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Report Name: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards
Export Certificate Report

Country: Kazakhstan - Republic of

Post: Nur-Sultan (Astana)

Report Category: FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

This report highlights export certification requirements for Kazakhstan. Please note that certification requirements have and will continue to undergo changes as Kazakhstan reforms its regulations to meet Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and WTO commitments. Exporters are advised to verify export certification requirements with their importer before shipment.

Introduction

In general, Kazakhstan does not accept generic veterinary certificates issued by the competent U.S. authorities, which certify products are in compliance with U.S. standards. Rather, Kazakhstan requires certificates to provide several specific attestations, in addition to a catch-all “meets Eurasian Economic Union requirements” statement (previously “meets Kazakhstan/Customs Union requirements”). The [Eurasian Economic Union](#)¹ requirements present challenges to exporters, as they cover a wide range of goods of animal and plant origin, are extremely prescriptive, and, in certain instances, are neither based on risk assessments nor international standards.

In order to export to Kazakhstan, documentation must be provided in Kazakh and/or Russian. Cargo can be detained for certification errors, so particular attention should be paid to ensuring the accuracy of certificate information. Exporters who have the most success in Kazakhstan, particularly those new to the market, often choose to work with experienced brokers or importers. While this report does not provide detailed information on export health certificates issued by U.S. government agencies, up-to-date information is available from the relevant agencies on their websites (links are provided later in this report).

Transition Period

Kazakhstan remains in a transition period as it reforms its regulations both to meet World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments and integrate further with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) partners. For details please see FAS Moscow GAIN report *Eurasian Economic Union One Year On*².

The final and transitional provisions of the Customs Union’s “Uniform Requirements for Products under Veterinary Control” temporarily allowed for the importation of products accompanied by a pre-existing U.S.-Kazakh bilateral veterinary certificates or U.S.-Russian bilateral veterinary certificate initialed before July 1, 2010, even if the certificates differed from the “Uniform Requirements.” Validity of such certificates was indefinitely extended beyond the initial end date of January 1, 2013, since the United States requested to renegotiate the certificates with the Member States of the Customs Union. However, Kazakhstan is currently in the process of revising its animal health certificate policy. For the current status of product-specific animal health certificates, please contact FAS’s Animal Division.

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required by the Kazakhstani Government:

The following export certificates are valid as of December 2019. Exporters should consult with their importers to determine which certificates are needed for goods they intend to ship.

¹ Current members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia.

² Here and throughout the report, to download GAIN reports, please, proceed to <https://gain.fas.usda.gov>.

Health Certificates – Sanitary (Veterinary)

USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Veterinary Services/Animal

- Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of [Cattle](#) from the United States of America (US) To The Republic of Kazakhstan (*approved June 2008*) with [Addendum](#) (*approved February 28, 2013*)
- Veterinary certificate for [day-old chicks, turkey poults, ducklings, goslings, ostrich chicks and hatching eggs of these species](#) exported from the United States of America to the Customs Union (*approved March 5, 2013*)

For the following commodities, Kazakhstan has previously accepted bilateral U.S.-Russia certificates for certain live animals and animal products, in cases where bilateral U.S.-Kazakhstan certificates do not exist. However, Kazakhstan is currently in the process of revising its animal health certificate policy. Please contact your importer or FAS Animal Division for the current status of product-specific animal health certificates. When using the same veterinary health certificate that is used for Russia, do not cross out reference to Russia in the title. Do add reference to Kazakhstan, as appropriate, to sections referencing point of crossing border, route plan, etc.

- Veterinary certificate for [bovine semen](#) exported to the Russian Federation (*approved March 3, 2006*)
- Veterinary certificate for [bovine embryos](#) from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved March 31, 2008*)
- Veterinary certificate for [breeding, usage and sport horses](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved March 31, 2008*)
- Veterinary certificate for [temporary admission of horses](#) from the United States to the Russian Federation for participation in international competitions for a period of no more than 90 days (*approved March 31, 2008*)
- Veterinary certificate for [breeding sheep and goats](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved December 8, 2009*)
- Veterinary certificate for [breeding pigs](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved March 31, 2008*)
- Veterinary certificate for [slaughter pigs](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved March 31, 2008*)
- Veterinary certificate for [fattening pigs](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved March 31, 2008*)
- Veterinary certificate for [mink](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved March 16, 2007*)
- Veterinary certificate for exported to the customs territory of Eurasian Economic Union of [live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized roe, semen, larvae](#) destined for productive cultivation, breeding and other uses (*December 8, 2015*)

- Veterinary certificate for [edible fish and seafood](#) exported from the United States to the Russian Federation (*approved 2015*)
- Veterinary certificate for [laboratory animals \(mice, gerbils, rats, Guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, cats, dogs, nonhuman primates, birds\) and their fertilized eggs \(zygotes\) and embryos](#) exported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (*December 8, 2015*)
- Veterinary certificate [pet dogs and cats](#) exported to the Eurasian Economic Union (*July 9, 2019*)

For more information, visit [APHIS-Summary of Requirements for Exporting Animals to Kazakhstan](#) and <https://moa.gov.kz/ru/documents/613>.

