

PREFACE

The *Doing Business in Kazakhstan* brochure has been annually published since 2006 by Sayat Zholshy & Partners, a Kazakhstan law firm founded in 1998.

Doing Business in Kazakhstan 2022 is the 17th in a series of annual publications. The brochure is aimed at the development of entrepreneurship and attraction of investments in Kazakhstan, as well as the improvement of legal awareness in the community. It is well known that every successful business is backed by passionate characters who strive to promote not only their own business but the entire country and nation. Our mission is to support business environment.

Over the years we have distributed hundreds of thousands of the *Doing Business* brochure hardcopies free of charge. On the Internet, our brochure has gone viral on many different sites.

One brochure, of course, cannot cover all issues faced by the business community, but we have attempted to cover all key legal aspects of doing business in Kazakhstan.

In our brochure you will find information on how to properly, from legal perspective, set up, maintain and develop a business in Kazakhstan, as well as coverage of the fundamental principles of labour/employment, corporate, tax, civil, customs, antitrust, criminal and other areas of law.

The information contained in this brochure is of a general nature and reflects the provisions of the current Kazakhstan legislation effective as at 1 April 2022.

It should be noted, however, that this brochure may not be relied upon in acting, or refraining from acting, in relation to any particular business matter without specific legal advice.

Vitaliy Vodolazkin
Managing Partner

ABOUT SAYAT ZHOLSHY & PARTNERS

The history of **Sayat Zholshy & Partners** Law Firm began on 25 December 1998 in Almaty. Since its inception, the Firm has been widely recognized as a professional team striving to be a leader in providing high-quality services of international standards.

Nowadays, Sayat Zholshy & Partners is a leading Kazakhstan law firm. The leadership status is annually confirmed by such reputable rating agencies as *Who's Who Legal*, *The Legal 500 EMEA*, *Chambers & Partners*, *asialaw Profiles*, and *IFLR1000*. For example, in 2021, *Who's Who Legal* recommended SZP Partner Amir Begdesenov as an acknowledged expert in the fields of unfair competition and antitrust law.

The Legal 500 has recognized SZP Managing Partner Vitaliy Vodolazkin as one of the elite leading lawyers and included him in *The Legal 500 Hall of Fame*.

The Legal 500 EMEA 2022 recommended SZP in such key areas of law as *Commercial, Corporate and M&A; Dispute Resolution; Real Estate & Construction; Energy & Natural Resources, Intellectual Property, Telecommunications, Media & Technology, and Tax & Customs*. In particular, Senior Partner Arman Berdalın was recommended as a leading expert in such areas of practice as *Commercial, Corporate and M&A*; Managing Partner Vitaliy Vodolazkin was recommended in *Dispute Resolution* and *Real Estate & Construction*, Partner Yelena Tyureikina was recommended in *Tax & Customs*, and Partner Amir Begdesenov was recommended in *Energy & Natural Resources, IP and TMT*.

According to *The Legal 500 EMEA 2022*, "*Sayat Zholshy & Partners has a highly professional and strong tax practice with expertise in transactions, double-tax treaties and transfer pricing*". Thus, SZP Senior Partner Rustam Ospanov and Partner Yelena Tyureikina were recognized as Kazakhstan leading tax and customs lawyers.

For over 10 years, *Chambers and Partners* has been making pointed references to our *Corporate & Finance* and *Dispute Resolution* practices. Managing Partner Vitaliy Vodolazkin and Senior Partner Arman Berdalın were recognized by *Chambers Global 2022* and *Chambers Asia Pacific 2022* as leading Kazakhstan lawyers. The *Chambers* research team particularly noted Arman's experience in handling a range of corporate matters and his focus on corporate governance, joint ventures and market entry matters. Managing Partner Vitaliy Vodolazkin was recommended by *Chambers and Partners* as a lawyer with a wide-ranging experience in corporate and commercial dispute resolution and ranked as "*adept at handling criminal investigations*". Other sources of *Chambers and Partners* highlight his impressive ability to "*untangle any puzzle, since he has a very good eye for detail*".

asialaw Profiles 2021 singled out SZP lawyers in such key areas of practice as *Dispute Resolution, Corporate, M&A, Competition & Antitrust, and Tax Law*. *asialaw Profiles 2021* gave credit to the SZP team for its stage-managed professionalism and customer mindset.

It is worth noting that Sayat Zholshy & Partners is the only law firm on the Kazakhstan market of legal services whose *Competition & Antitrust* practice was ranked as outstanding and *Restructuring & Insolvency* as highly recommended. According to a partner at a rival firm, "*the firm is famous for this practice*". "*I have been extremely impressed by the quality of work of this firm. The IP team is extremely responsive and knowledgeable and I could not fault their performance,*" says a client.

According to the latest survey conducted by *International Financial Law Review (IFLR1000)* – a guide to the world's leading financial and corporate law firms and lawyers – Sayat Zholshy & Partners, once again, advocated its professionalism and was distinguished by IFLR1000 experts in such areas of practice as *Financial & Corporate Law* and *Project Development*. In 2021, IFLR1000 again singled out Senior Partner Arman Berdalın as "highly regarded" in M&A practice.

For the most efficient representation and timely legal support of our clients in Kazakhstan we have offices in Almaty and Nur-Sultan. For convenience of our clients, whenever they need our

presence in other regions of Kazakhstan or abroad, we send our employees wherever is necessary.

The Firm comprises 1 managing partner, 6 partners, 3 counsels, 3 senior associates and a number of associates educated in Kazakhstan, Russia, USA, Germany and Poland. Our Partners read lectures in Kazakhstan universities and publish their works in leading print and digital magazines.

Sayat Zholshy & Partners initiated and co-founded the Kazakhstan Association of Taxpayers which, nowadays, is a renowned public organisation actively protecting the taxpayers' interests in the Kazakhstan Parliament, Government and other public agencies.

Besides, Sayat Zholshy & Partners initiated and co-founded the Kazakhstan Bar Association, the first professional association of Kazakhstan lawyers.

Currently, Senior Partner Aidyn Bikebayev is presiding over the Kazakhstan National Bar Association.

The majority of our employees have a good command of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages, and some of them speak German and Polish. Moreover, our professional translators ensure high quality translation of legal documents.

Sayat Zholshy & Partners and the firm's attorneys are members and partners of the following organizations:

- Almaty City Bar Association;
- Kazakhstan Law Society;
- Kazakhstan Taxpayers Association;
- Kazakhstan International Arbitration;
- International Bar Association;
- Council for Protection of Competition of Atameken National Chamber of Kazakhstan Entrepreneurs;
- Interdepartmental Lawdrafting Committee of the Kazakhstan Government; and
- Social Council of the Kazakhstan Agency for Protection and Development of Competition.

WHY SAYAT ZHOLSHY & PARTNERS?

Guarantee of Confidentiality

Sayat Zholshy & Partners has the status of a firm of attorneys and counsels at law (advocates).

Pursuant to the 5 July 2018 Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Advocacy and Legal Assistance*:

- 1) examination of an attorney as a witness in the circumstances that have been made known to them in the course of their professional duties performance is prohibited;
- 2) demanding or requesting or making other efforts to obtain information/materials related to provided legal assistance from any attorney or assistant/intern/employee thereof, any employee of a legal aid agency or attorneys' office, any CEO or employee of the presidium of a bar association, or any individual whose attorney license has been terminated or suspended, without a prior consent of the attorney or client, is prohibited, unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan law;
- 3) attorney-client privilege consists of:
 - the fact that the attorney has been approached for legal advice; and
 - the information on the contents of oral or written negotiations with a person seeking assistance and any other person regarding the nature and results of actions undertaken on behalf of the person seeking assistance, as well as any other information relating to the provision of legal assistance;
- 4) attorney's files, records and documents and other related materials and documents, as well as attorney's assets, including mobile communications, audio equipment and computer hardware, are exempt from examination, inspection, caption, seizure and/or check-up, except when permitted by Kazakhstan law; and
- 5) attorneys bear statutory liability for disclosing attorney-client privileged information.

International Standards of Practice

As a local law firm, we have a deep knowledge of the national law and culture and, on the other hand, we are committed to the highest international standards. Such unique combination makes us stand out against competition and promote our clients' business.

The best proof that we have a correct strategic approach is the fact that our clients are international companies who require common standards for all their legal advisers worldwide and they keep coming back year after year with more assignments.

Team Spirit

We value teamwork and believe that we can succeed only through working together as a team of professionals with focused expertise in various fields of law. With our "fine-tuned" and balanced system of interaction between our employees, we are able to reach the most efficient and unconventional solutions to each task ensuring that we take an individual approach to the needs of each client. We understand that creating a true team requires that all members can see perspectives of career advancement and we actively encourage our associates to work towards partnership.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Geography and Landscape

Kazakhstan gained independence on 16 December 1991 and is now a young and rapidly developing state.

Kazakhstan is positioned at the junction of two continents – Europe and Asia – and, globally, due to its area of 2,724,900 square km, it is ranked ninth. In the north and west Kazakhstan borders Russia (the longest continuous onshore borderline on Earth), in the east – China, and in the south – Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The total length of Kazakhstan onshore borders is 13,392.6 km.

Kazakhstan is the largest country in the world which does not have a direct access to the global ocean. Despite its remote distance from the oceans, Kazakhstan has two inland seas: the Caspian Sea, known for its rich deposits of oil, and the Aral Sea, which is an example of negative human impact on the environment.

Capital City

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan by his Decree dated 10 December 1997 moved the capital from Almaty to Akmola, later renamed Astana and now Nur-Sultan. However, Almaty remains the country's major city and has become its financial, business and cultural centre.

Currency

The national currency of Kazakhstan is the Kazakhstan tenge. Coins in circulation have denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 tenge. Banknotes are issued in denominations of 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000 and 20000 tenge. Today, the Kazakhstan tenge has 18 levels of protection, and is included in the list of the most protected currencies of the world.

Population

According to the country's official statistics, as at 1 January 2022, the population of Kazakhstan is 19,125,620.

Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic territory inhabited by over 100 national and ethnic groups. More than 50% of the population are ethnic Kazakhs. Russians are the second largest ethnic group.

Religion

Kazakhstan is a secular State where more than 40 confessions coexist in peace. The major religion is Sunni Islam.

Languages

Kazakh, being the largest in the Turkic group of languages, is the official language of Kazakhstan, while Russian is the language of interethnic communication.

Russian is officially used by central government and local government authorities on equal terms with Kazakh.

Public and National Holidays

Kazakhstan has the following holidays:

New Year – 1 and 2 January;
International Women's Day – 8 March;
Nauryz Meiramy - 21-23 March;
Kazakhstan People's Unity Day - 1 May;
Defender of the Fatherland Day – 7 May;
Victory Day - 9 May;
Capital City Day - 6 July;
Constitution Day - 30 August;

Kazakhstan First President's Day - 1 December; and Independence Day – 16-17 December.

The above holidays are non-working days in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In pursuance of Kazakhstan labour law, the following days are also deemed to be non-working days in Kazakhstan:

Orthodox Christmas – 7 January; and

Kurban Ait (the first day celebrated under the Islamic lunar calendar) – 9 July in 2022.

Climate

The Kazakhstan climate is sharply continental and strongly seasonal. The average temperatures in January range between -19°C (in the North and North-East) and +1°C (in the South), and the average temperatures in July range between +17°C and +31°C, respectively.

Natural Resources

Kazakhstan is a country with a diverse range of natural resources. Out of 110 elements on the periodic table, 99 have been discovered in the bowels of Kazakhstan, 70 of which have been explored and over 60 are being produced.

To date, there have been discovered 493 deposits containing 1,225 minerals. Kazakhstan ranks the first worldwide by the proven reserves of zinc, tungsten and barite, the second – by silver, lead and chromite, the third – by copper and fluorspar, the fourth – by molybdenum, and the fifth – by gold.

Presently, Kazakhstan has 14 prospective oil basins located virtually throughout its entire territory where only 160 oil and gas fields have been explored. According to the latest prospecting data, Kazakhstan has 300 major deposits of gold, of which 173 have been explored in detail. To date, Kazakhstan has explored over 100 coal deposits, including the biggest Ekibastuz deposit and the Karaganda coal basin.

Economy

Kazakhstan is pursuing a development strategy named *Kazakhstan 2050: New Political Course of the Established State* the key objective of which is the entry of Kazakhstan to the club of top 30 most developed countries of the world before 2050 and further implementation of such major projects as Kashagan and Karachaganak.

According to the World Bank's *Ease of Doing Business 2020* ranking, Kazakhstan ranks the 25th among 190 countries.

In the first two months of 2022 Kazakhstan GDP grew by 3.5%. According to the Bureau of National Statistics, in February 2022, the average monthly nominal wages were KZT272,968. At the year-end, the unemployment rate remained the same, i.e. 4.9% of the total economically active population.

According to the Kazakhstan National Bank, in the first 6 months of 2021 foreign direct investment (FDI) increased by 30.4% and reached 11.1 bln US dollars. As at 1 January 2022, 25.3 thousand foreign-invested companies were operating in Kazakhstan (i.e. 13.5% more than at 31 December 2020). In Q4 2021, gross direct investment in Kazakhstan economy made up 18.75 bln US dollars, including 9.08 bln US dollars (i.e. 48.4%) in the mineral sector, in particular, 6.47 bln US dollars in oil and gas production (i.e. 34.5%)

Government and Political System

1. The President is the head of State and the executive branch and is elected in general election for a 5-year term. The presidential candidate must be a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan. All former Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except abdicated presidents, hold the title of an ex-President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Apart from the Parliament and Supreme Court, the President appoints all principal authorities, including the Government.
3. The President ensures coordination of all branches of power and accountability of authorities to the people of the country, signs laws and international treaties, and approves government programs and roadmaps.
4. The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan enjoys a special status, so-called “Yelbassy Nursultan Nazarbayev”, that entitles him to:
 - appeal to the people and government authorities/officers of Kazakhstan with regard to the most important issues of the national building initiative, domestic and foreign policies, and national security that are subject to compulsory consideration by appropriate government authorities and officers; and
 - address the Parliament and Houses of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan when discussing the most urgent national issues; and be a member of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. The Parliament is the supreme legislative and representative body of the country. The Parliament adopts laws that have the supreme legal force, approves the State budget and controls the Government. The Parliament has two chambers, the Senate and Majilis. Deputies of the Majilis are elected by general direct election for 5 years by party lists presented by political parties or from independent candidates who must be citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 9 deputies of the Majilis are elected by the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan.

Deputies of the Senate are elected by local representative bodies for 6 years. 15 deputies of the Senate are appointed by the President and are called to represent in the Senate certain national, cultural and other material interests of the society.

The election and dismissal of the Chairman and judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are reserved to the Senate.
6. The Government is formed by the President. It presents draft budgets and laws to the Parliament, ensures their enforcement and manages their administration. Members of the Government include the Prime Minister, deputies thereof, ministers and other officers.
7. The Constitutional Council: (i) resolves disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Members of the Parliament, and the national referendum; (ii) prior to Presidential approval, reviews all laws adopted by the Parliament for their compliance with the Kazakhstan Constitution; (iii) reviews all resolutions adopted by the Parliament and its Chambers for their compliance with the Kazakhstan Constitution; (iv) prior to ratification by the Republic of Kazakhstan, reviews all international treaties for their compliance with the Kazakhstan Constitution; (v) issues official interpretation of the Constitution provisions; and (vi) issues opinions to the extent provided by the Constitution. In pursuance of the Constitution, the Constitutional Council considers state-of-the-nation addresses and court requests and, having reviewed the constitutional proceedings for the past year, issues a message to the Parliament with regard to the constitutional compliance in the country. The Constitutional Council consists of 7 members, 3 of whom (including the Chairman) are appointed by the President, 2 are appointed on the recommendation of the Upper House of the Parliament and 2 are appointed on the recommendation of the Lower House of the Parliament. Besides, all ex-presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan are life members of the Constitutional Council.
8. The Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the “**Security Council**”) is an advisory and deliberative body set up by the President for coordination of government policy in such

domains as national security and defence for the sake of domestic political stability and protection of constitutional civil rights and freedoms, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and national interests of the country in the international arena.

9. The judicial branch comprises the Supreme Court (the judges are appointed by the Senate) and local courts (the judges are appointed by the President). Besides, the President may establish other courts, including specialised courts (e.g. military, financial, economic, administrative, juvenile, etc.) on the oblast and regional levels.

The Astana International Financial Centre (the “**AIFC**”) is not part of the courts system and enjoys a special status. The AIFC adjudicates on disputes between members, bodies and/or foreign employees of the AIFC. The AIFC Court applies the civil procedure rules of England and Wales and/or standards/requirements of the leading international financial centres. The AIFC Court Chairman and judges are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the recommendation of the AIFC Governor.

10. Local authorities are Maslikhats, representative bodies, and Akimats, executive bodies. Akims of oblasts (provinces), major cities of national status and the capital city are appointed by the President upon approval from Maslikhats of oblasts, cities and the capital city. Deputies of Maslikhats are elected locally by the population of respective regions.

KAZAKHSTAN LEGAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, along with, mainly continental, countries, is built on the traditions of the Romano-Germanic (Continental) legal system. Unlike the Anglo-Saxon legal system (England and USA), where legal precedents are primary sources of law, the Continental system has a unified hierarchy of written legal sources.

The principal source of law in the Romano-Germanic legal system is the Constitution which is the main law and has the supreme legal force.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted by the national referendum on 30 August 1995, the day celebrated as a national holiday.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the effective laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan are the provisions of the Constitution, laws complying therewith, other regulatory legal acts, international contractual and other commitments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and regulatory resolutions of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The hierarchy of the sources of law in Kazakhstan is determined by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Legal Acts* of 6 April 2016. Pursuant to Article 10 of the Law, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan has the highest legal force. Following the Constitution, all regulatory legal acts have the following hierarchy:

- 1) laws amending the Constitution;
- 2) constitutional laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 4) consolidated acts and laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) regulatory resolutions of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its Chambers;
- 6) regulatory legal decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 7) regulatory legal resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) regulatory legal orders of ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other heads of central government authorities, and regulatory legal resolutions of the Central Election Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Accounts Committee for Control over Execution of the Kazakhstan Republican Budget, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other central government authorities;
- 9) regulatory orders of heads of departments and agencies of central government authorities; and
- 10) regulatory decisions of *maslikhats* (local representative bodies), regulatory resolutions of *akimats* (local executive bodies), regulatory decisions of *akims* and regulatory legal resolutions of audit committees.

In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of different-level regulatory legal acts, the higher-level acts prevail. When Kazakhstan laws conflict with Kazakhstan codes, they may be applied only after the incorporation of appropriate amendments into such laws.

In the event of a conflict between the provisions of one and the same regulatory legal act or between the provisions of the same level regulatory legal acts, the provisions of the later introduced act or the provisions corresponding to the later introduced act prevail.

All acts of the Chairman of the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan and regulatory resolutions of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan do not fall within this hierarchy. Regulatory resolutions of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan are based only on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and no other regulatory act may contradict them.

International treaties ratified by Kazakhstan have priority over the laws of Kazakhstan and are applied directly, save for where it follows from an international treaty that adoption of a law is required in order for such treaty to become applicable in Kazakhstan. Therefore, the recognized principles and provisions of international law constitute an integral part of the legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan which may be appealed to by any and all persons and entities.

The basic civil law principles are set out in Article 6.1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, whereby public and private property are equally recognized and protected in Kazakhstan. The central regulatory legal act in the field of civil law relations is the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan which consists of two parts –General and Special. The General Part was adopted on 27 December 1994 and entered into force on 1 March 1995. The Special Part entered into force on 1 July 1999. Even though both parts of the Civil Code have long been in force, they are being continuously improved and still undergo changes and amendments.

The General Part of the Civil Code governs such matters as legal status of individuals and legal entities, transactions, property rights, general provisions on obligations and contracts. The Special Part of the Civil Code contains provisions governing specific types of obligations (e.g. sale and purchase, gifts/donations, lease, contracting, etc.), as well as the matters related to intellectual property rights, inheritance and international private law.

The following regulatory legal acts could be singled out from the totality of regulatory legal acts applicable to business activity in Kazakhstan, along with the Constitution, Civil Code and Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Joint Stock Companies* of 13 May 2003;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Limited and Additional Liability Partnerships* of 22 April 1998;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy* of 7 March 2014; and
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Business Partnerships* of 2 May 1995.

Since 1 July 2006, Kazakhstan is the only CIS country that, by law, grants sole traders the right to participate in drafting and reviewing regulatory legal acts, draft international treaties of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international agreements which Kazakhstan is going to accede to that affect the interests of businesses. In particular, central government and local executive authorities submit draft regulatory legal acts affecting the interests of sole traders to accredited private business associations for their expert opinion to be issued in the form of recommendations and to be appended to the draft regulatory legal acts for their review and adoption, including subsequent discussion of the drafts with the appropriate government authorities.

FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

Branches and Representative Offices

Kazakhstan law defines 'structural subdivision' as a separate subdivision of a legal entity which is located outside the place of its incorporation. Structural subdivisions are not deemed as legal entities.

The most common forms of structural subdivision are branches and representative offices, while branches are more versatile due to their wider authority.

Subsidiary

A subsidiary is a legal entity whose decisions can be determined by another legal entity by virtue of a majority interest in its authorised capital or an agreement between such entities or otherwise.

In Kazakhstan, subsidiaries are incorporated, as a general rule, in the form of a limited liability partnership (LLP) or a joint stock company (JSC).

Joint Stock Company (JSC)

A joint stock company is a legal entity issuing shares to raise funds for operation of its business.

Shareholders' risks are limited to the value of their shares. Shareholders are liable for the obligations of the JSC only in exceptional cases, e.g. when it is established that the shareholders' actions have caused the bankruptcy of the JSC.

Shareholders of a JSC have the right to freely dispose of their shares without consent of other shareholders.

The minimum charter capital requirement to a joint stock company is about 350,000 US dollars.

Voting in general shareholders' meetings is conducted in accordance with the "one share – one vote" rule, unless otherwise provided for by the JSC Law.

All JSCs must have the following corporate bodies:

- general meeting of shareholders / sole shareholder (the supreme body);
- board of directors (the body responsible for general strategic decision-making); and
- sole or collective executive body (the body responsible for day-to-day management of the JSC operations).

JSCs are allowed to set up other corporate bodies in compliance with Kazakhstan regulatory legal acts and/or JSC's constituent documents.

The incorporation and operation of a JSC in Kazakhstan is subject to a number of requirements and regulations established by Kazakhstan primary and secondary legislation. A JSC must file a wide variety of reports and notices on essential actions and/or events (financial statements, shares placement reports, corporate event notices, etc.). JSC's financial statements are subject to external audit which is prerequisite to the payment of dividends to shareholders.

Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

A limited liability partnership (LLP) is the most common legal form of a legal entity in Kazakhstan covering over 95% of all legal entities in the country. Registration formalities, corporate matters and transaction approval procedures applicable to LLP are much more straightforward than those applicable to JSC.

This form of business organisation is quite flexible and is not subject to numerous control and monitoring procedures. We recommend incorporating an LLP whenever Kazakhstan law does not strictly require incorporating a JSC (as is the case with banks, insurance companies, etc.) or there is no need to raise capital through the issuance of shares.

An LLP is a legal entity with limited liability founded by one or more private individuals (natural persons) or legal entities (corporations) whose authorised capital (“charter capital”) is divided into participation interests (shares).

Interests of all members in the charter capital and, accordingly, their interests in the asset value of the LLP (interests in assets) are proportionate to their contributions to the charter capital, unless otherwise provided for by the LLP’s constituent documents.

An LLP may have a zero charter capital if its revenues throughout a year do not exceed 2,100,000 US dollars and the annual average number of its employees is below 100. When an LLP exceeds the thresholds, its minimum charter capital requirement is rather moderate, i.e. about 700 US dollars.

When selling an interest in the LLP’s charter capital to a third party, the LLP members must comply with the other members’ right of first refusal (pre-emption right) to acquire their interests. This requirement does not apply to any gratuitous disposal of an interest. LLP’s constituent documents may restrict or condition the disposal of interests in the LLP to non-members of such LLP.

