon the payer's accounting data or on an independent valuation performed in compliance with the legislative act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on valuation activities.

The inventory statement shall be made in duplicate.

5. The customs authority shall be obliged to provide the payer with one copy of the resolution on restrictions on the disposal of the payer's property, and with one copy of the inventory statement on the property.

6. A resolution on restrictions on the disposal of the payer's property shall be cancelled by the customs authority which issued the resolution, not later than upon the expiration of one working day

following the date of elimination of the reasons for restrictions on the disposal of the payer's property.

Article 354

Recovery of Debts and Penalties from Funds in a Payer's Bank Accounts

1. In the event that the debt and penalties are not paid by the payer within the established period, the customs authorities shall make a decision to recover the money from funds in bank accounts of an

individual entrepreneur or of a legal person through an indisputable procedure.

2. A resolution on indisputable recovery shall be enforced through sending a collection order, from the customs authority to the bank where the payer has his accounts, to deduct the amount payable

from the payer's accounts and to transfer it to the national budget.

3. Upon execution of a collection order issued by the customs authority to deduct the amount from one of the payer's bank accounts, collection orders issued by the customs authority to deduct the

amount from the payer's other bank accounts, opened in the same bank, are to be returned by the bank

to customs without execution and with a payment document confirming execution of the order for

collection attached, if the orders for collection are issued by the customs authority in the same amount

and type of debt.

4. Collection of debts and penalties through an indisputable procedure shall be made in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and in foreign currency. Collection of the debt in foreign currency shall be made in an amount equal to the amount of customs payments, taxes, and penalties payable in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the market exchange rate established in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan .

5. A collection order issued by the customs authority shall be enforced by the bank in compliance with the procedures and within the time limit specified by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 355

Recovery of Debts and Penalties Against Cash

1. Recovery of debts and penalties against cash shall be performed when there are no funds in the bank accounts of an individual entrepreneur or of a legal person.

2. A confiscation of cash by the customs authority, in foreign currency as well, which is indicated in the payer's balance sheet, shall be considered to be recovery of debt and penalties against cash.

Recovery of debts and penalties against cash shall be performed by the customs authority on the basis of a notification.

3. A confiscation of cash shall be registered in a confiscation statement according to the form established by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Cash confiscated from a payer shall be transferred to the national budget not later than one working day after confiscation.

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Article 356

Recovery of Debts and Penalties Against a Debtor's Account

1. In the event that a payer – an individual entrepreneur or a legal person has no funds in bank accounts and no cash, the customs authority has the right, within the limits of the outstanding amount, to recover against bank accounts of third parties owing the payer (hereinafter referred to as 'debtors').

Notifications to the debtors shall be sent regarding recovery of the debt and penalties against funds in their bank accounts, within the amounts considered currently due to the payer by the debtors, pursuant to agreements.

Not later than twenty working days after receipt of notification, the debtor must submit to the customs authority, which sent the notification, an accounts settlement document drafted jointly with the payer on the date of receipt of the notification.

2. An accounts settlement document between the payer and the debtor should contain the following information:

- 1) the names of the payer and the debtor, their registration numbers;
- 2) the name of the customs authority registering the payer and the debtor;
- 3) the bank requisites of the payer and the debtor;
- 4) the amount due to the payer from the debtor;

- 5) the legal addresses, stamps and signatures of the payer and the debtor;
 - 6) the date of issuance of the accounts settlement document.
3. On the basis of the accounts settlement document, the customs authority issues a collection order for recovery of debts and penalties from the debtor's bank account.
4. The bank or organization performing separate types of banking operations for the debtor/payer must enforce the order for recovery of debt and penalties issued by the customs authority in compliance with the requirements set forth in Article 354 of this Code.
5. When an accounts settlement document, drafted in compliance with this Article, is submitted within ninety working days of the date of submission of the notification, the customs authority shall be entitled to issue a collection order for recovery of debts and penalties from the debtor's bank account.

Article 357

Recovery of Debts and Penalties Against Sales of the Payer's Property Restricted for Disposal

1. Customs authorities shall be entitled, without the consent of the payer, to recover the outstanding amount against the property of an individual entrepreneur or a legal person restricted for disposal, within the limits of the outstanding amount, in the event that there are no funds available in bank accounts, or cash, or funds in the bank accounts of his debtors.
2. The payer must provide for maintenance and appropriate care of the property restricted for disposal, until removal of this term. In the event of nonperformance of the given responsibilities, the payer must reimburse the expenses for preparing the property restricted for disposal for auction, and shall be responsible for illegal actions regarding the property, in compliance with laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. Property limited for disposal shall be sold in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. In the event that the outstanding amount is not liquidated after the sale of property restricted for disposal, the customs authority shall submit information to the tax authorities about the outstanding amount and about the recovery measures stipulated by this Code.

Article 358

Procedures for Redemption of Debt and Penalties

Redemption of debt and penalties shall be performed in the sequential order specified by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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SECTION IX. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

CHAPTER 46. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

Article 359

Scope of Application of this Chapter

The regulations, requirements and terms, stipulated by this Chapter shall be applicable to all customs operations related to the processing of documents for customs purposes with regard to goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 360

Procedures for Conducting Customs Clearance

1. Customs clearance shall be conducted in compliance with the procedures stipulated by this

Code, and by normative and legal acts in the sphere of customs activity.

2. In compliance with international treaties, customs documents of other states, which are used for customs clearance, may be used for the purpose of simplifying and speeding up the process of customs clearance.

Article 361

The Technology of Customs Clearance

1. The procedures and technologies of customs clearance shall be differentiated depending on:

- 1) the category of goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) the type of transport used for such conveyance;
- 3) the persons who convey the goods.

2. Customs formalities shall be applied equally to all goods regardless of their country of origin, departure, and destination.

Article 362

Commencement and Termination of Customs Clearance Procedures

1. Customs clearance of goods and means of transport shall commence at the moment of submission to the customs authority of documents relating to the goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border and, in the cases specified by this Code, upon an oral statement or

performance of other actions confirming the intent of the person to perform customs clearance.

2. Customs clearance with respect to goods subject to veterinary, phyto-sanitary and other kinds of state control, can be terminated only after coordination with the appropriate authorized state bodies

conducting such control.

3. Customs clearance shall be terminated after customs operations required in compliance with this Code for placement of goods under a customs regime, and for calculating and levying customs

payments and taxes, have been carried out.

Article 363

Location and Time for Performing Basic Customs

Clearance Operations for Goods and Means of Transport

1. Basic customs clearance shall mean actions involving the declaration of goods and means of transport and placing them under a specific customs regime.

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2. Customs operations for basic customs clearance of goods shall be performed in the place where

the customs authorities are located and within their business hours.

3. Upon a well-reasoned request by the declarant, customs operations for basic customs clearance

of goods can be performed outside of locations designated for these purposes, and outside of the official business hours of customs authorities, in compliance with Articles 20- 22 of this Code.

4. When performing basic customs clearance of goods outside of the area of activity of the customs authority with which a consignee, forwarder or their branch office is registered, the declarant

shall be obliged to submit notification regarding the performance of customs operations in the area of

activity of another customs authority.

The notification shall be subject to registration with the customs authority not later than four hours

after its submission. The authorized body on customs issues shall establish the form of and procedures

for registration of the notification.

Article 364

Documents and Data

1. When undergoing customs clearance, persons defined by this Code shall be obliged to submit to customs authorities the documents and data required for customs purposes.
2. Customs authorities shall be entitled to require documents and data necessary for ensuring compliance with the legislation, the execution of which is assigned to customs authorities. A list of the documents required for customs purposes and the time limit for their submission shall be established by this Code.
3. Customs authorities shall not be authorized to refuse to accept documents because of minor inaccuracies, technical and spelling mistakes that do not alter the main information stated in the documents, which influence decisions made by customs authorities in the course of conducting customs clearance.
4. Documents required for customs purposes may be submitted to customs authorities electronically. The terms for submission and storage of these documents shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 365

Presence of Authorized Persons and their Representatives When Conducting Customs Clearance

1. Persons authorized with respect to goods and means of transport, and their representatives, shall be entitled to be present during the course of customs clearance.
2. Upon a well-reasoned request by the customs authority, the persons specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, and their representatives, shall be obliged to be present during the course of customs clearance, and to provide assistance to customs officials in conducting it.

Article 366

The Language Used in the Course of Customs Clearance

Customs clearance, including filling out documents for customs purposes, shall be conducted in the state language and in Russian.

The authorized body on customs issues shall have the right to define certain cases in which customs authorities may accept and use for customs purposes documents and data filled out in foreign languages.

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Article 367

Cargo and Other Operations with Goods

If not otherwise stipulated by this Code, cargo and other operations with goods may be performed only with permission of customs authorities, and must not entail additional expenses for the customs authority.

Article 368

Use and Disposal of Goods And Means of Transport with Respect to Which Customs Clearance is Not Completed

No one shall have the right to use and dispose of goods and vehicles with respect to which customs clearance is not completed, except in cases stipulated by this Code.

Article 369

Taking Samples and Specimens of Goods

1. Samples and specimens of goods subject to customs control may be taken with permission of

the customs authority, by persons authorized with regard to the goods, by their representatives, and by appropriate authorized state bodies in coordination with the customs authority.

2. Samples and specimens shall be taken in the minimum quantities necessary to ensure the possibility of testing these samples and specimens. A statement regarding taking samples and specimens of goods subject to customs control, shall be drawn up in compliance with the form established by the authorized body on customs issues.

3. Persons authorized with regard to goods and their representatives shall be entitled to be present

while samples and specimens of goods are being taken by customs officials and by appropriate authorized state bodies.

Customs officials shall be present while samples and specimens of goods are being taken by appropriate authorized state bodies, and by persons authorized with regard to goods and their representatives.

The specified persons and their representatives shall be obliged to provide assistance to customs officials when the latter are taking samples and specimens of goods, and also to perform, at their own

expense cargo and other operations with goods required for taking samples and specimens.

4. Customs authorities must be informed of the results of the tests on samples and specimens of goods, which are performed by appropriate authorized state bodies.

5. Customs authorities shall not reimburse any expenses incurred due to taking samples and specimens of goods that are taken in compliance with the requirements of this Code.

6. The procedures for taking samples and specimens of goods, and the time limit and procedures for their testing shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

CHAPTER 47. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

Article 370

Priority Order for Customs Clearance of Certain Categories of Goods

1. When importing onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and exporting from the territory, goods required for liquidation of consequences of natural calamities, accidents and disasters, and also perishable products, live animals, radioactive materials, explosives, express cargoes, humanitarian aid and technical assistance, information and other materials for mass media

needs, and other similar goods shall be cleared in priority order.

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2. Express cargoes shall mean goods conveyed by specialized transport and forwarding organizations having a license to act as a customs broker, by any means of transport, with the purpose

of delivering them to the consignee within seventy-two hours.

3. The priority order for customs clearance stipulates submission to the customs authority of an application and shipping documents, which shall be considered as a temporary customs declaration,

with subsequent presentation of the completed customs declaration to the customs authority.

The application must contain data on the shippers and consignees of goods, the countries of departure

and destination of goods, the name, description, quantity, gross weight and value of goods, their purpose, and information on the customs regime under which goods being declared are expected to be

placed. It is necessary to file the customs declaration, documents and data required for customs purposes within the established time limit.

4. A complete customs declaration shall be submitted to the customs authority not later than thirty

calendar days from the date of conditional release of goods.

In the course of customs clearance, the normative and legal acts, effective on the date when the declarant's application and shipping documents were registered by customs authorities, shall be used.

Goods subject to customs payments and taxes may be cleared in priority order only upon securing payment of customs payments and taxes.

5. When supplying power in case of emergency, a dispatcher's application, submitted to customs authorities within three days from the day the emergency situation began, may be considered as a temporary customs declaration.

Article 371

Simplified Procedures for Customs Clearance

In order to improve customs clearance, the authorized body on customs issues shall be entitled to grant

simplified procedures for customs clearance of goods and means of transport, which shall mean release of goods and means of transport upon submission of the minimum volume of data required for their identification.

CHAPTER 48. DECLARATION OF GOODS

Article 372

Goods Subject to Declaration

Goods shall be subject to customs declaration in the customs authority when crossing the customs

border of the Republic of Kazakhstan or when changing customs regimes, except in cases of transfer

of goods into state ownership under a court decision.

Article 373

Location for Declaration

Declaration of goods shall be performed in the customs authority where customs clearance of goods is

conducted, unless otherwise stipulated by the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The authorized body on customs issues shall be entitled to establish that certain categories of goods

may be declared only in specified customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 374

The Declarant

The following persons may act as declarants:

1) Kazakhstani persons;

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2) foreign natural persons (when conveying goods under simplified or preferential procedures);

3) foreign persons who enjoy privileges with regard to customs payments in compliance with Chapter

36 of this Code;

4) representative offices of foreign organizations, registered on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the established procedures, when declaring the customs regimes for

temporary import, transit and release into free circulation for goods imported for the needs of such

representative offices.

Article 375

The Rights of the Declarant

When declaring goods and performing other customs operations in the course of customs clearance,

the declarant shall be entitled:

- 1), to examine, measure and perform cargo operations with goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and to take samples and specimens of goods under control of the customs authority and prior to filing the customs declaration and documents required for customs purposes. No separate declaration shall be filed for samples and specimens, provided they are specified in the customs declaration for goods;
- 2) to be present when the customs officials exercise customs control and when they are take samples and specimens;
- 3) to be familiarized with the results of tests of samples and specimens taken by customs authorities;
- 4) in cases when his/her rights are infringed, to appeal, in compliance with the procedures established by this Code, against decisions, actions (inaction) by the customs authorities and by customs official.

Article 376

The Obligations of the Declarant

The declarant shall be obliged:

- 1) to declare goods and means of transport;
- 2) to present, upon the request of the customs authority, goods and means of transport being declared;
- 3) to submit to the customs authority the documents and data required for customs purposes;
- 4) to pay customs payments and taxes, or to secure their payment in compliance with Section VIII of this Code;
- 5) to meet other requirements of customs authorities, stipulated by this Code.

Article 377

The Responsibility of the Declarant

1. The declarant shall bear responsibility for:
 - 1) unreliable data stated in the customs declaration and other documents presented;
 - 2) non-payment of customs payments and taxes, except in cases stipulated by this Code;
 - 3) untimely submission of original documents required according to Article 382 of this Code.
2. A person conveying goods, or a customs broker authorized by this person under a contract, shall be responsible for non-filing of the customs declaration with the customs authority.
3. In cases when a customs broker performs operations for customs clearance, a person represented by the customs broker shall be responsible for reliability of data and authenticity of documents submitted to the customs broker and required for customs clearance.

Article 378

Forms of Declaration

1. A declaration shall be made by declaring to the customs authority reliable information on goods, on the customs regime, and other information required for customs purposes, in compliance with the established form (written, oral, tacit and electronic).

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2. The procedures and format for declarations of goods shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.
3. The list of data subject to being stated on a customs declaration shall be limited only to the data required for the purpose of calculating and levying customs payments and taxes, for formulating customs statistics, and for applying the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 379

Customs Declaration

1. The following kinds of customs declarations shall be used when declaring goods:

- 1) customs cargo declaration;
- 2) customs passenger declaration.

2. 'Customs cargo declaration' shall mean a document filed by the declarant, which contains data on goods and means of transport, on their customs regime, and other data required for customs purposes. A customs cargo declaration shall be filed in the following cases:

- 1) when the customs value of the declared consignment of goods exceeds ninety monthly

indices, that are established by the law on the national budget for the appropriate financial year;

- 2) when non-tariff regulatory measures are established with regard to goods;
- 3) in other cases stipulated by this Code.

A customs cargo declaration may be used as a pre-arrival declaration, and also as a temporary or periodic customs declaration.

Cases when a customs cargo declaration may be used for temporary or periodic customs declaration

shall be established in compliance with the procedures stipulated by Articles 387 and 388 of this Code.

In cases, stipulated by this Code, an application drawn up in a free form, and (or) shipping, commercial documents that contain data required for identification and release of goods, may be used

as a cargo or temporary customs declaration.

3. 'Customs passenger declaration' shall mean a document which is completed and filed with the customs authority by the natural person who conveys goods and means of transport across the customs

border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the simplified or preferential procedures stipulated by this

Code.

4. The formats for customs declarations and the procedures for their completion shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 380

Time Limit for Submitting a Customs Cargo Declaration

1. A customs cargo declarations for goods imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be filed not later than thirty calendar days, including the day of presentation of goods

to the customs point of destination, except in cases specified in Paragraph 3 of this Article.

When the time limit for filing the customs cargo declaration expires on a non-working day of the customs authority, the expiration day shall be the next working day of the customs authority.

2. A customs cargo declaration for goods exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be filed prior to their actual export.

3. Upon a well-reasoned appeal by the declarant, the customs authority shall extend the time limit

for filing the declaration. The time limit for filing a customs cargo declaration shall be extended by the

customs authority which is conducting customs clearance, provided payment of customs payments and

taxes for imported goods is secured.

4. Extension of the time limit for filing a customs declaration may not result in a violation of the time limit for temporary storage of goods.

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Article 381

Presenting Documents for Record Keeping Purposes

1. The registration card of a participant in foreign economic activity, which is drawn up during registration as a participant in foreign economic activity, shall be regarded as the document, which

certifies the status of a participant in foreign economic activity and his/her registration with customs authorities.