USDA/Agricultural Marketing Service

- Sanitary Certificate for [Milk and Milk Products](#) Exported Into Kazakhstan For Human Consumption (*approved October 26, 2010*)

USDA/ Food Safety Inspection Service

- FSIS Form 9060-5 (07/21/2010) Veterinary certificate for [Poultry Meat and Meat Products](#) from Poultry Exported to Kazakhstan (*approved July 21, 2010*)
- FSIS Form 9060-5 (07/21/2010) Veterinary certificate for [Bovine Meat and Meat Products](#) from Bovine Meat Exported to Kazakhstan (*approved July 21, 2010*)
- FSIS Form 9060-5 (07/21/2010) Veterinary certificate for [Pork Meat and Meat Products](#) from Pork to Kazakhstan (*approved November 1, 2010*)
- FSIS Form 9060-5 (07/21/2010) Veterinary certificate for [Ovine and Caprine and Meat Products](#) from Ovine and Caprine Meat Exported to Kazakhstan (*approved July 21, 2010*)
- FSIS Form 2630-9 (6/86) Veterinary certificate for [Chicken Egg Products](#) Exported to Kazakhstan (*approved November 1, 2010*)

For more information, visit [FSIS-Summary of Requirements for Exporting Animal Products to Kazakhstan](#) and <https://moa.gov.kz/ru/documents/613>.

Other Certificates

Private

- Certificate of Origin
- Certificate of Quality (and Safety)

U.S. Department of the Interior/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Export Certificate
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Reexport Certificate

For more information, visit <http://www.fws.gov/le/businesses.html>

A Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ([CITES](#)) certificate is required for exporting paddlefish and sturgeon caviar and sturgeon meat to the EAEU. To ensure the species' continued survival, all species of sturgeon and paddlefish are listed in the CITES [Appendices](#).

For more information on exporting paddlefish and sturgeon caviar and meat, please visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's sturgeon and paddlefish [Permits page](#).

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

Health Certificates

Health certificates are required and verified for consistency with the EAEU regulations at the external border of the Eurasian Economic Union to protect public and animal health (veterinary certificates) as well as the environment (phytosanitary certificates). Health certificates are also used to determine product origin.

The Kazakhstani Ministry of Agriculture's Committee of the Veterinary Control and Surveillance is responsible for veterinary control in Kazakhstan and the external border of the Eurasian Economic Union, while the Ministry's Agricultural State Inspection Committee is responsible for phytosanitary control. The Committee for Goods and Services Quality and Safety Control (previously Committee for Public Health) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan is responsible for setting standards and sanitary-epidemiological control in Kazakhstan. Based on EAEU regulations, for products transiting Russia or Belarus and destined for Kazakhstan, sanitary and phytosanitary control, including the verification of valid certificates to enter Kazakhstan, is performed at their respective external borders of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Veterinary Certificates

According to the [Uniform procedure for veterinary control at the customs border of the Customs Union](#), products contained in the [Uniform list of products under veterinary control](#) require a veterinary certificate (except veterinary drugs and feed additives of chemical and microbiological synthesis). Veterinary certificates should be consistent with the [Uniform requirements for products under veterinary control](#).

Veterinary certificates are also used to enforce the [Uniform sanitary-epidemiological and hygienic requirements](#) for products contained in the [Uniform list of products under sanitary-epidemiological control at the customs border and in the customs territory of the Customs Union](#).

Phytosanitary Certificates

According to the EAEU regulations, products defined as “high phytosanitary risk” in the [List of products under phytosanitary control](#) require a phytosanitary certificate.

In late 2016, the EAEU adopted three key documents, [Unified EAEU List of Quarantine Pests](#), [Unified EAEU Phytosanitary Requirements](#), and [Unified Rules and Norms to Ensure Plant Quarantine on the EAEU Territory](#), finally introducing unified phytosanitary requirements for all Member States as of July 1, 2017. For details please see FAS Moscow GAIN reports *WTO Notifications on the EAEU Common List of Pests*, *WTO Notifications on EAEU Phytosanitary Requirements*, and *WTO Notification on EAEU Common Phytosanitary Rules*.

Initially, the [Unified EAEU List of Quarantine Pests](#) replaced the national lists of quarantine objects (pests) of the individual EAEU member states, including that of Kazakhstan, as of July 1, 2017.

In 2018, both the Unified EAEU List of Quarantine Pests and the Unified EAEU Phytosanitary Requirements were amended to incorporate additional quarantine objects (pests) into the Unified List from the National Lists of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan. For details please see FAS Moscow GAIN report *Eurasian Economic Union Ag Times No. 2 of 2018*. As a result, 46 of the 57 pests from the Rosselkhoznadzor’s July 2017 notification are now covered by the Unified EAEU List and the Phytosanitary Requirements. However, the remaining eleven additional pests that are relevant for Russia but not covered by the Unified EAEU Phytosanitary Requirements and Russia’s related “temporary measure” are still in effect.