LLP and its members are individually and severally liable for their own obligations. The general rule is that LLP is not liable for obligations of its members, while members are liable for the LLP’s obligations to the extent of their contributions to the LLP’s charter capital. Members of LLP who have only made partial contributions to the charter capital are jointly liable for its obligations to the extent of the unpaid part of each member’s contribution.

All LLPs must have the following corporate bodies:

- general meeting of members / sole member (the supreme body); and
- sole and/or collective executive body (the body responsible for day-to-day management of the LLP operations).

The Charter (or Articles of Association) of an LLP may provide for a supervisory board and/or audit commission (auditor).

LLPs are not prohibited from setting up other corporate bodies (e.g. board of directors); however, due to the specifics of Kazakhstan law, the activities of such bodies might be hindered and the decisions made thereby might be challenged.

By general rule, LLPs are not obliged to publish their financial statements (such obligation may arise only when it is explicitly provided by Kazakhstan law).

Considering the foregoing, as well as our experience and common practice, we can infer that, in the vast majority of cases when a company decides to start its business in Kazakhstan, it sets up a subsidiary in the form of an LLP or opens its structural subdivision (i.e. a branch or representative office) depending on the company’s objectives.

It is worth noting that LLPs and structural subdivisions have similar startup advantages by a number of criteria, e.g. foreign employment, charter capital, management requirements, currency regulations, etc.

Nevertheless, we would recommend opting for LLP due to its wider prospects in terms of profit repatriation (i.e. potential exemption from withholding tax) and coverage of the parent company’s risks associated with its Kazakhstan subsidiary operations since the parent company is fully liable for obligations of its branches and representative offices (as opposed to the LLP members).

Sole Traders

Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan and *qandas* (returnees) may run business as sole traders not incorporated as legal entities and not registered otherwise.

However, when a Kazakhstan citizen or *qandas* hires permanent staff or when income from their business activity exceeds 12-fold minimum wages, they must get registered as a sole trader.

Such registration is a simple and easily realisable notification procedure. Registration of a sole trader does not form a legal entity.

We believe it important to emphasize that individuals, other than Kazakhstan citizens and *qandases*, are not permitted to engage in business activity.

Special Legal Structure Requirements to Certain Types of Business

Kazakhstan law sets out special legal structure requirements to certain types of business. In the table below we list some of such businesses:

	Type of Business	Legal Structure
1.	Air carrier providing scheduled air services	JSC
2.	Joint stock investment fund	JSC
3.	Insurance/re-insurance organisation	JSC
4.	Voluntary pension savings fund	JSC
5.	Second-tier bank	JSC
6.	Microfinance institution	LLP or another form of business partnership

THE ASTANA INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTRE (AIFC)

The Astana International Financial Centre (the “**AIFC**”) is a unique hub for Central Asia enjoying a special legal status that endows the AIFC members with exclusive privileges and benefits. The AIFC brings together the best practices and opportunities offered by similar institutions around the globe – from New York City and London to Dubai, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The AIFC occupies an area specifically allocated for its operations in Nur-Sultan, although it is open to foreign corporate members as well.

The AIFC applies the best international practices (e.g. Basel, IOSCO, FATF, BIS, FinCEN, IAIS, etc.) and seeks international recognition as a financial centre.

The AIFC is being developed in the following strategic directions:

- 1) capital markets;
- 2) assets and cash management;
- 3) insurance and re-insurance;
- 4) banking services;
- 5) financial technologies;
- 6) green finance; and
- 7) Islamic finance.

General Advantages of the AIFC:

- The AIFC Members’ activities are regulated by specific AIFC Acts developed in accordance with the principles of the common law of England and Wales and the standards of leading global financial centres;¹
- Independent and reputable AIFC Court and Arbitration Centre having distinguished judges and arbiters who have experience with various courts and tribunals, including Her Majesty’s High Courts of Justice of England and Wales;
- Exemption from corporate income tax on revenues from particular financial services, dividends and capital gains from securities listed on the AIFC Exchange until 1 January 2066;
- More opportunities (as compared to the general jurisdiction of Kazakhstan) to conduct foreign currency transactions;
- Special visa regime for foreigners and stateless persons; and
- Flexible approach to regulation, especially in relation to the companies engaged in financial technologies and activities not traditional in Kazakhstan.

Corporate Advantages of the AIFC:

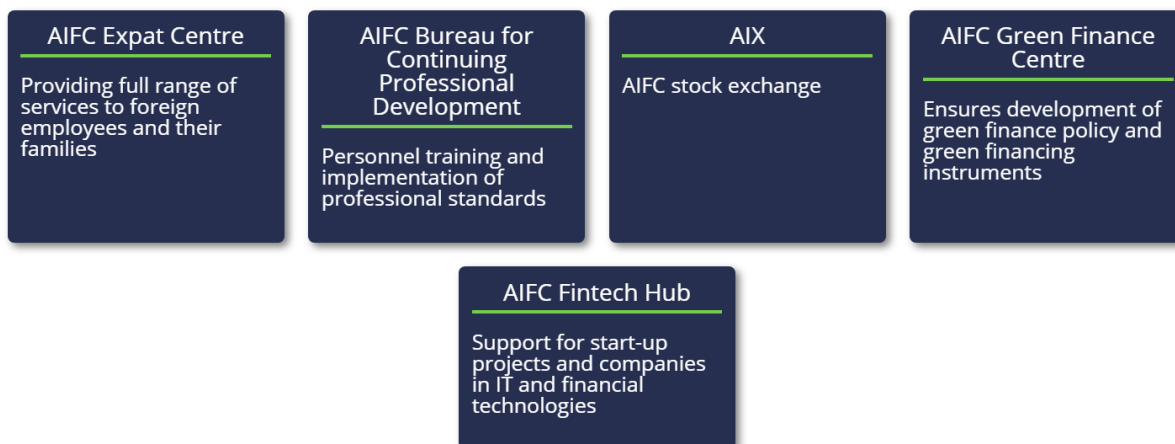
- no minimum share capital requirement for most widely used forms of business organisation;
- flexibility in maintaining a record of rights to company shares (opportunity to maintain a register of shareholders of private companies independently);
- opportunity to issue different classes of shares;

¹ Any and all issues not regulated by the AIFC Acts or associated with the regulation of Kazakhstan residents’ activities outside the AIFC should be regulated in accordance with Kazakhstan law, unless specifically noted otherwise.

- shareholders' pre-emption rights to purchase company shares do not apply (determined by shareholders themselves), the possibility of concluding a shareholder agreement;
- no strict regulation of transactions approval, which allows a company to consider these issues independently (i.e. by reflecting relevant terms in Articles of Association); and
- flexible approach for identifying the powers of governing bodies of private companies (open list, freedom to define them in Articles of Association).

AIFC Structure

The AIFC structure comprises the following elements:



There are a number of other more specific units providing support to the AIFC Members:



The AIFC Members

The AIFC Members are legal entities incorporated in accordance with the applicable laws of the AIFC and legal entities accredited by the AIFC as its participants.

Organisational-legal forms available in the AIFC:

- Private Company;
- Public Company;
- Investment Company;
- Restricted Scope Company)
- Special Purpose Company;
- Limited Partnership;
- General Partnership;
- Limited Liability Partnership;
- Foundation; and
- Non-Profit Incorporated Organisation.

Private company is the most widely used form of business organisation.

Any company incorporated in a foreign or national jurisdiction may be accredited as a member of the AIFC.

Incorporating a Company in the Jurisdiction of the AIFC

The general rule is that, before a company commences its operations as an AIFC Member, it has to pass through the following three stages:

1) Preliminary Authorisation

At this stage, the company has to contact the relevant subdivision of the AIFC in order to find out business opportunities in the AIFC and to get preliminary authorisation therefor.

2) Registration

Registration of the company in a particular organisational form.

3) Final Authorisation

Getting a special permit from the AIFC to conduct the activities it applied for.

General Requirements:

- US\$300 registration fee.
- Initial authorised capital varies depending on the form of the company organisation and may be as low as 1 US dollar.
- Certain forms of business organisation (e.g. a private company) are allowed to have just 1 shareholder and 1 director, where the director should meet a number of criteria (for example, a person disqualified from acting as a director or declared bankrupt may not be appointed as a director).

The entire process of incorporation takes about 3 or 4 weeks.

AIFC Court

The AIFC Court provides an independent common law court system to resolve civil and commercial disputes in Central Asia.

The Chief Justice is the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mance, a former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in the House of Lords and the UK Supreme Court.

The AIFC Court has exclusive jurisdiction over:

- 1) any disputes arising between AIFC Members, AIFC Bodies and/or their foreign employees;
- 2) any disputes arising in relation to any transactions conducted in the AIFC and governed by the AIFC law; and
- 3) any disputes referred to the AIFC Court by agreement between the parties.

The AIFC Court has exclusive jurisdiction to interpret AIFC Acts.

All applications, administration and hearings at the AIFC Court are free of charge until 31 December 2021. All parties to a contract which is agreed before 31 December 2021 and includes the AIFC Court for dispute resolution will be eligible to receive free administration of any dispute resolution at the AIFC Court under that contract before and after 31 December 2021.

International Arbitration Centre (IAC)

The IAC is an independent and expeditious alternative to court litigation providing arbitration, mediation, and other dispute resolution methods.

Parties may agree for the IAC to:

1. Administer their arbitration according to the IAC Arbitration and Mediation Rules. These rules include procedures for expedited arbitrations, the appointment of emergency arbitrators, and resolution of investment treaty disputes.

2. Administer their arbitration according to UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules or ad hoc arbitration rules.
3. Administer mediations according to the IAC Arbitration and Mediation Rules or ad hoc mediation rules.
4. Provide other forms of alternative dispute resolution.

All applications, administration and hearings at the IAC are free of charge until 31 December 2021. All parties to a contract which is agreed before 31 December 2021 and includes the IAC for dispute resolution will be eligible to receive free administration of any dispute resolution at the IAC under that contract before and after 31 December 2021.

The IAC is presided by Ms. Barbara Dohmann QcC.

The IAC awards are recognized and enforced in the Republic of Kazakhstan the same way as any awards issued by Kazakhstan arbitration tribunals.

Arbitration awards of the IAC are enforceable in the Republic of Kazakhstan as Orders of the AIFC Court, supported by a robust enforcement system. They are also enforceable internationally under the New York Convention (1958).

Astana International Exchange (AIX)

AIX Shareholders:

- 1) AIFC;
- 2) Goldman Sachs;
- 3) Shanghai Stock Exchange;
- 4) Silk Way Fund; and
- 5) NASDAQ (the principal technology partner of the AIX).

AIX is a new trading venue still gaining popularity which is promoted by the IPOs of major Kazakhstan quasi-government and private companies.

Since 2018 the AIX Issuers raised over \$321 mln of equity capital (\$104.7 mln in 2020); \$8.6 bln of debt capital listed on the AIX (\$3.7 bln in 2020).

FOREIGN WORK PERMITS

The procedure for obtaining foreign work permits in Kazakhstan ("Work Permits") is intricate and cumbersome.

There are legislatively determined quotas for foreigners permitted to work in Kazakhstan which are distributed between *oblasts* (Kazakhstan provinces).

Violations of the rules for obtaining work permits entail negative consequences for both employer and expatriate. Moreover, such violations may have a general adverse effect on business. There have been instances when companies faced difficulties in expanding their presence in the country specifically because they could not obtain a sufficient number of Work Permits.

A Work Permit may be granted either to an employer or directly to an expatriate for any of the occupations included into the list of professionals permitted to independently seek employment in Kazakhstan.

Currently, Kazakhstan competent authorities issue the following two types of Work Permits:

- 1) fee-based Work Permits; and
- 2) Work Permits for intragroup secondees from World Trade Organisation member states.

1. Fee-based Work Permits

Work Permits are granted for four categories of foreign workers:

1st category – chief executives and their deputies;

2nd category – senior managers of structural subdivisions meeting the qualification requirements set out in the occupational skills guide for senior managers, professionals and other employees and standard job descriptions for senior managers, professionals and other workers;

3rd category – skilled professionals meeting the qualification requirements set out in the occupational skills guide for senior managers, professionals and other employees and standard job descriptions for senior managers, professionals and other workers; and

4th category – skilled workers meeting the qualification requirements set out in the unified salary and wage rates, occupations and skills guide for skilled workers, and standard job descriptions for skilled workers.

A company doing business in Kazakhstan has to ensure the following local content in its human resources:

- 1) the number of the first-category and second-category foreign employees must not exceed 30% of the total number of the first-category and second-category employees; and
- 2) the number of the third-category and fourth-category foreign employees must not exceed 10% of the total number of the third-category and fourth-category employees.

This requirement does not apply to the following entities and individuals:

1. small businesses;
2. government institutions and enterprises;
3. foreign nationals arriving to Kazakhstan for self-employment purposes;
4. foreign nationals obtaining permits within the quotas allocated to their respective home states with which the Republic of Kazakhstan has ratified international treaties on cooperation in the field of labour migration and social protection of migrant workers; and
5. branches and representative offices of foreign companies the headcount of which does not exceed 30 people.

Please see below the step-by-step process of Work Permit issuance:

Step One. The required documents are filed with the competent government authority which, within 7 business days, must review the documents and evaluate qualifications of engaged expatriates.

Step Two. The competent government authority decides whether to issue the Work Permit or to refuse the issuance thereof and notifies the employer of the adopted decision.

Step 3. Within 10 business days after the receipt of the aforementioned notice, the employer has to pay the fee at the following rates depending on the category of the engaged expatriate and the nature of the employer's business:

##	Economic activity	Rate, monthly calculation index (MCI)					
		First category foreign employees			Second category foreign employees	Third category foreign employees	Fourth category foreign employees
		1-year work permit	2-year work permit	3-year work permit			
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	137	274	411	158	179	200
2	Mining and quarry operations	154	308	462	178	202	225
3	Processing	154	308	462	178	202	225
4	Power/gas/steam supply and air conditioning	137	274	411	158	179	200
5	Water supply; sewage and supervision over collection and disposal of waste	137	274	411	158	179	200
6	Construction	171	342	513	198	224	250
7	Wholesale and retail trade; cars and motorcycles repair and maintenance	154	308	462	178	202	225
8	Transportation and warehousing	137	274	411	158	179	200
9	Accommodation and meals	137	274	411	158	179	200
10	Information and telecommunications	137	274	411	158	179	200
11	Finance and insurance	137	274	411	158	179	200
12	Real estate operations	137	274	411	158	179	200

13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	137	274	411	158	179	200
14	Administrative and ancillary services	137	274	411	158	179	200
15	Mandatory social security	137	274	411	158	179	200
16	Education	137	274	411	158	179	200
17	Healthcare and social services	137	274	411	158	179	200
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	137	274	411	158	179	200
19	Other services	154	308	462	178	202	225
20	Households engaging servants and producing goods and services for their own use	137	274	411	158	179	200
21	Exterritorial organisations and agencies	137	274	411	158	179	200

Step 4. The competent government authority issues the Work Permit.

The first category Work Permits may be issued for one, two or three years and may be extended for one, two or three years. The second and third category Work Permits may be issued for 12 months and may be extended for 12 months maximum three times.

2. Work Permits for Intragroup Secondees from World Trade Organisation Member States

Work Permits are granted for two categories:

- 1) managers; and
- 2) specialists (professionals).

For intragroup secondment purposes an employer must ensure that the number of foreign employees (managers and specialists) does not exceed fifty percent of the number of Kazakhstan employees of the same category.

The Work Permit issuance procedure for intragroup secondment comprises the following steps:

Step 1. Vacancies are identified and checked against the Kazakhstan labour market supply through a candidate search on the domestic labour market.

Step 2. The required documents are filed with the competent government authority which reviews the documents and evaluates the qualifications of engaged expatriates.

Step 3. An employer applying for the Work Permit for an intragroup secondee shall assume one of the following special covenants (obligations):

- professional training of Kazakhstan nationals in the occupation of the employed foreign national;
- re-training of Kazakhstan nationals in the occupation of the employed foreign national;
- professional development of Kazakhstan nationals; and
- creation of new jobs for Kazakhstan nationals in the occupation of the employed foreign national.

Step 4. The competent government authority decides whether to issue the Work Permit or to refuse the issuance thereof and notifies the employer of the adopted decision.

Step 5. The competent government authority issues the Work Permit which is valid for a period specified in the relevant intragroup secondment agreement, but in any case not more than three years, and may be extended only once for twelve months.

Once a Work Permit is granted by the competent authority, it may not be transferred to other employers and will be valid only within the particular administrative and territorial unit for which it is granted. Employers are allowed to send foreign workers on business trips to companies and organizations which are located in other administrative and territorial units of Kazakhstan for a period of maximum 90 calendar days (in total) within one calendar year.

A failure to comply with the foreign employment procedure may entail: for the employer's chief executive – administrative liability (fine) or criminal liability (in the event of repeated violations); for the employing company – administrative liability (fine); and for the foreign worker – administrative liability (fine and deportation).

If a foreign worker is deported, Kazakhstan migration authorities may deny new visas or entry to Kazakhstan for such worker in the future.

Violation of foreign employment legislation may also entail refusal to issue Work Permits in future.

VISAS

The visa regime for foreigners staying in the country is determined by Kazakhstan migration laws. Under this regime, foreigners are required to obtain a visa to enter the territory of the country and to get registered with local authorities.

There are several types of visas depending on specific purposes of stay of foreign nationals in Kazakhstan. The most popular visas for business purposes are investor visa, business visa and work visa. These visas may be issued as single-entry and multiple-entry visas.

Investor Visa

Investor visas are issued to CEOs and/or CEO deputies and/or heads of structural subdivisions of legal entities engaged in investment activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Investor visa holders may bring their family members to stay with them in Kazakhstan.

Multiple investor visas (A5) are valid for maximum 5 years and allow for sojourn in Kazakhstan during the entire visa validity period. Single-entry investor visas (A5) are valid for maximum 90 days and allow for sojourn in Kazakhstan during the entire visa validity period.

Investor visas are issued by foreign missions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan subject to an invitation letter, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan subject to an application from the inviting party supported by a written request from the Kazakhstan competent authority in charge of investments.

Business Visa

Business visas are issued to foreign nationals arriving and staying in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the following business purposes:

- participation in conferences, symposiums, forums, exhibitions, concerts and other cultural, scientific and sports events; participation in meetings, roundtables, exhibitions and expert assemblies; humanitarian aid convoy; giving lectures and classes in education institutions; and participation in youth, student and school exchange programs, except for education in Kazakhstan institutions (B1);
- installation, repair and technical maintenance of equipment; and provision of consulting or audit services (B2);
- negotiating and contracting; and to founders or members of a board of directors of an entity (B3);
- international motor transportation (B4); and
- to crew members on board any scheduled and chartered airplanes who do not have the appropriate ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) certificates; train crew members; and crew members on board any sea or river ships (B5).

Under the standard procedure, business visa requires a letter of invitation from the inviting party and instructions from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Apart from the standard procedure, there is a simplified procedure for business visa issuance when only a written application of the foreign national is sufficient. The simplified procedure may be used by the citizens of USA, Canada, France and a number of other countries determined by Kazakhstan law.

Business visas are issued by departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs abroad or, if the foreign national is in Kazakhstan, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a period of up to 1 year and, usually, allow staying in Kazakhstan for maximum 30 days (each entry).

Work Visa

Work visas are issued to foreign nationals arriving to Kazakhstan for employment purposes and to business immigrants.

In order for a foreign national to obtain a work visa, the inviting party (employer) is required to have a foreign Work Permit or the foreign national should have a permit for employment. Certain categories of foreign nationals and stateless persons, including, but not limited to, chief executive officers of branches or representative offices of foreign legal entities, and chief executive officers of Kazakhstan entities with 100% foreign ownership structure and deputies thereof (a list of such categories is determined by Kazakhstan law), are exempt from the requirement to have a Work Permit in Kazakhstan.

Work visas are issued by departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs abroad (or, if there is no such department abroad, by authorized representatives of the Republic of Kazakhstan) for a period of up to 1 year or for a validity period of the Work Permit, and may be extended upon expiration of the initial term through a new visa issued by internal affairs authorities.

Family members of the work visa holder entering the country together with such work visa holder are not permitted to work in Kazakhstan. Any subsequent employment of such family members in Kazakhstan is subject to a foreign work permit obtainable by their employer (save for when such permit is not required) and a new work visa.

Registration of Foreign Nationals

Foreign nationals must get registered with relevant authorities by submitting the inviting party's notice. It is the responsibility of the inviting party (either an individual or a corporation) to notify migration authorities on the arrival or stay of a foreign national within 3 business days after such foreign national crosses the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan by any of the following means:

- via the visa and migration website; or
- via the e-government website; or
- by filing the written notice with the relevant migration service.

Please see below the list of economically developed and politically/migratorially stable states whose citizens are not required to provide an invitation letter when applying for A3, B1, B3, B10 or B12 visas:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Australia | 17. Kingdom of Spain |
| 2. Republic of Austria | 18. Italian Republic |
| 3. United States of America | 19. Canada |
| 4. Kingdom of Belgium | 20. State of Qatar |
| 5. United Arab Emirates | 21. Republic of Cyprus |
| 6. Republic of Bulgaria | 22. Republic of Korea |
| 7. Federative Republic of Brazil | 23. Republic of Latvia |
| 8. Federal Republic of Germany | 24. Republic of Lithuania |
| 9. Hellenic Republic | 25. Principality of Liechtenstein |
| 10. Kingdom of Denmark | 26. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg |
| 11. New Zealand | 27. Republic of Hungary |
| 12. Japan | 28. Federation of Malaysia |
| 13. State of Israel | 29. Republic of Malta |
| 14. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | 30. Principality of Monaco |
| 15. Republic of Ireland | 31. Kingdom of the Netherlands |
| 16. Republic of Iceland | 32. Kingdom of Norway |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 33. Sultanate of Oman | 41. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 34. Republic of Poland | 42. Republic of Finland |
| 35. Portuguese Republic | 43. French Republic |
| 36. Romania | 44. Republic of Croatia |
| 37. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 45. Czech Republic |
| 38. Republic of Singapore | 46. Swiss Confederation |
| 39. Slovak Republic | 47. Kingdom of Sweden |
| 40. Republic of Slovenia | 48. Republic of Estonia |

Visa-free Regime for Citizens of a Number of Foreign States

Citizens of the following 57 countries are entitled to visa-free travel to the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Australia | 32. Norway |
| 2. Austria | 33. UAE |
| 3. Bahrain | 34. Poland |
| 4. Belgium | 35. Portugal |
| 5. Bulgaria | 36. Qatar |
| 6. Colombia | 37. Romania |
| 7. UK | 38. Singapore |
| 8. Vatican | 39. Slovenia |
| 9. Vietnam | 40. Slovakia |
| 10. Hungary | 41. USA |
| 11. Greece | 42. Finland |
| 12. Denmark | 43. France |
| 13. Israel | 44. Germany |
| 14. Ireland | 45. Croatia |
| 15. Italy | 46. Czechia |
| 16. Kuwait | 47. Sweden |
| 17. Liechtenstein | 48. Switzerland |
| 18. Oman | 49. Estonia |
| 19. Spain | 50. Saudi Arabia |
| 20. Iceland | 51. South Korea |
| 21. Indonesia | 52. Japan |
| 22. Canada | 53. Mexico |
| 23. Cyprus | 54. Philippines |
| 24. Latvia | 55. Thailand |
| 25. Lithuania | 56. Turkey |

26. Luxembourg
27. Malaysia
28. Malta
29. Monaco
30. Netherlands
31. New Zealand

57. Chile

Citizens of the aforementioned states may stay in Kazakhstan without a visa for maximum 30 calendar days. If such citizens desire to extend their stay in Kazakhstan, they must obtain any of the following visas:

- for business purposes – a single-entry business visa valid for up to 30 calendar days; and
- if the applicant has a letter from investment authorities certifying the investor status – a single-entry investment visa valid for up to 90 calendar days or a multiple-entry visa valid for 3 years.

On 15 March 2020, the Republic of Kazakhstan introduced quarantine to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Therefore, the Kazakhstan Government might apply special or extra requirements to visas, work permits and other migration documents, in which case the aforementioned procedures for the issuance of such documents might also differ.

PERMITS AND NOTICES (LICENSING)

Kazakhstan law determines the types of activities subject to licenses and permits.

Licensing matters are regulated mainly by the Kazakhstan Law *On Permits and Notices* of 16 May 2014 developed by Sayat Zholshy & Partners on the commission of the World Bank.