2. The registration card of a participant in foreign economic activity shall be issued by the customs authority within one working day, providing the following documents are submitted:

1) by legal persons:

- a notarially certified copy of the certificate verifying the state registration of a legal entity or a certificate verifying state registration of its structural unit;
- a copy of the statistics card issued by the statistics department;
- bank certificates verifying the opening of a bank account by the legal entity;
- a copy of the taxpayer's certificate issued by the tax body.

2) by natural persons intending to convey goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the declaration of which require a customs cargo declaration to be filed:

- the identity card of a natural person;
- a copy of the taxpayer's certificate issued by the tax body;
- bank certificates verifying the opening of a bank account, if the natural person has a bank account.

3. When the data changes in documents submitted for record keeping, the declarant shall be obliged, within fifteen calendar days, to submit documents confirming the changed data to the customs

authority which issued the registration card of a participant in foreign economic activity.

Article 382

Presenting Documents When Declaring Goods

1. Filing of the customs cargo declaration must be accompanied by submission to the customs authority of an electronic copy thereof and of documents required for customs purposes stipulated by this Article.

The structure of an electronic copy of the customs cargo declaration shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. The declarant may present copies of documents confirming the declared data, along with the presentation of an obligation to present the original of the appropriate document within the time limit

required to check the customs declaration, if the original of the document is mandatory for making a decision on the release of goods.

When the originals of some documents cannot be submitted within the stated time limit, upon a well

reasoned application by the declarant, the customs authorities shall permit submission of their copies

with subsequent submission of the originals of the documents within the period of time necessary for

their receipt, but not later than thirty calendar days after the registration of the customs declaration.

The declarant shall be responsible for non-submission of the original documents within the established

time limit, or for mis-declaration of the data stated in copies of documents previously submitted.

When original documents were previously presented to the customs authority, based upon which customs clearance of further lots of goods is conducted, then it shall be sufficient to provide copies of

those documents only.

3. When the original documents, mandatory for making a decision on the release of goods, are kept in the files of the customs authority, then the customs authority shall make a note thereof for the

declarant on copies of those documents, and shall state the name of the customs authority keeping the

originals. This note shall be sealed with the personal numbered stamp of the customs official.

4. The originals of contracts, invoices, transport documents, documents certifying payment of customs payments and duties, and licenses from the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

shall be returned to the declarant after release of goods, and must be kept for a period of five years

from the date of registration of the customs cargo declaration.

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In the process, for customs clearance purposes, a copy certified by the declarant must be submitted

along with the originals of these documents.

5. Filing of the customs declaration must be accompanied by submission of the required documents to the customs authority, based on which the customs declaration is completed and which

confirm:

1) the authority of the declarant to file the customs declaration in his/her own name –a power of attorney for a natural person who is a staff member of the declarant or a contract for providing broker's services and the qualification certificate of a customs clearance specialist;

2) the right of ownership, disposal or use of goods subject to customs clearance - a foreign economic

trade contract (agreement) for purchase and sale or barter; an agreement or other document on the

right to dispose of or use goods subject to customs clearance;

3) the conveyance of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan - the shipping documents;

documents;

4) the customs value of goods - an invoice, pro forma invoice, specification, and other documents

specified for the declaration and determination of the customs value of goods, in compliance with

Chapter 39 of this Code;

5) the origin of goods - a declaration of origin of goods or a certificate of origin of goods, in compliance with Articles 39 and 40 of this Code;

6) the payment or security of payment of customs payments and taxes, depending on the terms of the

customs regime and the existence of privileges regarding customs payments and taxes - a payment

order with a notation by the bank regarding cash payment, or a cash receipt for a customs authority

and the bank voucher in case of cash payment;

documents proving security of payment of customs payments and taxes in compliance with Paragraph 1 Article 339 of this Code;

documents proving the granting of privileges regarding customs payments and taxes, in compliance

with Chapter 41 of this Code;

documents confirming the granting of deferred payment (payment by installments) of customs duties, VAT.

7) the delivery of goods to the destination point - the delivery control document stipulated by Chapter

12 of this Code, or other documents, in compliance with international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan;

8) compliance with the requirements with respect to currency control - documents required in compliance with the currency legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

9) compliance with the mandatory standard requirements upon import of goods, regardless of the customs regimes declared, a phyto-sanitary (quarantine) certificate, veterinary certificate. These certificates shall be submitted only in cases defined by the normative and legal acts of the Republic of

Kazakhstan for goods subject to mandatory certification.

10) verification of the status of a participant in foreign economic activity -the registration card of the

participant in foreign economic activity.

6. The list of documents which are to be submitted in compliance with the selected customs regimes shall be defined by Article 383 of this Code.

Article 383

Submission of Documents in Compliance with the Requirements of the Selected Customs Regimes

In compliance with the requirements of the selected customs regimes, the following documents shall

be submitted in addition to the documents specified in Article 382 of this Code:

1) under the customs regime for release of goods into free circulation:

- a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, for goods which are subject to mandatory

certification in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

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- a certificate of approval of a type of measuring tool, or of a metrological attestation of a measuring

tool, or a contract to conduct the work for goods subject to metrological control, in compliance with

the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- permissions by appropriate authorized state bodies and other documents, in cases stipulated by the

legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and by international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- the license for goods subject to licensing and export control, in compliance with the legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) the export customs regime for goods:

- permissions by appropriate authorized state bodies and other documents, in cases stipulated by the

legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and by international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- the license for goods subject to licensing and export control, in compliance with the legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) the re-import customs regime for goods:

- a customs cargo declaration proving export of goods from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, for goods subject to mandatory certification in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- a document verifying payment of export customs duties as a guarantee of refund of export customs duties.
- a permission for goods subject to export control, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 4) the transit customs regime for goods:
 - documents verifying the legitimacy of the vehicle (container) for transporting goods under customs stamps and seals in cases stipulated by this Code;
 - a permission for transit of goods subject to export control, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) the bonded warehouse customs regime - a contract for the storage of goods with the owner of a bonded warehouse;
- 6) the duty free shop customs regime - a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, a foreign certificate recognized by the appropriate authorized state body, in compliance with the procedures stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 7) the customs regime for processing on customs territory - a conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing goods;
- 8) the customs regime for processing of goods for free circulation – a conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing goods;
- 9) the customs regime for processing outside of customs territory:
 - a conclusion by the appropriate authorized state body on the terms of processing goods;
 - a permission for goods subject to export control, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 10) the customs regime for temporary import of goods and means of transport:
 - an obligation to export goods and means of transport;
 - a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, for goods subject to mandatory certification, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 11) the temporary export customs regime for goods and means of transport:
 - an obligation to import goods and means of transport;
- 12) the free customs zone customs regime:
 - a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, for goods subject to mandatory certification, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 13) the free warehouse customs regime:
 - a contract for placement of goods into storage with the owner of a free warehouse;
 - the technological documentation of an enterprise verifying the possibility of performing processing operations using the declared goods;

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- a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, for goods subject to mandatory certification,

in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

14) the re-export customs regime for goods:

- a cargo customs declaration produced when importing goods onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or a short form declaration when declaring goods that are placed into temporary storage places;

- a permission for goods subject to export control, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- a permission for the re-export of goods, issued by the authorized body of the country of origin of the

goods in cases when, under international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan, re-export

is permitted upon submission of the specified permission;

15) the customs regime for destruction of goods:

- conclusions of appropriate authorized state bodies;

16) the customs regime for refusal of goods in favor of the state:

- a certificate of conformity regarding safety of products, for goods subject to mandatory certification,

in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

17) the special customs regime:

- a list of goods, certified by the appropriate authorized state body on goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which are specified in Sub-paragraphs 1) and 2) of Article 253 of this Code;

- a list of goods, certified by the transport organization on goods which are specified in Subparagraph

3) of Article 253 of this Code;

- the shipping documents which state the designation of goods for the purposes specified in Subparagraph

4) of Article 253 of this Code;

- documents confirming export of goods for the purposes specified in Sub-paragraph 5) of Article 253 of this Code;

- other documents specified by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 384

Acceptance and Registration of the Customs Cargo Declaration

1. A customs cargo declaration and its electronic copy, filled out in compliance with the established format, as well as the documents required for customs purposes, shall be filed by the declarant with the customs authority.

2. The date and time of acceptance by the customs authority of the customs cargo declaration and of the documents required for customs purposes shall be stated in the list of enclosed documents and

shall be certified with the personal numbered seal of the customs official. The list of enclosed documents shall be drawn up in compliance with the procedures determined by the authorized body on

customs issues. After certification the list shall be returned to the declarant.

3. The customs authority shall not be entitled to reject a customs cargo declaration for registration, except when:

1) the declaration is filed by a person who is not the declarant;

2) the required data, stipulated by Paragraph 4 of Article 379 of this Code, is not stated in the declaration;

- 3) the declaration is not signed or not properly certified, or not completed in the established format;
- 4) customs payments and taxes for the declared goods are not paid, or payments are not secured, except in cases when deferred payment or payment by installments is granted for customs duties and taxes, and also in cases when VAT is paid by means of the offset method;
- 5) not all documents, data on which is stated in the special column on the customs cargo declaration, are presented.

4. The customs cargo declaration shall be registered or refused in registration within a period of time not to exceed two hours from the moment of acceptance of the customs cargo declaration.
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5. In the event of refusal to register the customs cargo declaration, the customs official shall fill out a form of refusal to register the customs cargo declaration, and shall pass the specified form of refusal, along with the submitted documents, to the person who filed the customs cargo declaration.

The format of and procedures for drawing up the form of refusal to register the customs cargo declaration shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

6. Starting from the moment of registration, the accepted customs cargo declaration shall become a legal document.

Article 385

Amendments or Additions to Data Stated in a Customs Cargo Declaration, and Withdrawal of a Customs Cargo Declaration

1. With the permission of the customs authority and based upon a well reasoned written appeal by the declarant, the data stated in a customs cargo declaration may be amended or supplemented, or a customs cargo declaration, accepted by the customs authority, may be withdrawn.

2. Amendments and additions to the data stated in the customs cargo declaration shall be allowed by the customs authority under the condition that, by the moment of acceptance of the declarant's appeal, the customs authority has not finished checking the customs cargo declaration, or has not started the examination of goods.

3. Amendments or additions to the customs declaration may not extend or reduce the sphere of its effectiveness, and may not result in declaring goods other than those that were stated in the customs cargo declaration accepted by the customs authority.

4. Upon an oral appeal by the declarant, it is permissible to correct misprints, misspelling or grammatical errors (not more than three) which do not change the basic data stated in the customs

cargo declaration and which influence decisions made by customs authorities when conducting customs clearance, by crossing out the incorrect data or by writing the correct data over the incorrect

data. Each correction of this kind shall be certified by the signature of an authorized person and by the declarant's stamp.

5. Customs officials shall not be entitled, on their own initiative, or upon the instruction or request of a person, to fill out a customs cargo declaration, or to amend or add to the data stated in a

customs cargo declaration, except for adding data which are within the authority of customs authorities.

6. Upon a well-reasoned appeal by the declarant, the customs cargo declaration may be withdrawn by him prior to release of goods. In case of withdrawal of a customs cargo declaration, the customs authority shall establish a time limit for filing a new customs cargo declaration. This time limit shall not exceed fifteen calendar days from the day that the decision to withdraw was issued, except in cases of application of the procedures for temporary, preliminary or periodic declaration of goods. Withdrawal of a customs cargo declaration shall not extend the time limit for payment of customs duties and taxes.

7. In the event that a withdrawn customs cargo declaration was filed for goods intended for export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the customs cargo declaration may be withdrawn prior to their actual export from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A time limit for filing a new customs cargo declaration for these goods shall not be established. Here, the withdrawn customs cargo declaration shall be subject to annulment.

8. In exceptional cases, it is permissible to make amendments and additions to the customs cargo declaration upon a well reasoned request by the declarant, with permission of the authorized body on customs issues, within one month from the day the goods were released, provided that the requirements stipulated by Paragraph 3 of this Article are met.

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CHAPTER 49. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO DECLARATION OF GOODS

Article 386

Preliminary Declaration

1. A customs cargo declaration may be filed with regard to goods not earlier than thirty calendar days prior to their submission to the customs point of destination, if the declarant submits the documents, which are required for customs clearance of the goods. Customs payments and taxes shall

be paid prior to or when filing the customs declaration with the customs authority.

2. If transport or commercial documents that accompany goods are required for customs purposes, the customs authority shall accept copies of these documents, certified by the declarant, or the data from these documents and, after the arrival of goods, shall compare the data to the data stated in the original documents.

3. A customs cargo declaration shall be subject to annulment if goods are not presented to the customs authority, which accepted the pre-arrival customs declaration, within thirty calendar days from the date of its registration.

4. When using a pre-arrival declaration of goods, the normative and legal acts, effective on the day of registration of the customs cargo declaration by the customs authority, shall apply.

5. When there are changes in the valuation, quantitative or weight indicators, which were previously declared (previously declared based upon copies of the documents accompanying the goods), the documents confirming the changes in value, quantity or weight (commercial statements, statements from the Chamber of Commerce) shall be subject to mandatory submission.

6. If after the arrival of goods, discrepancies are discovered in the value, quantity or weight as compared to the data previously stated, the declarant shall be entitled to withdraw the pre-arrival declaration in compliance with the procedures stipulated by this Code.

7. In order to use the pre-arrival declaration procedure, special permission of the customs authority shall not be required. The authorized body on customs issues shall establish the procedure

for completing a customs cargo declaration when using the pre-arrival declaration procedure.

Article 387

Temporary Customs Declaration

1. When conveying goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by pipelines or by electric power lines, and in other cases stipulated by the authorized body on customs issues, it is

permissible to declare goods by filing a temporary customs declaration.

2. A temporary customs declaration shall allow for a statement of data, proceeding from the intention to convey an expected quantity of goods within a certain period of time. The value of goods

may be declared by the declarant, taking into consideration the price for the goods under a foreign

trade contract (agreement) on purchase. If the contract (agreement) does not state a fixed (accurate,

final) price for goods and defines only the conditions for its determination, and if accurate information

with respect to the quality or quantity of the conveyed goods is not available on the date of filing the

customs declaration, then either a preliminary (approximate) price stated in the foreign trade contract

(agreement) on purchase, or an accounting price determined on the date of filing the temporary customs declaration in compliance with the terms for calculations stated in the foreign trade contract

(agreement) on purchase, shall be used. Where it is impossible to make such calculations, the conditional value of the conveyed goods shall be calculated based upon the price information available

to the customs authority.

3. The procedures for filling out a temporary customs declaration and clearing customs with it shall be defined by the authorized state body on customs issues. The normative and legal acts, effective on the day of registration of the temporary customs declaration with the customs authority,

shall apply for that procedure.

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4. A temporary customs declaration shall be filed with the customs authority prior to the expected delivery.

5. Customs payments and taxes shall be paid prior to or when filing the temporary customs declaration with the customs authority.

6. Within a period of time not to exceed ten calendar days from the day that the consignment, the delivery and acceptance statement or another document, which are used to determine the price and the

quantity of goods, are processed, but not later than ninety days from the date of registration of the

temporary customs declaration, the declarant shall be obliged to file a complete and properly filled out

customs declaration.

7. Additional payment of customs payments and taxes or refund of over-paid customs duties and taxes under a temporary customs cargo declaration shall be performed upon submission of a complete customs declaration in compliance with Section VIII of this Code.

Article 388

Periodical Customs Declaration

1. When the same goods are conveyed across the customs border by the same person on a regular basis, the customs authority may permit filing of a single periodic customs declaration for all goods

conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan within a certain period of time.

2. Goods shall be considered as being the same when they have the same classification code under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.

3. Goods shall be considered as being regularly conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the same person, when the same person delivers the same goods three or more times within thirty calendar days.

4. For customs purposes, a single shipment shall mean the same goods conveyed across one and the same checkpoint within thirty calendar days under the same foreign trade contract, regardless of

the quantities of the separate deliveries.

5. Customs payments and taxes shall be payable prior to or on the day of registration of a periodic customs declaration.

6. When clearing goods from customs using the procedure for periodic customs declaration, normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective on the day of registration of a periodic customs declaration by customs authorities shall apply.

7. A periodic declaration of goods shall be performed by filing a periodic customs declaration prior to the delivery period. In the process, a periodic customs declaration shall be filled out for a single consignment of goods.

8. Not later than ten calendar days after termination of the delivery period within which the goods were conveyed using the periodic declaration procedure, a complete customs cargo declaration that is

filled out according to the actual quantity of exported or imported goods, shall be filed.

9. When goods are imported in volumes different from those stated in the periodic customs declaration, a complete customs cargo declaration shall be filled out according to the actual quantity of

the imported goods. In the process, a periodic customs declaration for the next delivery period shall be

filled out taking such changes into account.