In 2019, both the Unified EAEU List of Quarantine Pests and the Unified EAEU Phytosanitary Requirements were amended again. In particular, the Requirements saw numerous revisions to various parts of the document, including for soybeans. Additionally, dwarf bunt of wheat (*Tilletia controversa* Kuhn) was added both to the Requirements and the List, while there were also numerous editorial amendments to both documents. For details, please see GAIN report *Eurasian Economic Union Ag Times 2019*.

Since 2013, replacement phytosanitary certificates have been allowed in some cases under condition that the authorized agencies of exporting countries guarantee safety and wholesomeness of regulated products from the moment of its shipping to the moment of the entry to the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union. For details please see GAIN Report *Amended CU Regulations Allow Replacement Phytosanitary Certificates*.

The [Kazakhstani phytosanitary certificate](#) has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture Order No 4-4/66 dated January 30, 2015.

Other Certificates

Certificates of Quality (and Safety)

The manufacturer's certificate of quality (and safety) is used to determine whether the product conforms to product specifications of the contract and quality requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union and Kazakhstan. It is not a substitute for the applicable U.S. government-issued health certificates. It is, rather, a document used by the importer to obtain a declaration of conformity, which attests to compliance with the requirements of the relevant technical regulations.

Certificates of Origin

Kazakhstani Customs officials use certificates of origin as proof to determine import tariffs and eligibility for import tariff preferences (e.g. for least developed countries) or exemptions from restrictive measures (e.g. trade remedies).

Section III. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate(s)

All certificates must be in Kazakh and/or Russian.

For products under veterinary control, please consult the importer's import (veterinary) permit for specific conditions.

For products under sanitary-epidemiological control, the Eurasian Economic Union typically requires the corresponding veterinary certificates to contain the following two attestations:

- "Microbiological, chemical and toxicological, and radiological indicators of [commodity] comply with the veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union."
- "Package and packaging material are used only once and comply with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union."

For phytosanitary certificates, please consult APHIS' [Plant Health Export Information](#).

Section IV. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

EAEU regulations require export certificates to accompany their cargo. They also require that veterinary health certificates be issued before the product is exported. As of November 2014, the relevant EAEU regulations allow the correction of technical errors and amendments to the name and address of the consignor/consignee, type of transport, country (countries) of transit, and the entry point, as well as the use of replacement certificates. For details please see FAS Moscow GAIN Report *Amended CU Regulations Allow Replacement Phytosanitary Certificates*. However, it remains to be seen if and how the new regulations will be implemented. Exporters wishing to obtain either a replacement or in-lieu-of certificate for purposes of correcting errors or redirecting cargo to Kazakhstan should work with their importer.

Suppliers' and manufacturers' export declarations are not accepted as an export health certificate.

Derogations of export certification requirements are approved on a case-by-case basis. Exporters seeking derogations should work with their importer.

As previously noted, certificates must be in Kazakh and/or Russian.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Certificates

All other certificates required by the Kazakh government are the responsibility of the importer.

Accredited Supplier Lists

In general, products subject to veterinary control are required to come from approved supplier lists. The Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture/Committee for Animal Health Control and Surveillance often issues conditions to source from approved establishments in the import (veterinary) permit. As a result, non-exempt commodities without a list of approved establishments (e.g., poultry) are routinely blocked from entry. At the time of this report's publication, The Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture/Committee for Animal Health Control and Surveillance maintains [lists](#) for the following U.S. commodities:

- Meat and Meat Products: Poultry
- Fish and Seafood
- Meat and Meat Products: Pork
- Meat and Meat Products: Beef/Chilled Veal
- Meat and Meat Products: Sub-products and Fat of Beef
- Food Products: Finished Beef Products
- Food Products: Finished Mutton Products
- Food Products: Finished Poultry Products
- Food Products: Finished Pork Products
- Food Products: Finished Horse Meat Products
- Food Products: Prepared Meat Products
- Feed and Feed Additives
- Feed and Feed Additives: Feed for Non-Productive Animals, Bird, Fish
- Meat and Meat Products: Sub-products and Fat of Pork
- Live Animals: Day-Old Chicks
- Live Animals: Hatching Eggs
- Non-Edible Products: Raw Intestines (Casings)
- Products Not Requiring a Permit: Feed and Feed Additives (*This list includes all establishments, which ship feeds in retail packaging, for which import permits are not*

required. The list was created by Rosselkhoznadzor and followed by Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture primarily for the convenience of the EAEU customs officials at the border.)

- Meat and Meat Products: Sub-products and Fat of Poultry

The final and transitional provisions of the Unified Procedure for veterinary control at the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union exempts the following products from the listing requirement on an undefined, “temporary” basis:

- Animals and genetic material;
- Bee products;
- Raw materials of animal origin (skin, hair, raw fur skins, feathers, etc.);
- Animal feed of vegetable origin;
- Food additives of animal origin;
- Composite (containing animal origin components) products; and,
- Gelatin, etc.

APPENDIX I. Electronic Copy of Each Export Certificate

Please see the links to each certificate type in Section I of this report.

Attachments:

No Attachments