Permits are subdivided into two categories:

- 1) the 1st category permits – permits for highly hazardous types/subtypes of activities or actions/operations; and
- 2) the 2nd category permits – all permits, other than licenses, applied to moderately hazardous types/subtypes of activities or actions/operations.

Notices apply to those types of activities and operations which represent a low level risk but require notification of government authorities of the commencement or completion of such types of activities and operations.

Hazard degree is determined through the regulatory impact assessment which is new to Kazakhstan.

Any licensed activity is permissible only after the issuance of the respective license.

Licenses are issued by licensors, i.e. local executive authorities or territorial departments of the central state authority.

License applications are filed with licensors at the place of the applicant's registration or, in certain cases, at the place of the applicant's activity. Licenses may be issued in favour of natural persons, legal entities, branches or representative offices thereof, as well as foreign entities without branches or representative offices in Kazakhstan.

Licenses are issued at the place of the licensee's registration or at the place of the licensee's activity.

Spheres of licensing

Certain activities in the following sectors of economy are subject to licensing;

- 1) TV and radio broadcasting;
- 2) protection, conservation and use of historical and cultural heritage sites;
- 3) education;
- 4) architecture, urban planning and construction;
- 5) hydrocarbons;
- 6) production sector;
- 7) informatisation and telecommunications;
- 8) operations with narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;
- 9) healthcare;
- 10) use of nuclear power;
- 11) information security;
- 12) special technical facilities intended for special investigation activities;
- 13) operations with weapons, military equipment and certain types of arms, explosives and explosive materials;
- 14) operations with toxic substances;
- 15) manufacturing of national symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 16) production and sale of ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products; tobacco production;

- 17) commodity exchanges;
- 18) exports and imports;
- 19) financial activities and activities associated with the concentration of financial resources;
- 20) space application;
- 21) gambling business;
- 22) veterinary;
- 23) agribusiness;
- 24) transportation;
- 25) forensic activities, including forensic, narcological and psychiatric examinations and assessments; and
- 26) services provided to individuals and corporations.

Should you need any information on certain subtypes of activities subject to licensing, please contact our office.

Licenses are differentiated as follows:

1. By subject:

- 1) citizens and legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and
- 2) foreign entities without branches or representative offices in the Republic of Kazakhstan, foreign citizens, stateless persons and international organisations.

2. By scope of activities:

- 1) general license issued for a certain type of activity for an indefinite period of time;
- 2) single-use license issued for a certain economic operation for a limited period of time, scope, weight or quantity (in physical or monetary terms); for gambling business activities for a term determined by the Kazakhstan Law *On Gambling Business* of 12 January 2007; and for activities related to housing construction at the expense of stakeholders within the scope determined by the Kazakhstan Law *On Share Participating in Housing Construction* of 17 April 2016; and
- 3) operational license issued for certain banking operations and certain class insurance operations.

Licenses are not issued when:

- 1) a certain type of activity is prohibited by Kazakhstan law in relation to the given category of subjects;
- 2) the license fee has not been paid;
- 3) the applicant does not meet qualification requirements;
- 4) the licensor has been informed by the competent government authorities that the applicant does not meet qualification requirements;
- 5) there is an effective court judgment/indictment, with respect to the applicant, on the suspension or prohibition of the activities or certain types of activities subject to licensing;
- 6) court, based on marshal's recommendations, has temporarily prohibited the issuance of a license for an insolvent applicant; or
- 7) the documents filed by the applicant and/or the information/data contained in such documents are unreliable or misleading.

A license terminates when:

- 1) its validity term expires;
- 2) the licensed activities/operations have been performed to a full extent;
- 3) the license and/or appendices thereto are revoked;
- 4) the applicant terminates its activities (if an individual) or is liquidated (if a legal entity);
- 5) the licensee applies to the licensor for termination of the license and/or appendix thereto;
- 6) the license or a certain type/subtype of activities or actions/operations is excluded;
- 7) the licensee is excluded from the list of persons subject to licensing; or
- 8) Kazakhstan law provides for other restrictions or exclusions.

A license must be reissued in the following cases:

- 1) change of the first name, middle name, if any, and surname (if the licensee is a natural person);
- 2) re-registration of a sole trader, change of their name or legal address (if the licensee is a sole trader);
- 3) reorganisation of a corporate licensee in the manner determined by the Kazakhstan Law *On Permits and Notices*;
- 4) change of the name and/or address of a corporate licensee;
- 5) alienation of the license issued under the “*permits issued to facilities*” class together with the facilities in favour of a third party, provided that the alienation of this particular type of license is permitted by the Kazakhstan Law *On Permits and Notices*;
- 6) change of address of the licensee without their actual movement – for a license issued under the “*permits issued to facilities*” class or for appendices thereto specifying respective facilities; and
- 7) when reissuance is required by Kazakhstan law.

The applicant must file the application for reissuance of a license and/or appendix thereto within 30 calendar days after the changes requiring the reissuance of such license and/or appendix thereto occur.

A license is issued in a digital format. If the applicant needs a hardcopy of a license, they shall apply therefor.

A license is suspended or revoked when the license holder violates Kazakhstan law. A license for a certain type of activity may be revoked only through judicial proceedings.

INVESTMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN

The Republic of Kazakhstan has a favourable investment climate.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other regulatory acts provide for various guarantees of investors' rights, in particular, guarantees in the event of nationalization and requisition, guarantees of transparency of the actions of government authorities with respect to investors, guarantees of use of income, and guarantees of legal protection of investors' activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Moreover, Kazakhstan has ratified the 1985 *Seoul Convention Establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency* and the 1997 *Moscow Convention on Protection of Investor Rights*. Kazakhstan has also joined the 1965 *International Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* (the ICSID Convention) that established the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. This Convention is applied as may be agreed between contesting parties. Kazakhstan has also signed bilateral agreements on mutual protection of investment with a number of countries, including: Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Bulgaria, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Kuwait, Mongolia, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA, and some other countries.

Kazakhstan law recognizes priority of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan over its national legislation. Should an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan provide for rules different from those contained in the national legislation, the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

The principal legal act governing investment matters in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "**Entrepreneurial Code**"), in particular, Chapter 25 thereof. The Entrepreneurial Code determines the legal and economic basis for encouraging investment, guarantees the rights of investors investing in Kazakhstan and determines the measures for government support of investment and the procedure for resolution of disputes involving investors.

Defined Terms

The Entrepreneurial Code defines investment as follows:

investment – every kind of asset (other than asset intended for personal use), including items of financial lease as at the effective date of the leasing agreement, as well as rights thereto contributed by an investor to the authorised (charter) capital of a legal entity or its fixed assets expansion for business purposes and for implementation of any public-private partnership projects, including concession projects.

This definition is not different from those contained in most bilateral agreements on investment protection signed by the Republic of Kazakhstan with other countries.

The definition of investment activities reads as follows:

investment activities – activities of individuals and legal entities related to participation in the authorised (charter) capital of profit-making organizations or creation/expansion of fixed assets used for business purposes and for implementation of any public-private partnership projects, including concession projects.

The Entrepreneurial Code does not govern the matters related to investment of funds from the state budget and capital investment in non-profit organizations, including for educational, charity, research or religious purposes.

The Entrepreneurial Code defines 'investor' as a natural person or legal entity who invests in the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and 'major investor' as a natural person or legal entity whose investment in the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan exceeds the amount equivalent to the 2,000,000-fold monthly calculation index.

In other words, Kazakhstan law applies the domestic regime to foreign investors and does not differentiate between foreign and Kazakhstan investors.

The government supports investment activity through granting investment preferences and/or ensuring stability under changing tax legislation in accordance with the Kazakhstan Tax Code. Preferences under solid mineral processing contracts are regulated by the Kazakhstan Subsoil Use Code.

Investment benefits imply targeted privileges provided pursuant to Kazakhstan law to legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan that are implementing an investment project and to leasing companies which import to Kazakhstan plant and equipment for implementation of investment projects by Kazakhstan entities under financial lease agreements.

One of such investment benefits provided by the government is government in-kind donation, i.e. assets owned by the Republic of Kazakhstan and transferred under a temporary royalty-free use license or granted as a free land tenure to a Kazakhstan legal entity for implementation of an investment project with the subsequent transfer of ownership right or land tenure on a gratuitous basis.

Guaranteed Investors' Rights in the Event of Nationalization or Requisition

Guarantees of investors' rights in case of nationalization or requisition are provided, first of all, by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan: *"No one may be deprived of their property unless otherwise stipulated by a court decision. Forced alienation of property for the State needs in extraordinary cases stipulated by law may be exercised on the condition of its adequate compensation."*

No involuntary taking of property is permitted unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan law, including, *inter alia*, requisition of property in emergency circumstances, seizure of property through judicial process as a sanction for committing a criminal or another offence, alienation of immovable property when the state decides to acquire a title to land, and nationalization in pursuance of a nationalization act (law).

In the event of nationalization, the Republic of Kazakhstan shall fully compensate the investor for their loss caused by the adoption of the respective nationalization act (law).

An investor's property may be requisitioned subject to payment of the market value of the property to such investor. When the reasons for requisition cease to exist, the investor may claim for recovery of surviving property, provided that the investor returns the received compensation amount adjusted to the impairment loss on such property.

Guaranteed Legal Protection of Investors' Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan

This type of guarantee implies the right of investor for compensation of damages caused by acts of government authorities issued in violation of Kazakhstan legislation and by illegal actions (omissions) of officials of such government authorities. Investors' rights are fully and unconditionally protected by the Kazakhstan Constitution and other laws/regulations, as well as international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan guarantees stability of contracts made between investors and government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, unless contracts are amended as may be agreed between the parties.

However, the aforesaid guarantees do not apply in the event of:

- changes to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and/or enactment of and/or changes to international treaties of the Republic of Kazakhstan that modify the procedure and conditions for import, production and sale of excise goods; and
- amendments to Kazakhstan laws introduced for the sake of national security, public order, healthcare and public morals.

Guarantees of stability are also enshrined in other legal acts which may be applied by investors when appropriate.

Guaranteed Use of Income

Investors may, at their discretion, use the income earned from their activities after payment of taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget and bank accounts in the national and/or foreign currency in accordance with the banking and currency regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Dispute Resolution

The Entrepreneurial Code provides for investment ombudsman qualified to protect legitimate rights and interests of investors. The investment ombudsman appointed by the Kazakhstan Government is authorised to:

- 1) consider investors' applications regarding any issues arising in the course of their investment activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan and make recommendations on the resolution of such issues, including communication with government authorities;
- 2) render assistance to investors in connection with extrajudicial and prejudicial resolution of arising problems; and
- 3) develop recommendations on the improvement of Kazakhstan legislation concerning investment activity and submit them for consideration of the Kazakhstan Government.

When an investment dispute cannot be resolved by way of negotiation or in accordance with the dispute resolution procedure pre-agreed by the parties, such dispute must be settled in Kazakhstan courts in compliance with international treaties and Kazakhstan laws, or in arbitration courts chosen by the parties. Those investors the home states of which have signed bilateral agreements with Kazakhstan on mutual protection of investments and have acceded to the *Energy Charter Treaty* may refer to the provisions of such treaties which allow for settlement of investment disputes in an international commercial arbitration court, even in the absence of an arbitration clause.

Government Investment Support

In an effort to create a favourable investment climate for the development of economy and encouragement of investment in the establishment of new and expansion/upgrade of existing production facilities using modern technologies, as well as professional development of Kazakhstan personnel and protection of the environment, the Kazakhstan Government may offer investors their support in the form of investment benefits.

There are four categories of investment benefits:

The benefits granted to investment projects (including priority investment projects):

- exemption from customs duties and import VAT;
- government in-kind donations granted to priority investment projects;
- tax preferences granted to specific investment projects;
- exemption from import customs duties; and
- exemption from taxes as provided by Kazakhstan law.

Currently, investment benefits apply only to Kazakhstan legal entities. Thus, if a foreign investor seeks investment benefits provided by the Entrepreneurial Code, such investor should set up a Kazakhstan legal entity.

In Kazakhstan, all investment relations and matters are handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the "MFA") which is vested with broad powers to make independent decisions on investment preferences.

Investment preferences are assigned to the priority activities listed and approved by the Kazakhstan Government.

The *List of Priority Activities for Implementation of Investment Projects* was approved by Kazakhstan Government Resolution No. 13 of 14 January 2016.

Exemption from Customs Duties

Any legal entity engaged in the implementation of an investment project and importing process equipment, elements and spare parts thereto, as well as raw and other materials shall be exempt from customs duties.

Any leasing company that imports plant and equipment to Kazakhstan for a Kazakhstan entity implementing an investment project under a financial lease agreement shall be exempt from customs duties.

Any Kazakhstan legal entity that is engaged in the implementation of a special-purpose investment project under a special investment contract shall be exempt from customs duties, provided that such entity imports plant and equipment, components and spare parts thereto, raw and/or other materials as part of finished products manufactured in a special economic zone or free warehouse in compliance with Kazakhstan laws. Please note that, with effect from 1 July 2021, the used raw and/or other materials are exempt from customs duties upon completion of free customs zone or free warehouse procedure, provided that such raw and/or other materials have been identified as part of finished products and that the appropriate use of the conditionally released goods has been acknowledged.

Imported technological equipment and elements thereto are exempt from customs duties for the validity period of an investment contract, but not more than 5 years from the date of its registration. Imported spare parts to technological equipment, raw and other materials are exempt from customs duties for a period of maximum 5 years depending on the scope of investments in PPE, subject to the investment project compliance with the list of priority activities adopted by the Kazakhstan Government. The exemption from customs duties is granted for the validity period of an investment contract, but not more than 5 years from the commissioning of PPE under the respective work program.

The following persons engaged in the implementation of a special-purpose investment project shall be exempt from import customs duties:

- 1) participants of special economic zones – for a 15-year period, but in any case within the operation period of the relevant special economic zone;
- 2) free warehouse owners – for maximum 15 years from the date of the relevant special investment contract registration; and
- 3) Kazakhstan legal entities participating in agreements for industrial assembly of motor vehicles – for maximum 15 years from the date of the relevant special investment contract registration.

Government In-kind Donations

Government in-kind donations are granted by a competent investment authority upon consultation with relevant competent authorities responsible for the management of state property and/or land resources, as well as with local executive bodies, either for temporary free use or on a temporary free land tenure basis with subsequent transfer of ownership or land tenure rights subject to fulfilment of the investment commitments under an investment contract.

Government in-kind donations may be granted in the form of land plots, buildings, structures, machinery and equipment, computers, measuring and control devices and apparatus, transport vehicles (other than automobiles), and production and household appliances. The maximum limit for a government in-kind donation is 30% of the value of investment in PPE of a Kazakhstan legal entity.

Tax Preferences

Tax preferences are granted to Kazakhstan entities in the manner and on the terms established by Kazakhstan tax law.

Types of tax preferences:

The tax preferences for priority investment projects:

- 1) 100% abatement of corporate income tax assessments;
- 2) zero-rating of land tax; and
- 3) assessment of property tax at the rate of 0% of tax base;

The tax preferences: -

for investment projects (except for priority investment projects) - exemption of materials and/or supplies from import VAT under investment contracts; and

for specific investment projects – exemption of raw and/or other materials imported under a specific investment contract from value added tax in compliance with Kazakhstan tax law.

Investment contract determines the duration of each type of tax preferences, provided that such duration does not exceed the time limit of the tax preference application established by the *Kazakhstan Code On Taxes and Other Obligatory Payments to the Budget (Tax Code)*.

BANKING LEGISLATION

As at 1 March 2021, 25 second-tier banks are operating in the Kazakhstan financial market. As at 1 January 2021, the aggregate assets of Kazakhstan second-tier banks make up 31,171.7 billion tenge (approximately 74 billion US dollars).

Over the last few years Kazakhstan has been showing a trend of bank consolidation through mergers, thus reducing a number of banks operating in the country.

The principal regulatory acts governing banking in Kazakhstan are:

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Banks and Banking in the Republic of Kazakhstan* of 21 August 1995;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan* of 30 March 1995;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Government Regulation, Oversight and Supervision of the Financial Market and Financial Organizations* of 4 July 2003; and
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On the Development Bank of Kazakhstan* of 25 April 2001.

Kazakhstan has a two-tier banking system. The National Bank is the country's central bank and represents the upper (first) tier of the banking system. All other banks represent the lower (second) tier of the banking system.

The unique feature of the Kazakhstan banking system is that banking services are offered only by private banks. The Development Bank of Kazakhstan and the Housing Construction Savings Bank of Kazakhstan (Otbasy Bank) established with government participation have a special status and perform specific functions in the financial sector.

The National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which reports directly to the Kazakhstan President, plays the key role in government regulation of banking.

The National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the government authority which is in charge of the formulation and implementation of the state's monetary policy; operation of payment systems; currency regulation and exchange control; financial security of the country; government statistics; as well as the regulation, oversight and monitoring (within its authority) of financial markets, organisations and other persons with regard to their compliance with Kazakhstan financial laws and regulations.

The primary goal of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to ensure price stability in the country for achievement of which the National Bank is vested with the following functions:

- 1) developing and implementing the country's monetary policy;
- 2) ensuring operation of payment systems;
- 3) exercising currency regulation and currency control;
- 4) promoting stability of the financial system; and
- 5) providing banking, monetary, financial market and exogenous sector statistics.

Figuratively speaking, the National Bank provides banking services to its major client, the State, represented by its central authorities through traditional banking operations. On the other hand, the National Bank is vested with regulatory functions in the financial sector (performs currency control functions, issues regulations, grants licenses, etc.) and is responsible for proper functioning of the entire financial system.

Before 1 January 2020, the principal regulatory and supervisory functions in relation to banks, as well as other financial organizations, were vested in the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On 11 November 2019, the Kazakhstan President issued Decree *On Further Improvement of the Public Administration System of the Republic of Kazakhstan* No. 203 which introduced a new agency of the Kazakhstan Government, namely, the Kazakhstan Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market (the “**Agency**”).

The Agency is the government authority whose mission is to ensure the adequate protection of the legitimate rights and interests of financial services consumers, stability of the Kazakhstan financial system and development of the financial market, and to perform the regulation, oversight and monitoring (within its authority) of financial markets, organisations and other persons.

The Agency subordinates and reports, as does the National Bank, to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Agency pursues the following objectives:

- 1) regulation and development of the financial market, including the regulation of activities conducted by financial institutions, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, and Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers; and improvement of corporate governance for financial institutions;
- 2) monitoring of the financial market and financial institutions, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, and Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers for the maintenance of the financial system sustainability;
- 3) concentration of oversight resources in the most vulnerable sectors of the financial market for the sake of financial stability;
- 4) maintenance of adequate protection for consumers of financial services, and provision of consumers with complete and easily accessible information about the performance of financial institutions, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers, and financial services provided by them; improvement of financial literacy and financial inclusion;
- 5) implementation of measures preventing infringement of legitimate rights and interests of financial services consumers;
- 6) creation of equal opportunities for the functioning of relevant types of financial organizations based on the principle of fair competition; and
- 7) improvement of standards and methods of regulation and supervision of the activities of financial organizations and implementation of measures ensuring the prompt and complete performance of their assumed obligations.

For the purpose of the government regulation and supervision of financial organisations performance, the Agency is vested with the following functions:

- 1) the issuance and revocation of accreditations to establish/incorporate financial organisations, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, and Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers, and permits for their voluntary reorganization/liquidation (including voluntary reorganization of banking and insurance holdings) and voluntary liquidation of Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks and Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, and the determination of the procedure for such accreditations/permits issuance;
- 2) the granting of, or refusal to grant, consent to elect/appoint candidates to management positions in financial institutions, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers, bank holdings and insurance holdings; and the determination

of the procedure for such consent granting or refusal to grant on reasonable grounds, including the lack of impeccable business reputation;

- 3) the issuance of licenses for financial operations and operations associated with the concentration of financial resources;
- 4) the adoption of regulatory legal acts binding upon financial organisations, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers, financial services consumers and other individuals and corporations in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) the adoption of prudential standards and other ratios and limits binding upon financial organisations, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/ reinsurance companies, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance brokers, including on a consolidated basis;
- 6) the monitoring of financial organisations' compliance with the established limits and ratios, as well as the Kazakhstan accounting and financial reporting standards;
- 7) probe into and off-site supervision of the operations of financial organisations; and
- 8) the application of limited correctional administration and supervisory response measures to financial organisations.

The development of banking legislation is aimed at improvement of the banking regulation mechanism which will ultimately promote stability of the entire financial sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In particular, a number of amendments increasing transparency of banks' structure and management have been introduced over the past few years, including the definitions of "bank holding company" and "bank conglomerate" and new rules for issuing permits and approvals by competent authorities to those acquiring the status of bank holding company or major bank participant or participation of banks in the activities of their subsidiaries and affiliates.

In particular, a bank holding company is a legal entity (other than where the owner is the state or a national management holding company or an entity dealing with improvement of loan portfolio quality of second-tier banks or subsidiaries of the Kazakhstan National Bank, and other than where the *Law On Banks and Banking* requires otherwise) who, subject to a written consent of the competent authority, may own, either directly or indirectly, twenty five or more percent of the bank's outstanding shares (excluding preference shares and shares repurchased by the bank) or is able to:

- vote directly or indirectly with twenty five or more percent of the bank's voting shares; or
- determine decisions made by the bank by virtue of an agreement or otherwise or to have control over the bank.

A banking conglomerate is a group of legal entities comprised of a bank holding company (if any) and a bank or subsidiaries thereof and/or organizations where the bank holding company and/or its subsidiaries and/or the bank have significant capital participation.

A bank conglomerate may not include national management holding companies and bank holding companies that are not residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as nonresident subsidiaries and organizations in which a nonresident bank holding company has significant capital participation.

A major bank member is an individual or legal entity (other than where the owner is the state or a national management holding company, or an organisation dealing with the improvement of loan portfolios of second-tier banks, and other than where the *Law On Banks and Banking* requires otherwise) who may, subject to a written consent of the competent authority, own, either directly or indirectly, ten or more percent of the bank's outstanding shares (except for preference shares and shares repurchased by the bank) or is able to:

- vote directly or indirectly with ten or more percent of the bank's voting shares; or

- determine decisions made by the bank by virtue of an agreement or otherwise in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the competent authority.

The Agency, as a competent authority, is authorised to grant consent to the acquisition of the status of a major shareholder (either individual or corporate) of a bank or bank holding.

A bank may be established in Kazakhstan subject to the relevant permit of the Agency which has full force and effect until the Agency decides to issue a banking license to such bank.

Kazakhstan banks are organised in the form of joint stock companies.

Bank founders and shareholders may be represented by legal entities or individuals, either residents or nonresidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, unless otherwise provided for by the Kazakhstan Law *On Banks and Banking*.

Please note that, pursuant to the general rule, legal entities incorporated in the tax havens blacklisted by Kazakhstan competent authorities may not, either directly or indirectly, own and/or use and/or dispose of voting shares in Kazakhstan resident banks.

The above restriction is one of a few provided by Kazakhstan law.

Nonresident banks may open branches in the Republic of Kazakhstan subject to an appropriate accreditation by the Agency.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Banks and Banking* of 31 August 1995 determines the following transactions as exclusively limited to banks:

- 1) acceptance of deposits from, as well as opening and maintenance of bank accounts for, legal entities;
- 2) acceptance of deposits from, as well as opening and maintenance of bank accounts for, individuals;
- 3) opening and maintenance of correspondence accounts for banks and organizations performing certain bank transactions;
- 4) opening and maintenance of metals accounts for individuals and legal entities reflecting physical quantities of refined precious metals and coins minted in precious metals owned by another person;
- 5) cash transactions, such as acceptance and payment of cash by banks and the National Post Service, as well as changing, exchanging, recounting, sorting, packing and storing;
- 6) transfer transactions, such as performance of instructions from individuals and legal entities on money payments and transfers;
- 7) discounting transactions, such as discounting of notes and other debentures for individuals and legal entities;
- 8) bank lending transactions, in particular, granting by a bank, mortgage organization, non-bank organisation engaged in brokerage and/or dealership activities on the securities market, or any subsidiary of a national agriculture-related management holding company of cash loans on the basis of serviceability, maturity and recoverability;
- 9) organization of currency exchange transactions, either cash or non-cash;
- 10) collection of banknotes, coins and valuables;
- 11) acceptance of payment documents (other than promissory notes) for collection;
- 12) opening (issuance) and acceptance of letters of credit and fulfilment of obligations thereunder;
- 13) issuance of bank guarantees securing performance of financial obligations; and
- 14) issuance of bank guarantees and other warranties securing performance of financial obligations by third parties.