10. The procedures for customs clearance of goods using the periodic declaration procedure shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

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Article 389

Procedures for Issuing Permission to Use the Periodic Declaration Procedure

1. To receive permission to use the periodic declaration procedure (hereinafter referred to as 'permission'), the person concerned shall file a written application with the customs authority, completed in a free form, signed by the manager of the entity conveying the goods, and containing the

following data:

- 1) name and classification code of goods under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature;
 - 2) expected frequency and volumes of conveyance of goods within one calendar month;
 - 3) country of origin of goods;
 - 4) requisites of the foreign trade contract (agreement) or of another document, based upon which the goods are to be cleared (date and number);
 - 5) approximate customs value of the goods;
 - 6) name of the shipper, when goods are being imported; name of the consignee, when goods are being exported;
 - 7) when goods are being exported – the customs checkpoint through which the goods will be exported;
2. The application shall be subject to consideration by the customs authority within a period of time not to exceed five working days from the moment it was received.
3. Permission with regard to imported goods shall be issued provided a preliminary decision concerning classification of goods was made.
4. Permission shall not be issued:
- 1) when the expected conveyance of goods does not comply with the requirements set for the use of the periodic declaration procedure;
 - 2) to persons who have debts with regard to customs payments and taxes.
5. Permission shall be issued for the period of validity of the foreign trade contract (agreement) or of another document, based upon which the goods are to be cleared.
6. Permission may be withdrawn or its validity may be terminated in the following cases:
- 1) when the person has debts with regard to customs payments and taxes;
 - 2) when the requirements set for the use of the periodic declaration procedure, stipulated by this Code, have not been complied with.

CHAPTER 50. RELEASE OF GOODS

Article 390

Grounds for Release of Goods

Customs authorities shall release goods, provided the following requirements are complied with:

- in the course of customs clearance and examination of goods, customs authorities have not revealed any violations in the sphere of customs activity, except when the revealed violations have been eliminated, and the goods that are the object of the violation are not subject to seizure or confiscation, or cannot be required in future as material proof, in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - licenses, certificates, and permissions, required for the release of goods in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan have been submitted to the customs authority;
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- the persons have complied with the necessary requirements and terms for placing goods under the selected customs regime, or an appropriate customs procedure has been applied, in compliance with this Code;

- customs payments or taxes for the goods were paid, or secured in compliance with Chapters 40 and 43 of this Code.

Article 391

Time Limit for Release of Goods

Customs authorities shall release goods or refuse to release goods upon completion of the checking of documents and the examination of goods within the period of time established in Article 440 of this Code.

Article 392

Release of Goods When Examination of Documents, Testing of Samples and Specimens of Goods, or Expert Resolution is Required

1. When customs authorities make a decision on the necessity of testing samples and specimens in order to submit detailed technical documentation, or to conduct an expert examination for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of the data stated in the customs cargo declaration or in other documents submitted to customs authorities, goods shall be released prior to receipt of the results of the expert examination, provided that the declarant has secured payment of customs payments or taxes that can be charged additionally according to the results of the customs expert examination.
2. Goods shall not be released only when customs authorities discover signs indicating that nontariff regulatory measures may be applied to goods, and that the declarant has failed to submit evidence, proving compliance with these measures.

Article 393

Release of Goods in Case of Discovery of Signs of Administrative Violation in the Sphere of Customs Activity

In case of discovery of signs of administrative violation in the sphere of customs activity, goods may be released with permission of the head of the customs authority, prior to completion of the proceeding on the case, or prior to completion of hearing the case, provided that the goods that are the object of the violation are not subject to confiscation and cannot be required as material proof, and that the payment of customs payments or taxes that can be charged, according to the case hearing, are secured, and that payment of penalties and other potential recoveries is secured.

CHAPTER 51. CUSTOMS BROKER

Article 394

The Customs Broker

A legal entity that was established in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and obtained a license from the authorized body on customs issues to act as a customs broker, may act as a customs broker.

A customs broker shall perform his/her activity in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 395

The Customs Broker's Activity

1. Customs broker's activity shall mean performing actions related to customs clearance, preliminary operations and execution of other intermediary functions in the sphere of customs activity, on his/her own behalf, at the expense of and based upon the instruction of the person he/she represents.

2. The following shall constitute the functions of the customs broker:

1) declaration of goods and means of transport;

2) submission to the customs authority of documents and supplementary data required for customs purposes;

3) presenting declared goods and means of transport to the customs authority;

4) securing payment of customs payments and taxes stipulated by the customs and tax legislation of

the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to the declared goods and means of transport;

5) performing the actions required for customs clearance and customs control purposes, as the person

authorized with respect to the declared goods and means of transport.

The customs broker can perform the above-mentioned functions only in the aggregate. Partial performance of the above-mentioned functions or performance of operations within a single function

by the customs broker shall not be allowed.

3. Relations between the customs broker and the person whom he/she represents in compliance with this Code and other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be based upon a written

agreement. The person represented by the custom broker may give instructions to the customs broker

to perform functions in the sphere of customs activity, stipulated by Paragraph 2 of this Article, only in

the aggregate.

The person, represented by the customs broker shall not participate in the basic process of customs clearance of the goods and means of transport, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation

of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Modification or cancellation of the agreement between the customs broker and the person whom he/she represents, that takes place during the course of performing actions related to customs

clearance, shall not release the customs broker from responsibility.

5. Disputes between the customs broker and the person whom he/she represents shall be resolved in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6. When performing customs operations, the customs broker shall not experience less favorable conditions or face stricter requirements than those that are established and applied with respect to the

declarant or other persons, in compliance with this Code.

Article 396

Restrictions on the Scope of Customs Broker Activity

1. The customs broker shall be entitled to restrict the scope of his/her activity to certain categories

of goods under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature, and to types of means of transport, and to regions. These restrictions shall be stated in the license for acting as a customs broker.

2. Performing activities beyond the stated restrictions shall not be allowed.

Article 397

The Customs Broker's Rights

1. The customs broker shall enjoy the same rights and shall have the same duties as the person who authorizes him/her to represent his/her interests in relation to customs authorities.

2. While executing his/her activity, the customs broker shall be entitled:

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1) to be present during the customs clearance of goods and means of transport, or during the taking of specimens and samples of goods by customs officials for the purposes of customs clearance of such

goods;

2) with permission of the customs authority and in the presence of a customs official, prior to the beginning and during the course of customs clearance, to inspect goods and means of transport, to

weigh them, and to determine their quantity by other means, as well as to take specimens and samples

of goods. With respect to goods exported from the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, such permission shall not be required provided that such operations are performed prior to the customs

clearance procedure;

3) to be familiarized with the results of tests (expert examinations) conducted by the customs authority

on samples and specimens;

4) to conduct tests (expert examinations) on samples and specimens of goods, or to ensure that such

tests (expert examinations) are conducted in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at his/her own expense or at the expense of the person whom he/she represents;

5) with the agreement of the customs authority, to approve a list of his/her employees who will have

access to customs control zones, and to have premises for performing operations related to customs

clearance under the premises lease contract;

6) to receive information and consultations from customs authorities on customs issues, in compliance

with this Code;

7) in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues, to have

access to the information networks of customs authorities, used for automatic processing of information and electronic transmission of data required for customs purposes, except in cases stipulated by Article 26 of this Code;

8) to demand the documents and data required for customs purposes from the person whom he/she

represents, including those, which contain confidential information, and to obtain such documents and

data within a period of time that ensures compliance with the requirements established by this Code;

9) to act as the guarantor or the payer to customs authorities for the person whom he/she represents, on

issues relating to security of payment of customs payments and taxes, in the course of preliminary

operations or other customs formalities and customs procedures;

10) as a condition to signing an agreement with the person whom he/she represents, to specify

requirements for ensuring the fulfillment of the obligations of this person, in compliance with the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
11) to appeal against decisions, actions (inaction) of customs authorities and customs officials, in compliance with the procedures established by this Code.

Article 398

Duties of the Customs Broker

1. The following shall constitute the duties of the customs broker:

- 1) to declare goods and means of transport in the order established by this Code and by other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of customs activity;
- 2) to present the declared goods and means of transport at the request of the customs authority;
- 3) to submit documents and supplementary information required for customs purposes to the customs authority;
- 4) to keep records and reports with regard to goods and means of transport, in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues;
- 5) to submit information in a timely manner to the customs authority on any discovered changes, destruction, damage or loss of the means of customs identification; on damage to containers and packages; on non-compliance of goods with the data stated thereon in transport, commercial and other documents; on non-compliance of goods with the data stated thereon in various documents and on similar circumstances related to customs activity;
- 6) to control compliance by customs clearance specialists, working on the staff of the customs broker, with the requirements stipulated by this Code;
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- 7) to submit information on the customs clearance specialists who work on the staff of the customs broker, and also samples of their personal stamps and signatures to the customs authority;
- 8) to control compliance of documents and data obtained from the person represented by the customs broker and required for customs purposes;
- 9) on demand of customs bodies to be present during customs clearance of goods and means of transport and to support and render assistance to customs officials in customs clearance;
- 10) on demand of customs authorities at the expense of the person represented by the customs broker to transport, weigh or perform other operations for determination of quantity and quality of goods, to load, unload, re-load the goods, to amend damages of packing, to unpack, to pack or re-pack the goods and means of transport subject to customs clearance, and to ensure opening (unsealing) of premises, containers and other locations where the mentioned goods and means of transport may be;
- 11) to calculate correctly the amounts of customs payments and taxes;
- 12) to pay customs payments and taxes with regard to goods and means of transport being declared, if it is envisaged in the contract with the person represented by the customs broker;
- 13) to ensure submission to customs authorities of payment documents confirming that customs payments and taxes have been paid;

14) to ensure compliance with the requirements of veterinary, phyto-sanitary and other types of control

executed by state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan with regard to goods and means of transport

declared by the customs broker;

15) to observe conditions and limitations set for the use and disposal of goods and means of transport

the customs clearance of which has not been completed, prior to release of the goods and means of

transport or prior to the transference for disposal of the person represented by the customs broker in

compliance with the selected customs regime;

16) to keep a register of contracts concluded with the person represented by the customs broker;

17) upon demand from customs authorities, to present contracts for rendering customs broker's services.

2. The duties of the customs broker with regard to the customs authorities may not be restricted by the contract (agreement) with the person whom the customs broker represents.

3. The duties of the customs broker are universal for all customs brokers. Giving preferences, exceptional (exclusive) rights and other privileges of individual character to certain selected customs

brokers shall not be permitted.

4. The fact of performing operations for customs clearance shall not impose on the customs broker the obligation to perform operations relating to the completion of the customs regime, as well

as other obligations imposed only on the person conveying goods, in compliance with this Code and

with other normative and legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of customs activity.

Article 399

Responsibility of the Customs Broker

1. The customs broker shall bear responsibility for the payment of customs payments and taxes payable in compliance with the present Code prior to or simultaneously with the filing of the customs

declaration in accordance with a contract signed between the customs broker and the person represented by the customs broker.

2. For non-compliance with the requirements set forth in this Code, the customs broker shall bear responsibility in compliance with laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 400

Qualification Requirements for Customs Broker's Activities

To perform activities as a customs broker, legal entities must comply with the following qualification

requirements:

1) the presence on the staff in every branch office of the customs broker's area of activity of a customs

clearance specialist who has obtained a qualification certificate in customs clearance in compliance

with the established procedures;

2) the availability of software products, which are compatible with the software products used by customs authorities;

3) the presence of an insurance contract insuring civil and legal responsibility of the customs broker

for damage incurred to property and interests of persons represented by the customs broker in connection with rendering mediator services for customs clearance of goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 401

License for the Right to Perform Customs Broker Activities

1. A legal person may begin activity as a customs broker upon obtaining a license issued by the authorized body on customs issues for the right to perform such activity.
2. The following documents shall be required to obtain a license:
 - 1) an application by a legal person, completed in compliance with the established format;
 - 2) documents confirming the data stated in the application and the compliance of the applicant with the qualification requirements, namely:
 - notarially certified copies of the registration documents;
 - documents confirming compliance with the qualification requirements established by Article 400 of this Code;
 - 3) documents confirming payment of license fees;
 - 4) confirmation by the tax body on recognition of the legal person as a subject of small enterprise, if a legal person is a subject of small enterprise.
3. During consideration of application for obtaining a license the authorized body on customs issues shall be entitled to demand documents confirming authenticity of documents and reliability of data submitted by the applicant.
4. Relations regarding licensing that are not regulated by this Code shall be regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on licensing.

Article 402

Suspension of a License for the Right to Perform Customs Broker Activities

1. When a customs broker fails to comply with the requirements and obligations established with regard to customs broker activities, and when there are sufficient grounds to believe that the customs broker abuses his/her rights, a license may be suspended, based upon a decision by the authorized body on customs issues, for a period of up to six months, with a statement of the grounds for suspension, except licenses issued to subjects of small-scale enterprise, which may be only suspended based upon a decision by the court.
2. The decision to suspend a license shall be made by the authorized body on customs issues either independently, or based upon a statement by the customs authority, in the form of an order, with substantiation of such decision.
3. The license shall be suspended as of the day the appropriate decision was made.
4. The license shall be renewed based upon an order of the head of the authorized body on customs issues as of the day the decision to renew the license was made, and after elimination of the reasons for which the license was suspended.

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5. A license may be suspended based upon a well-reasoned application by the customs broker.

Article 403

The Withdrawal of a License for the Right to Perform Customs Broker Activity

1. A license may be withdrawn by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:

- 1) in case of deliberate submission of false information and data;
 - 2) in case the customs broker within a year repeatedly commits administrative offences in the sphere of customs activity;
 - 3) use of the services of a specialist who does not have a qualification certificate, or of a specialist whose qualification certificate has been withdrawn, or of a specialist whose qualification certificate has been suspended, or of a specialist who has been deprived of the right to perform this activity based upon a decision by the court;
 - 4) non-elimination of the reasons for which the license was previously suspended;
 - 5) in case the court prohibits the licensee to perform activities in the sphere of providing customs broker's services.
2. The decision to withdraw the license shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order, indicating the reasons for such decision, or based upon a wellreasoned statement by the customs authority.
 3. The withdrawal of the license shall become effective as of the day that the decision to withdraw was made.
 4. In case of withdrawal of a license, the customs broker shall be obliged to return it to the authorized body on customs issues not later than fifteen days after receipt of the decision.
 5. A repeated application for issuance of a license for the right to perform the activities of a customs broker may be considered upon the expiration of two years from the date that the decision to withdraw the license was made, provided that the reasons for withdrawal have been eliminated.
 6. A license to perform activities of a customs broker issued to subjects of small-scale business shall only be withdrawn on the basis of a decision by the court.

Article 404

Termination of the Validity of a License for the Right to Perform Customs Broker Activity

1. The validity of a license shall be terminated in the following cases:
 - 1) the license has been withdrawn;
 - 2) the legal person holding the license for the right to perform customs broker activity has been reorganized or put into liquidation;
 - 3) the customs broker ceases his/her activities providing customs services and submits a written application thereon to the authorized body on customs issues;
 2. Upon termination of a license for the right to perform customs broker activity, a legal person shall be obliged to fulfill all of the obligations, which he/she has assumed, prior to cessation of activity as a customs broker.
 3. The decision to terminate the validity of a license for the right to perform activity as a customs broker shall be made by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order, indicating the reasons for the termination.
- In the event of termination of the validity of a legal person's license for the right to perform activity as a customs broker due to withdrawal of the license, a separate order to terminate the validity of the license shall not be issued.

In the event of termination of the validity of a license, it shall be subject to return to the authorized body on customs issues within a fifteen-day period beginning on the day that the decision to terminate was made.

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Article 405

Additional Provisions Relating to Customs Broker Activity

1. When the data on the customs broker, that is stated in the application for obtaining a license, but is not stated in the license, changes, then the customs broker must notify the authorized body on customs issues thereof, in writing, within a month from the date when the changes were introduced.
2. When the name or location of the customs broker, that are stated in the license, have changed, then the broker must, within a period of one month, lodge an application for re-issuing the license, enclosing relevant documents that confirm the stated data. Within a ten-day period from the day that the customs broker lodged an appropriate application in writing, the authorized body on customs issues shall re-do the license by issuing a new license in compliance with established procedures.
3. When the customs broker makes a decision to extend the restricted scope of his/her activity, which is stated in the license, it is necessary to obtain a new license, in compliance with the procedures established for obtaining it. The validity of the previously issued license shall expire as of the moment that a new license is issued.
4. In the event of the loss of a license, the customs broker shall be entitled to obtain a copy within a ten-day period from the date that he/she applied for it. License fees shall be paid for issuance of a copy for the right to perform certain kinds of activity, in compliance with the procedures and in the amount established by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. Decisions by customs authorities with regard to licensing may be appealed in compliance with the procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
6. In the event of termination of validity, withdrawal or suspension of a license, relations between the customs broker and the persons whom he/she represents shall be regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 406

The Register of Customs Brokers

The authorized body on customs issues shall maintain a register of customs brokers, and shall publish it monthly, also with use of information technologies.

Article 407

Customs Clearance Specialist

1. A specialist, holding a qualification certificate issued by the authorized body on customs issues, shall have the right to perform customs clearance actions on behalf of a customs broker. Relations between a customs broker and a customs clearance specialist shall be based upon an individual labor contract that is signed in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan. A customs clearance specialist shall be entitled to perform customs clearance activities on behalf of a customs broker as of the moment that an individual labor contract was signed with the customs broker. When terminating the contract, the customs broker shall be obliged to notify the authorized body on customs issues thereof within a three-day period.

2. A specialist shall not be allowed to perform customs clearance operations for two or more legal entities simultaneously.
3. The customs broker cannot limit the responsibilities of the customs clearance specialist to customs authorities.
4. The procedures for consideration of applications and the issue of a qualification certificate, the procedures for conducting certification of customs clearance specialists, as well as the requirements of them, shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues. The authorized body on customs issues shall maintain a register of customs clearance specialists.

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Article 408

Suspension and Withdrawal of the Qualification Certificate of a Customs Clearance Specialist

1. The qualification certificate of a customs clearance specialist may be suspended by the authorized body on customs issues for a period of up to two months in the following cases:
 - 1) when the specialist has not confirmed, within a period of one month, his/her compliance with new requirements, in the event of substantive modifications to legal regulations in the sphere of customs activity;
 - 2) when, during the course of certification that is conducted for the purpose of confirming compliance of the specialist with the established requirements, the specialist is not certified within a period of one month .
2. The decision to suspend a certificate shall be made by the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order and shall become effective as of the day it was made.
3. The validity of a certificate shall be renewed based upon a decision by the head of the authorized body on customs issues in the form of an order, after conducting certification in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.
4. The decision to significantly modify the legal regulations of customs activity, and to suspend the validity of certificates based upon specific grounds, shall be made by the authorized body on customs issues, and shall be subject to publication.
5. The customs authority that reveals violations in the activities of a specialist, which are grounds for suspension of the certificate, shall immediately inform the authorized body on customs issues thereof.
6. The qualification certificate of a customs clearance specialist may be withdrawn by the authorized body on customs issues in the following cases:
 - 1) in case a customs clearance specialist within a period of six months repeatedly fails to comply with requirements of this Code and other normative legal acts and regulations in the sphere of customs activity;

2) when the certificate was issued based upon incomplete or unreliable information submitted by the applicant, and when this information had a significant influence on making the decision to issue

the certificate, as well as when the certificate was issued to the applicant in violation of the procedures for issuing it.

7. A repeated application for issuance of a qualification certificate may be considered upon the expiration of six months from the date it was withdrawn, provided that the reasons for withdrawal have been eliminated.

8. The decision to withdraw, invalidate or suspend a qualification certificate may be appealed in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 409

Treatment by the Customs Broker and His/Her Staff of Information Obtained From Represented Persons

Information obtained by the customs broker from a person whom he/she represents may be used exclusively for customs purposes.

Infliction of unlawful damage to the rights and interests of the represented person, which are protected by the law, is not allowed.

Confidential information of the represented person may not be released, used by the customs broker

for personal needs, and passed to third parties or to state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except

in cases stipulated by this Code.

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SECTION X. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS TO OBJECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

CHAPTER 52. THE GROUNDS FOR PROTECTION OF RIGHTS TO OBJECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Article 410

Basic Terms Used in This Section

The following basic terms are used in this Section:

1) 'counterfeit goods' shall mean goods that contain objects of intellectual property which are produced and (or) conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in violation of

the rights of the owner, which are protected in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) 'owner of the right' shall mean the person who possesses the exclusive right with regard to an object of intellectual property in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) 'suspension of release' shall mean extension by customs authorities of the time limit for making a decision to release goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the

chosen customs regime, which are suspected of being counterfeit;

4) 'register of goods containing objects of intellectual property' (hereinafter referred to as - 'Register')

shall mean a list of goods containing objects of intellectual property, which are protected in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 411

Protection of Rights to Objects of Intellectual Property by Customs Authorities

Within their authority and in compliance with the procedures established by this Code, the customs authorities shall take measures to protect the rights of the owner with regard to objects of intellectual property.

Article 412

The Procedure for Keeping the Register of Goods Containing Objects of Intellectual Property

1. The authorized body on customs issues shall keep the Register for customs control purposes, and shall ensure its publication.
2. The procedure for keeping the Register and bringing it to the attention of customs authorities and applicants shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 413

Procedures for Including Goods Containing Objects of Intellectual Property in the Register and Excluding Them from the Register

1. Inclusion in the Register shall be implemented by the authorized body on customs issues upon application by the owner of the right to objects of intellectual property.
2. When the owner of the right, or a person who represents the interests of the owner of the right (hereinafter referred to as 'applicant'), has sufficient grounds to believe that their intellectual property rights were violated or may be violated while the goods are being conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, he/she shall be entitled to apply in writing to the authorized body on customs issues for protection of his/her intellectual property rights.

3. The application shall contain the following data:

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- 1) the claim of the applicant for protection of his/her rights to objects of intellectual property;
- 2) information about the applicant;
- 3) information about the appropriate objects of intellectual property; about the period of time within which the owner of the right may need the assistance of customs authorities for protection of his/her rights; a description of goods that contain objects of intellectual property; other information that allow customs authorities to identify counterfeit goods;
- 4) a commitment by the applicant to compensate damages to the declarant and other persons, and to cover expenses of customs authorities, that may arise as a result of suspension of the release of goods containing objects of intellectual property, in the event that these goods were suspected of being counterfeit but proved not to be counterfeit;
4. Documents verifying the existence and ownership of intellectual property rights (a patent, certificate, licensing agreement or other documents), and a power of attorney, issued by the owner of the right to the person representing his/her interests, an insurance contract covering the responsibility of the applicant for damage to other persons shall be attached to the application. In the process, the insured amount may not be less than a thousand times the monthly calculation

index, that is established by the Law on the national budget for the corresponding financial year. If possible, specimens of the goods containing objects of intellectual property, and of the counterfeit

goods, shall be submitted along with the application.

5. The authorized body on customs issues shall consider the application within a period of time not to exceed thirty days from the day that it was submitted, and shall make a decision on including

the goods in the Register. The applicant shall be notified on the decision of the authorized body on

customs issues in writing. When there are well-grounded reasons, the authorized body on customs

issues shall be entitled to extend the time limit for considering the application, but not for more than

three months.

6. When the information stated in the application or in the documents attached to the application changes, the applicant shall inform the authorized body on customs issues thereof within fifteen calendar days.

7. Goods containing objects of intellectual property may be excluded from the Register:

1) upon an appeal by the applicant;

2) upon submission of incomplete or unreliable data during inclusion in the Register;

3) upon failing to report changes to the information stated in the application within the established

time limit;

4) upon termination of the validity of the rights to objects of intellectual property;

5) upon the applicant's failure to comply with the provisions of this Section.

8. The authorized body on customs issues shall inform the applicant in writing of the exclusion of

goods from the Register within three working days.

9. In the event of termination of the right to objects of intellectual property, the owner of the right

shall be obliged to inform the authorized body on customs issues thereof within three working days.

Article 414

Time Limit Effective for Protection of Rights

When making a decision on including goods containing objects of intellectual property in the Register,

the authorized body on customs issues shall establish the time limit for protection of the rights of the

owner, taking into consideration the time limit specified by the applicant, but not more than for two

years from the day when specified goods were included in the Register.

The time limit indicated shall be extended by the authorized body on customs issues upon an appeal by

the applicant.

The time limit effective for protection of rights may not be longer than the period of validity of the

right to the object of intellectual property.

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CHAPTER 53. PARTICULAR FEATURES OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE AND CUSTOMS

CONTROL OF GOODS CONTAINING OBJECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Article 415

Customs Clearance and Customs Control of Goods Containing Objects of Intellectual Property

Customs clearance and customs control of goods containing objects of intellectual property shall be conducted taking into account the particular features stipulated by this Chapter.

Article 416

Suspension of Release of Goods Containing Objects of Intellectual Property

1. If, during the course of customs clearance and customs control of goods included in the Register, the customs authority discovers any signs of the goods being counterfeit, the release of such goods shall be suspended.
2. The decision to suspend the release of goods for a period of up to ten working days shall be made by the head of the customs authority, which is conducting customs clearance, or by a person substituting for him/her. Upon the request of the applicant, the time limit may be extended, but not for more than ten working days.
3. The customs authority shall notify the applicant and the declarant of the suspension and the reasons for it, and shall also inform the declarant of the name and address of the applicant, and shall inform the applicant of the name and address of the declarant, not later than one working day from the day that the decision to suspend the release of goods containing objects of intellectual property was made.

Article 417

Compensation for Expenses of Customs Authorities

Expenses shall be compensated to the customs authorities:

- 1) by the declarant - when goods are proved to be counterfeit;
- 2) by the applicant - when goods proved not to be counterfeit.

Article 418

Provision of Information. Taking Samples and Specimens

1. The customs authority shall provide the applicant and declarant with information on the signs of counterfeit of goods discovered, with regard to which the decision to suspend release was made.
2. Information received by the applicant or declarant in compliance with this Article shall be considered confidential and cannot be divulged or transferred to third persons or to state bodies, except in cases stipulated by this Code and other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. With permission of the customs authority, the applicant and declarant or their representatives shall be entitled to take, under customs control, samples and specimens of goods with respect to which the decision to suspend release due to counterfeiting was made, and to examine them.

Article 419

Reversal of the Decision to Suspend Release

1. A decision to suspend release shall be reversed when, during the period of validity of the decision to suspend release:

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- 1) the applicant applies to the customs authority with a request to reverse the decision to suspend release;

2) the object of intellectual property is excluded from the Register in compliance with Article 413 of this Code;

3) the applicant, during the period of suspension of the release of goods containing objects of intellectual property, fails to present evidence of the institution of legal proceedings on the violation of

intellectual property rights connected with the fact of conveyance of the detained goods across the

customs border.

In the above-mentioned cases, goods shall be subject to immediate customs clearance and release in

compliance with the procedures stipulated by this Code.

2. The decision to suspend release shall be reversed by the head of the customs authority who made the decision, or by a person substituting for him/her.

3. Release of goods may not serve as an obstacle for the owner of the right to apply to the appropriate authorized state body to protect his/her right to objects of intellectual property.

Article 420

Objects of Intellectual Property not Subject to Measures for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights by Customs Authorities

Customs authorities shall not take measures to protect intellectual property rights with respect to goods

containing objects of intellectual property which are conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) by natural persons, or sent via international mail, if such goods are not intended for commercial

purposes and are imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or exported from

the territory with full exemption from customs duties and taxes, unless otherwise provided by this

Code;

2) in compliance with the transit customs procedure for goods.

SECTION XI. CUSTOMS STATISTICS. INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGIES

CHAPTER 54. CUSTOMS STATISTICS

Article 421

Customs Foreign Trade Statistics

1. In order to ensure provision of state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan with information on the state of foreign trade in the Republic of Kazakhstan; to ensure control over the inflow of customs

payments and taxes to the national budget; to ensure currency control, the analysis of situation, dynamics and trends of foreign trade in the Republic of Kazakhstan; its trade and payment balances

and of the economics in general, customs authorities shall collect and process data on conveyance of

goods across the customs border, and also shall present and publish customs statistical data in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The authorized body on customs issues shall submit customs statistics data to international organizations in compliance with international agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan and with the

legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Customs foreign trade statistics in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be kept in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on state statistics.

3. Customs foreign trade statistics shall be kept in compliance with methodology that provides for the comparison of data on reciprocal trade between the Republic of Kazakhstan and its foreign trade partners.

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Article 422

Special Customs Statistics

In order to ensure execution of tasks set forth in Article 19 of this Code, customs authorities shall keep

special customs statistics.

Article 423

Documents and Information Used for Statistical Purposes

Documents and information used for statistical purposes shall be submitted in compliance with the

provisions of this Code, which cover the procedures for customs clearance and customs control.

CHAPTER 55. INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Article 424

Use of Information Systems, Information Technologies and Programming Support

1. Customs operations stipulated by this Code shall be performed in compliance with this Chapter

with use of information systems and information technologies, including those based upon electronic

means of information transfer, and with use of programming support.

2. Information systems and information technologies shall be implemented by taking into consideration appropriate international standards and by ensuring compliance with information safety

of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The following information systems, information technologies and programming support may be applied for customs purposes:

1) those developed, produced and purchased by customs authorities;

2) those owned by persons involved in executing tasks in the sphere of customs activity.

In the process, persons providing software to customs authorities shall not be entitled to have access to

information resources created with the help of the software.

4. Information systems, information technologies and programming support that are developed, produced and purchased by customs authorities shall be in the ownership of the state and shall be included in the property of appropriate customs authorities.

5. Relations, concerning use by customs authorities of information systems, information technologies and programming support owned by persons involved in executing tasks in the sphere of

customs activity, shall occur only provided that the information safety requirements of the Republic of

Kazakhstan are complied with, and shall be based upon contracts.

6. Information systems, information technologies and programming support used for customs purposes and owned by persons involved in executing tasks in the sphere of customs, shall meet the

requirements established by the authorized body on customs issues, and shall be compatible with similar products used by customs authorities when performing customs operations. Customs

authorities shall verify compliance of information systems, information technologies and programming support with the established requirements. In the process, the party, which requested the verification, shall cover the related expenses.

7. The authorized body on customs issues shall determine the possibility of using information systems, information technologies and programming support for customs purposes, and shall establish the procedures for and terms of employment of these products.

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Article 425

Certification of Information Systems, Information Technologies and Programming Support

Information systems, information technologies and programming support shall be subject to certification in the cases and according to the procedures stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 426

Information Resources of Customs Authorities

1. Information resources of customs authorities shall mean documents and data that are submitted when performing customs operations and also documents required for accomplishing them. Information resources of customs authorities shall mean an integrated set of documented information, including databases, which are produced, processed and accumulated in the information systems of customs authorities.

2. Information resources of customs authorities shall be the property of the state, shall be included in the property of customs authorities, and shall be under jurisdiction of customs authorities in accordance with their authority.

3. When determined by the authorized body on customs issues, documents submitted in compliance with this Code or according to the procedures stipulated by this Code, including a customs declaration, may be submitted by electronic means of information exchange, when the requirements for record keeping and other requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan are complied with.

4. The provisions of this Article shall not apply when state information resources are formed based upon mandatory submission of documented information upon the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in cases stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on information, organization of information and protection of information.

Article 427

Use of Information Resources

1. Information resources, which are under jurisdiction of customs authorities, shall be open and available to all, except in cases when access to information is restricted in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Customs authorities shall publish a list of information resources available for use, and the extent of access to them.

3. When access to information is not restricted in compliance with Paragraph 1 of this Article, the request to receive information shall not need to be justified.

4. Information resources, which are under the jurisdiction of customs authorities, shall be used in compliance with this Code and with other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 428

Protection of Information and of the Rights of Persons Involved in Information Processes and

Organization Of Information

1. The protection of information, and of the rights of persons involved in information processes and organization of information, shall be exercised according to procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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2. Protection shall be provided through the introduction and use of special software and technical means of protection of information compatible with the programming support of information systems

and information technologies, which are subject to mandatory certification in compliance with procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The level of protection of information ensured by information protection devices must correspond to the category of information. Customs authorities, under whose jurisdiction the information resources are, shall ensure the compliance of the level of protection of information with

each certain category.

4. Control over compliance with the requirements concerning protection of information, and operation of the means of protection of information, shall be executed by the authorized state body on

customs issues and by other appropriate authorized state bodies, in compliance with the legislation of

the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 429

Participation of Customs Authorities in International Information Exchange

Customs authorities shall participate in international information exchange with customs authorities of

foreign states, and also with international and other organizations, in compliance with the procedures

and under the conditions established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international

agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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III. SPECIAL PART

SECTION XII. CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 56. CUSTOMS CONTROL

Article 430

Exercise of Customs Control

Customs officials shall exercise customs control with respect to:

1) goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) customs declarations, documents and information on goods and means of transport, the submission

of which is stipulated by this Code;

3) persons acting as customs brokers, or customs carriers and with respect to persons who perform

- activities under certain customs regimes, and who provide customs temporary storage services;
- 4) observance of established restrictions regarding the use and disposal of goods;
 - 5) calculation and payment of customs payments and taxes.

Article 431

Goods and Means of Transport Subject to Customs Control

1. Goods and means of transport imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be subject to customs control from the moment they cross the customs border of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, up until the moment they are:

- 1) released into free circulation, except for conditional release in compliance with Article 14 of this

Code;

- 2) destroyed;

- 3) refused in favor of the state or turned over to the state;

- 4) actually exported outside the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. When exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstani goods and means of transport shall be subject to customs control from the moment of submission of the customs declaration or of performing another action for the direct purpose of exporting goods outside

the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, up until the moment they cross the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Customs authorities shall exercise customs control over observance by persons of their commitments with regard to the re-import of Kazakhstani goods and means of transport or processed

products thereof, in compliance with the terms of the customs procedures and with this Code.

Article 432

Customs Control after Release of Goods and Means of Transport

Customs authorities shall be entitled to exercise customs control after the release of goods and means

of transport in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 433

Principles of Customs Control

1. When exercising customs control, customs authorities shall proceed from the principle of selectivity, and restrict themselves to those methods that are sufficient to comply with the customs

legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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2. Procedures of exercising radiation control on the state border shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the appropriate authorized state bodies.

Article 434

Customs Control Zones

1. For the purpose of exercising customs control by means of inspection and (or) customs examination of goods and means of transport, and of their storage and conveyance under customs

control along the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs control zones shall be established in areas intended for customs clearance; preliminary operations; transloading of goods;

inspection and customs examination of goods; temporary storage; parking means of transport carrying

goods subject to customs control; at customs warehouses; on the territory of special economic zones;

at free warehouses; in duty free shops; and in the locations of customs authorities.

2. Customs control zones shall be established as permanent when goods subject to customs control are kept there on a regular basis; or as temporary, when they are established for the period of

time required to conduct inspection or customs examination of goods.

3. The procedures for the establishment and marking of customs control zones, as well as the procedures for gaining access to customs control zones shall be determined by the authorized state

body on customs issues.