Prior to any of the above transactions, a bank must obtain an appropriate license from the competent authority.

In general, banks are prohibited from (i) engaging in any business operations or transactions which do not fall under the category of banking activity, (ii) acquiring interests or shares in legal entities, (iii) founding or participating in non-profit organisations, except for the membership in the Kazakhstan National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, unless otherwise provided for by the Law, and (iv) transacting in securities as provided by the Law.

Nowadays, Islamic banks operate side by side with 'conventional banks' in Kazakhstan.

In Kazakhstan Islamic banking regulations were introduced in 2009 when the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Concerning Organization and Operation of Islamic Banks and Organization of Islamic Financing* of 12 February 2009 amended the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Banks and Banking* of 31 August 1995, as well as certain other legislative acts related to the organization and operation of Islamic banks and the arrangement of Islamic financing.

In pursuance of the aforementioned law, the Kazakhstan National Bank has drafted and adopted a number of relevant resolutions and regulations.

As is evident from the foregoing, the recent legislative amendments make it possible to introduce alternative forms of financing and may encourage reduction of interest rates on banking services in Kazakhstan.

INSURANCE

The legislation governing insurance in the Republic of Kazakhstan may be divided into two categories: (i) the legislation setting out the requirements to establishment and operation of insurance entities, and (ii) the legislation governing the relations between insurance entities and their clients.

The first category consists of the legislative acts which regulate the establishment, operation and liquidation of insurance entities (insurance companies, insurance brokers, actuaries, etc.).

Insurance legislation is characterized by heavy regulations, strict requirements to financial stability and powerful mandate of the Agency to regulate and develop the financial market and, in particular, to control the performance of insurance market participants. Among the key requirements to insurance business it would be worth noting the following:

- insurance companies may operate only as joint stock companies;
- an insurance company must obtain a license and an appropriate permit for each type of insurance;
- the charter capital of a newly established insurance company may range between 10.5 million and 73 million US dollars depending on the branch and class of insurance (e.g. general insurance, life insurance, etc.);
- an insurance company must comply with the prudential standards set by the competent authority; and
- ban on direct or indirect possession, use and disposal of voting shares in an insurance company by legal entities incorporated in offshore jurisdictions with the exemption of insurance (reinsurance) organizations being subsidiaries of nonresident insurance (reinsurance) organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the minimum required credit rating awarded by one of the rating agencies the list of which is determined by the competent authority.

The second category consists of the legislative acts which directly regulate the relations between an insurance company and its clients with respect to the insurance of risks.

Insurance in the Republic of Kazakhstan may be compulsory or voluntary.

The terms and conditions of the following compulsory types of insurance are determined by law and may not be changed by an insurance company or a client: Please see below the list of the most commonly used types of compulsory insurance:

- compulsory environmental insurance;
- compulsory insurance of civil liability of owners of transport vehicles;
- compulsory insurance of the employer's liability to employees for work-related bodily injury or disease;
- compulsory social insurance; and
- compulsory social health insurance.

The terms and conditions of voluntary insurance are determined by an agreement between the parties, i.e. the insured and the insurer.

FINANCIAL LEASING

The most commonly used type of leasing is financial leasing, i.e. the investment activity when a lessor acquires from a seller the ownership of a leased item and transfers the same to a lessee, on a fee basis, for temporary possession and use on the terms and conditions set out in a lease agreement for a period of over one year.

A financial lease agreement must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) the terms and conditions for transferring a leased item to the lessee's ownership and/or granting to the lessee the right to buy the leased item at a fixed price are determined by a lease agreement;
- 2) the term of leasing should exceed 75% of the service life of the leased item; or
- 3) the present (discounted) value of lease payments for the entire leasing term should exceed 90% of the value of the leased item to be transferred.

Types of financial leasing:

- leaseback – when a seller sells a leased item to a lessor, provided that the seller obtains such leased item under lease acting as the lessee;
- secondary lease – when, in the event of expiration or termination of a lease agreement, a leased item remaining in ownership of the lessor is leased out to another lessee;
- bank lease – the lessor is a bank;
- full lease – when technical maintenance of a leased item and its current repairs are performed by the lessor;
- sublease – when a lessee (sublessor) transfers the property (deemed as a leasing subject previously received from the lessor) to third parties (sublessees) under a lease agreement for temporary possession and use for a fee and for a term determined by a sublease agreement;
- net lease – when technical maintenance of a leased item and its current repairs are performed by the lessee; and
- Islamic lease – a type of lease provided by Islamic banks subject to a license issued by the Kazakhstan National Bank and by other non-banking legal entities incorporated in the form of a joint stock company.

A leasing license is required only for banks and other non-bank legal entities incorporated in the form of a joint stock company for the purpose of Islamic leasing.

Where provided by applicable Kazakhstan laws, a lease agreement creates an incentive for a lessee to seek tax preferences, e.g. reduction of taxable income or exemption from VAT on lease payments.

STOCK MARKET AND SECURITIES

The Kazakhstan Government regulates stock market through its Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market (hereinafter referred to as the “**Competent Authority**”).

How to issue and sell stock in 5 steps:

1. a general meeting of founders/shareholders shall adopt a resolution on the quantity (or increase in quantity) of shares authorised for issuance;
2. upon the issuance and approval of the relevant prospectus, the emission of such authorised shares shall be registered with the Competent Authority;
3. the board of directors of a joint stock company shall adopt a resolution on the placement (offering) of the authorised shares;
4. the shares shall be placed (offered) [*initially, JSC itself offers certain shares for sale*]; and
5. the placement report shall be registered with the Competent Authority.

The overall duration of the process is about 2 months, depending on particular conditions. The bond-issuing process has the same conceptual framework.

Securities Market

The Kazakhstan securities market is split into two main sections:

1. *Over-the-counter securities market*

Over-the-counter (OTC) securities market is a platform for trading securities and other financial instruments where transactions in securities and other financial instruments, including foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments, are executed without compliance with the internal regulations of a stock exchange and quotation service of the OTC securities market.

2. *Regulated securities market*

Regulated (formal) securities market is a platform for trading securities and other financial instruments where transactions are executed in compliance with the internal regulations of a stock exchange and quotation service of the OTC securities market.

Securities market participants include:

- individual and institutional investors;
- issuers of securities;
- professional securities traders (i.e. organisations holding a license or another form of authorisation to trade securities in a stock market);
- bidding process organisers (i.e. exchange or central depository); and
- professional organisations established by professional securities traders.

Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE)

KASE can be characterised by versatility and flexibility. It integrates the money market with the foreign exchange market, and the futures market with the securities market.

According to reputable international publications, including Bloomberg, KASE Index is among the fastest growing stock exchange indices in the world. That’s all very well, but it should be noted that the Kazakhstan stock market is immature and the high stock exchange index stems from a low base effect and the fact that the index is determined just by 8 companies (out of 189 listed companies).

The KASE listing procedure is rather loyal and admits foreign companies to listing. KASE has developed the following lists of securities on the stock exchange:

- Main

The main list includes only large companies which are imposed higher and more stringent requirements.

- Alternative

The alternative list covers small- and mid-size businesses which are applied not so rigid listing requirements.

- Mixed

The mixed list includes specific securities, such as Islamic, derivative, government, equity fund and microfinance securities.

- Foreign

Nonresidents' securities officially listed on a foreign stock exchange being a full member of the World Federation of Exchanges or securities officially listed on the Astana International Exchange.

Islamic Securities

The key principles of Islamic finance in Kazakhstan are as follows:

- 1) an issuer of Islamic securities may not charge interest and may not ensure yield on such securities; and
- 2) the proceeds from issuance and placement (offering) of Islamic securities may not be used to finance any of the activities connected with the production and/or trading of tobacco, alcohol, weapons and ammunition; gambling business; or any other types of business activity the financing of which is prohibited by the Islamic Finance Council.

Subject to Kazakhstan law, the following securities subsume into the category of Islamic securities:

- 1) shares and units of Islamic investment funds;
- 2) Islamic lease certificates;
- 3) Islamic participation certificates, i.e. securities issued with a predetermined maturity in order to use the raised funds for launching a new investment project OR developing a current investment project OR financing business activity; and
- 4) other securities recognised by Kazakhstan law as Islamic securities.

Islamic securities emission must be registered with the Competent Authority in the same manner as any other equity securities emission.

Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC)

The Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC) has been operating in Kazakhstan since 2018. The operations of AIFC-related companies are governed by the AIFC internal regulations based on the principles of English law and aimed to raise the attractiveness of Kazakhstan for foreign companies and investors. Kazakhstan law applies only to the extent not covered by the AIFC regulations.

The Astana International Exchange (AIX) was formed in 2017 as one of the pillars of the Astana International Financial Centre. The AIX's shareholders include, apart from the AIFC, the Shanghai Stock Exchange, NASDAQ, Silk Road Fund Co., Ltd. (SRF), and the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

The AIX's key listing requirements include the following:

- 3 years of audited financial statements and working capital statements covering 12 months;

- minimum public float of at least 25% (15% for REM companies (mid-size business with capital constrained to 1.3 billion US dollars)); and
- appropriate minimum market cap should be at least 1 mln US dollars for the issuers of shares and 0.5 mln US dollars for the issuers of debt securities.

To date, 14 companies (representing, mainly, the Kazakhstan minerals sector and minerals-related sectors) have listed their stock on the AIX. Besides, the AIX has listed over 70 debt and Islamic securities.

Apart from usual benefits, the AIX offers the following advantages:

- the AIX regulatory regime is based on English law;
- securities capital gains tax, dividend and coupon payment tax exemptions;
- quick and simple listing and cross-listing procedures, and the possibility to issue financial instruments in nearly any currency; and
- the regulator (AFSA) is independent, flexible and supports issuers by, *inter alia*, granting exceptional conditions to them.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Kazakhstan law provides for the following legal structures for mergers and acquisitions:

- acquisition of participation interests/shares in LLPs/JSCs;
- acquisition of fixed assets from an existing and operating legal entity (industrial equipment, immovable property, etc.);
- signing of franchise agreements and acquisition of intellectual property rights; or
- sale of an enterprise as a property complex.

Comparison of the two most common types of business acquisitions:

Comparison criteria		Acquisition of interests/shares in a company	Acquisition of company's core assets
1.	Speed of acquisition	Usually high	Usually low
2.	Related expenses	Small	Can be significant
3.	Historic risks	Remain the same	Minimized
4.	Special permits, licenses	Remain in force	Cease to exist
5.	Contracts with counterparties	Remain in force	Cease to exist
6.	Obligations	Remain in force	Usually cease to exist
7.	Transaction taxes	without VAT	with VAT

Jurisdiction and Industry Based Specifics of M&A transactions

Please see in the table below certain examples of transactions subject to approval/authorisation/notification by/of Kazakhstan authorities:

Financial organizations	
1.	Acquiring the status of a major participant of a bank / bank holding company.
2.	Obtaining consent to set up an insurance (reinsurance) organization.
3.	Obtaining by an insurance (reinsurance) organization or insurance holding consent to set up or to acquire a subsidiary or substantial participation interest in the authorised capital of other legal entities.
4.	Obtaining consent to voluntary reorganization of an insurance (reinsurance) organization.

Antitrust (antimonopoly) laws	
5.	<p>Applying to antitrust authority for consent to economic concentration as a result of the following transactions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) reorganization of a market entity through merger or acquisition; 2) acquisition by a person (group of persons) of voting shares (participation interests, stakes) in the charter capital of a market undertaking where such person (group of persons) acquires the right to dispose of more than fifty percent of said shares (participation interests, stakes), provided that prior to the acquisition such person (group of persons) has not disposed of shares (participation interests, stakes) in such market undertaking or has disposed of fifty or less percent of the voting shares (participation interests, stakes) in the charter capital of such market undertaking; and 3) acquisition of the right to own, possess and use, including in consideration for payment (transfer) of the charter capital, by a market undertaking (group) fixed production assets and/or intangible assets of another market undertaking, provided that the book value of the property constituting the subject matter of the transaction (interrelated transactions) is more than ten percent of the book value of the fixed production assets and the intangible assets of the market undertaking disposing of or transferring the property.
6.	<p>Notifying antitrust authority of transactions recognized as economic concentration in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) acquisition by a market undertaking of the rights (including under a trust deed, joint venture agreement or agency agreement) permitting to give instructions binding upon another market undertaking in carrying out its business activities or to perform the functions of its executive body; and 2) participation of same natural persons in executive bodies, boards of directors, supervisory boards or other governing bodies of two or more market undertakings, provided that such natural persons determine in the market undertakings the terms and conditions of carrying out their business activities.
Subsoil and subsoil use laws	
7.	Complying with the state's right of first refusal with respect to the acquisition of the alienated subsoil use right (or part thereof) and/or facilities related to the subsoil use right for strategic fields or blocks, with or without consideration.
8.	Applying for consent to alienation of a subsoil use right and other rights related thereto.
Strategic Facilities	
9.	Obtaining the Government's consent to encumber or alienate strategic facilities.
10.	Complying with the right of first refusal with respect to the purchase of a strategic facility at market value (this right belongs to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan or, at its discretion, to the national management holding company).

Restrictions on foreign participation in Kazakhstan resident legal entities

Although Kazakhstan law grants “national treatment” to foreign investors, there are certain restrictions on foreign participation in Kazakhstan resident legal entities. Please refer to the table below for a list of the most common restrictions:

	Statutory Restrictions
1.	Foreign nationals and legal entities are prohibited from owning, using, disposing of and/or managing, directly and/or indirectly, more than 20% of shares (participation interests, stakes) in a legal entity who is the owner of a mass media outlet in the Republic of Kazakhstan or from carrying out activities in this field.
2.	Foreign citizens, stateless persons and foreign entities without forming a legal entity in Kazakhstan are prohibited from managing and operating telecom backbone/trunk lines.
3.	Individuals and corporations (either individually or within a group) are prohibited from purchasing or otherwise acquiring title to more than 10% of voting shares (participation interests, stakes) in an entity that owns and/or operates or manages telecom lines as a long-distance carrier without a prior consent of the government telecommunications and information authorities and national security authorities.
4.	Foreign citizens, stateless persons and foreign entities are prohibited from possessing, using, disposing of and/or managing, either directly or indirectly, cumulatively more than 49% of voting shares (participation interests, stakes) in an entity that is engaged in telecommunications activity as a long-distance carrier possessing ground lines (cable, including fibre optic, and radiorelay lines) without a favourable resolution of the Kazakhstan Government based on the opinion of the government telecommunications and information authorities issued in consultation with national security authorities.
5.	Legal entities incorporated in offshore jurisdictions may not, either directly or indirectly, own and/or use and/or dispose of voting shares in Kazakhstan resident insurance/reinsurance companies.
6.	Legal entities incorporated in offshore jurisdictions may not, either directly or indirectly, own and/or use and/or dispose of voting shares in Kazakhstan resident banks.
7.	Foreign citizens, stateless persons, foreign corporations, as well as legal entities over 50% of shares/interests in which are held by foreign citizens, stateless persons or foreign corporations, are denied the right to use any land until 31 December 2021 (moratorium). After such moratorium is lifted, the aforementioned persons may be granted the right to use land for a period of up to 25 years.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. Corporate governance refers to the way in which companies are governed and to what purpose. It identifies who has power and accountability, and who makes decisions.

Corporate structure is a central element of the corporate governance system which represents the system of corporate bodies and their interrelationship expressed by the distribution of powers.

Since a limited liability partnership (LLP) and a joint stock company (JSC) are the most popular forms of business organisation in Kazakhstan, we deem it necessary to consider their corporate structure in detail.

1) Joint Stock Company (JSC)

JSC must constitute the following corporate bodies:

- supreme body – a general meeting of shareholders (or, in a JSC where all voting shares are held by one shareholder – such sole shareholder);
- management body – a board of directors; and
- executive body – a collegial body or a person who performs the executive functions at their sole discretion.

General Meeting of Shareholders

The supreme body of JSC is a general meeting of shareholders (or a sole shareholder) to be held annually within 5 months after the closure of a financial year. Apart from the annual general meeting, a JSC may convene extraordinary general meetings of shareholders.

The relationship between shareholders and the relationship between shareholders and the JSC are regulated by a memorandum of association (until the authorized stock is registered with government authorities) and articles of association. In Kazakhstan companies such legal instrument as a shareholders' agreement is hardly ever applied. Such agreements are not prohibited, although, in practice, the provisions of a shareholders' agreement (to which foreign shareholders are accustomed to) might conflict with law. For example, a shareholders' agreement may not contain any clause that would limit shareholders' rights because the law explicitly prohibits such limitation.

Board of Directors

The board of directors is a body responsible for the management of JSC operations. It is a corporate governance centre of a JSC.

Subject to the JSC law, a board of directors must consist of at least three members, minimum 30% of which must be independent directors. However, the legislative requirements to independent directors are aimed, primarily, at the independence of such directors and, in fact, they do not apply to professional qualifications of independent directors.

The JSC's board of directors must set up various committees for consideration and issuance of recommendations to the board on the most vital issues, including the following:

- strategic planning;
- human resources and remuneration;
- internal audit;
- social issues; and
- any other issues covered by internal documents of the JSC.

Please note that Kazakhstan law does not provide for the term "shadow director".

Executive Body

The executive body, either collective or sole, administers the day-to-day operations of a JSC. The executive body may resolve on any matters related to the JSC operations which are not reserved to other bodies or officers of the JSC.

2) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

LLP must constitute the following corporate bodies:

- supreme body – a general meeting of participants (or, in an LLP where all interests are held by one person – such sole participant); and
- executive body – a collective body or a person who performs the executive functions at their sole discretion.

LLP may also set up a supervisory board and audit committee (auditor) who are called to exercise control and supervision over the performance of the executive body; however, they are not authorised to make management decisions.

LLP may set up other bodies, although, technically, there is a risk that their decisions are recognised null and void due to certain legislative considerations.

General Meeting of Participants

The supreme body of LLP is a general meeting of participants (or a sole participant) to be held annually.

The total time limit for the convocation of an extraordinary general meeting is 30 days (which can be changed if an LLP has less than 7 participants).

A general meeting of participants is the body which is responsible for the most important and strategic decisions, while it is authorised to make decisions on any matters, even those which are not on the primary list of its powers. A general meeting may also overrule decisions of any other corporate body of LLP which relate to internal affairs of LLP.

The relationship between participants and the relationship between participants and the LLP are regulated by a memorandum of association (foundation agreement) and articles of association (charter). In Kazakhstan companies such legal instrument as a corporate agreement is hardly ever applied. Such agreements are not prohibited, though, in practice, the provisions of a corporate agreement might conflict with law, memorandum and articles of association. Therefore, the provisions of such corporate agreement would be hardly enforceable or unenforceable in Kazakhstan.

Executive Body

The executive body administers the day-to-day operations of an LLP. The executive body may be either collective or sole. The executive body may resolve on any matters related to the LLP operations which are not reserved to other bodies or officers of the LLP.

Protection of Minority Shareholders/Participants

One of the key principles of corporate governance is the equitable treatment of shareholders/participants. Nevertheless, the ability to influence JSC/LLP operations is directly proportional to the number of shares/interests held in the authorised capital thereof.

Kazakhstan law provides for a number of legal instruments to protect the rights of minority shareholders/participants:

- the right of minority shareholders/participants to make common cause with other shareholders/participants in order to adopt decisions on the agenda issues of a general meeting of shareholders/participants;
- the right of minority shareholders/participants to demand buyout of their shares/interests by the JSC/LLP on the grounds provided for by Kazakhstan law;

- the legislative provision of the requirement that any decisions of a general meeting of shareholders/participants related to the JSC/LLP operations must be adopted by the supermajority of votes or with consent of all shareholders/ participants; and
- the right of minority shareholders/participants to file a lawsuit in court seeking the prosecution of JSC/LLP officers and/or to challenge decisions of corporate bodies.

It is worth noting that LLP legislation is less demanding and scrupulous, as compared to JSC legislation, thus giving leeway to major participants of an LLP to abuse their powers through lawful mechanisms for restriction of the minority participants' involvement in LLP management.

BANKRUPTCY AND REHABILITATION PROCEEDINGS

Kazakhstan law defines bankruptcy as the debtor's insolvency determined by court and used as grounds for the dissolution of such debtor.

Declaration of Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy may be voluntary or involuntary.

A court may declare a debtor bankrupt after the latter files a voluntary bankruptcy petition.

A debtor may file for bankruptcy and liquidation when it is struggling with pervasive insolvency, where the expression "pervasive insolvency" implies that the debtor's liability exceeds the value of their assets as at the date of the filing and at the beginning of the year preceding the year in which the filing takes place, if the debtor files for bankruptcy and liquidation in the first quarter of a calendar year.

A debtor must file a bankruptcy petition with a court when the owner of its assets, or its authorized body, or a corporate body of an entity appropriately authorized by virtue of constituent documents decides to dissolve the debtor and when its asset balance is not sufficient to fully satisfy claims of its creditors.

Involuntary bankruptcy may be declared subject to a petition from creditor(s) claiming that the debtor is insolvent and that it must be liquidated through bankruptcy proceedings. A creditor may file such petition when the debtor fails to repay its debt to the creditor in pursuance of a final and binding court order or a warrant of execution to recover the debt, or when the debtor acknowledges the debt, unless otherwise provided for by the Kazakhstan Law *On Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy*.

Deliberate Bankruptcy

Deliberate bankruptcy means the actions taken by a founder/participant/officer of an entity or by a sole trader, either for their personal benefit or for the benefit of third parties, in an attempt to evade their debt to creditors through the alienation or concealment of property during a 3-year period until the entity/sole trader is declared bankrupt.

The founder/participant and/or officer of an entity who is/are found to be guilty of deliberate bankruptcy through administrative or criminal proceedings shall bear subsidiary liability to creditors to the extent of their assets determined by the court order subject to which the subsidiarily liable person has been found guilty of deliberate bankruptcy through administrative or criminal proceedings.

When two or more persons are found guilty of deliberate bankruptcy through administrative or criminal proceedings, such persons shall be jointly and severally liable.

Effects of Bankruptcy Proceedings

Upon issuance of a notice of initiation of rehabilitation or bankruptcy proceedings:

- 1) the debtor sole trader, assets owner, founder/participant and all corporate bodies of the debtor entity shall be prohibited from using or disposing of the debtor's assets outside the normal course of business;
- 2) enforcement of earlier court judgments, arbitration awards and decisions of state revenue authorities and the debtor's owners (founders/participants) or authorised bodies thereof, or the debtor's bodies with respect to the debtor's assets shall be suspended, save for damages to individuals to whom the debtor may be liable for causing harm to their life or health, excluding non-pecuniary damages;
- 3) fine/penalty/charge accruals on any of the debtor's liabilities shall be stopped;
- 4) any creditors' actions against the debtor shall not exceed the extent of bankruptcy/rehabilitation proceedings prescribed by the Law *On Rehabilitation and*

Bankruptcy, unless such actions relate to the performance of third party guarantees and indemnities or foreclosure on assets pledged by a third party;

- 5) no cash may be withdrawn from the debtor's bank accounts at the request of a creditor or state revenue authority or another government authority responsible for the assessment and/or collection of obligatory payments to the budget, including those which must be satisfied without further notice/acceptance, and none of the debtor's assets may be foreclosed on; and
- 6) none of shares/interests in the debtor may be disposed of.

A bankruptcy case must be heard in court within maximum two months from the date of its initiation.

Management of Debtor's Assets and Affairs

Upon declaration of bankruptcy by a court, the right to manage the debtor's assets and affairs is vested in an interim receiver.

The debtor shall, within three business days after the issuance of the bankruptcy ruling, transfer to the interim receiver all constituent documents, seals (if any) and stamps, and, within ten business days – all accounting documents and titles to the bankrupt's assets.

The interim receiver may:

- 1) request from government authorities, corporations or individuals any information about the debtor and their assets, including copies of documentary evidence which must be provided free of charge within ten business days after the request filing;
- 2) reveal the transactions made by the debtor after their invalidation and after the reclamation of the debtor's assets, and claim in court (also on the basis of a petition from the creditor who detected such transactions) the invalidation of such transactions and the return of assets;
- 3) request from creditors the documents proving the causes of action and claimed amounts; and
- 4) exercise any other rights provided for by the Kazakhstan Law *On Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy* and other laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Further, upon the commencement of bankruptcy procedure, based on the resolution of a creditors' meeting, the competent authority shall appoint a bankruptcy manager of the debtor to whom the former interim administrator shall assign all their powers.

The creditors' meeting and creditors' committee are also vested with considerable authority with respect to the debtor's assets.

Settlements with creditors

Settlements with creditors are ranked, i.e. the lower-ranked claims are satisfied after the higher-ranked claims.

Those creditors' claims which remain undischarged due to the lack of the bankrupt's assets are deemed discharged. Such amounts are written-off by the creditor against accounts receivable subject to a court ruling on the discharge of bankruptcy.

After all creditors' claims are discharged, the interim receiver must submit to the court the final report on his/her activity approved by the creditors' meeting accompanied by the liquidation balance sheet and the statement on distribution of assets remaining after the settlement of liabilities to creditors. The court must approve the final report of the interim receiver and liquidation balance sheet and issue a ruling on the discharge of bankruptcy within ten business days after the submission thereof.

Debt Relief

After the final settlement with creditors, the sole trader recognized bankrupt is exempt from the performance of the remaining liabilities connected with their business, save for the claims from individuals to whom the bankrupt is liable for damages to human life or health and any other claims of a personal nature set forth in Kazakhstan laws. The bankrupt's obligations to creditors outstanding after the completion of bankruptcy proceedings shall be performed by the person in relation to which the court issued a final judgment for recovery of such amounts in favour of the creditors (in accordance with their subordination) to the extent of the damages fixed by the judgment and subject to which such person has been adjudged guilty of deliberate bankruptcy through administrative or criminal proceedings.

Winding-up of Bankrupt Legal Entities (Liquidation)

Bankrupt liquidation is deemed to be completed and bankrupt is deemed to be wound up after the relevant entry into the state register of legal entities is made (if the bankrupt is a legal entity) or after the bankrupt is deregistered with the state registration authority (if the bankrupt is a sole trader). Orders on deregistration of a bankrupt by state registration authorities are delivered to court, competent authorities and state revenue authorities in the bankrupt's jurisdiction.

Rehabilitation Proceedings

A rehabilitation proceeding is the legal process by which a debtor is applied reorganisation, organisation, economic, governance, investment, technical, financial, legal and other measures permitted by Kazakhstan law for the reestablishment of the debtor's solvency.

Rehabilitation proceedings may be applied to a debtor in response to the relevant application either from the debtor itself or from a creditor.

The reason for the debtor's/creditor's application to court for invocation of rehabilitation process can be the debtor's temporary insolvency.

Insolvency is deemed to be temporary when, as at the date of the application filing, one or both of the below criteria are met:

- 1) the creditors' claims for compensation for damage to life and health, outstanding alimonies, unpaid wages, compensation under employment contracts, unpaid contributions to the state social security fund, pension fund and compulsory pension insurance scheme, outstanding deductions and/or contributions to the compulsory social medical insurance fund, and unpaid awards to authors of inventions, utility models or industrial designs have remained unperformed for three months after their maturity date; and/or
- 2) all other creditors' claims have remained unperformed for four months after their maturity date.

Rehabilitation procedure may be applied to a debtor through legal action.

The term of rehabilitation procedure is determined by court in its ruling on the adoption of a rehabilitation plan and begins to run from the effective date of such ruling. The court may, subject to an appropriate petition from the rehabilitation manager and with consent of the creditors' meeting, extend the term only once for maximum six months.

Kazakhstan law defines rehabilitation plan as a set of coherent measures aimed at the sanitation (recovery) of a debtor through rehabilitation proceedings which are performed by mutual consent of the debtor and creditors in order to re-establish the debtor's solvency and to retain its employees, specifying the deadlines for such plan implementation, including the schedule for discharge of creditors' claims, as well as achievable results, used resources and potential risks. A rehabilitation plan should describe certain measures for re-establishment of the debtor's insolvency (rehabilitation measures) and set out the schedule for discharge of liabilities to creditors.

A rehabilitation plan must be developed by the debtor together with its creditors and rehabilitation manager within three months after the effective date of the decision on invocation of rehabilitation proceedings. The adopted rehabilitation plan must ensure equal treatment of creditors' claims of the same rank.

The right for rehabilitation must be exercised within five years. The interim receiver must submit to court their opinion on the debtor's solvency.

The effect of rehabilitation proceedings is, to a large extent, similar to the effect of bankruptcy proceedings, with a few exceptions.

After the judgment on the application of rehabilitation procedure enters into force, the following effects will follow:

- 1) any transactions with assets outside the ordinary course of business will be prohibited;
- 2) the accrual of any interest on received loans and issued bonds will be stopped; and
- 3) the enforcement of any court judgments, arbitration awards or decisions adopted by state revenue authorities, as well as a debtor sole trader, owner of the debtor's assets (or their authorized bodies) or founders/participants of a debtor entity with regard to the debtor's assets, except for the payments to citizens to whom the debtor is liable for damages to human life or health (except for non-pecuniary damages) which matured after the application of rehabilitation procedure, will be suspended.

The rehabilitation manager must, based on the resolution of the creditors' meeting, apply to court for the termination of rehabilitation procedure when:

- 1) the objective of such rehabilitation procedure is achieved; or
- 2) the total amount of the debtor's liabilities arising after the application of rehabilitation procedure exceeds twenty percent of the total amount of accounts payable as at the effective date of the court's judgment on the application of rehabilitation procedure.

The rehabilitation manager's application must be supported by the appropriate final report.

Usually, when the objective of rehabilitation procedure remains unachieved, the debtor is applied bankruptcy procedure.

CURRENCY REGULATION

The primary legislative act regulating currency matters in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Currency Regulation and Currency Control* of 2 July 2018.

The aforementioned Law regulates all civil relations associated with any currency transactions and arising in connection with the exercising of residents' and nonresidents' rights to currency valuables. Besides, the Law determines the goals, objectives and procedures of currency regulation and currency control. This Law applies to Kazakhstan residents outside the Republic of Kazakhstan as well.

The principal currency regulator in Kazakhstan is the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The following persons are recognised as **residents** of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the purpose of currency regulation and control:

- all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan (except for those who permanently reside in a foreign state) wherever located;
- all foreign nationals and stateless persons who hold the right to permanently reside in the Republic of Kazakhstan (i.e. a residence permit);
- all legal entities (except foreign organisations) incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and having their registered offices in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as branches and representative offices thereof;
- any international organisation having an office in the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided that the international treaty on the establishment of such organisation determines its residency status;
- all foreign missions of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- all branches/representative offices of foreign non-financial organisations which are deemed, in accordance with the Kazakhstan Code *On Taxes and Other Obligatory Payments to the Budget (Tax Code)*, to be permanent establishments of such foreign non-financial organisations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, except those which are recognized as nonresidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan (please see below); and
- branches of foreign financial organisations which may, under Kazakhstan law, undertake banking and/or insurance business in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Nonresidents include:

- foreign nationals and stateless persons (except for those who have a document granting the right to permanently reside in the Republic of Kazakhstan, i.e. a residence permit);
- citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan holding a document granting the right to permanently reside in a foreign state;
- all legal entities incorporated under the laws of foreign jurisdictions and based outside the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as branches and representative offices thereof in the Republic of Kazakhstan, whose activities do not create a nonresident's permanent establishment in the Republic of Kazakhstan under the Kazakhstan Code *On Taxes and Other Obligatory Payments to the Budget (Tax Code)*;
- all branches/representative offices of foreign non-financial organisations which are deemed to be nonresidents for the purpose of Kazakhstan currency regulations in accordance with the treaties between such organisations and the Republic of Kazakhstan [*note: such branches/ representative offices are listed by a special act of the Kazakhstan Government*];
- international organizations, unless otherwise provided for by international (intergovernmental) treaties on their establishment; and

- diplomatic and other official representations of foreign states.

Currency transactions include:

- transactions implying the transfer of ownership and other rights to currency valuables and the use of currency valuables as means of payment; and
- import, transfer and remittance to the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as export, transfer and remittance from the Republic of Kazakhstan, of any currency valuables;
- transfer of currency valuables to trust management; and
- transfer of currency valuables under brokerage services agreements.

Currency valuables include:

- foreign currency;
- securities and payment documents denominated in foreign currency;
- unvalued securities issued by nonresidents;
- refined gold in bars;
- national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, securities and payment documents denominated in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, if used in transactions between residents and nonresidents or between nonresidents, and if exported (remitted) out of Kazakhstan or imported (remitted) to Kazakhstan; and
- unvalued securities issued by residents, if used in transactions between residents and nonresidents or between nonresidents, and if imported out of Kazakhstan or imported to Kazakhstan.

Any and all foreign exchange cash transactions undertaken by designated institutions or banks are subject to licensing in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Licenses are issued by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

All currency transactions are monitored by the National Bank by the following means:

1) **record registration of foreign currency contracts:**

Record registration is mandatory for all foreign currency contracts that provide for and/or result in capital flows between residents and nonresidents, in particular:

(1) financial loans, in particular:

- loans, except liabilities arising from advance, deferred or staggered payments for exported or imported goods;
- funds pledged as collateral to secure the performance of debtor's obligations;
- factoring arrangements (a type of financing in which a business sells its accounts receivable (i.e. invoices) to a third party);
- third party procurement of goods/works/services, third party funding of transactions, and third party performance of debtor's obligations to creditors giving rise to the obligation on the part of the debtor to return funds and other assets to the party providing such funding and/or performing such obligations;
- financial leasing and letting of real estate with buy-back option, except for movable property equated or ascribed by Kazakhstan law to real estate;

(2) capital subscriptions, in particular:

- participation in the authorized capital or assets of a legal entity, simple partnership or consortium, including participation in the form of shares, participatory interests, contributions and/or votes;

- participation in a legal entity's capital, other than the authorised capital thereof;
- (3) transactions in securities, interests and derivatives;
 - (4) acquisition of a title to real estate (except for movable property equated or ascribed by Kazakhstan law to real estate and transactions undertaken by resident individuals);
 - (5) acquisition of exclusive intellectual property rights (except acquisition of exclusive rights to any results of intellectual and creative activities);
 - (6) transfer of cash and other assets in discharge of a joint operator's obligation, and transfer of cash and other assets under discretionary/trust management agreements;
 - (7) transfer of cash and financial instruments to securities market professional traders who transact on behalf of their clients and put clients' cash and financial instruments into their operating or suspense accounts; and
 - (8) gratuitous transfer of cash and other currency valuables (except for transactions undertaken by resident individuals).

The threshold value of foreign currency contract qualifying for such record registration is minimum 500,000 US dollars, regardless of whether a foreign currency contract provides for import/export of cash/assets into/from Kazakhstan, or creates the obligation on the part of a resident to return cash/assets to a nonresident, or gives rise to a resident's claim for recovery of cash/assets from a nonresident;

2) reporting of foreign currency transactions:

Licensed forex banks must report their foreign currency transactions to the Kazakhstan National Bank in a written form containing the information received upon conduction of relevant payment and/or remittance transactions.

The threshold amount of such foreign exchange cash payment and/or remittance under a foreign currency transaction to be reported by a licensed forex bank to the Kazakhstan National Bank is minimum 50,000 US dollars;

3) reporting of foreign bank accounts:

The obligation to report foreign bank accounts to the Kazakhstan National Bank (who assigns registration numbers thereto) is imposed only on corporate residents (except for banks and branches/representative offices of foreign organisations). Individual residents' transactions associated with the remittance of cash from their own foreign bank accounts to Kazakhstan licensed forex bank accounts (or vice versa) are reported to the Kazakhstan National Bank by the licensed forex bank performing such transactions; and

4) regular updates from branches/representative offices of foreign non-financial organisations:

All branches/representative offices of foreign non-financial organisations which have been operating in Kazakhstan for over a year and are listed by the Kazakhstan National Bank (please see the list below) must report to the Kazakhstan National Bank any and all transactions with residents and nonresidents in the prescribed form. Such list of the National Bank includes all branches/representative offices engaged in the following activities:

- production of crude oil, natural and associated gas;
- construction services;
- mining-related services;
- architectural, engineering and other technical services; and
- scientific research and development.

Foreign currency transactions between residents are prohibited, unless otherwise explicitly provided for by Kazakhstan law.

Foreign currency transactions between nonresidents within the Republic of Kazakhstan may be performed without any restriction other than in the event of a special currency regime introduced in the Republic of Kazakhstan. A special currency regime is applied as a measure of last resort in the event of threats to the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan and stability of its financial system, when the situation cannot be cured by other economic policy measures. The duration of a special currency regime may not exceed 1 year.

Foreign currency transactions between residents and nonresidents are not restricted, provided that they meet the aforementioned currency monitoring requirements.

Residents and nonresidents may sell and buy foreign currency in the Republic of Kazakhstan only from and to the banks licensed to perform foreign currency exchange transactions through currency exchange offices of such licensed banks and currency exchange offices of licensed organizations.

Resident and nonresident individuals may export foreign and national currency in the form of cash (except precious metal coins) and traveller's cheques from the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amounts not exceeding the equivalent of 10,000 US dollars without submitting a customs declaration form or any other document confirming the origin of the exported foreign cash. When the US\$10,000 threshold is exceeded, the resident/nonresident individual importing/exporting such foreign or national currency in the form of cash (except precious metal coins) or traveller's cheques to/from Kazakhstan must fill out a separate customs declaration, unless they import/export the cash/traveller's cheques to/from a Eurasian Economic Union member state.

Import/export currency control

The objective of the import/export currency control is to make sure that exporters and importers comply with Kazakhstan regulations on repatriation of foreign currency and/or national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan implying the crediting of authorised bank accounts with:

- 1) export proceeds in national and/or foreign currency ; and
- 2) national and/or foreign currency cash transferred by a resident in favour of a nonresident for the purpose of settlements under an import contract when the nonresident fails to perform or incompletely performs their contractual obligations.

Export means a transfer of goods from a Kazakhstan resident to a Kazakhstan nonresident, or a partial transfer of exclusive intellectual property rights from a Kazakhstan resident to a Kazakhstan nonresident, or performance of works, provision of services and lease of assets by a Kazakhstan resident in favour of a Kazakhstan nonresident.

Import means a transfer of goods from a Kazakhstan nonresident to a Kazakhstan resident, or a partial transfer of exclusive intellectual property rights from a Kazakhstan nonresident to a Kazakhstan resident, or performance of works, provision of services and lease of assets by a Kazakhstan nonresident in favour of a Kazakhstan resident.

A resident must fulfil the requirement for repatriation of national or foreign currency within the repatriation time period; therefore, the relevant currency contract should determine the term for discharge of liabilities on the part of the nonresident.

Licensed banks, as well as local branches of the Kazakhstan National Bank, monitor whether foreign currency export/import contracts exceeding the US\$50,000 threshold meet the repatriation requirements. Such foreign currency contracts are subject to record registration. Please note that those contracts with nonresidents which do not imply the movement of goods across the Kazakhstan border do not require a registration number.

Financial Monitoring

The Republic of Kazakhstan performs financial monitoring aimed at countering the legalisation (laundering) of illegal proceeds and the financing of terrorism. According to Kazakhstan Law *On*

Combating Legalization (Laundry) of Criminal Proceeds and Financing of Terrorism No. 191-IV of 28 August 2009, the subjects of financial monitoring include the following:

- 1) banks, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident banks and organizations performing certain types of banking operations, except for the operator or operation centre of an interbank money transfer system;
- 2) exchanges;
- 3) insurance (reinsurance) organizations, insurance brokers, mutual insurance associations, Kazakhstan branches of nonresident insurance/reinsurance companies and Kazakhstan branches of insurance brokers;
- 4) the unified pension savings fund and voluntary pension savings funds;
- 5) professional securities market participants and the central depository;
- 6) notaries performing notarial acts with respect to money and/or other property;
- 7) attorneys, legal advisors and other independent experts on legal matters when they participate, for and on behalf of their clients, in transactions involving cash and/or other assets in connection with the following activities:
 - sale and purchase of immovable property;
 - management of cash, securities and other assets for and on behalf of a client;
 - management of bank accounts or securities accounts;
 - accumulation of funds for establishment, operation or management of a company;
 - establishment, sale and purchase, operation or management of legal entities;
- 8) accounting firms and professional accountants engaged in accounting business, and audit firms;
- 9) gambling businesses and lottery organizers;
- 10) postal service operators providing money transfer services;
- 11) institutions providing microfinance services;
- 12) payment organisations;
- 13) individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in leasing activities as unlicensed lessors;
- 14) individual entrepreneurs and legal entities transacting in precious metals and precious gems, as well as jewellery made thereof;
- 15) individual entrepreneurs and legal entities providing agency services in connection with real estate sale and purchase transactions;
- 16) social health insurance fund; and
- 17) members of the Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC) conducting certain activities in the AIFC as determined by the Astana Financial Services Authority (AFSA).

The subjects of financial monitoring are responsible for due diligence of their customers/agents and beneficiary owners when:

- 1) they establish business relations with a customer; and/or
- 2) they perform any transactions with cash and/or other assets subject to financial monitoring, including suspicious transactions.

The financial monitoring requirement applies to the following transactions with cash and/or other assets:

- 1) receipt of betting, gambling or lottery awards, including in electronic form, amounting to minimum 3,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 2) pawnshop transactions in cash, securities, precious metals/stones and products made thereof, and other valuables (except national coins made of precious metals) consummated on a cash or non-cash basis and amounting to minimum 3,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 3) remittances to foreign current or deposit accounts opened by anonymous beneficiaries, or receipt of funds from foreign current or deposit accounts opened by anonymous holders, by wire transfer or otherwise, amounting to minimum 5,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 4) sale and purchase of precious metals/stones and products made thereof on a cash basis amounting to minimum 5,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 5) credit or transfer of cash to customers' bank accounts by individuals or corporations registered, residing or domiciled, respectively, in offshore jurisdictions and holding accounts with banks registered in offshore jurisdictions, or transacting with such individuals/corporations in money and/or other assets on a cash or non-cash basis for amounts minimum 5,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 6) gratuitous payments and transfers of cash by customers in favour of third parties, either by wire transfer or otherwise, in amounts minimum 7,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 7) transactions in shares/units of mutual investment funds, except repo transactions through open bidding in a regulated market, on a cash or non-cash basis, in amounts minimum 7,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 8) foreign currency sale, purchase and exchange via exchange offices, on a cash basis, in amounts minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 9) collection of a cheque or promissory note, on a cash basis, in amounts minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 10) withdrawal/placement of cash from/to customers' bank accounts, as well as receipt/disbursement of cash from/to customers, unless otherwise provided for by paragraphs 13) and 14) below, in amounts minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 11) cash or non-cash transactions by a legal entity within less than 3 months from the date of its state registration for amounts of minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 12) import/export (other than import/export by the Kazakhstan National Bank, banks and the National Post Service Operator) to/from the Republic of Kazakhstan of cash, documentary securities payable to bearer, promissory notes or cheques for amounts of minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 13) payment/receipt of insurance benefits/premiums (cash only basis) in amounts minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 14) remittance/transfer (cash only basis) of voluntary pension cash contributions to the unified pension savings fund and/or voluntary pension savings fund and pension cash payments from the unified pension savings fund and/or voluntary pension savings fund in amounts minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 15) cash transactions involving provision of services, including contractor services, transportation, freight forwarding, storage, commissioning and trust management of assets, except for

services implying the lease of safety deposit boxes/chests/rooms, for amounts minimum 10,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);

- 16) sale and purchase, on a cash basis, and import/export to/from the Republic of Kazakhstan of cultural valuables the value of which is minimum 45,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 17) acquisition or lease of assets under finance leases, on a cash basis, the value of which is minimum 45,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 18) cash or non-cash transactions with bonds and government securities, except for repo transactions in a regulated market through open bidding, for amounts minimum 45,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 19) cash or non-cash transactions consummated by borrowers under business financing programmes funded by the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the form of bond-secured loans to quasi-government organisations amounting to minimum 50,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency);
- 20) foreign currency transactions classified as cross-border payments or withdrawal/placement of cash from/to customers' bank accounts by wire transfer in amounts of minimum 100,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency); and
- 21) real estate transactions resulting in the transfer of title to such real estate the value of which is minimum 200,000,000 tenge (or its equivalent in foreign currency).

Moreover, suspicious transactions are subject to financial monitoring regardless of the mode of their performance and the amounts that are paid or may/might be paid under such transactions. The term "suspicious transaction" means any customer's transaction (including an attempted transaction in progress or completed transaction) raising suspicions that the cash and/or other assets used for its implementation are criminal proceeds, or a transaction intended to legalize/laundry criminal proceeds or to finance terrorism or any other criminal activities. The signs/criteria of a suspicious transaction are determined and adopted by the Kazakhstan Government.

The subjects of financial monitoring may review customer's transactions and may record the results of such review only when:

- 1) the customer consummates a complicated, unusually large transaction with cash and/or other assets without apparent economic substance or obvious legitimate objective;
- 2) the customer pursues actions aimed at avoiding certain due diligence and/or financial monitoring procedures;
- 3) there are grounds to believe that a certain cash and/or other asset transaction of the customer is intended to cash criminal proceeds; and
- 4) a cash and/or other asset transaction involves a party incorporated/residing in a state/territory which does not follow or not properly follows the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and using accounts in banks incorporated in such state/territory.

The list of states/territories not complying and/or insufficiently complying with the FATF recommendations is compiled by competent authorities on the basis of the documents issued by FATF.

No information or data on a transaction subject to financial monitoring shall be disclosed by attorneys who receive such information and data in connection with legal advice provided in the course of representation and protection of individuals and legal entities in front of interrogation authorities, pre-trial investigation authorities and courts, as well as in connection with legal support in the form of advice, clarification, consultation and written opinion with regard to the issues requiring professional legal expertise, and for the purpose of drafting claims, appeals and other legal documents.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

International Cooperation

Kazakhstan's international cooperation in the customs domain covers, mainly, its membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States (the CIS) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) which replaced the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC).

Until recently (1 January 2015), the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan had the Agreement on Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community (signed on 10 October 2000), the main goal of which was to effectively promote the establishment of the Customs Union and Single Economic Area.

The Customs Union united 3 states (i.e. Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation) which ratified the *Agreement for Creation of a Single Customs Territory and Establishment of the Customs Union* of 6 October 2007. The Customs Union is a form of trade and economic integration between the EAEU member states within a single customs territory in which mutual trading transactions are exempt from customs duties and other similar duties, taxes and charges, non-tariff regulatory measures, and special safeguard, anti-dumping and compensation measures, but are subject to the EAEU Uniform Customs Tariff and unified regulatory measures in relation to third countries,

On 29 May 2014, the Member States of the Customs Union signed the *Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union* (EAEU Treaty) which entered into force on 1 January 2015. On 2 January 2015, the Republic of Armenia acceded to the EAEU and, on 12 August 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic officially acceded to the EAEU. Besides, on 10 October 2014, the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan signed the *Agreement on the Termination of the EurAsEc* effective as of 1 January 2015.

The EAEU is an international organisation having international personality and striving for maximum possible regional economic integration. The EAEU ensures the free movement of goods, services, capital and workforce within its territory, as well as the pursuance of well-coordinated, harmonized and unified policy in relation to the economic sectors determined by the *Treaty on the EAEU* and other international treaties applicable to the EAEU.

The EAEU has the following bodies:

- the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council – the supreme body of the EAEU consisting of the heads of the EAEU Member States or the heads of governments of the EAEU Member States, if vested by their national laws with the power to make decisions with regard to the matters reserved to the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council;
- the Eurasian Intergovernmental Economic Council – the body consisting of the heads of the Member States' governments whose mission is to resolve pressing matters arising in the course of the EAEU activities;
- the Eurasian Economic Commission – the permanent supranational regulatory body of the EAEU comprising the Council and the Board of the Commission. The main objective of the Commission is to ensure favourable environment for the EAEU operation and development, and to elaborate proposals for economic integration within the EAEU; and
- the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union – the permanent judicial body of the EAEU called to consistently enforce the *Treaty on the EAEU* and other international treaties applicable to the EAEU, international treaties between EAEU Member States, international treaties between the EAEU and third parties, and resolutions of the EAEU bodies.