4. Persons shall be allowed to customs control zones only with permission of the customs authority; and law enforcement bodies and special services shall be allowed to customs control zones

upon submission of the resolution or instruction of these bodies.

The performance of production activity and other commercial activities, transportation of goods and

means of transport across borders of such zones and within the territories of such zones, shall be allowed only with permission of the customs authority and under its control.

Article 435

Obligatory Submission of Documents and Data Required for Customs Control

1. Persons conveying goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or persons performing activity subject to the control of the customs authorities, shall be

obliged to submit to customs authorities the documents and data required for customs control in verbal, and (or) written, and (or) electronic forms.

2. The customs authority shall be entitled to request the documents and data required for customs control in written and (or) electronic forms.

3. In order to exercise customs control, customs authorities shall be entitled, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to receive from banks and organizations performing

certain types of banking operations, data and certificates on financial operations concerning the export

and (or) import transactions being performed.

4. In order to exercise customs control after the release of goods and means of transport, customs authorities shall be entitled to request and receive commercial documents, book-keeping documents,

reports and other information, including electronic versions, related to foreign economic operations

with those goods and means of transport and, with regard to goods and means of transport imported

onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, also concerning further operations with those goods and means of transport, from the declarant or any other person involved in operations with

the goods and means of transport, or who possesses the above mentioned documents and information.

5. At the request of the customs authorities, law enforcement bodies, tax authorities and other monitoring bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, banks and organizations that perform certain kinds

of banking operations, bodies that perform registration of organizations, and notaries shall be obliged

to inform the customs authorities on available data required for customs control, in cases and in compliance with the procedures stipulated by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6. In compliance with Article 431 of this Code, documents required for customs control shall be kept by persons and by customs authorities for a period of not less than five years, starting from the moment the goods and means of transport are released from customs control. Customs brokers and other persons involved in entrepreneurial activities with respect to goods subject to customs control, shall keep the documents for five years following the year during which customs operations were performed with such goods.

Article 436

Inviting Specialists and Experts to Render Assistance in Exercising Customs Control

1. In compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs authorities shall be entitled to invite, on a contractual basis, specialists from state and other organizations, as well as experts, to render assistance in performing customs control.

2. Specialists and experts invited from state and other bodies shall be obliged not to divulge the data that are a state secret; commercial and other secret protected by law; as well as confidential information concerning participants in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity.

Article 437

Goods and Means of Transport Subject to Customs Control

1. All goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be subject to customs control.

2. Customs authorities shall be entitled to stop means of transport and to forcibly return marine and internal water vessels and air crafts, which have left the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan without permission of the customs authority. Actions for stoppage (return) of foreign vessels and vessels located on the territory of other states shall be taken in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with and international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 438

Selectivity of Customs Control

1. When exercising customs control, customs authorities shall apply those forms and methods of customs control which are stipulated by Article 441 of this Code and which are sufficient to ensure

compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and with the international agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Selection of the methods of customs control shall involve risk assessment and risk management

systems, as stipulated by Chapter 60 of this Code. Non-use of other methods of customs control or

exemption from them shall not mean that persons should not observe the provisions of this Code.

3. When necessary, customs authorities may apply all methods of customs control established in this Code, except in cases stated in Article 471 of this Code.

Article 439

Location to Exercise Customs Control

Customs control shall be exercised in customs control zones, as well as in other places defined by

customs authorities, where goods, means of transport and documents containing information on them,

including in electronic form, are located.

Article 440**Time Limit for Checking the Customs Declaration and Other Documents and for Examining****Goods in the Course of Customs Clearance**

1. When conducting customs clearance, preliminary operations and other customs formalities, customs authorities shall perform the actions required to check the authenticity of the processing of the customs declaration, and the compliance of the submitted documents with the requirements established

by the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Checking of the customs declaration and documents, customs examination of goods and means

of transport and, in the event of the preliminary and temporary declaration of goods, checking of the

customs cargo declaration and documents, shall be conducted by the customs authority not later than

two working days from the date the customs declaration was registered by the customs authority, provided all documents required for the release of goods were submitted.

3. Extension of the stated time limit for up to ten working days and, when transporting goods by marine and internal water vessels, for up to twenty working days, from the moment the customs cargo

declaration was accepted, shall be allowed with the written permission of the head of the customs

authority, which shall contain the reasons for extension and shall be sent to the declarant.

4. Prior to the release of goods, customs authorities shall perform the operations required to verify

the conformity of the name, origin, quantity and value of goods with the information stated in the customs cargo declaration and documents being used for customs purposes. When goods of different

types and names are presented in a single consignment, and they are not divided into separate packing

lots, and when the packages are not duly marked, and the packing and marking information is not

stated in the shipping documents, thus preventing customs authorities from performing the necessary

operations for verification of the conformity of the goods with the information presented on them, the

time limit for customs examination of such goods, when necessary, shall be extended, with the written

permission of the head of the customs authority, through the period required for division of the goods

into separate lots in compliance with requirements of Article 478 of this Code.

5. When exercising customs control of goods, which are subject to control by other state bodies, customs authorities shall provide the coordination and simultaneous performance of such activities.

CHAPTER 57. TYPES AND PROCEDURES FOR CUSTOMS CONTROL**Article 441****Forms of Customs Control**

The following are means of customs control:

- 1) checking of the customs declaration, documents and information;
- 2) verbal interviews;

- 3) receipt of explanations;
- 4) customs surveillance;
- 5) inspection of goods and means of transport;
- 6) customs examination of goods and vehicles;
- 7) personal search;
- 8) marking of goods with special marks, or putting identification marks on them in cases stipulated by this Code and by the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 9) checking of the record-keeping and reporting system for goods and means of transport;
- 10) record-keeping for goods and means of transport;
- 11) inspection of premises and territories.

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Article 442

Checking of Customs Declaration, Documents and Data

1. For the purpose of verifying the authenticity of documents and the reliability of data, customs authorities shall check the customs declaration, documents and data presented in the course of customs

clearance of goods and means of transport.

2. Verification of the reliability of the data presented to customs authorities in the course of customs clearance shall be performed by comparing the data with information obtained from other

sources, analyzing special customs statistics, processing the data with the use of information technologies, and by other means which are not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. When exercising customs control for the purpose of verifying the information stated in the customs declaration, the customs authority shall be entitled to request, in writing, documents and data

from persons.

4. Customs authorities shall be allowed to selectively exercise a check of documents and data.

Article 443

Verbal Interview

When conducting customs clearance of goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs

border of the Republic of Kazakhstan; when conducting preliminary operations and other customs

procedures, customs officials shall be entitled to conduct verbal interviews with persons without recording the results of the interview in a written form.

Article 444

Receipt of Explanations

Receipt of explanations shall mean receipt of the required information regarding customs issues by the

customs officials from declarants and other persons who possess information on circumstances significant for customs control purposes.

The explanations shall be recorded in written form. Notification of a summons of a person for receiving explanations shall be signed by the head of the appropriate customs authority and shall be

handed personally to the addressee.

Article 445

Customs Surveillance

Customs surveillance shall mean visual observation, also including use of technical means, conducted

by customs officials over the transportation of goods and means of transport placed under customs control, and over the performance of cargo and other types of operations with them.

Article 446

Inspection of Goods and Means of Transport

1. Inspection of goods and means of transport, including international mail and the baggage of natural persons, shall be conducted by customs officials for the purpose of confirming information on the nature, origin, state and quantity of goods subject to customs control, and of the existence of customs seals, stamps and other identification marks on goods, means of transport and cargo compartments.

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2. 'Inspection of goods and means of transport' shall mean the external visual examination of goods, baggage of natural persons, means of transport, and containers, and of the existence of customs seals, stamps and other identification marks on goods, for the purpose of customs control, if such examination does not involve unsealing means of transport or cargo compartments and damaging the packaging of goods.

3. Within a customs control zone, the inspection of goods and means of transport may be conducted in the absence of the declarant or other persons authorized with respect to goods and means of transport, and their representatives, except when the above-mentioned persons express a desire to assist in the examination.

4. A customs official shall draw up a certificate, according to the established format, on the results obtained during the course of the inspection of the goods and means of transport, when the results of the inspection will be used for customs purposes. Upon the request of the person authorized with respect to the goods and means of transport, customs officials shall be obliged to draw up a certificate. The second copy of the certificate on the performance of the customs inspection shall be delivered to the person authorized with respect to goods and means of transport.

Article 447

Customs Examination of Goods and Means of Transport

1. 'Customs examination' shall mean actions taken by customs officials with respect to goods and means of transport, which involve the opening of packaging or cargo compartments of a vehicle, or tanks, containers and other places goods are, or may be, located.

A customs examination shall be conducted for the purpose of identifying goods for customs purposes, for verifying the authenticity of the declared data or, when there is information on violations of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for the purpose of checking this information, as well as for exercising selectively based customs control.

2. The declarant and other persons authorized with respect to goods and means of transport, and their representatives, shall be entitled to assist on their own initiative in the customs examination of goods and means of transport, except in cases specified in Paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. Upon request by customs officials, the declarant and other persons authorized with regard to goods and means of transport, and their representatives shall be obliged to be present in the course of examination of goods and means of transport, and to render necessary assistance to customs officials.

In case of absence of a representative specially authorized by the carrier, the natural person, operating the mean of transport, shall act as such person.

4. The customs authority shall be entitled to conduct customs examination of goods and means of transport in the absence of the declarant or other persons authorized with respect to goods and means of transport and their representatives, in the following cases:

- 1) the failure of stated persons to appear upon the expiration of ten days after submission of goods and means of transport;
- 2) the existence of a threat to the national security, to the life and health of people, animals and plants, to nature and the environment, to the preservation of artistic, historical and archeological properties of the people of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and in other exigent circumstances;
- 3) the delivery of goods by international mail;
- 4) the abandonment of goods and means of transport on the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in violation of the customs regime.

In these cases, customs examination of goods and means of transport shall be conducted in the presence of two witnesses, and shall be recorded in a customs examination certificate according to the format established by the authorized body on customs issues.

5. When part of the goods indicated in the customs declaration under one name was subject to customs examination, the results of the examination shall be applied to all of the goods indicated in the customs declaration.

6. Based upon the results of a customs examination, a certificate shall be drawn up in duplicate.

A customs examination certificate shall contain the following information:

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- 1) information on the customs officials who conducted the examination, and on other persons assisting at it;
- 2) reasons for conducting customs an examination in the absence of the declarant or other person authorized with respect to the goods and means of transport;
- 3) results of customs examination.

The second copy of the certificate shall be delivered to the person authorized with respect to goods and means of transport, or his/her representative.

Article 448

Personal Search

1. Personal search, as an exclusive form of customs control, shall be conducted with the written permission of the head of the customs authority or of a person substituting for him/her, when there are sufficient grounds to believe that a natural person crossing the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan or located in a customs control zone or in a transit zone of an international airport, is

concealing and is not handing over goods which are objects of a violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The procedure for conducting a personal search and the format for the decision on conducting a personal search shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. Prior to a personal search, a customs official shall be obliged to present to the natural person a decision by the head of the customs authority, or by a person substituting for him/her, to conduct a

personal search, to familiarize the natural person with his/her rights in the course of the search, and to

propose that he/she voluntarily hand over the concealed goods.

3. The actions of the customs official during the course of a personal search shall not injure the dignity and honor of the natural person.

4. A natural person subject to a personal search shall have the following rights:

1) prior to a personal search, to be familiarized with the procedures for conducting and the decision to

conduct a personal search;

2) to voluntarily hand over concealed goods, which are objects of violation of the legislation of the

Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) to make a statement to the customs officials conducting the personal search, with the obligatory

inclusion in the record of the procedures for conducting the personal search;

4) to be familiarized with the results of the personal search and with the procedural documents;

5) to appeal, in compliance with this Code, against the actions of the customs officials conducting the

personal search;

6) to use the services of a lawyer.

5. A natural person subjected to a personal search shall be provided with a copy of the record of personal search and with a certificate on the seizure of goods.

6. A personal search shall be conducted by customs officials of the same sex as the person being inspected, in the presence of two witnesses of the same sex, in an isolated room that meets hygienic

and sanitary requirements. Access to this room by other natural persons, and the possibility of them

observing the process of the personal search must be precluded. The examination of the body organs

of persons being inspected shall be conducted only by a doctor-specialist with the use, when necessary, of special medical equipment.

The doctor-specialist shall not have the right to avoid fulfilling a decision by the head of the customs

authority, or by a person substituting for him/her, concerning conducting a personal search, except in

cases stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

7. A record on conducting a personal search shall be drawn up according to the format established

by the authorized body on customs issues.

The record shall be signed by the customs official who conducted the personal search, by the natural

person subjected to the search, by the witnesses and, in the case of a medical examination, by the doctor.

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Article 449

Special Marking of Goods, Putting Identification Marks on Them

1. In cases stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs control shall be exercised by the customs authorities by means of verification of the existence on goods (or their packaging) of special markings, identification marks or other means of designating the goods, used to

confirm the legality of their import onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2 The absence on goods of special markings, identification marks or other means of designating the goods shall be considered as import of goods onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan without customs clearance and release of goods, if the person at whose disposal such goods were discovered, or the declarant or other interested person does not prove the contrary.

Article 450

Checking of the Record-Keeping and Reporting System of Goods and Vehicles

1. Checking of the record-keeping and reporting system of goods and means of transport, as a form of customs control, shall apply in the following cases:

1) upon application by a person to use simplified customs clearance procedures in compliance with the

provisions of this Code;

2) upon conditional release of goods, when such goods are subject to record-keeping in compliance

with the procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) with respect to persons acting as customs brokers, customs carriers, or persons performing activities

under certain customs regimes, and providing customs services for temporary storage;

4) when inspecting participants in foreign economic activity with respect to goods and means of transport subject to customs control.

2. In cases not specified in this Article, the record keeping and reporting system may be checked in the course of customs control by means of checking of foreign economic and other activities in the

sphere of customs activity.

Article 451

Record-Keeping on Goods and Vehicles

1. For the purpose of ensuring control over conditionally released goods and means of transport subject to tariff and non-tariff regulatory measures, customs authorities shall keep records on goods

and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in compliance with the procedures and in the form established by the authorized body on customs issues,

based upon data submitted by persons in the course of customs clearance and customs control, in compliance with this Code.

2. Persons using conditionally released goods and means of transport on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and other persons specified by this Code, shall be obliged to keep records and

to submit reports on them to customs authorities in compliance with the procedures established by the

authorized body on customs issues.

Article 452

Inspection of Premises and Territories

1. For customs control purposes, customs officials, upon presentation of their certificates of employment and of the written permission signed by the head of the customs authority, shall have the

right to access (without the right to conduct examination and search) the territory and premises where

goods and means of transport subject to customs control and documents required for customs control

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are or may be located, or where operations with respect to goods subject to customs control are performed, except in cases stipulated by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. In case they are refused access to the territory or premises, customs officials shall have the right to enter the territory and premises, except for living spaces the access to where are sanctioned by

the public prosecutor; by suppression of the resistance and by opening the locked premises in the presence of two witnesses. Customs authorities shall inform the public prosecutor within twenty-four

hours of all cases of entering premises by suppressing resistance and by opening locked premises.

Persons preventing the access of customs officials to territories and premises shall bear responsibility

in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In specific cases, the actions subject to the public prosecutor's sanction, may be taken without such a

sanction with further written notification thereon of the public prosecutor within twenty four hours.

Upon receipt of such notification, the public prosecutor shall check the legality of the actions taken,

and in case of their illegality shall make a resolution to cancel the measures of prohibitive and restrictive nature.

3. If legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan stipulate special procedures for access by state

officials to specific objects, then such access shall be provided in compliance with the procedures

stipulated by these legislative acts.

4. Inspection of premises and territories for the purpose of confirming the presence of goods subject to customs control, including conditionally released goods, shall be conducted at temporary

storage places, bonded warehouses, free warehouses, special economic zones, duty-free shops, and

with respect to persons who should have the goods, in compliance with the terms of customs procedures or customs regimes stipulated by this Code. Inspection of premises and territories shall be

conducted based upon information that goods have been lost, alienated or disposed of by other means,

in violation of the requirements and terms established by this Code for the purpose of verifying such

information, and based upon selective control.

5. Inspection of premises and territories of persons not specified in Paragraph 4 of this Article may be conducted by customs authorities based upon information that goods, imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in violation of the procedures stipulated by this Code,

are located in such premises and territories, for the purpose of checking such information. A certificate

shall be drawn up according to the format approved by the authorized body on customs issues, on the

results of the inspection. A second copy of the certificate shall be delivered to the person who was

subjected to the inspection.

6. Customs authorities shall also conduct inspection of premises and territories for the purpose of verifying compliance with the qualification requirements and terms established by Articles 89, 104,

130, 145 and 246 of this Code. A certificate shall be drawn up in accordance with the format approved

by the authorized body on customs issues, on the results of this inspection.

CHAPTER 58. CUSTOMS EXPERT EXAMINATION

Article 453

Assignment of a Customs Expert Examination

1. The purpose of a customs expert examination shall be conduct of analysis in order to determine

the qualitative composition of goods conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan for their correct classification under the foreign economic activity commodity nomenclature.

2. A customs expert examination may be assigned by customs authorities in the following cases:

- 1) during the course of customs clearance and customs control;
- 2) upon making a preliminary decision;
- 3) when violations in the sphere of customs activity are revealed.