The customs union of the EAEU Member States:

- has an internal commodity market;
- applies the EAEU Single Customs Tariff and other unified measures for the regulation of external trade with third parties;

- applies the uniform treatment to commodity trade with third parties;
- applies unified customs regulations; and
- ensures the free movement of commodities between the EAEU Member States without customs declaration and public control (transportation, sanitary, veterinary-sanitary, quarantine and phytosanitary), unless otherwise provided for by the *Treaty on the EAEU*.

The unified customs regulations of the EAEU comply with the Customs Code of the EAEU (effective since 1 January 2018), international treaties, the *Treaty on the EAEU* and other acts regulating customs issues.

Since 1 January 2022, the customs territory of the EAEU applies the Unified Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the EAEU (CN FEA EAEU) and the Single Customs Tariff of the EAEU (SCT EAEU) adopted by the Resolution of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 14 September 2021.

Customs Procedures

As at 1 April 2022, the Customs Code of the EAEU provides for 17 types of customs clearance procedures depending on the purpose of commodity stay and usage in the EAEU customs territory, export from the EAEU customs territory and/or stay and usage outside the EAEU customs territory, in particular:

- 1) release for domestic consumption;
- 2) export;
- 3) customs transit;
- 4) bonded warehousing;
- 5) inward processing within the customs territory;
- 6) outward processing outside the customs territory;
- 7) processing for domestic consumption;
- 8) free customs zone;
- 9) free warehousing;
- 10) temporary import (admission);
- 11) temporary export;
- 12) re-import;
- 13) re-export;
- 14) duty free trade;
- 15) destruction;
- 16) abandonment of goods in favour of the State; and
- 17) special customs procedure.

Goods moved across the customs border of the EAEU are subject to mandatory customs clearance under one of the aforementioned procedures. As mentioned above, goods moved within the customs territories of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia are not subject to customs clearance.

Subject to the *Treaty on the EAEU*, the terms and conditions for setup and operation of free/special economic zones are determined by international treaties applicable to the EAEU. Since, under the *Treaty on the EAEU*, the international treaties of the EAEU Member States intended for the formation of the regulatory legal framework of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space effective on the date of its enactment are included in the EAEU law and are

applied to the extent compliant with the *Treaty on the EAEU*, such customs procedure as “free economic zone” is also regulated by the *Agreement Concerning the Free/Special Economic Zones within the Customs Territory of the Customs Union and Customs Procedures of the Free Customs Zone* (Saint-Petersburg, 18 June 2010). Subject to the aforementioned Agreement, the procedure for setup, as well as the terms and conditions for operation of a free economic zone in a Member State of the Customs Union (EAEU) is determined by the national legislation of such Member State.

In December 2020, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council determined the *Strategic Directions for Developing the Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025*.

On 3 April 2019, Kazakhstan adopted new Law *On Special Economic and Industrial Zones* No. 242-VI which regulates the matters related to setup, operation and termination of special economic and industrial zones within the Republic of Kazakhstan. A decision on establishment of a special economic zone is made by the Kazakhstan Government.²

As at 1 April 2022, the following **13 special economic zones** are operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- 1) **Aktau Seaport** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the commercial harbour and partially within the administrative boundaries of the city of Aktau and Munaily Region in the Mangistau Oblast) – effective until 1 January 2028;
- 2) **Innovation Technologies Park** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the Alatau village of the Medeu District of the city of Almaty and adjacent territories of the Almaty Oblast) – effective until 1 January 2028;
- 3) **Ontustik** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the Sairam District of the Turkestan Oblast) – effective until 1 July 2030;
- 4) **New City of Astana** Special Economic Zone (operates within the administrative borders of the city of Nur-Sultan, including Industrial Park 1, the urban light rail system and local executive authorities) – effective until 2027;
- 5) **National Industrial Petrochemical Technology Park** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the Atyrau Oblast) – effective until 31 December 2032;
- 6) **Pavlodar** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the North Industrial District of the city of Pavlodar) – effective until 1 December 2036;
- 7) **Khorgos – Eastern Gate** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the Almaty Oblast) – effective until 2035;
- 8) **Saryarka** Special Economic Zone (operates within the territory of the Karaganda city and adjacent land of the Bukhar-Zhyrau District of the Karaganda Oblast) – effective until 1 December 2036;
- 9) **Taraz Chemical Park** Special Economic Zone (operates in Shuski District, Zhambyl Oblast) – effective until 1 January 2037;
- 10) **Khorgos International Centre for Boundary Cooperation** Special Economic Zone (operates in Panfilov Region of the Almaty Oblast) – effective until 2041;
- 11) **Astana-Technopolis** Special Economic Zone (operates in Nur-Sultan City) – effective until 2042;
- 12) **TURKISTAN** Special Economic Zone (operates within the boundaries of the Turkestan Oblast) – effective until 2043; and

² Prior to the adoption of the Kazakhstan Law *On Special Economic and Industrial Zones*, the decision-making on the establishment of a special economic zone was vested in the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan as advised by the Kazakhstan Government.

13) **QYZYLJAR** Special Economic Zone (operates within the boundaries of the city of Petropavlovsk) – lifetime is not determined – effective until 2044.

Goods are placed and used within the boundaries of a free economic zone free from customs duties and taxes and from non-tariff regulation measures applicable to foreign goods, and free from prohibitions and restrictions applicable to the goods of the EAEU.

In the nearest future the companies incorporated in the Kazakhstan SEZs intend to implement 142 projects for the total value of 3 bln tenge and to create over 10,000 permanent jobs.³

Export Control

To ensure national security, to strengthen the regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to promote the formation of stable and safe system of international relations, to strengthen international security and stability, and to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, the Republic of Kazakhstan monitors and controls exports of certain classes of products.

Pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Export Control* of 21 July 2007, export control requirements are applied to the following types of products:

- 1) conventional weapons and military equipment, raw materials, supplies, special equipment and technologies, and works and services related to their production;
- 2) nuclear and special non-nuclear materials, equipment, installations, technologies, sources of ionizing radiation, dual purpose (use) equipment and related goods and technologies, and work and services related to their production;
- 3) dual purpose (use) chemicals, goods and technologies that may be used in production of chemical weapons included in the lists determined under international export control regimes;
- 4) pathogenic agents, their genetically modified forms and fragments of genetic material that may be used in production of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons included in the lists determined under international export control regimes;
- 5) missilery, engines and components thereof, equipment, materials and technologies used in production of missilery included into the lists determined under international export control regimes;
- 6) mass destruction weapons; and
- 7) scientific and technical information, services and results of intellectual creative activity related to military products, and dual purpose (use) goods and technologies.

The nomenclature (list) of products subject to export control is determined by the Kazakhstan Government.

The products subject to export control may be exported or imported subject to a license issued by the competent authority (the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

State revenue authorities monitor the movement of products subject to export control across the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's WTO Accession

On 30 November 2015, after almost twenty years of negotiations, the Republic of Kazakhstan was officially accepted as member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The deed of accession to the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization* of 15 April 1994 was signed in Geneva on 27 July 2015 and ratified by the Kazakhstan Parliament on 12 October 2015.

The WTO is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between its member states. Its functions include the following:

³ Source: <https://kapital.kz/experts/90609/chto-meshayet-effektivnoy-rabote-s-ez-v-kazahstane.html>

- monitoring the members' compliance with trade agreements incorporated into the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization* as annexes which are binding upon the respective WTO members;
- reviewing trade policies adopted by the WTO members;
- administering the rules and processes related to dispute settlement;
- serving as a forum for trade negotiations between the WTO members; and
- cooperating with the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The WTO was founded on the basis of the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) signed on 30 October 1947 and is a legal successor of the latter. The fundamental GATT/WTO principles and rules include the following:

- most-favoured-nation (MFN): treating other people equally;
- national treatment: treating foreigners and locals equally;
- regulation of trade by tariff means;
- general elimination of qualitative and other restrictions;
- predictability: through binding and transparency;
- transparency of trade policies; and
- settlement of trade disputes through direct negotiations and consultations.

The Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO implies better access of Kazakhstan goods and services to global markets.

TAXATION

Kazakhstan taxation is regulated by the Kazakhstan Code *On Taxes and Other Obligatory Payments to the Budget (Tax Code)* of 25 December 2017 which entered into force on 1 January 2018 (the “**Tax Code**”) and other Kazakhstan regulatory legal acts, as well as all applicable international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Tax Code determines rates of taxes and other obligatory payments, the procedure for their assessment and payment, the scope of powers of tax authorities with respect to ensuring fulfilment and enforcement of outstanding tax liabilities, the rules for maintaining tax accounting records and filing tax returns, the forms and procedures for tax control to be exercised by tax authorities, and the methods of appealing against decisions and actions (non-feasance) of tax authorities and officers thereof.

The Kazakhstan Government levies the following **taxes**:

1. corporate income tax;
2. individual income tax;
3. value added tax;
4. excise taxes;
5. rent export tax;
6. special charges and taxes levied on subsoil users;
7. social tax;
8. tax on transport vehicles;
9. land tax;
10. property tax;
11. gambling business tax; and
12. single land tax.

There are also **obligatory payments** to the budget:

1. state duty;
2. fees;
3. dues for:
 - the use of licenses for certain activities;
 - the use of land plots;
 - the use of surface water resources;
 - adverse impact on the environment;
 - the use of wildlife;
 - the use of forests;
 - the use of specially protected natural areas;
 - the use of frequencies;
 - the provision of long-distance and/or international telephone services and mobile services; and
 - outdoor/visual advertisement installations.

Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

Corporate income tax is levied on:

- 1) taxable income;
- 2) income taxable at the source of payment;
- 3) net income of a nonresident legal entity operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan via a permanent establishment;
- 4) taxable income of controlled foreign companies and permanent establishments thereof, except for those which are incorporated/registered in tax haven countries; and
- 5) taxable income of controlled foreign companies and permanent establishments thereof incorporated/registered in tax haven countries.

CIT is payable by Kazakhstan resident legal entities (except for public institutions and public secondary educational institutions) and nonresident legal entities operating in Kazakhstan via a permanent establishment or receiving income from Kazakhstan sources.

Taxable income (which is determined as difference between comprehensive annual income adjusted for amount required by the Tax Code and applicable deductions) less revenues and expenses provided for by the Tax Code, minus loss carryforwards, as well as taxable income of controlled foreign companies and permanent establishments thereof, is applied a **20% CIT**.

Income taxable at source, save for nonresidents' income from Kazakhstan sources, is applied a **15% CIT** to be deducted at source.

Besides, net income (income after CIT) of a nonresident legal entity operating in Kazakhstan via a permanent establishment is also applied an additional **15% CIT**.

It is worth noting that comprehensive annual income of a resident taxpayer accounted for assessment of taxable income shall be reduced by (or adjusted for) the amount of dividend income.

Besides, resident taxpayers are also entitled to decrease of their taxable income by the capital gain on disposal of shares or interests in a legal entity which is not a subsoil user, provided that fifty or more percent of the legal entity's asset value comprises the assets of persons not being subsoil users and the taxpayer has been holding the shares or interests for over three years.

Taxation of income of a nonresident legal entity depends on whether or not it operates through a permanent establishment in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The most common form of a nonresident's permanent establishment is a branch or representative office. However, the performance of nonresident's activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan via a branch or representative office does not necessarily entail the formation of a permanent establishment of such nonresident in Kazakhstan under an international double-tax treaty. Besides, any preparatory or auxiliary activities (complying with the Tax Code) different from the nonresident's core activities also do not necessarily entail the formation of the nonresident's permanent establishment in Kazakhstan.

When nonresident's business activities run in Kazakhstan without incorporation of a branch or representative office entail the formation of a permanent establishment, such nonresident must get registered with Kazakhstan tax authorities as a taxpayer.

CIT on income of a nonresident legal entity operating in Kazakhstan through a permanent establishment is assessed and paid in accordance with the standard procedure, i.e. similar to the procedure applicable to Kazakhstan legal entities. Taxable income includes all types of income related to the operations of the permanent establishment as of the time of commencement of its operations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Deductions include expenses directly related to earning of income from operations in Kazakhstan through the nonresident's permanent establishment regardless of whether or not such expenses are incurred within or outside Kazakhstan, other than non-deductible expenses provided for by the Tax Code.

Tax (Withholding Tax or WHT) on Kazakhstan sourced income of nonresident legal entities operating without a permanent establishment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is withheld at the source of payment by the tax agent, i.e. the person paying the income, at the following rates:

1)	income from international transportation services, insurance premiums under risk reinsurance policies; capital gain arising from the sale of shares/interests in the legal entities participating in the Astana Hub International Technological Park, and dividends received from such legal entities	5%
2)	capital gain, interest, compensations, royalty and insurance premiums under risk insurance policies	15%
3)	income of a person incorporated/ registered in a tax haven country recognized by the Tax Code as Kazakhstan sourced income of a nonresident	20%
4)	other income recognized by the Tax Code as Kazakhstan sourced income of a nonresident	20%

The payment procedure and rates of the WHT subject to withholding at the source of payment largely depend on whether the Republic of Kazakhstan and the home state of the foreign legal entity receiving income from Kazakhstan sources have signed an international treaty on avoidance of double taxation and prevention of evasion of taxes on income or property (capital). In this regard, subject to certain conditions, a tax agent (a resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan) may pay income to a foreign company operating in Kazakhstan without a permanent establishment free from WHT. Besides, international treaties may provide for lower income tax rates compared to the national laws of the contracting states. Pursuant to the Tax Code, if an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for rules different from those contained in its tax legislation, the rules of such international treaty shall apply. It should be noted that Kazakhstan tax legislation determines the procedure for administration and application of international treaties. A failure to comply with such procedure entails invalidation of certain international treaty applications.

As at 1 April 2022, the Republic of Kazakhstan has signed double tax treaties with Austria, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Georgia, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, UAE, United States, Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Vietnam. The double tax treaties with Kuwait, Indonesia, Egypt and Israel are still pending execution and subsequent ratification.

Individual Income Tax (IIT)

IIT is levied on:

- 1) individual income taxable at source:
 - (1) employees' income;
 - (2) income in the form of donated assets (works, services);
 - (3) income in the form of pension payments;
 - (4) income in the form of dividends, interest and prizes;
 - (5) income in the form of scholarships/bursaries;
 - (6) income under insurance savings plans;
 - (7) individual income from tax agency;

2) individual taxable income of a self-assessment taxpayer:

(1) property income, including:

- capital gain on the sale of an individual's assets in the Republic of Kazakhstan (e.g. real estate, motor vehicles, shares/interests in Kazakhstan companies, etc.);
- individual income from the sale of assets received from non-Kazakhstan sources;
- capital gain on the transfer of an individual's assets (other than cash) as a contribution to the authorised capital of an entity;
- income received by an individual (other than a sole trader or a payer of single aggregate payment) from letting their property to persons other than tax agents;
- capital gain on the sale of other assets by a sole trader who is subject to special tax treatment applicable to small businesses, peasant households and farms;
- income from assignment of accounts receivable, including a share in a residential building acquired under a share construction participation agreement;

(2) income of a sole trader;

(3) income of a private practitioner (attorney, private notary, private law enforcement officer (bailiff) or professional mediator);

(4) other income from non-Kazakhstan sources; and

(5) consolidated income of controlled foreign companies or permanent establishments thereof.

The aforesaid income is subject to IIT at the rate of **10%**, save for the income in the form of dividends received from Kazakhstan sources which is taxable at the rate of **5%**.

IIT is payable by natural persons who have taxable objects. The assessment, withholding and payment of tax from income taxable at the source of payment are the responsibility of the tax agent, while the assessment, withholding and payment of IIT from income not taxable at the source of payment are the responsibility of the taxpayer.

The Tax Code contains a wide list of individual income which is not recognized as income or is adjustable/deductible from individual income, for example: (i) value of property acquired by individuals through donation or inheritance from other individuals, (ii) capital gain on the sale of shares or participation interests in a legal entity that is not a subsoil user, provided that fifty or more percent of the asset value of such legal entity is made up of property of persons or entities who are not subsoil users and the taxpayer has been holding shares or participation interests for over 3 years, as well as the dividends received from such persons (provided that the dividend payer is a resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan); (iii) capital gain on the sale of motor vehicles subject to state registration in Kazakhstan, provided that such vehicles have been beneficially owned by such individual for over one year; (iv) capital gain on the sale of residential houses, country houses, garages or private farming facilities located in Kazakhstan, provided that they have been beneficially owned by such individuals for over one year from the date of the title registration with government authorities.

Certain categories of Kazakhstan resident individuals must file IIT returns directly with tax authorities before 31 March of the year following an accounting tax period:

1) sole traders;

2) private practitioners (private notaries, private law enforcement officers (bailiffs), attorneys and professional mediators);

3) individuals who have received property income;

4) individuals who have received income from non-Kazakhstan sources;

- 5) immigrant workers (residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan) who receive (or are expected to receive) income under employment agreements executed in accordance with Kazakhstan labour law subject to a work permit;
- 6) Kazakhstan citizens, *qandases* (returnees) and individuals holding a Kazakhstan residence permit who, as at 31 December of a reporting tax period, beneficially own any of the following properties:
 - real estate (rights and/or deals in relation thereto) subject to the state or any other form of registration (accounting) with competent authorities of a foreign state in compliance with the legislation of such foreign state;
 - securities the issuers of which are incorporated outside Kazakhstan;
 - interest in the authorised capital of a legal entity incorporated outside Kazakhstan; and
- 7) individuals who receive income subject to a direct IIT payable by such individuals themselves.

Income of nonresident individuals received from Kazakhstan sources is also subject to IIT, usually, at the same rates which are applied to income of nonresident entities running business without formation of a permanent establishment in Kazakhstan (please see the section *Corporate Income Tax* above).

However, income received by a resident individual from activity in Kazakhstan (e.g. salary, allowance for staying in Kazakhstan, etc.) paid by the employer, pension paid by Kazakhstan pension funds, and compensation paid by a resident company to its management board members are subject to IIT at the rate applicable to resident individuals (10%).

The IIT assessable and payable on such income of nonresident individuals must be withheld at the source of payment by a tax agent, i.e. the payer of income.

The Tax Code exempts certain types of income of nonresident individuals received from Kazakhstan sources from taxation in Kazakhstan. For example, income of nonresident individuals (except for the persons registered in tax havens) in the form of capital gain on the sale of shares/interests in a resident entity that is not a subsoil user, provided that fifty or more percent of the asset value of such entity belongs to a person other than a subsoil user, and the person has been owning such shares/interests for a period over 3 years, as well as income received from such persons in the form of dividends, is exempt from taxation in Kazakhstan (provided that the dividends payer is a resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Taxation of Income Received by Controlled Foreign Companies

Any nonresident legal entity or another foreign type of business organisation with no separate legal identity (except for an entity registered/incorporated/established in a foreign state with which the Republic of Kazakhstan has a valid double-tax treaty that provides for a statutory corporate tax rate above 75% of the Kazakhstan standard WHT (20%)) falls under the category of “controlled foreign company” (“**CFC**”) if it cumulatively meets the following criteria:

- 1) as at 31 December of the reporting period, (i) $\geq 25\%$ of interests/voting shares in the CFC are owned, either directly or indirectly, by a Kazakhstan resident individual or entity, and/or (ii) a Kazakhstan resident individual or entity exercises direct, indirect or meaningful control over the CFC; and
- 2) effective profit tax rate applied to the CFC is less than 10% and/or the CFC or its constituent document (incorporation document) is registered in a tax haven country, or a member responsible for accounting of income and expenses or asset management of the CFC having a different corporate status is registered in a tax haven country.

Residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan must notify tax authorities of their interest in/control over a CFC.

Consolidated income of CFC or permanent establishments thereof is included into the taxable income of a resident entity or annual income of a resident individual and is subject to CIT or IIT, respectively, in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When a resident entity does not have taxable income, consolidated income of CFC or permanent establishments thereof is reduced by the amount of loss from the business activity of such resident. The positive difference between the consolidated income of CFC or permanent establishments thereof and a loss from the resident's business activity is recognised as taxable.

Subject to the Tax Code, income of a CFC or its permanent establishment may, under certain circumstances, be exempt from taxation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Social Tax

In Kazakhstan, social tax is levied on employers, including foreign legal entities operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan through permanent establishments and nonresident legal entities operating in Kazakhstan through branches or representative offices not leading to the formation of permanent establishments of such nonresident legal entities in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The following employer's expenses are subject to social tax (except for sole traders and private practitioners, such as private notaries, private enforcement agents, professional mediators and attorneys):

- 1) money in cash and/or non-cash forms payable by an employer in favour of an employee by operation of the respective employment agreement, and employee's benefits in kind and/or in the form of material gain;
- 2) payment of income to nonresident individuals:
 - from activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan under an employment agreement (contract) signed with a resident or nonresident employer;
 - compensations for nonresident executive officers and/or other benefits for nonresident members of a management body (e.g. board of directors or another body) payable thereto for the performance of their management duties in relation to a resident entity;
 - allowances paid by resident or nonresident employers in connection with the stay in the Republic of Kazakhstan (expatriate allowances);
 - from their activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan as material gain received from the employer; and
- 3) payment of income to expatriate personnel provided for work in the Republic of Kazakhstan by nonresidents to residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan or to nonresidents operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan through a permanent establishment.

Social tax is paid at the rate of **9.5%**. Sole traders (other than those operating under special tax regimes), private practitioners (private notaries, private law enforcement officers (bailiffs), professional mediators and attorneys) assess social tax in the amount equal to the 2-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on the date of payment (as at 1 January 2022, KZT6,126) for themselves, and equal to 1 monthly calculation index (as at 1 January 2022, KZT3,063) for each employee.

Social tax is assessed by applying tax rates to the tax base for a calendar month tax period.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payers in the Republic of Kazakhstan include:

- 1) persons registered as VAT payers in the Republic of Kazakhstan:
 - sole traders and individual practitioners (i.e. private notaries, private bailiffs, attorneys and professional mediators);

- resident legal entities other than public institutions and public secondary educational institutions;
 - nonresidents operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan through branches or representative offices;
- 2) persons importing goods to the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the customs legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and
 - 3) foreign companies letting e-commerce platforms to individuals or providing e-services to individuals.

Subdivisions of resident legal entities may not be VAT payers.

Registration as a VAT payer is either mandatory or voluntary.

Kazakhstan legal entities, nonresidents operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan through a branch or representative office, sole traders and individual practitioners the turnover of which for a calendar year exceeds 20,000-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as at 1 January 2022, KZT61,260,000) are subject to mandatory VAT registration.

The tax bases for VAT purposes are:

- 1) taxable turnover; and
- 2) taxable import.

Taxable turnover is the turnover of a VAT-payer:

- 1) related to sale of goods (works and/or services) in the Republic of Kazakhstan, other than the turnover exempt from VAT in accordance with the Tax Code (e.g., transactions with securities, money lending transactions, etc.) and/or turnover occurring outside the Republic of Kazakhstan; and
- 2) related to acquisition of works and/or services from nonresidents, other than the turnover of their structural subdivisions (branches/representative offices); and
- 3) in the form of stock-in-trade (if the taxpayer has been deregistered as a VAT payer).

The Tax Code also determines turnovers that are taxable at the zero rate (export of goods, international transportation, etc.).

If works and/or services are performed or provided by nonresidents who are not VAT-payers in the Republic of Kazakhstan and if they are sold in Kazakhstan, such works and/or services constitute turnover of their receiving taxpayer of the Republic of Kazakhstan who is required to pay VAT for the nonresident in accordance with the Tax Code. The amount of paid VAT may be subsequently offset.

Taxable import is comprised of goods imported or to be imported to the territory of the EAEU Member States that are subject to declaration in accordance with the customs legislation of the EAEU and/or the customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Subject to certain exemptions and conditions provided for by the Tax Code, in determining the amount of VAT payable to the budget, the recipient of goods (works and/or services) may offset the amounts of VAT payable for received goods, works and services, if they are used or will be used for the purpose of taxable sales.

The VAT rate is **12%**.

Commercial invoice is a compulsory document to be issued by a VAT payer on sales of goods/works/services (unless otherwise provided for by the Tax Code). With limited exceptions, invoices must be issued in electronic format.

Besides, all the goods (officially listed by the competent authority) moved, distributed and/or shipped throughout Kazakhstan, or imported to Kazakhstan, or exported from Kazakhstan must be accompanied by dispatch notes.

Specifics of VAT on Exports and Imports of Goods, Performance of Works and Provision of Services in the EAEU

Apart from the persons registered as VAT-payers in the Republic of Kazakhstan, VAT in the EAEU must also be paid by the following persons importing goods to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the territories of the EAEU Member States:

- resident legal entities;
- structural subdivisions of resident legal entities, if they are a party to an agreement (contract);
- structural subdivisions of resident legal entities upon a respective decision of such legal entities if, pursuant to the terms and conditions of an agreement (contract) between the resident legal entity and the taxpayer of a Member State of the Eurasian Economic Union, the recipient of goods is the structural subdivision of the resident legal entity;
- nonresident legal entities carrying out business through a permanent establishment without opening a branch or representative office and registered as taxpayers with Kazakhstan tax authorities;
- nonresident legal entities carrying out business in the Republic of Kazakhstan through their structural subdivisions;
- nonresident legal entities conducting business without setting up a permanent establishment;
- trust managers importing goods as part of business carried out under trust management agreements with trustors or beneficiaries in other events of creation of trust management;
- diplomatic missions of foreign states and their missions with equal status accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan, persons who are members of diplomatic and administrative and support staff of such missions, including their cohabiting family members; consular services of foreign states accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan and consular services officers and personnel, including their cohabiting family members;
- private practitioners (private notaries, private law enforcement officers (bailiffs), professional mediators and attorneys) importing goods in order to practise as notaries, to enforce writs of execution and to practise as attorneys, respectively;
- mediators importing goods for the purpose of their mediation activities; and
- individuals importing goods for the purpose of carrying out business activities.

In the event of export of goods from the Republic of Kazakhstan to another Member State of the EAEU, a zero-rate VAT applies. The VAT-payer must submit to tax authorities together with the VAT return an application for import of goods and payment of indirect taxes received from the taxpayer of a EAEU Member State importing the goods to its home state that should bear lettering from tax authorities that the indirect taxes have been paid and/or the applicant is exempt from such taxes.

In the event of import of goods, including goods derived from processing of customer-supplied and -owned raw materials (on a give-and-take basis) to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the territory of the EAEU Member States, the taxpayer must submit to the respective customs authority having jurisdiction over its registered office the indirect tax return on the imported goods.

It is worth noting that the *Treaty on the EAEU* exempts, with effect from 1 January 2015, the following goods imported to any Member State of the EAEU from indirect taxes (VAT and excises):

- 1) any goods the import of which is exempt from taxation in a Member State under the national laws of such Member State;
- 2) any goods which are imported to a Member State by individuals for non-business purposes; and
- 3) any goods which are imported to a Member State from another Member State for transfer thereof within one legal entity (national laws of a Member State may provide for an obligation to notify tax authorities of the import/export of such goods).

Specifics of taxation of foreign companies conducting e-commerce or providing e-services to individuals

With effect from 1 January 2022, all foreign companies conducting e-commerce via Internet platforms or providing e-services to individuals are treated as VAT-payers and subject to deemed registration with Kazakhstan tax authorities accordingly.

Such foreign companies must assess their VAT at the rate of 12% of the value of goods/services sold/provided to individuals through means of electronic transmission, provided that they meet any of the following criteria:

- the individual buyer permanently resides in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- the bank serving the bank account of the individual buyer through which the latter pays for goods/services, or the e-money operator through which the latter pays for goods/services, is located in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- the web address used by the individual buyer for the purchase of goods/services is registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan; or
- the international code of the telephone (including mobile) used by the individual buyer for the purchase of and payment for goods/services was assigned by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Please note that the aforementioned companies do not need to issue invoices for the goods/services sold/provided through means of electronic transmission.

Excise Duties

Excise duties are applied to the following goods produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan and imported to the Republic of Kazakhstan (excise goods):

- 1) all kinds of spirits;
- 2) alcohol products;
- 3) tobacco products;
- 4) tobacco heating products and e-cigarette nicotine-containing liquids;
- 5) gasoline (other than aviation gasoline), diesel fuel, gasohol, benzanol, nefras, ethane-propane mix and ecological fuel;
- 6) motor transport vehicles designed for transportation of 10 or more passengers with engine capacity of over 3,000 cubic centimetres, other than minivans, buses and trolleys;
light-duty motor vehicles and other motor transport vehicles designed for transportation of passengers with engine capacity of over 3,000 cubic centimetres (other than manually-operated motor vehicles or those with manual operation adaptors specifically designed for disabled persons); and
chassis-box trucks with engine volumes of over 3,000 cubic centimetres (except for the cars with manual steering or manual steering adapter for handicapped people);

- 7) crude oil and gas condensate; and
- 8) alcohol-containing medical products registered in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan as drugs.

Besides, the trade regulator may extend the list of imported goods subject to excise taxes depending on the country of their origin.

Excise taxes are paid by those individuals and entities who/which:

- produce excise goods in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- import excise goods to the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- undertake wholesale and retail trade in gasoline (other than aviation gasoline) and diesel fuel in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- sell seized or ownerless excise goods and excise goods passed to the State by succession and transferred to the State on a gratuitous basis in the Republic of Kazakhstan that are set forth in paragraphs 5)-7) above, if no excise tax has been previously paid on such goods in the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with Kazakhstan law;
- sell the aforesaid excise goods included in bankruptcy assets if no excise tax has been earlier paid on such goods in the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with Kazakhstan law; or
- carry out picking (packing) of excise goods set forth in paragraph 6).

Therefore, excise tax is levied on:

- 1) the following operations carried out by an excise taxpayer with goods manufactured, produced and/or extracted and/or bottled by such taxpayer:
 - sale of excise goods;
 - transfer of excise goods for processing on a give-and-take basis;
 - transfer of excise goods derived from customer-supplied and -owned raw materials (on a give-and-take basis), including excise raw materials;
 - making contributions to charter capital;
 - use of excise goods in payments made in kind, unless they are used for the payment of mineral replacement tax and rent export tax;
 - shipping of excise goods by the manufacturer to its structural subdivisions;
 - use by the manufacturer/producer of the manufactured, produced and/or extracted and/or bottled excise goods for own production needs and for own production of excise goods;
 - movement of excise goods by the manufacturer from the manufacturer's address specified in the license;
- 2) wholesale trade in gasoline (other than aviation), diesel fuel, gasohol, benzanol, nefras, ethane-propane mix and ecological fuel;
- 3) retail trade in gasoline (other than aviation), diesel fuel, gasohol, benzanol, nefras, ethane-propane mix and ecological fuel;
- 4) disposal of bankruptcy assets and/or excise goods either seized and/or abandoned or inherited by the State or gratuitously assigned to the State;
- 5) damage and/or loss of excise goods; and
- 6) import of excise goods to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Excise rates are determined as a percentage (ad valorem) of the value of goods and/or as an absolute value (specific) per unit of measurement in kind.

Alcohol products, other than wine stock, beer and malt beverages must bear control marks, and tobacco products must bear excise marks.

Any person who is engaged in production and wholesale and/or retail trade in gasoline (except for aviation gasoline), diesel fuel, gasohol, benzanol, nefras, ethane-propane mix and ecological fuel, production of ethanol and/or alcohol products, wholesale and/or retail trade in alcohol, production and/or wholesale of tobacco products, gambling business, or production and assembly/furnishing of excisable motor vehicles must get registered with tax authorities as a business taxpayer at the location of taxable and/or tax-related items.

Rent Tax on Export

Rent tax on export is payable by individuals and legal entities exporting crude oil and crude petroleum products falling under position 2709 00 in the Unified Foreign Trade Goods Classification of the EAEU produced by subsoil users (with the exception of certain categories of subsoil users).

With limited exceptions, the tax base for the purpose of rent tax on export is the volume of exported crude oil and crude petroleum products.

The rates of rent tax on export of crude oil and crude petroleum products are determined by the Tax Code and depend on the world prices of crude oil and crude petroleum products per barrel: the higher the price the higher is the rate. The minimum rate is 0% and the maximum rate is 32%.

Taxes and Special Charges Levied on Subsoil Users

Taxes levied on subsoil users are the tax on extraction of mineral resources and excess profit tax.

Special charges payable by subsoil users include:

- 1) subscription bonus;
- 2) historic cost recovery charge;
- 3) alternative subsoil use tax;
- 4) royalty; and
- 5) share of the Republic of Kazakhstan under production sharing agreements.

Subscription Bonus

Subscription bonus is a one-time charge payable by a subsoil user for the acquisition of a subsoil use right in a contract territory (subsoil block) or for the extension of a contract territory (subsoil block).

Subscription bonuses are payable by individuals or legal entities who win tenders for the acquisition of a subsoil use right through direct negotiations on granting the subsoil use right in accordance with the subsoil and subsoil use legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and who are parties to one of the following subsoil use contracts signed (awarded) in accordance with the procedure established by Kazakhstan law:

- 1) exploration contract; or
- 2) contract for production of mineral resources (save for subsoil users who have entered into a contract under the exclusive right to acquire a mineral production right following commercial discovery under an exploration contract within the relevant contract territory/subsoil block);
- 3) combined exploration and production contract;
- 4) license for geological study;
- 5) license for use of subsoil area; and

6) prospecting license.

The initial amount of subscription bonus is determined on a contract-by-contract basis in accordance with the Tax Code requirements and may be increased when a tender commission of competent authority decides to do so.

Subscription bonus payable under a license for geological study, prospecting, exploration or production of solid minerals (except for a license issued through an auction) is assessed at the rate expressed in the monthly calculation index as effective on the date of the subscription bonus payment.

Historic cost recovery charge

Historic cost recovery charge is a fixed charge paid by a subsoil user in connection with recovery of the total costs incurred by the government on geological survey of a contract area/subsoil block and exploration of mineral deposits prior to signing a subsoil use contract.

Historic cost recovery charge is paid by subsoil users operating under subsoil use contracts in the respective mineral deposits in relation to which the Government incurred costs on geological survey of the contract area/subsoil block and exploration of deposits prior to signing subsoil use contracts.

The amount of historic costs incurred by the Government in relation to geological survey of a contract area/subsoil block and exploration is determined by the government body authorized for these purposes in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan law and is payable to the budget:

- 1) as historic cost recovery charge at a rate determined by the relevant confidentiality agreement less the fee for geological information acquired from the Kazakhstan Government; and
- 2) as fee for geological information acquired from the Kazakhstan Government at a rate determined by the relevant confidentiality agreement.

Mineral Extraction Tax

Mineral extraction tax is paid by subsoil users in monetary form (with limited exceptions) separately for each type of mineral resources, hydrocarbons, ground waters and therapeutic muds produced in Kazakhstan.

Mineral extraction tax for all types of produced minerals, hydrocarbons, ground waters and therapeutic muds, regardless of the method of extraction, is paid at the rates and in the manner determined by the Tax Code.

Mineral extraction tax is payable by subsoil users producing hydrocarbons, minerals, ground waters and therapeutic muds, including extraction of minerals from man-made deposits for which mineral extraction tax and/or royalty has not been paid, each under separate subsoil use contract (save for the subsoil users who operate solely under a prospecting license).

Excess Profit Tax

Excess profit tax is levied on subsoil users operating under individual subsoil use contracts, except for subsoil users operating under:

- production sharing agreements (contracts) signed between the Kazakhstan Government (or its competent authority) and subsoil users prior to 1 January 2009, and subsoil use contracts approved by the Kazakhstan President;
- contracts for exploration and/or production of solid minerals, including commonly occurring minerals, ground waters and/or therapeutic muds (if these contracts do not provide for production of other mineral groups); and
- contracts for construction and operation of underground facilities not related to exploration or production.

The tax base for excess profit tax is the portion of the subsoil user's net income for each separate subsoil use contract for a tax period exceeding the amount of 25% of the subsoil user's deductions for the purpose of assessment of excess profit tax in the manner prescribed by the Tax Code.

Excess profit tax is payable by subsoil users at the rates set out in a sliding scale (the excess tax rate increases as the percentage ratio of net profit distributions to deductions grows). The excess profit tax rate ranges between 10% and 60%.

Alternative Subsoil Use Tax

With effect from 1 January 2018, the following corporate subsoil users may apply an alternative subsoil use tax instead of the aforementioned historic cost recovery charge, mineral extraction tax and excess profit tax:

- 1) the holders of contracts for production and/or combined exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the field(s) entirely falling within the Kazakhstan sector of the Caspian Sea; and
- 2) the holders of contracts for production and/or exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the fields where the depth of the upper point of hydrocarbon deposit specified in a mining allotment or contract for production or exploration/production of hydrocarbons (in the absence of mining allotment) is maximum 4,500 metres and the depth of the lower point of hydrocarbon deposit specified in a mining allotment or contract for production or exploration/production of hydrocarbons (in the absence of mining allotment) is at least 5,000 metres.

The object of alternative subsoil use tax is determined as the difference between total annual income (as adjusted) and deductions applied in the manner prescribed by the Tax Code for the purpose of alternative subsoil use tax.

The rate of alternative subsoil use tax depends on the global oil price per barrel, i.e. the higher the price, the higher the rate. The minimum tax rate is 0% and the maximum tax rate is 30%.

Tax on Transport Vehicles

Tax on transport vehicles is payable by individuals and legal entities who own taxable items under the right of ownership, the right of operating control or operational management. The transport vehicles tax on taxable items transferred (received) under financial lease contracts is payable by the lessee.

The taxable base is a transport vehicle (including aircraft, motor boat, ship, tug boat, barge, yaught and railway rolling stock), other than trailer, subject to state registration and/or registered in Kazakhstan. Open-pit dump trucks with loading capacity of minimum 40 tons, special-purpose transport vehicles subject to property tax, and sea ships registered with the Kazakhstan international ship register are not subject to transport vehicles tax.

The rates of transport vehicles tax are set out by the Tax Code in the monthly calculation index and depend on the type of a transport vehicle, its designation, engine volume and year of manufacture.

Land Tax

Individuals and legal entities holding land plots (or shares in land in the event of shared ownership) under the land ownership right, permanent land use right and primary temporary free land use right are required to pay land tax.

For tax purposes, all lands are classified into different categories depending on their designation. Land categories are determined by the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The tax base for assessing land tax is the size of a land plot and/or farmland allotment. Base rates of land tax are determined by the Tax Code and vary depending on the quality of soil, location, water supply and other characteristics of a land plot.

Property tax

Property tax is levied on:

- 1) legal entities holding a taxable item under the right of ownership, operating control or operational management in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) sole traders holding a taxable item under the right of ownership in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) concessionaires holding a taxable item under the right of possession or use when such taxable item is a concession facility under a concession agreement;
- 4) individuals holding taxable items under the right of ownership; and
- 5) other persons determined by the Tax Code as property tax payers.

In Kazakhstan the following assets of legal entities and individuals are subject to property tax:

- 1) buildings and structures classified as such by the appropriate technical regulator, as well as parts thereof, accounted for as fixed assets or investment in real property in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and Kazakhstan accounting and financial reporting regulations;
- 2) buildings and structures classified as such by the appropriate technical regulator, as well as parts thereof, granted to individuals under long-term housing lease agreements with a purchase option and accounted for as long-term accounts receivable in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and Kazakhstan accounting and financial reporting regulations;
- 3) buildings and structures under concession the title and use rights to which have been assigned under concession agreements;
- 4) depreciable assets (for acquisition and/or creation of which a subsoil user has incurred costs/expenses associated with the preparation of operation blocks/sites to the production of uranium by the method of drillhole in situ leaching since the commencement of production upon a commercial discovery);
- 5) buildings and structures classified as such by the appropriate technical regulator, as well as parts thereof, accounted for, subject to the International Financial Reporting Standards and Kazakhstan accounting and financial reporting legislation, to the extent of the assets of second-tier banks which acquired the ownership thereto after the foreclosure on pledged assets or other collateral, except for the buildings (or parts thereof) and structures specified in paragraph 1) above; and
- 6) buildings and structures actually owned and used/operated without the state registration of titles thereto.

Legal entities (subject to certain exceptions, e.g. non-profit organizations, etc.) assess property tax at the rate of **1.5%** applied to the tax base (i.e. the average annual balance-sheet value of the taxable items as shown by accounting records).

Sole traders and legal entities applying the special legal regime on the basis of a simplified tax return assess property tax at the rate of **0.5%** applied to the tax base.

Taxable items of individuals (except for sole traders) include housing and residential buildings, country houses (*dachas*), garages and other structures, constructions and premises, as well as land plots, beneficially owned by such individuals.

The tax on property of private individuals is assessed based on the value of taxable items at the rates set out in a progressive tax scale: ranging between 0.05% for taxable items the value of which is up to 2,000,000 tenge and 2,946,600 tenge + 2% of the amount exceeding 450,000,000 tenge for items the value of which is over 450,000,000 tenge.

Special Tax Regimes

Taxpayers are entitled to choose between a general tax regime and a special tax regime.

The following special tax regimes are applied in Kazakhstan:

- 1) special tax regime for small businesses, including:
 - special tax regime based on business licenses;
 - special tax regime based on simplified tax returns;
 - special tax regime using fixed deduction;
 - special tax regime using a special mobile application;
- 2) special retail tax regime;
- 3) special tax regime for agricultural producers, including:
 - special tax regime for farms and farm households; and
 - special tax regime for agricultural producers and agricultural cooperatives.

A special tax regime applies to small businesses a simplified procedure for assessment and payment of the following taxes:

- 1) individual income tax, except for tax withheld at the source of income – when special tax regime is based on a business license;
- 2) individual income tax, except for tax withheld at the source of income – when special tax regime is based on a special mobile application;
- 3) social tax, corporate or individual income tax, except for taxes withheld at the source of income – when special tax regime is based on a simplified tax return; and
- 4) individual or corporate income tax, except for taxes withheld at the source of income – when special tax regime is using fixed deduction.

Special tax regime applied to small businesses

The special tax regime applied to small-size businesses provides for a simplified procedure to assess and pay social tax and corporate/individual income tax, save for the taxes withheld at the source of income. All other taxes and obligatory payments to the budget must be assessed, paid and reported in accordance with the generally applied procedure.

In spite of the fact that the Entrepreneurial Code provides for the qualification criteria of private enterprises as small and micro businesses, the Tax Code provides its own criteria for qualification of taxpayers as small and micro businesses. For application of a special tax regime the Tax Code provides certain criteria to qualify a taxpayer as a small business.

In pursuance of the Tax Code, the special tax regime meant for small businesses may be applied by the taxpayers meeting the following criteria:

- 1) average number of employees for a tax period shall not exceed:
 - 30 people, if the special tax regime is based on a simplified tax return; and
 - 50 people, if the special tax regime uses a fixed deduction;
- 2) income for a tax period does not exceed:
 - 3,528-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as at 1 January 2022, KZT10,806,264), if the special tax regime is based on a business license or a special mobile application;
 - 24,038-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as at 1 January 2022, KZT73,628,394), if the special tax regime is based on a simplified tax return [Please note that such income does not

include the income of an individual entrepreneur received through non-cash settlements via a three-component integrated system but only up to 70,048-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as at 1 January 2022, KZT214,557,024)]; and

- 144,184-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as at 1 January 2022, KZT441,635,592), if the special tax regime uses a fixed deduction;

3) such businesses are not engaged in any of the following activities:

- production of excisable goods;
- storage and wholesale trade of excisable goods;
- sale of certain petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel and masout);
- conducting lotteries;
- subsoil use;
- collection and redemption of glassware;
- collection, storage, processing and sale of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and waste;
- provision of consulting services;
- accounting and audit;
- financial, insurance, insurance brokerage and insurance agency;
- activities in the area of law, justice and judicial system; and
- financial leasing.

The special tax regime for small businesses may not be applied to:

- 1) legal entities that have branches and/or representative offices;
- 2) branches and representative offices of legal entities;
- 3) taxpayers having other separate structural subdivisions and/or tax entities in various populated locations (other than those carrying out activities related only to property lease/letting);
- 4) legal entities in which other legal entities hold an over 25% participation interest;
- 5) legal entities whose founder or participant is also a founder or participant of another legal entity applying a special tax regime or specific taxation;
- 6) nonprofit organisations; and
- 7) gambling tax payers.

Furthermore, the special tax regime based on a business license, simplified tax return or special mobile application may not be applied by those sole traders and legal entities who provide services under agency contracts/agreements.

The **special tax regime based on licenses** applies only to those sole traders who meet the following criteria (apart from those which are listed above in relation to the special tax regime for small businesses):

- 1) do not use hired labour;
- 2) carry out activities as sole traders; and
- 3) carry out one or several types of activity listed by the Tax Code (e.g. taxi services, letting property, hairdressing services, etc.).

The tax base for taxpayers applying the special tax regime on the basis of a license is the income received for a tax period (calendar year) comprising the adjusted revenues received (receivable) in the Republic of Kazakhstan as determined by the Tax Code.

The value of a license includes the payable individual income tax (excluding the tax withheld at the source of payment) and social benefits, obligatory pension contributions, social contributions and deductions to mandatory health insurance plan.

The individual income tax included into the value of a license is determined by applying the rate of **1%** to the tax base.

The **special tax regime based on a special mobile application** may be applied only by the sole traders meeting the following criteria (apart from the aforementioned general criteria for the application of the special tax regime by small-size businesses):

- 1) do not use hired labour;
- 2) carry out activities as sole traders; and
- 3) carry out one or several types of activity listed by the Tax Code (e.g. taxi services, letting property, hairdressing services, etc.).

Special mobile application is a mobile application developed by the competent authority (i.e. the Kazakhstan Ministry of Finance) especially for the application of the simplified procedure for the performance of tax and social contribution obligations and liabilities, and for the registration as a sole trader by means of an electronic document validated by an electronic digital signature.

For the taxpayers applying the special tax regime based on a special mobile application, the tax base is comprised of income for the tax period (calendar year) that consists of those types of income which are determined by the Tax Code and received (receivable) in the Republic of Kazakhstan, subject to adjustments.

The individual income tax amount payable to the budget must be assessed at the rate of 1% of the tax base. Social contributions must be assessed in the manner prescribed by the applicable laws.

The tax base for the taxpayers applying the **special tax regime based on simplified tax returns** is the income received for a tax period (6 months) comprising income types set out in the Tax Code and received/receivable in the Republic of Kazakhstan, taking into account relevant adjustments.

Taxpayers make their own tax assessments under simplified tax returns by applying the rate of 3% to the tax base for an accounting tax period (six months). The assessed amount of taxes is adjusted to the lower figure by 1.5% of the amount of tax per employee based on the average number of employees if the average monthly wages of employees as at the end of an accounting period amounted to at least 23-fold monthly calculation index for sole traders, and at least 29-fold monthly calculation index for legal entities established and effective on the first day of a tax period (6 months) (as at 1 January 2022, KZT70,449 and KZT88,827, respectively).

The tax base for the taxpayers applying the **special tax regime using a fixed deduction** is the taxable income determined as the difference between the adjusted income received for a tax period (a calendar year) and the deductions provided for by the Tax Code.

The taxpayers applying the special tax regime using a fixed deduction may, in determining their taxable income, also include in their deductible expenses a fixed deduction in the amount of maximum 30% of income determined in the manner prescribed by the Tax Code, taking into account relevant adjustments. The total amount of deductible expenses, including such fixed deduction, must not exceed 70% of the income adjusted in accordance with the Tax Code.

The special retail tax regime may be applied by those taxpayers who meet the following criteria:

- 1) the taxpayer qualifies as a small- or mid-size business under the Kazakhstan Entrepreneurial Code; and

- 2) the taxpayer conducts a certain activity or a number of certain activities which are determined by the Kazakhstan Government as the activities falling under such special retail tax regime (e.g. maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, retail trade through non-specialised stores, etc.).

The tax base for the taxpayers applying the **special retail tax regime** is the income received/receivable for a tax period (calendar quarter), either inside or outside the Republic of Kazakhstan, and recognized in accordance with the standard procedure.