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3. The objects of a customs expert examination shall be goods, data on goods stated in customs and other documents, and identification marks.

4. A customs expert examination shall be conducted by experts from customs laboratories.

The following shall serve as grounds for conducting a customs expert examination:

1) the assignment of a customs expert examination at the stage of customs clearance and customs control or when making a preliminary decision, also upon applications of participants in foreign economic activity;

2) a resolution for the assignment of a customs expert examination in the event of violations in the

sphere of customs activity.

The assignment or resolution shall specify:

- 1) the grounds for conducting a customs expert examination;
- 2) the name of the customs laboratory where the customs expert examination will be conducted;
- 3) the questions to be answered by the expert;
- 4) the materials to be reviewed by the expert.

5. The customs official who assigned the customs expert examination shall be obliged to familiarize the declarant with the assignment or with the resolution for the assignment of the expert

examination, and to explain his/her rights and obligations as stipulated by Articles 375 and 376 of this

Code. A notation regarding familiarizing the declarant shall be made on the assignment or on the resolution, and shall be signed by the declarant.

Article 454

Procedures for a Customs Expert Examination

1. A customs expert examination may be conducted both on and off of the customs laboratory premises, if required by the nature of the research, or when it is impossible to deliver the object of the

research to the location of the expert examination. The expert shall begin the examination only upon a

written instruction by the head of the customs laboratory.

2. The expert shall draw up a conclusion on the results of the customs expert examination.

3. The procedures for conducting customs expert examinations in customs laboratories and the

format for the conclusion shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 455

Expert's Rights and Duties

1. An expert shall be entitled to:

- 1) refuse to conduct the customs expert examination in case when issues which are subject of the expert examination are outside his/her authority;
- 2) refuse to give answers to questions which are outside his/her authority;
- 3) file an application for presentation of additional materials required to conduct the customs expert examination.

2. An expert shall be obliged to:

- 1) be familiarized with the materials related to the customs expert examination;
- 2) give consultations to participants in foreign economic activity on issues of customs expert examination;
- 3) include in the conclusion findings on circumstances with regard to which questions were not asked;
- 4) conduct research on samples and specimens of goods presented for customs expert examination, and submit a conclusion based upon a complete, thorough and objective assessment of the research results;
- 5) appear in order to present clarification or additions to the conclusions he/she issued upon a summons by the person carrying out the proceedings and examining the case on violations in the sphere of customs activity;

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- 6) not to disclose data received during the course of the customs expert examination.

3. In case of non-fulfillment or inappropriate fulfillment of his/her obligations, an expert shall be held responsible in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 456

Expert's Conclusion

1. The expert shall give his/her conclusion in writing on his/own behalf.

2. The expert's conclusion shall describe the research conducted and give well-reasoned answers to the questions.

3. When complicated expert research is required to be conducted, the head of the customs laboratory shall make a decision to conduct a commission expert examination, which shall be conducted by several experts in one specialty. If there are disagreements between the experts, each of

them or part of them shall have the right to give a separate conclusion.

4. When a customs expert examination is required to be conducted by experts in different specialties, within their authority, a complex expert examination shall be assigned. Each expert shall

sign that part of the conclusion on which he/she conducted an examination.

5. When it is impossible to make a conclusion on the materials presented, the expert shall inform the customs authority, which assigned the customs expert examination, thereof in writing, stating the reasons for refusal.

Article 457

Additional and Repeated Customs Expert Examination

1. An additional customs expert examination shall be assigned based upon newly discovered circumstances. The conduct of an additional customs expert examination may be assigned to the expert who conducted the initial expert examination, or to another expert.

2. A repeated customs expert examination shall be assigned to research the same objects and to answer the same questions in cases when the declarant appealed the previous conclusion. The reasons for disagreement with the results of the previous examination must be stated in the assignment or in the resolution to conduct a repeat customs expert examination.
3. A repeated customs expert examination shall be conducted in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 458

Taking Samples and Specimens of Goods

1. Customs authorities shall be entitled to take samples and specimens of goods required to conduct expert examinations in customs laboratories.
2. Samples and specimens of goods shall be taken in the minimum quantities required to make examination possible, in compliance with the normative and technical documentation stipulating the norms for taking samples and specimens. A certificate on taking samples and specimens shall be drawn up in the format established by the authorized body on customs issues.
3. The declarant shall be entitled to be present upon the taking of samples and specimens by customs officials. The declarant shall be obliged to provide assistance to the customs officials when they take samples and specimens of goods and also to perform, at their own expense, cargo and other operations with goods, which are required for taking samples and specimens. Customs authorities can take samples and specimens of goods in the absence of the declarant when he/she does not appear upon the expiry of ten calendar days after the submission of goods, as well as under specific circumstances. In these cases, samples and specimens of goods shall be taken in the presence of two witnesses, and a certificate on taking samples and specimens shall be drawn up.
4. Upon completion of a customs expert examination, samples and specimens shall be returned to the declarant, except when such samples and specimens are subject to destruction or utilization in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 59. INSPECTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE SPHERE OF CUSTOMS ACTIVITY

Article 459

Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. Inspection of participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs shall be conducted by customs authorities in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues, if there are grounds to suspect that the provisions of the customs and other legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the control over observance of which is imposed on customs authorities, are not complied with.
2. When necessary, customs authorities may conduct inspections of participants in foreign

economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity with participation of other state bodies.

Article 460

An Order for Conducting an Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. An inspection of participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall be conducted upon presentation of an order issued by the authorized body on customs

issues, or by a regional customs office, or by a customs house.

2. The order must be signed by the head of the customs authority or by a person substituting for him/her, and must be certified with an official stamp and registered in the special register book, in

compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

3. The order must be registered with the prosecutor office in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. An order by the customs authority shall contain the following information:

1) the date of registration of the order with the customs authority and its registration number;

2) the name of the customs authority that issued the order;

3) the full name of the participant in foreign economic and other activities;

4) the taxpayer's registration number;

5) the purpose of inspection;

6) the position, family name, first name and patronymic name of customs officials who perform the inspection;

7) the date of the inspection;

8) the time period of activity to be inspected.

5. Only one inspection of a participant in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity shall be performed on the basis of one order.

6. In case the time limit for conducting an inspection envisaged by Paragraph 2 of Article 462 of this Code is extended, an additional order which shall contain the number and the date of registration

of the previous order.

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Article 461

The Beginning of an Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the

Sphere of Customs Activity

1. An inspection shall begin as of the moment that the order is delivered to the participant in foreign economic or other activities in the sphere of customs activity, with the obligatory presentation

of a certificate of employment.

2. The refusal of a participant in foreign economic or other activities in the sphere of customs activity to accept an order, which was completed in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, shall not serve as grounds for cancellation of the inspection.

3. During the course of inspection, participants in foreign economic or other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall not be allowed to make modifications and additions to documents

subject to inspection.

Article 462

Time Limits for Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. The time limit for inspection of participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity, stated in the order, shall not exceed thirty working days from the moment of delivery of the order, except in cases stipulated by Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.
2. When inspecting participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity who have structural subunits outside the activity area of the customs authority conducting the inspection, the time limit for inspections may be extended up to sixty working days.
3. Inspections of participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall be temporarily suspended for the periods of time between the moment the demand of customs authorities to present documents is handed in to a participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs and the moment the participant presents the required documents, as well as for the moment documents and data are received upon the demand of customs authorities.

Article 463

Access of Customs Officials to Territory or Premises in Order to Inspect Participants in Foreign

Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. In compliance with Article 452 of this Code, a participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall be obliged to provide access to customs officials to the territory or premises (except for living spaces).
2. When customs officials conducting the inspection are refused access to these territories or premises (except for living spaces), a record shall be drawn up.
3. The record shall be signed by customs officials conducting the inspection and by the participant in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity, in the presence of two witnesses. When refusing to sign this record, the participant in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity shall be obliged to give explanation in writing on the reasons of refusal.
4. A participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall be entitled to refuse access to customs officials to territory or premises for conducting an inspection, or to refuse to provide documents to customs officials in the following cases:
 - 1) the order was not delivered or not produced in accordance with the established procedures;
 - 2) the time limit for inspection, specified in the order, has not yet commenced or expired;
 - 3) the data on the customs officials is not indicated in the order;
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- 4) customs officials do not have with them special passes allowing them to enter territory or premises, if in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan such passes are required for access to territories or premises subject to inspection;
- 5) required documentation is not relevant to the period of time under inspection.

Article 464

Authorities of Customs Officials during the Course of Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. When inspecting participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs

activity, the customs officials shall be entitled to:

- 1) check the existence of and conduct examination of goods and means of transport;
- 2) check documents related to foreign economic or other activities in the sphere of customs activity;
- 3) receive documents, certificates, and written and oral explanations, related to foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity from persons;
- 4) seal the premises where the goods and means of transport are located;
- 5) seize original documents that relate to foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity, and testify to violations in the sphere of customs activity, in compliance with the procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the process, the participant in foreign economic and other activity in the sphere of customs activity shall have the right to copy the seized documents.

2. Seized documents shall be returned in compliance with the procedures and terms established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Sealing and seizure shall be performed in exceptional cases, when not taking such measures may lead to concealment of a violation in the sphere of customs activity.

Article 465

Completion of Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. Upon completion of an inspection, customs officials shall draw up an inspection certificate stating the following information:

- 1) the place of inspection, the date the certificate was drawn up;
- 2) the position, family name, first name, and patronymic name of customs officials who conducted the inspection;
- 3) the family name, first name, and patronymic name or full name of the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity;
- 4) the location and bank requisites of the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity;
- 5) the family name, first name, and patronymic name of the manager and officials of the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity, who are responsible for customs and financial reporting, and for payment of customs payments and taxes charged by customs authorities;
- 6) information on the previous inspection and measures taken to eliminate violations of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which were previously revealed;
- 7) information on the documents presented by the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity, for inspection;
- 8) a detailed description of violations in the sphere of customs activity, with references to the relevant regulations of the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 9) results of inspection of the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity.

2. The time limit for inspection shall terminate on the day that the inspection certificate is delivered to the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity.
3. When the inspection does not reveal violations of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, an appropriate note thereon shall be made on the inspection certificate.
4. Copies of documents, payment settlements and other materials obtained during the course of inspection shall be enclosed with the inspection certificate.
5. The inspection certificate shall be drawn up in three copies and shall be signed by customs officials who conducted the inspection.
6. The inspection certificate shall be registered in a special registration book that must be numbered, tied and sealed with the stamp of the customs authority.
7. One copy of the inspection certificate shall be handed in to the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity. Upon receipt of the inspection certificate the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall be obliged to make a written note acknowledging receipt of the inspection certificate;
8. When the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity does not agree with the results of the inspection, a manager or authorized official of the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall make an appropriate note thereof on the inspection certificate.

Article 466

Decisions on the Results of an Inspection of Participants in Foreign Economic and Other Activities in the Sphere of Customs Activity

1. Upon completion of an inspection of participants in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity, the customs authority shall, based upon the results of the inspection reflected in the certificate, issue a notification on amounts of customs payments, taxes and penalties imposed, according to the format stipulated by Article 350 of this Code.
2. The notification shall be sent to the participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity in compliance with the procedures stipulated by Article 350 of this Code.
3. A participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity who has received a notification on amounts of customs payments, taxes and penalties imposed, shall be obliged to comply with it within the time limit established in Article 350 of this Code.
4. A participant in foreign economic and other activities in the sphere of customs activity shall be entitled to appeal against the results of the inspection, in compliance with the procedures and within the time limit stipulated by this Code.

Article 467

Audit in the Sphere of Customs Activity

Audit in the sphere of customs activity shall be carried out in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 60. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Article 468

General Concepts and Purposes of Risk Management Application

1. 'Risk' shall mean the degree of possible non-compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which may lead to losses to the state.

'Risk assessment' shall mean a systematic determination of risk management priorities by means of assessment and comparison of the degree of risk against standards determined in advance.

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'Risk management' shall mean the technique of applying preventive measures that make it possible to determine methods of control for preventing risk.

2. The following are the purposes for using risk management:

- 1) to focus attention on high risk spheres and to ensure more effective use of available resources;
- 2) to increase possibilities to reveal violations in the sphere of customs activity;
- 3) to create favorable conditions for participants in foreign economic activities, who are in compliance

with the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to convey goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 469

Risk Categories

The following objects may be attributed to risk categories:

- 1) types of goods;
- 2) classification codes of goods under the commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity;
- 3) country of origin of goods;
- 4) country of departure of goods;
- 5) country of destination of goods;
- 6) mean of transport;
- 7) customs value;
- 8) route of transportation of goods;
- 9) participant in foreign economic activities;
- 10) documents presented for customs clearance.

Article 470

Activities of Customs Authorities Regarding Risk Assessment and Management

1. The authorized body on customs issues shall collect, process and analyze statistical and operational information on violations in the sphere of customs, including all cases of violations, which

are in the process of verification and with respect to which a procedural decision was made.

2. The authorized body on customs agency shall determine the lists of risk factors, criteria for determination and application of risk indicators and risk categories.

3. The established lists of risk factors shall be used by customs authorities in the course of customs control in order to use varied forms of customs control and cannot be used as grounds for

restricting the conveyance of goods across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These

lists shall be regarded as confidential information.

4. Based upon proposals by regional customs offices of the authorized body on customs issues, the lists of risk factors may be changed during the entire period of their validity, taking into account

the current operational situation.

5. Participants in foreign economic activities may be placed among the minimum or maximum risk categories in compliance with procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

The procedures for placement of participants in foreign economic activities among the category of minimum risk and for application of certain types of customs procedures and forms of customs control

to them shall be established based upon proposals developed by regional customs offices of the authorized body on customs issues together with non-profit organizations in the sphere of customs

activity.

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CHAPTER 61. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING CUSTOMS CONTROL

Article 471

Exemption From Certain Forms of Customs Control Conducted by Customs Authorities

1. Exemption from application by customs authorities of certain forms of customs control shall be

established exclusively by this Code.

2. The personal baggage of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and of family members accompanying him shall not be subject to customs examination.

3. The personal baggage of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Secretary of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Head

of the Administration office of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the

National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, members of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and deputies of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be exempted from

customs examination if these persons cross the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan while

executing their deputized or official duties.

4. Foreign warships (vessels), military aircraft and self-propelled military equipment performing maneuvers shall be exempted from customs examination, unless otherwise provided by the legislative

acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 472

Collection by the Customs Authorities of Information on Persons in the Course of Customs Control

1. For customs control purposes, customs authorities have the right to collect information on persons involved in foreign economic activity related to the conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or information on persons conducting entrepreneurial activity with regard to goods subject to customs control; information regarding registration data, location and personal information on citizens; namely, the family name,

first name, patronymic name, date and place of birth, sex and personal address.

2. Participants in foreign economic activity shall have the right to be familiarized with documented information on themselves, available to customs authorities, and to make clarifications of

this information in order to ensure its completeness and reliability.

3. Information on persons shall be collected by customs authorities during the course of customs clearance of goods and means of transport conveyed across the customs border of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, and also by obtaining the indicated information from the tax bodies, the offices of Internal Affairs, bodies responsible for state registration, and by other means not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 473

Use of Technical Means in the Course of Customs Control

In order to reduce the time for conducting customs control and to enhance its effectiveness and optimization, customs authorities may use technical means. The authorized body on customs issues

shall formulate the list of these means and the procedures for their application.

The technical means indicated shall not endanger the life and health of people, animals and plants, and

must not cause harm to people, goods and means of transport.

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Article 474

Use of Customs Vessels in the Course of Customs Control

1. Marine and internal water vessels and aircrafts of customs authorities shall be used in the course of customs control of goods and means of transport within the territorial waters (seas) and internal waters of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and on the territory adjacent to the customs border of

the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. When exercising customs control with the use of marine and internal water vessels and aircrafts, customs authorities shall be entitled:

1) to stop means of transport and to search them, when detecting evidence that goods subject to customs control are being conveyed illegally on the vehicles;

2) to detain persons located inside the means of transport, who are suspected to commit crimes, in

compliance with the criminal and procedural legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) to pursue and to detain, outside the territorial waters (seas) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, marine

and internal water vessels which departed the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan without

permission of customs authorities, on territory adjacent to the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, before they enter the territorial waters (seas) of their own country or of a third country, if

the pursuit began in internal waters or on the territorial waters (seas) of the Republic of Kazakhstan

after a visual or aural signal to stop was made from a distance allowing it to be seen or heard, and was

continued without interruption;

4) in case of violations in the sphere of customs activity, to detain means of transport for the purpose

of seizing them in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

5) in cases stipulated by this Code, to escort means of transport, including stationing customs officials

on them.

3. When executing their duties, the crews of customs vessels shall be entitled, in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) to use the marine and air space of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the areas of sea and river ports, and

of airports and aerodromes (landing grounds) on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

regardless to whom they belong or are assigned;

2) to enter and to exit ports according to the procedures coordinated with the appropriate authorized

state body of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) to receive navigation, hydro-metrological, hydrographic, and other information required to carry out

tasks entrusted to customs authorities, free of charge.

Article 475

Cargo and Other Operations with Goods and Means of Transport Required for Customs Control

1. Upon request by the customs authority, a declarant, warehouse owner, customs broker, or other

persons authorized with regard to goods, shall be obliged to provide transportation, weighing of goods

or determining of their quantity by other means, as well as loading, unloading, transloading, repairing

of damaged packaging, unpacking, packing and re-packing of goods subject to customs control, as

well as unlocking premises, containers and other places where goods are or may be located.

2. The carrier shall be obliged to assist with cargo or other operations with goods that he conveys,

and with means of transport. Cargo and other operations with goods and means of transport must not

result in additional expenses for customs authorities.

Article 476

Identification of Goods, Means of Transport, Premises and Other Places

1. The customs authorities may identify means of transport, premises, containers and other places

where goods and means of transport subject to customs control are or may be located, places where

activity subject to customs control is performed, as well as goods and means of transport subject to

customs control.

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2. Identification shall be executed by sealing; stamping; marking with numbers, letters or other symbols, or identification marks; punching stamps; taking samples and specimens; describing goods in

detail; preparing designs, images to scale, photographs, or illustrations; through the use of shipping

and other documents, and by other means.

3. The authorized body on customs issues shall specify the procedures for the use and manufacture of means of identification as well as their standards. Seals, stamps and other means of

identification, applied by customs authorities of foreign states in compliance with the international

agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, may be recognized as means of identification for customs

purposes.

4. Means of identification may be changed, removed or destroyed only by customs authorities or with their permission, except when there is an imminent threat of destruction, irrevocable loss or serious damage to goods and means of transport. The customs authority shall be informed immediately

of change, removal or destruction of identification marks, and shall be provided with proof that such threat exists.

Article 477

Inventory of Goods and Means of Transport Subject to Customs Control

Customs authorities shall be entitled to make an inventory of goods and means of transport subject to customs control at any time, as well as of goods with respect to which customs payments and taxes were not paid, or preferences with regard to customs payments and taxes were not granted.

Article 478

Compliance with the Requirements Regarding the Minimum Period of Time for Exercising Customs Control

Persons shall be obliged to comply with the requirements regarding the minimum period of time required for exercising customs control. Damages caused to a person due to his/her non-compliance with these requirements shall not be compensated.

Article 479

Not Causing Illegal Damages in the Course of Customs Control

When exercising customs control it is not permissible to cause illegal damages to the carrier, declarant, their representatives, owners of temporary storage warehouses, bonded warehouses or free warehouses, owners of duty free shops and other persons whose interests are affected by actions (inaction) and decisions of customs authorities in the course of customs control, as well as to goods and means of transport.

SECTION XIII. CUSTOMS CONTROL IN THE SPHERE OF CURRENCY AND EXPORT CONTROL

CHAPTER 62. FUNCTIONS OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN THE SPHERE OF CURRENCY CONTROL

Article 480

Functions of Customs Authorities in the Sphere of Currency Control

Within their authority, customs authorities shall exercise control over compliance with the currency legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan during conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 481

Authority of Customs Authorities in the Sphere of Currency Control

In order to ensure compliance with the currency legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs authorities shall:

- 1) verify the compliance of participants in foreign economic activity with the norms of the currency legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) inform the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan about movement of goods and means of transport across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the procedure

established by the authorized body on customs issues in coordination with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) inform the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and second-level banks about violations of the currency legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan that are discovered by customs authorities.

CHAPTER 63. EXPORT CONTROL EXERCISED BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Article 482

Customs Authorities as the Agencies of Export Control

1. Within their authority and in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, customs authorities shall carry out regulation in the sphere of export control.

2. Within their authority and in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the authorized body on customs issues shall determine the functions and the competencies of customs authorities by developing normative and legal acts in the sphere of export control within its authority and in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 483

Competencies of Customs Authorities in the Sphere of Export Control

1. Customs authorities shall exercise customs control over goods subject to export control when they cross the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Customs authorities shall participate in the development of normative and legal basis in the sphere of export control, and shall prevent and suppress illegal conveyance of goods subject to export control across the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 484

Observance of Confidentiality of Information

Customs officials who are responsible for export control shall observe confidentiality of information

obtained from participants in foreign economic activity and from other appropriate authorized state bodies.

SECTION XIV. TRANSFER OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO STATE OWNERSHIP

CHAPTER 64. TRANSFER OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO STATE OWNERSHIP

Article 485

Transfer of Goods and Means of Transport to State Ownership

Goods and means of transport shall be transferred to state ownership based upon:

- 1) a court decision, when employing confiscation for violations in the sphere of customs activity;
- 2) a customs declaration processed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state and an acceptance report for goods or means of transport.

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Article 486

Procedures for Transfer of Goods and Means of Transport to State Ownership Based Upon a

Court Decision

1. Goods and means of transport shall transfer to state ownership in case of violations in the sphere of customs activity from the moment that the court decision comes into force.
2. Based upon a court decision and acceptance report, the customs authority shall transfer

confiscated goods or means of transport to the appropriate authorized state body.

Article 487

Procedures for Transfer to State Ownership of Goods and Means of Transport Processed under the Customs Regime for Refusal in Favor of the State

1. The person conveying goods and means of transport shall declare and file with the customs authority a customs declaration, processed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state.
2. Goods and means of transport processed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state become the property of the state based upon the customs declaration and on the acceptance report for goods or means of transport, as of the moment the goods and means of transport are transferred to the appropriate authorized state body.

CHAPTER 65. PROCEDURES FOR DISPOSAL OF GOODS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

TRANSFERRED BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES TO STATE OWNERSHIP

Article 488

Disposal of Goods and Means of Transport Transferred to State Ownership

Goods and means of transport transferred to state ownership shall be disposed of in compliance with the procedures and terms established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 489

Methods of Disposal of Goods and Means of Transport Transferred to State Ownership

1. Disposal of goods and means of transport shall be effected by way of destruction, utilization or sale.
2. Destruction or utilization of goods and means of transport shall be performed at the expense of the person who conveys goods. In the event that this person cannot be identified, then at the expense of the proprietor or owner. In the event of their absence, then at the expense of the state budget, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with regard to certain categories of goods.

Article 490

Sale of Goods and Means of Transport Transferred to State Ownership Based upon a Court Decision

1. Sale of goods and means of transport vehicles transferred to state ownership shall be carried out as of the moment the court decision comes into force.
2. Sale of such goods and means of transport shall be carried out in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Article 491

Sale of Goods and Means of Transport Processed under the Customs Procedure for Refusal in Favor of the State

1. Based upon a customs declaration processed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state and on an acceptance report for goods and means of transport, the customs authority shall transfer these goods and means of transport to the appropriate authorized state body within three working days of the date that the acceptance report was issued.

2. Sale of goods and means of transport processed under the customs regime for refusal in favor of the state shall be carried out by the authorized body.

Article 492

Funds Obtained through Sale of Goods and Means of Transport Transferred to State Ownership

Funds obtained through sale of goods and means of transport transferred to state ownership shall go to the appropriate budget.

SECTION XV. CONSIDERATION OF AN APPEAL AND MAKING A DECISION THEREON

CHAPTER 66. APPEALING A DECISION, ACTIONS (INACTION) OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITY AND A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL

Article 493

Right of Appeal

1. Any person, including their representatives, shall be entitled to appeal, to customs authorities, also to the superior customs authority or to the authorized body on customs issues and (or) to the court,

a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and (or) of a customs official, if such decision and

(or) actions (inaction) infringes upon rights and interests of this person, creates obstacles to their implementation, or unlawfully imposes a responsibility.

2. Normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of customs activity issued by the authorized body on customs issues may be appealed in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The procedures for filing, considering and satisfying an appeal forwarded to the court, shall be determined in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Filing an appeal to court shall suspend the execution of a decision made on the appeal.

Article 494

The Procedures for Filing an Appeal

1. An appeal against a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs official shall be filed with the customs authority which employs the customs official who made such decision or took such actions

(inaction), or a superior customs authority. An appeal against a decision, actions (inaction) of the customs authority shall be filed with a superior customs authority, or with the authorized body on

customs issues.

2. When the appeal filed is subject to consideration by a superior customs authority, then the appeal within three working days from the day of its registration shall be forwarded to the superior

customs authority along with materials thereon (where available), with notification of the person who

filed the appeal.

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3. Not later than three working days from the date of the appeal registration, a superior customs authority to which the appeal is filed, shall request the conclusion and materials regarding the decision,

actions (inaction) of the customs authority subject to appeal, or shall request the conclusion and materials from the customs authority regarding its customs official whose decision, actions (inaction)

is appealed.

Article 495

Time Limit for Filing an Appeal

1. An appeal against a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and of a customs official

may be filed within a period of one year:

1) from the date that the person discovered that his/her rights in the sphere of customs activity were

infringed upon, or obstacles were created for their realization, or any responsibility that is not stipulated by the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan was imposed on him/her;

2) from the date of expiration of the time limit stipulated by the customs legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan for making a decision by the customs authority or by a customs official.

2. An appeal against a notification from customs authorities about collection of debts and penalties shall be filed within ten days.

3. When the time limit for filing an appeal has not been complied with for good reasons, the time limit may be renewed in legal form, based upon a written application by the person who filed the appeal.

Article 496

Format for and Contents of an Appeal

1. An appeal shall be filed in written form.

2. An appeal shall contain the following details:

1) date of filing the appeal;

2) name of the customs authority, or the position, family name, first name and patronymic name of the

customs official (if they are known) whose decision, actions (inaction) are subject to appeal;

3) family name, first name and patronymic name of the person filing the appeal; his/her address or

location;

4) the subject of a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and (or) of a customs official

subject to appeal;

5) the circumstances based upon which the person believes that the decision, actions (inaction) of a

customs authority and (or) of a customs official have infringed upon his/her rights, created obstacles

for their realization, or unlawfully imposed a responsibility.

3. An appeal may contain other information relevant and important to the subject of appeal.

4. An appeal shall be signed by the appellant or his/her representative.

5. Documents and (or) materials (where available) proving the illegality of a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and (or) of a customs official shall be attached to an appeal.

Article 497

Consequences of Filing Appeals

Filing an appeal shall not suspend the execution of the decision, actions (inaction) of the customs authority and (or) of the customs official subject to appeal, except in the following cases:

1) when the superior customs authority or the authorized body on customs issues which is considering the appeal, has sufficient grounds to believe that a decision by the customs authority

or an

actions (inaction) by a customs official do not comply with the customs legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan;

2) when notification about collection of debts and penalties is being appealed.

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CHAPTER 67. CONSIDERATION OF AN APPEAL OF A DECISION, ACTIONS (INACTION) OF A CUSTOMS AUTHORITY AND OF A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL

Article 498

Bodies Considering Appeals

1. An appeal of a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority shall be considered by a superior customs authority, or by the authorized body on customs issues.
2. An appeal of a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs official shall be considered by the customs authority employing the official, or by a superior customs authority, whereas an appeal of a decision, actions (inaction) of the head of a customs authority shall be considered by his/her superior customs authority and by the authorized body on customs issues.
3. On behalf of the customs authority, the head of the customs authority or a person, substituting for him/her, shall make a decision with regard to the appeal. In the process, the appeal may not be considered by the customs official who made the decision or performed the actions (inaction), or by his/her subordinate.
4. An appeal shall be subject to mandatory registration with the appropriate body on the date of filing. The customs authority shall not be entitled to refuse registration of an appeal.

Article 499

Consideration of an Appeal

1. An appeal of a person, duly registered in compliance with the established procedures, shall be essentially considered by the appropriate customs authority.
2. An appeal shall not be essentially considered in the following cases:
 - 1) the prescribed time limit for filing an appeal was not complied with, and the person did not apply with a request to renew an expired time limit, or the request to restore an expired time limit was rejected;
 - 2) the appeal is not signed, or is signed by a person or his/her representative who cannot duly confirm his/her authority to do so;
 - 3) the subject of an appeal relates to a decision, actions (inaction) of a body that is not authorized with regard to customs issues.
3. A repeated appeal that does not contain new arguments or newly discovered circumstances shall not be subject to consideration if there is exhaustive material concerning the appeal and the person who filed the appeal has been given an answer in compliance with the established procedures.
4. The appellant shall be notified in writing of a decision to refuse consideration of an appeal within three working days of the date of its registration, stating the reasons for refusal.

Article 500

Withdrawal of Appeal

1. An appellant may withdraw his/her appeal at any stage and any moment prior to the moment when a decision is made on the appeal.
2. Withdrawal shall be carried out in written form, stating the reasons for withdrawal.

Article 501

Time Limit for Considering an Appeal

1. An appeal must be considered and a decision must be taken thereon, within a period not to exceed fifteen days starting from the date of registration of an appeal, except for appeals requiring additional review and (or) checking.
2. An appeal requiring additional review and (or) checking must be considered within one month of the date of registration.

Article 502**Decision on an Appeal**

1. Based upon the results of the consideration of an appeal, the superior customs authority or the authorized state body on customs issues shall:

- 1) acknowledge that the decision or action (inaction) of the customs authority or of the customs official is lawful;
- 2) acknowledge that the decision or action (inaction) of the customs authority or of the customs official is partially or completely unlawful.

2. When the superior customs authority or the authorized state body on customs issues that considers the appeal deems it necessary, it may make several decisions with regard to the same appeal

or complaint which are not exclusive of one another, as specified in Sub-paragraph 2) of Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. When the decision or actions (inaction) of a customs official, subject to appeal, is acknowledged as unlawful, or when a customs official does not duly fulfill his/her official duties, the

body considering the appeal shall take measures to subject the official to a disciplinary, administrative, and criminal action.

4. A decision by the superior customs authority or by the authorized body on customs issues that considers the appeal shall be made in writing and shall contain the following details:

- 1) the name of the body which considered the appeal;
- 2) the position, family name and initials of the official of the body that made the decision on the appeal;
- 3) the family name and initials or the name of the person who filed the appeal;
- 4) a brief description of the subject of the appeal;
- 5) the decision made on the appeal;
- 6) the reasons and grounds for the decision made;
- 7) the measures undertaken with regard to the official who committed the violation in the sphere of customs;
- 8) information concerning the order of appeal on the decision made.

5. Within the time limit stipulated by Article 501 of this Code, a copy of the decision made as a result of consideration of the appeal shall be forwarded to the person who filed the appeal.

CHAPTER 68. SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR APPEALING DECISIONS, ACTIONS**(INACTION) OF A CUSTOMS AUTHORITY AND OF A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL****Article 503****Simplified Procedures for Appealing Decisions, Actions (Inaction) of a Customs Authority and of a Customs Official**

1. A person shall be entitled to appeal under simplified procedures against a decision, actions (inaction) of the customs authority to the head of a superior customs authority; and against actions

(inaction) of a customs official - to the head of the customs authority, or to the person substituting for

him/her, which employs the customs official whose actions (inaction) is subject to appeal.

2. A decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and of a customs official may be appealed

under simplified procedures in cases when the value of goods and means of transport with regard to

which the decision, actions (inaction) which is being appealed was made, as well as other actions, caused, in the opinion of the person, illegal expenses that do not exceed an amount equivalent to one hundred monthly calculation indices established by the law on the national budget for the appropriate financial year.

3. Consideration of an appeal against a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and of a customs official under simplified procedures, and making decisions thereon, shall not serve as an obstacle for filing an appeal in compliance with the procedures and time limit stipulated by this Code.

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Article 504

Procedures for Appeals and Making Decisions under Simplified Procedures

1. The simplified procedure for appealing a decision, actions (inaction) of a customs authority and of a customs official shall mean filing a written appeal to the head of the customs authority.
2. An appeal filed under simplified procedures shall be subject to immediate consideration, and a decision thereon shall be made on the day of filing the appeal.
3. When considering an appeal under simplified procedures, the head of the customs authority, which considers the appeal, shall draw up a certificate on considering the appeal under simplified procedures, stating information on the person who filed the appeal, a brief description of the appeal, and the decision made thereon.
4. The certificate on considering an appeal shall be signed by the head of the customs authority which considers the appeal, and by the person who filed the appeal. A copy of the certificate on considering the appeal shall be delivered to the person who filed the appeal.

SECTION XVI. PROCEDURE FOR SERVING IN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

CHAPTER 69. PROCEDURE FOR SERVING IN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Article 505

Service in the Customs Authorities

1. Service in customs authorities is a specific kind of civil service for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan who perform their professional activity in implementation of tasks, rights and duties of customs authorities, as well as of functions of law enforcement bodies in compliance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The procedure for serving in customs authorities shall be regulated by this Code and by those provisions of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on civil service and labor that do not contradict this Code.

Article 506

Recruitment for Serving in Customs Authorities

1. Customs officials shall mean capable citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan who are recruited to serve in customs authorities, and who are able to fulfill the responsibilities imposed on them as a result of their personal, moral, business, and professional qualities, and of their state of health, physical development, and level of education.
2. The following are the requirements for being recruited to serve in customs authorities:
 - 1) a medical certificate that confirms the ability to serve;
 - 2) undergoing mandatory special examination;
 - 3) compliance with the qualification requirements established by the authorized body on customs issues.
3. A probation period of up to three months without awarding a special rank shall apply to those

recruited to serve in the customs authorities.

4. Persons who were dismissed from civil service for negative reasons may not be recruited for serving in customs authorities based on the grounds determined by the legislation of the Republic of

Kazakhstan on civil service.

5. Persons liable for call-up who have been recruited for serving in customs authorities, shall be taken off the military register in compliance with the established procedures and shall be duly registered in the special books in customs authorities.

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Article 507

Recruitment of Young Specialists for Serving in Customs Authorities

Young specialists, recruited for serving in customs authorities, shall spend a mandatory probation

period at customs posts, customs houses and regional customs offices in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 508

Procedures for Appointment to a Position and Dismissal from a Position

1. The head of the authorized body on customs issues shall be appointed to and dismissed from his/her position by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Deputy heads of the authorized body on customs issues shall be appointed to and dismissed from their positions by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, based upon a statement by the

head of the authorized body on customs issues.

3. Other customs officials shall be appointed to and dismissed from their positions in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

4. Customs officials shall be provided with customs identification cards and personal numbered stamps in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 509

Oath of the Customs Official

A customs official shall take an oath on loyalty to the people of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

Article 510

Special Ranks of a Customs Official

1. The following special ranks shall be awarded to a customs official in compliance with the established procedures, in accordance with his/her position and period of service:

1) junior commanding staff:

Warrant Customs Officer;

Senior Warrant Customs Officer;

2) middle commanding staff:

Junior Customs Lieutenant;

Customs Lieutenant;

Senior Customs Lieutenant;

Customs Captain;

3) senior commanding staff:

Customs Major;

Customs Lieutenant Colonel;

Customs Colonel;

4) highest commanding staff:

Customs Major General;

Customs Lieutenant General.

2. Customs officials awarded special ranks shall be provided, free of charge, with the uniform.

The standards for the uniforms, for distinction marks and the norms of their supply shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The rules for wearing uniforms shall be established by the authorized body on customs issues.

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3. Provisions of this Article shall also apply to heads and specialists of specialized customs institutions.

Article 511

Procedure for Awarding Special Ranks to Customs Officials

1. Special ranks awarded to a customs official shall be subdivided into the first rank and the next rank.

2. Special ranks for the highest commanding staff shall be awarded by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Special ranks for the junior, middle and senior commanding staff of customs authorities shall be awarded by the head of the authorized body on customs issues.

4. Special ranks shall be awarded to customs officials in accordance with the position occupied.

5. A person appointed to positions of senior commanding staff may be awarded the first special rank not higher than customs lieutenant colonel, provided that this person did not have a higher class

rank, special rank or military rank.

6. For the customs officials of the Republic of Kazakhstan who were awarded the first special rank – Customs Lieutenant upon graduation from a higher educational institution with a four-year

curriculum and longer and who are serving in customs authorities in the specialty they acquired in the

higher educational institution or a specialty closely related to it, a one year time limit for service in the

rank of Customs Lieutenant shall be established.

7. The first special rank of junior Customs Lieutenant shall be awarded to:

1) customs officials who are currently working in positions of the junior commanding staff and who

have graduated from special high school and have been appointed to positions of the middle commanding staff;

2) persons who graduated from special high school in a related specialty and have been appointed to

positions of the middle commanding staff.

8. Special rank of Customs Lieutenant shall be awarded to:

1) junior Customs Lieutenants upon expiry of time limit established for the special rank, graduates of

higher educational institutions irrespectively of the length of service in the rank;

2) persons who have higher educations and have been appointed to positions of the middle and the

senior commanding staff.

9. The next special rank shall be awarded to customs officials in sequential order provided that the next special rank corresponds to the position occupied and upon expiry of the time limit established for service in the previous special rank.

10. Customs officials who have a scientific degree or an academic status may be awarded the next

special rank which is one level higher than the special rank envisaged according to the occupied staff

position, up to Customs Colonel inclusively.

11. The next special rank one level higher than the special rank envisaged according to the occupied position shall be awarded upon expiry of not less than one and a half time limits established

for service in the special rank preceding the rank to be awarded.

12. The following maximum special ranks may be awarded to customs officials in accordance with the position occupied:

1) in the authorized body on customs issues:

Chairman – Customs Lieutenant General;

Deputy Chairman – Customs Lieutenant General;

Heads of Departments and independent Divisions – Customs Major General;

Deputy Heads of Departments and independent Divisions, Head of the Division within a Department–

Customs Colonel;

Deputy Head of the Division within a Department, Head of Section – Customs Lieutenant Colonel;

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Head of Section, Chief Inspector – Customs Major;

Leading Inspector – Customs Captain;

2) in regional offices of the authorized body on customs issues in the oblasts (cities of national significance, the capital), customs houses, the specialized customs institutions:

Head of the regional office of the authorized body on customs issues in the oblast (city of national

significance, the capital) – Customs Major General;

Deputy Head of the regional office of the authorized body on customs issues in the oblast (city of national significance, the capital), head of customs house, head of the specialized customs institution

– Customs Colonel;

Deputy Head of a customs house, deputy head of a special customs institution, head and deputy head

of Division of a regional office of the authorized body on customs issues in the oblasts (cities of national significance, the capital), head of a customs post, head of section – Customs Lieutenant Colonel;

Deputy head of a customs post, deputy head of section – Customs Major;

Head of unit, Chief Inspector – Customs Captain;

Senior Inspector, Inspector – Senior Customs Lieutenant;

Junior Inspector – Senior Customs Warrant Officer.

Article 512

Time Limit for Service in Special Ranks

1. The following time limits for service in special ranks shall be established for customs officials:

Customs Warrant Officer 5 years;

Junior Customs Lieutenant 1 year;

Customs Lieutenant 2 years;

Senior Customs Lieutenant 3 years;

Customs Captain 3 years;

Customs Major 4 years,

Customs Lieutenant Colonel 5 years.

2. A time limit for the special ranks for Customs Senior Warrant Officer, Colonel, as well special ranks of the highest commanding staff shall not be established.

Article 513

Procedure for Awarding the Next Highest Special Rank Ahead of Schedule

1. The next highest special rank may be awarded to a customs official ahead of schedule prior to

the expiration of the established period of service and not less than half of the period of service in the previous special rank, but not higher than the next special rank that corresponds to the occupied position, as an incentive measure for conscientious performance of official duties.

2. The next special rank may be awarded to a customs official ahead of schedule not more than twice during the entire period of service for customs authorities.

Article 514

Procedure for Suspension of Awarding the Next Special Rank

1. Awarding the next special rank to a customs official with respect to whom a disciplinary action

has been taken (except for an oral one), or against whom criminal procedures have been instituted, or

an official examination was carried out due to the discovery of violations of official discipline or corrupt actions, shall be suspended until he/she is released from disciplinary action, or the criminal

case is dismissed based upon exonerative grounds, or until the official examination has been completed.

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2. The head of a customs authority who suspends awarding the next special rank to a customs official without grounds, except in cases established by Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall bear disciplinary responsibility in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 515

Procedure for Rotation of Customs Officials

1. Rotation of a customs official within the same customs authority, or to another customs authority in the same location, or for service in another location shall be performed in compliance with

the procedures established by the authorized body on customs issues.

2. When a customs official is rotated to service in another location, compensation and other expenses shall be paid to the official in compliance with the procedures established by the legislation

of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 516

Grounds for Cessation of Service in the Customs Authorities

1. The following shall serve as grounds for cessation of service in customs authorities:

1) denationalization from citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) recognition of a customs official as being incapable or missing on unknown reasons in compliance

with the procedures established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) death of a customs official;

4) involvement in activities which are incompatible with his/her position in customs authorities;

5) a court conviction coming into effect or closure of a criminal case against a customs official for

non-rehabilitative reasons.

2. Customs officials shall be dismissed from service in the following cases:

1) due to health state – on the grounds of a conclusion by the appropriate committee on non-aptitude

or partial aptitude for service;

2) in connection with staff reduction;

3) on his/her own wish;

4) on the basis of non-conformity of a customs official to the requirements set forth for the occupied

position, detected in the course of official attestation;

- 5) in case a non-aptitude for service is discovered within the probation period;
 - 6) in case a customs official commits an act discrediting him/her;
 - 7) for regular violation of discipline;
 - 8) in other cases stipulated by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. Customs officials shall be transferred to the reserve and at the same time shall be registered in for military liability, if the customs officials going on retirement have not reached the maximum age established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for enrollment in the reserve for persons capable of military service.

CHAPTER 70. USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE, SPECIAL MEANS AND FIREARMS

Article 517

Basic Provisions on Use of Physical Force, Special Means and Firearms

1. In cases and in compliance with the procedures stipulated by this Code, customs officials shall be entitled to use physical force, special means and firearms.

2. When using physical force, special means and firearms, customs official shall be obliged to:

1) warn of the intention to use them, except in cases when a delay in the use of physical force, special

means and firearms creates a direct threat to his/her life and health; may entail other grave consequences upon sudden or armed attack, or attack with the use of military technical devices and

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means of transport or upon other circumstances, when a warning is inappropriate or impossible in the

given situation;

2) provide medical first aid to persons who suffer bodily harm, and immediately inform about it the

head of the customs authority, or the person substituting for him/her, thereof;

3) depending on the nature and level of danger of the violation and of the persons who committed it,

and depending on the force of the opposition, try to minimize any damage that might occur when eliminating the danger.

The head of the customs authority, or the person substituting for him/her, shall be obliged to inform

the prosecutor and the superior manager of the customs authority immediately of the fact of use of

firearms, or of death or bodily harm.

3. The procedures for accounting for, storing and use of firearms, special means, and service animals shall be determined by the authorized body on customs issues.

4. Use of physical force, special means and firearms in violation of the established procedures shall entail the responsibility stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 518

Use of Physical Force

1. Customs officials shall have the right to use physical force, including martial arts, only in cases

when non-violent methods do not allow customs officials to fulfil his/her duties.

2. Physical force shall be used when:

1) suppressing offences in the sphere of customs activity considering the nature of offences and concrete situations;

2) seizing offenders and persons who show physical resistance or prevent customs officials from fulfilling their official duties

3. It shall be prohibited to use physical force with respect to women, persons with visible signs of

disability, or juvenile persons, except in cases when they show armed resistance and (or) commit a group attack, which threatens the life and health of people.

Article 519

Use of Special Means

1. When performing their official duties, customs officials shall have the right to use special means: handcuffs, rubber truncheons, tear-gas, devices for unlocking premises, devices for forced

stoppage of transport, as well other special means in the following situations:

1) to ward off an attack on customs officials and other persons;

2) to ward off an attack on buildings, premises (constructions, erections) or means of transport which

belong to or are used by customs authorities; on goods and means of transport subject to customs control, and also to free these objects if they are seized;

3) to put a stop to physical resistance shown against a customs official;

4) to detain offenders or deliver them to the customs authority or to the law enforcement agencies of

the Republic of Kazakhstan, if these persons show resistance or other opposition;

5) to stop means of transport which are suspected of being objects of violation in the sphere of customs activity.

2. It shall be prohibited to apply special means with respect to women, persons with visible signs of disability, or juvenile persons, except in cases when they show armed resistance and (or) commit

group attacks, which threaten the life and health of people.

3. The list of special means used by customs officials shall be formulated by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 520

Carrying, Storage and Use of Firearms

1. The categories of customs officials who are given the right to carry, store and use firearms, as well as the list of firearms types and ammunition shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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2. Firearms shall be used in the cases specified by Article 521 of this Code.

3. Customs officials of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall bear responsibility for loss, careless storage, and inappropriate execution of duties regarding the protection of weapons and munitions in

compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 521

Application and Use of Firearms

1. Customs officials shall be entitled to use firearms in order to:

1) ward off a group and (or) armed attack on customs officials and members of their families, and also

to suppress an attempt to capture firearms belonging to customs officials;

2) ward off an armed attack on buildings, premises (structures, erections) and means of transport belonging to and (or) used by customs authorities, and also in cases of armed attempt to capture goods

and means of transport subject to customs control;

3) detain persons who show armed resistance, or who are caught in the process of committing a grave

crime, and detain armed persons refusing to execute a lawful order to lay down their arms;

4) stop a means of transport by damaging it, when the person driving the means of transport does not

- obey the lawful orders of a customs official;
- 5) render protection from attacks by animals;
 - 6) warn of the use of arms, to signal an alarm or to call for help;
 - 7) in other cases of necessary defence and extreme necessity.
2. The use of arms shall be prohibited with respect to women, persons with visible signs of disability, or juveniles, except in cases when they show armed resistance and (or) commit an armed or group attack, as well as in cases when the use of arms may threaten the life and health of other citizens.
3. In all cases of using firearms, customs officials shall be obliged to take measures necessary to ensure safety of people, to provide emergency medical aid to the injured, and to inform the prosecutor and a superior customs authority.

CHAPTER 71. MATERIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

Article 522

Remuneration of Labour of Customs Officials

1. The monetary allowance for customs officials shall be established based upon the unified labor remuneration system approved by the President of the Republic Kazakhstan for employees of bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan who are supported from the national budget, and shall include a monetary allowance and extra payments for special service conditions stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The monetary allowance for customs officials shall include the official salary and extra payments for special rank.
3. The length of service giving the right to receive raises in the official salary for long service and to receive additional paid leave shall include periods of service:
 - 1) in the armed forces, national security agencies, internal affairs agencies and other in law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 2) in state bodies;
 - 3) in courts;
 - 4) in elective positions in the representative bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 523

Incentives for Customs Officials

1. The following incentives and rewards shall be provided to customs officials for exemplary fulfilment of their official duties and for high standards of service:
 - 1) expressing gratitude;
 - 2) payment of a lump sum monetary reward;
 - 3) rewarding with a valuable present;
 - 4) rewarding with a diploma;
 - 5) rewarding with a breastplate “For Distinguished Service in Customs Authorities”;
 - 6) rewarding with an honorary medal «Honored Customs Officer»;
 - 7) awarding of the next special rank ahead of schedule;
 - 8) awarding of a special rank at one level higher than the rank corresponding to the position occupied;
 - 9) other incentives stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Rescinding of a previously imposed disciplinary action ahead of schedule may be used as an incentive.

Article 524

Leave for Customs Officials

Customs officials shall be granted annual leave of thirty calendar days, with payment of a recovery allowance in an amount equal to two official salaries.

Article 525

Provision of Pensions to Customs Officials

The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on provision of pensions shall be applied to customs officials.

Article 526

Legal and Social Protection of Customs Officials

1. Customs officials are representatives of public authority and shall be protected by the state.
2. In the event of the loss of life (death) of a customs official due to the performance of his/her official duties, the family members of the deceased shall be entitled to receive housing from the available state housing resources on conditions and in compliance with the procedures established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. In the event of the loss of life (death) of a customs official due to the performance of his/her official duties, the family of the deceased or his/her dependants (legatees):
 - 1) shall be paid a lump sum compensation in the amount of sixty monthly salaries of the deceased, in accordance with his/her last position in the customs authority, from the national budget in compliance with procedures established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - 2) shall be granted a monthly hardship allowance from the state in connection with the loss of a breadwinner paid in the amount and form established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. When a customs official is injured due to the fulfillment of his/her official duties, or suffers other damage to his/her health, which prevents him/her from further involvement in professional activities, the person shall be paid lump sum compensation from the national budget in an amount equal to:
 - 1) thirty monthly salaries, to a disabled person of the first group;
 - 2) eighteen monthly salaries, to a disabled person of the second group;
 - 3) six monthly salaries, to a disabled person of the third group;
 - 4) one and a half monthly salaries, in case of a sustained loss of the capacity to work without qualifying for disability.
5. A lump sum compensation shall not be paid when it has been proved, in compliance with the procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, that the loss of life (death), injury, wound (maiming), or illness of the customs official occurred due to circumstances not related to the fulfillment of their official duties.

CHAPTER 72. RESPONSIBILITY OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

Article 527

Responsibility of Customs Authorities

1. Customs authorities shall bear responsibility for violations of the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Damage caused as a result of issuance by customs authorities of acts which do not conform to

legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be compensated in compliance with the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 528

Responsibility of Customs Officials

Customs officials shall bear disciplinary, administrative, criminal and other types of responsibility for unlawful decisions, actions (inaction), in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 73. CONCLUSIVE AND TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Article 529

Procedure for this Code to Come into Force

This Code shall come into force effective from May 1, 2003, except for Sub-paragraph 12) of Article

19, Paragraph 5 of Article 290 and Paragraph 2 of Article 433, which shall come into force effective

from January 1, 2004.

Article 530

Recognition of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Customs Activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan” as Having Lost Its Effect

Effective from May 1, 2003 the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Customs Activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan” dated July 20, 1995 (published in the Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, 1995, #13; #23, Article 152; Bulletin of Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1996, #1, Article 180; #18, Article 367; 1997, #11, Article 144; #12, Article 189; #22,

Article 333; 1998, № 4, Article 46; #24, Article 436; 1999, #20, Article 717; 2000, #3-4, Article 66;

#6, Article 142; #10, Article 244; #18, Article 338; 2001, #15-16, Article 224; #20, Article 257; #23,

Article 309; 2002, #6, Article 74; #17, Article 155, 2003, ##1-2, Article 6) shall lose its effect.

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Article 531

Transition Provisions

1. Prior to this Code coming into force, natural and legal persons who have licenses for performance of activities in the sphere of customs activity, shall be obliged to bring their activity in

compliance with this Code within six months starting from the day that this Code comes into effect.

2. Privileges granted on the basis of contracts which have been concluded prior to this Code coming into force, in compliance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Customs Activity

in the Republic of Kazakhstan” shall retain their validity until the date established in these contracts,

provided that these contracts have not been annulled or dissolved.

N.Nazarbayev

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Astana

April 5, 2003

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