Corporate Income Tax or Individual Income Tax, except Withholding Tax, are assessed for the purpose of the special retail tax regime by the taxpayer themselves at a **3%** rate applied to the tax base for the reporting tax period (a calendar quarter).

Single aggregate payment is due from the non-registered sole traders who meet all of the following criteria at the same time:

- 1) they have paid the single aggregate payment;
- 2) they do not employ workers; and
- 3) they provide services only to those individuals who are not tax agents and meet the requirements set out by Kazakhstan law, and/or they sell agricultural products of their own private farm (except excisable products) to those individuals who are not tax agents.

Besides, annual income of a payer of the single aggregate payment from the provision of the aforementioned services and sale of goods shall not exceed 1,175-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as of 1 January 2022, KZT3,599,025).

The monthly rate of the single aggregate payment (including the payable IIT and social contributions) in the capital city, republican-status cities and oblast-status cities is 1 monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as of 1 January 2022, KZT3,063) and in other localities – half the monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as of 1 January 2022, KZT1,531.50).

Tax Audits (Inspections)

Tax inspections can be conducted in the form of comprehensive, targeted and cross-check audits, as well as in the form of chronometric observations, and are subdivided into the following categories:

- 1) special risk-based tax audits; and
- 2) unscheduled tax audits.

It should be specifically noted that Kazakhstan law does not prohibit repetitive unscheduled audits, i.e. audits with respect to the same taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget payable or paid by a taxpayer for the already audited tax period. However, unscheduled audits (with limited exceptions) for the earlier audited period may be performed only on the grounds of a resolution issued by the competent authority (Kazakhstan Ministry of Finance).

A tax audit may cover a period within the general statute of limitation, i.e. **3 years**. However, tax liabilities of certain categories of taxpayers (e.g. taxpayers operating under subsoil use contracts, large businesses, and resident entities qualified as controlled foreign companies) are subject to a 5-year statute of limitation.

30 calendar days prior to a special risk-based tax audit, tax authorities are required to send or deliver to the taxpayer (tax agent) a relevant tax audit notice made in a proper form. Such notice is not required for unscheduled audits.

Tax audits are carried out on the basis of an order, and the date of service of such notice is deemed to be the date of commencement of such tax audit. A tax audit order must be registered

with the competent authority on legal statistics and special accounts of the Kazakhstan General Prosecutor's Office prior to the commencement of the tax audit. Tax audits should not interrupt the taxpayer's ordinary course of business. The duration of tax audits set out in notices may not exceed 30 business days from the date of service of such notice. However, in certain events as determined by the Tax Code, tax authorities may extend such period.

A tax audit report is prepared upon completion of the tax audit and the date of service of such report to the taxpayer (tax agent) is deemed to be the date of its completion. Prior to the issuance of a tax audit report, the following taxpayer groups must be served an interim tax audit report to which such taxpayers may object in writing:

- 1) the taxpayers who are subject to tax monitoring (both who are on the list of major taxpayers subject to monitoring and who have entered into a horizontal monitoring agreement);
- 2) the taxpayers who have signed investment contracts;
- 3) the taxpayers whose taxes and obligatory payments to the budget, mandatory pension contributions, mandatory employer's pension contributions, mandatory professional pension scheme contributions, social contributions and mandatory health insurance liabilities exceed, according to interim reports, 20,000-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on 1 January of the respective financial year (as of 1 January 2022, KZT61,260,000).

Upon completion of the tax audit, if the auditors find any violations resulting in the assessment of any taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget, the tax authority issues a notice of the findings of the tax audit which must be sent to the taxpayer (tax agent) within 5 business days after the date of service of the tax audit report to the taxpayer.

The taxpayer may dispute such notice with a competent authority (Appeals Board of the Kazakhstan Ministry of Finance) within 30 business days or with a court within 1 month after the date of such notice service.

Administrative actions against tax audit notices are subject to a state duty at the rate of 0.1% of the disputed amount of taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget (including tax default interests) specified in the notices, but in any case not more than 500-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on the date of the duty payment (as at 1 April 2022, KZT1,531,500) for sole traders, and at the rate of 1% of the disputed amount of taxes and payments to the budget (including tax default interests) specified in the notices, but in any case not more than 20,000-fold monthly calculation index established and effective on the date of the duty payment (as at 1 April 2022, KZT61,260,000) for legal entities.

TRANSFER PRICING

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Transfer Pricing* of 5 July 2008 regulates all matters arising in connection with transfer pricing and is aimed to prevent public revenue losses in international business operations and transactions related thereto.

Transfer prices (transfer pricing) mean the prices that are established between related parties and/or are different from fair market prices taking into account the price range in arm-length transactions, and that are subject to control in accordance with the aforesaid law.

Control over Transfer Pricing

The following transactions are subject to transfer pricing control:

- 1) international business transactions covering the following:
 - export and/or import of goods;
 - performance of works and provision of services where one of the parties is a nonresident who carries out activities in Kazakhstan without a permanent establishment;
 - transactions consummated by Kazakhstan residents outside the Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the sale and purchase of goods, performance of works and provision of services;
- 2) transactions consummated in the Republic of Kazakhstan that are directly related to international business transactions (implying the sale and purchase of such goods, performance of such works or provision of such services which later become the subject of an international business transaction):
 - involving commercial minerals produced by a subsoil user who is a party thereto;
 - when one of the parties is eligible to tax benefits; and
 - when one of the parties incurs losses as shown in tax returns for the last two tax periods preceding the year of the transaction consummation.

Competent authorities exercise control by way of:

- 1) monitoring transactions;
- 2) running inspections; and
- 3) applying other procedures established by Kazakhstan law.

Monitoring is required with respect to international business transactions involving goods (works/services) the list of which is approved by the competent authorities (e.g., crude oil, gold, sugar, construction operations, marketing services, etc.). Parties to such transactions must keep records of transactions monitoring and report to the competent authorities. The accounting period is one calendar year.

Inspections by competent authorities in connection with transfer pricing are required in the following events:

- 1) establishment of a deviation of the transaction price from the market price;
- 2) receipt from government authorities of information on application of transfer prices; and
- 3) inspections carried out by competent authorities as to compliance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the customs legislation of the EAEU and/or the Republic of Kazakhstan, if there are no sources of information on market prices.

In exercising control over transfer pricing, competent authorities are entitled to request from the parties to a transaction, government authorities and third parties information required to determine the market price and differential, as well as other data required to monitor transactions.

If it is established in the course of an inspection that the transaction price deviates from the market price taking into account the price range, the competent authorities will make adjustments of the taxable items and tax-related items in the manner determined by Kazakhstan law. Adjustments are made only if they increase or may subsequently increase the amounts of taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget.

Adjustment of taxable items and tax-related items is required in the event of deviation of the transaction price from the market price which is determined as a mean average as stated in the source of information with respect to the following transactions with parties who:

- are incorporated in a tax haven;
- are engaged in barter (exchange) transactions;
- have incurred losses shown in tax returns for the last two tax periods preceding the year of the transaction consummation;
- are eligible to tax benefits; and
- fulfil their obligations under transactions made by way of set-off of similar counterclaims (including set-off through assignment).

Based on adjustment of taxable items and tax-related items, taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget are paid in the manner as if income or expenses from such transactions and other taxable items for the accounting period were determined based on the market price taking into account the price range, subject to default interests and penalties in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Taxable and/or tax-related items are not adjusted when the transaction price deviates from the market price, considering the price range, in the following cases:

- 1) fixation or determination of transaction price and/or pricing methodology in an international treaty ratified by Kazakhstan;
- 2) fixation of transaction price in intergovernmental agreements;
- 3) exercise by the government of its pre-emptive right to buy refined gold for the replenishment of precious metal assets; and
- 4) fixation of transaction price and/or pricing methodology by the Kazakhstan Government.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Transfer Pricing* of 5 July 2008 provides for an option to enter into written transactions on use of transfer pricing between the competent authorities (tax and customs authorities) and transacting parties which set out the method and source of information used to determine the market price for a fixed period (maximum 3 years).

Market Price Determination Methods

One of the following methods is applied for the purpose of the market price determination:

- 1) comparable uncontrolled price method;
- 2) cost plus method;
- 3) resale minus method;
- 4) profit split method; and
- 5) transactional net margin method.

The primary method is the **comparable uncontrolled price method** which implies the comparison of a transaction price for goods (works/services) with the market price, taking into account the price range, for identical (or, in their absence, similar) goods (works/services) in comparable economic conditions. In determining the market price for goods (works/services),

information on prices for goods (works/services) existing at the time of sale of such goods (works/services) is taken into account.

The comparable uncontrolled price method is used to determine the market price by way of external and/or internal comparison. In an external comparison, the comparison is performed between comparable transactions between a party to the transaction and its related party and between two unrelated parties. In an internal comparison, the comparison is performed between comparable transactions between a party to the transaction and its related party and between the same party to the transaction and an unrelated party.

In the **cost plus method**, the market price for goods (works/services) is determined as a sum of costs (expenses) incurred and a mark-up ("plus element of profit").

The determined costs (expenses) relate to production (acquisition) and/or sale of goods (works/services), transportation, storage, insurance, etc. The mark-up is determined in the manner to ensure the average rate of return established for the relevant field of activity which is calculated based on the rate of return range under comparable economic conditions. The rate of return (profitability) for the relevant field of activity is determined on the basis of the data obtained from Kazakhstan government statistics authorities, state revenue authorities and other sources of information.

The resale minus method is the method whereby the market price for goods (works/services) is determined as a difference between the price for which such goods (works/services) are sold by the buyer in the subsequent sale (resale) and confirmed costs (expenses) incurred by the buyer in the resale (net of the price for which the goods (works/services) are bought by the buyer from the seller) and a margin. The margin must be within the margin range.

The profit split method determines the profit from a transaction that must be split between transacting parties on the basis of economic evaluation, functional analysis, arm-length agreements and the profit that would be earned by such parties if there were no related parties.

The transactional net margin method is based on determining a net margin that would be received from the transaction unrelated parties in comparable economic conditions. The net margin is determined on the basis of one of the following factors based on the accounting records:

- net book value of assets;
- sales; and
- costs.

Sources of Information Used for the Market Price Determination

For the purpose of determining the market price of goods (works/services) and other data required to apply the methods of market price determination, the following sources of information (subject to the Kazakhstan Government approval) are used in the specified order of priority:

- 1) officially recognized sources of information about market prices;
- 2) sources of information about exchange quotations;
- 3) data of government authorities, competent authorities of foreign states and organizations on prices, differential, costs and conditions affecting the deviation of a transaction price from the market price; and
- 4) information programs used for the purpose of transfer pricing, information provided by transacting parties and other sources of information.

Three-tier Transfer Pricing Documentation

In pursuance of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) recommendations and Kazakhstan Law *On Transfer Pricing* of 5 July 2008, all members of an international group operating in Kazakhstan are bound by the obligation to prepare and present the "three-tier" transfer pricing documentation.

An international group means a group of parties (members of such international group), including the parent company of the international group, which cumulatively meet the following criteria:

- 1) the aforementioned group of parties includes at least one party which is recognised as a resident of Kazakhstan or, if it is not recognised as a resident of Kazakhstan, conducts business in Kazakhstan via its structural subdivision or permanent establishment;
- 2) such parties are related to each other by virtue of control and/or interest; and
- 3) such parties prepare consolidated financial statements, or financial statements of such parties are ignored in preparing consolidated financial statements solely on account of their size or materiality as determined by the International Financial Reporting Standards or other internationally recognised standards of financial reporting adopted by stock exchanges for admission of securities to trade.

The “three-tier” transfer pricing documentation obligatory for an international group includes the following documents:

- country-by-country reports;
- prime reports (with effect from 1 January 2019);
- local reports (with effect from 1 January 2019); and
- statement of an international group member (with effect from 1 January 2018).

Local reports must be submitted by a resident member of an international group on an annual basis, and country-by-country and prime reports must be submitted by a resident at the request of competent authority. The reports must be executed in the form and manner prescribed by the competent authority.

LABOUR LAW

Employment Legislation

The Labour Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 23 November 2015 is the fundamental legislative act aimed to regulate all labour matters arising in the country. The Kazakhstan legal framework also provides a number of other laws and acts for regulation of employment issues.

Labour (Employment) Contracts

Labour relations normally arise out of labour (employment) contracts which must be executed only in writing. Currently, government is making strides towards digitizing labour contracting.

Labour (employment) contracts may not be entered into with foreign nationals or stateless persons temporarily staying in Kazakhstan until the employer or the foreign worker obtains: (i) a foreign employment permit issued by local executive authorities to the employer, or (ii) a professional attestation certificate issued by the Kazakhstan Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to the self-employed foreigner, or (iii) a labour immigration permit issued by internal affairs authorities.

According to law, labour (employment) contracts may be signed for any of the following terms:

- 1) an indefinite term;
- 2) a fixed term of at least one year which may be extended maximum twice for at least one year or for an indefinite period, except for small businesses who may sign labour (employment) contracts for any fixed term;
- 3) a term required for the performance of a particular work;
- 4) a term required for the replacement of a temporarily absent employee;
- 5) a term required for the performance of seasonal work; or
- 6) the validity period of a Work Permit or professional attestation certificate or labour immigration permit.

Labour (employment) contracts with chief executives of legal entities (i.e. general director, director, chairman of the board of directors, etc.) are signed by the owner of the employer's corporate assets. Such labour (employment) contracts, as opposed to labour (employment) contracts with other employees, may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the owner of the employer's corporate assets or its authorized representative or its authorized body.

Employers may terminate labour (employment) contracts at their own discretion on any of the following grounds: liquidation (winding-up), staff reduction, production cutback, an employee's being unfit for the position, employee's misconduct, etc. Employees, however, are permitted by law to unilaterally terminate employment relations only subject to at least 1-month written notice to the employer (a labour (employment) contract may provide for a longer notice period). Nevertheless, a labour (employment) contract may provide for the employer's right to terminate such contract by mutual consent of the parties (without the need to follow the statutory termination procedures) subject to the employee's compensation at the rate determined by the labour (employment) contract.

Social partnership at the level of an organisation may be established in the form of a collective agreement providing for certain mutual labour obligations between the employees' representatives and the employer. The term of a collective agreement is determined by the parties thereto.

Working Hours and Rest Breaks

Working hours may be normal, reduced and part-time. Normal working hours may not exceed 40 hours per week.

Part-time working hours are working hours that are less than the normal working hours, including part-time working day, part-time working week or contemporaneous reduction of the duration of daily work (work shifts) and reduction of the number of working days per working week.

Generally, the standard working week for employees is a 5-day working week with 2 days off. Organizations where a 5-day working week is impractical due to the nature of their business and working conditions apply a 6-day working week with 1 day off. Besides, labour law provides for an option to apply work shifts, flexible working hours, record of cumulative working hours and rotations. Unfortunately, the law does not explicitly regulate special work schedules thus giving rise to a lot of practical issues.

Employees are granted annual paid work and social leaves. The main paid annual work leave may not be less than 24 calendar days. Certain categories of employees may be granted a leave for a different term. Besides, the following categories of employees may be granted an additional annual paid leave: (i) workers engaged in heavy-duty physical labour and work in harmful (highly harmful) and hazardous (highly hazardous) working conditions; and (ii) persons with 1st and 2nd grade disabilities (at least 6 calendar days). The social leave (unpaid leave, study leave, pregnancy and maternity/paternity leave, adoption leave and unpaid leave to attend to a child up to the age of three years) releases the employees from work for a certain period for the purpose of creating favourable conditions for maternity and child care, part-time education and other social purposes.

Shift or Rotation Work

The shift or rotation method applies if the place of work is located at a remote distance from the employee's place of residence. When an employee is at the place of work, the employer provides the employee with transportation means to and from the place of work, accommodation and meals at the place of work, and other amenities.

Shift or rotation working hours are recorded by accumulative method for an accounting period (minimum 1 quarter and maximum 1 calendar year). The duration of working time within an accounting period may not exceed the established limit.

In general, the duration of one shift may not exceed 15 calendar days. However shifts may be extended:

- subject to the employee's written consent – up to 30 calendar days; and
- for sea ship crew members – up to 120 calendar days.

Labour Compensation and Other Payments

The amount of labour compensation is determined on an individual basis depending on the qualification of the employee, the degree of work complexity, the scope and quality of work, as well as working conditions, but not less than the minimum wage determined by the Budget Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the relevant year. As at 1 January 2021, the minimum wage is 42,500 tenge. Wages and salaries are paid only in monetary form in the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan not later than the first day of the month following the accounting month.

In case of a temporary disability, an employee is paid a social allowance from the employer's funds. The amount of the allowance is determined based on the average monthly pay of the employee. The employer pays maternity and adoption leave subject to the relevant employment contract and/or collective agreement or the employer's act, less social contributions due under the Kazakhstan law concerning obligatory social insurance.

Financial Liability

The employer is financially liable to the employee for: damages caused by illegal deprivation of the employee of the opportunity to work; and harm caused to life and/or health of the employee.

The employee is financially liable for direct real damage inflicted on the employer.

The employer and employee may, by mutual consent, sign a non-compete agreement providing for the employee's obligation not to undertake any actions which could cause damage to the employer. Such non-compete agreement should provide for restrictions and conditions for acceptance thereof, as well as compensation payable during the effective period of the agreement.

Labour Dispute Settlement

Individual labour disputes are settled by grievance commissions and, if a grievance commission fails to settle a dispute or to enforce its ruling, by courts, except for small businesses and heads of corporate executive bodies labour disputes with whom may be referred directly to courts.

Collective labour disputes are settled as follows:

- 1) by the employer (association of employers);
- 2) if the employer (association of employers) fails to settle a dispute, by a grievance committee;
- 3) if a grievance committee fails to settle a dispute, by labour arbitration; and
- 4) if labour arbitration fails to settle a dispute, by court.

Besides, the parties to a dispute may also settle the dispute through a mediator. The institution of mediation is distinct from the reconciliation procedure and may be held contemporaneously.

Other Provisions

The employer is required to ensure safety and protection of employees' labour, for which purpose Kazakhstan labour laws provides for compulsory insurance of employees against accidents at work, assessment of production facilities, setting up of an HSE service or appointment of a separate HSE specialist, or assignment of HSE duties to other specialists, etc.

Employers provide professional training, retraining and development for the employees or other persons with whom they do not have labour relations under a training contract.

Upon completion of professional training, retraining and development, the trainee is required to work for the employer for a term agreed upon by the parties in the training contract. When a labour (employment) contract terminates earlier than the expiration date set out in the training contract, either at the discretion of the employee or at the discretion of the employer due to the employee's fault, the employee is required to reimburse the employer for the expenses incurred in connection with the employee's training in proportion to the remaining work term.

ANTI-MONOPOLY (ANTITRUST), UNFAIR COMPETITION AND NATURAL MONOPOLIES LEGISLATION

All matters related to competition and antitrust policy in Kazakhstan are regulated by the following legislative acts:

- Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 375-V of 29 October 2015 (*Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan*) (Section 4, *Economic Competition*);
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Natural Monopolies* of 27 December 2018; and
- other legislative acts and regulations.

The competition (antitrust) law enforcement functions are vested in the Agency for Protection and Development of Competition of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Natural Monopolies

Pursuant to the Kazakhstan Law *On Natural Monopolies*, a natural monopoly is where the conditions of a services (goods/works) market are such that it is either impossible or economically inadvisable to create conditions for competition to satisfy the demand for a certain type of services (goods/works) due to technological specifics of production and provision of such type of services (goods/works). The Law *On Natural Monopolies* recognizes the following services (goods/works) as those of natural monopolies:

- 1) transportation of oil and/or petroleum products via trunk pipelines, save for the transportation of oil and/or petroleum products through the Republic of Kazakhstan and export thereof from the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) storage and transportation of commercial gas via interconnection or trunk gas pipelines and/or distribution networks, operation of group tank facilities, and transportation of crude gas via interconnection pipelines, save for the transportation of commercial gas through the Republic of Kazakhstan and export thereof from the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) transmission and/or distribution of electricity;
- 4) production, transmission, distribution and/or supply of heat, except for the heat generated by ground, ground water, river, reservoir, sewage from industrial enterprises and power stations, and sewage treatment plants;
- 5) technical dispatch of grid output and consumption of electricity;
- 6) ensuring balance between the production and supply of electricity;
- 7) services of mainline rail network, unless the mainline rail network is used for transportation of containerized cargoes and empty containers, and transit transportation of cargoes through the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) services of railway lines with railway transport facilities under public-private partnership agreements, including concession agreements, in the absence of an alternative railway line;
- 9) services of access roads in the absence of an alternative access road;
- 10) flight navigation services, except for the air navigation services provided to international and transit flights;
- 11) services of ports, provided that there is no competition on the market of port services;
- 12) services of airports, except for the services provided to transit flights through the Kazakhstan air space requiring technical landing in Kazakhstan airports for non-business purposes and international flights;
- 13) providing for property lease (rent) or use of cable conduit system, except for small business operations; and
- 14) water supply and/or sewage systems.

The watchdog for natural monopolies regulation is vested with the power to exercise control over the natural monopolies' prices; to institute administrative and judicial proceedings against the natural monopolies charged with violation of antitrust law; and to oversee the reorganization and liquidation of natural monopolies and procurements thereof.

Monopolistic Activities

The Entrepreneurial Code restricts the following monopolistic practices:

- 1) anticompetitive agreements between market participants;
- 2) anticompetitive collaboration of market participants; and
- 3) abuse of a dominant or monopolistic position.

Monopolistic practices are subject to criminal, civil and administrative liability. Administrative liability is imposed in the form of fines determined as a percentage of the proceeds from the restricted monopolistic practices and in the form of forfeiture of the monopolistic proceeds. Moreover, when a dominant or monopolistic undertaking is held administratively liable for abuse of its dominant position twice within one calendar year and persistently pursues anticompetitive practices, the antitrust watchdog may, for the purpose of competition enhancement, institute a judicial action for compulsory division of such undertaking or spin-off of one or several entities from such undertaking on the basis of its structural subdivisions.

The main qualifying element of anticompetitive agreement and anticompetitive collaboration is the limitation of competition. Offenders committing violations in the form of anticompetitive agreement and anticompetitive collaboration include private individuals, legal entities and branches thereof qualified as independent taxpayers (except financial organisations), as well as foreign legal entities (and branches and representative offices thereof) engaged in business activities and non-profit organisations conducting business in accordance with their charter objectives.

An impending violation of any legitimate right of a market undertaking or an indefinite range of consumers is sufficient to qualify an abuse of a dominant or monopolistic position (apart from a potential market foreclosure and prevention/limitation/elimination of competition as a result of such abuse) as an antitrust offence. The Entrepreneurial Code sets out an extensive list of types of abuse of a dominant or monopolistic position, where the abusers of a dominant or monopolistic position are qualified as antitrust offenders.

The term "monopolistic position" means the position of a natural monopoly OR a government monopoly OR an undertaking whose dominance share in the respective commodity market is one hundred percent.

In this regard, the Entrepreneurial Code provides two definitions of the term "market undertaking holding a dominant or monopolistic position". Articles 172.3 and 172.4 of the Entrepreneurial Code **qualify the position of a market undertaking as dominant**, when:

- 1) its share in the relevant commodity market is at least 35% (under certain conditions);
- 2) the total share of maximum three market undertakings holding the largest shares in such market is at least 50% (under certain conditions); and
- 3) the total share of maximum four market undertakings holding the largest shares in such market is at least 70% (under certain conditions);

and **the position of a financial organisation as dominant**, when:

- 1) the total share of maximum two financial organisations holding the largest shares in the relevant market of financial services is at least 50%; and
- 2) the total share of maximum three financial organizations holding the largest shares in the relevant market of financial services is at least 70%.

Article 172.1 defines a dominant or monopolistic position as the position of a market undertaking or a number of market undertakings on the relevant commodity market which allows such market

undertaking or a number of such market undertakings to exercise control over the relevant commodity market, including significant influence on the overall conditions of the commodity circulation.

To determine the share of a market undertaking in the relevant commodity market the antitrust authority analyses such commodity market based on the data procured from government authorities, market undertakings and associations thereof.

Unfair Competition

The Entrepreneurial Code also regulates the matters related to the prevention/detection of unfair competition and restraining of competition. Unfair competition includes certain actions pursued by a market undertaking (a group) or a number of market undertakings (a group) in an attempt to gain competitive advantages in business that contravene the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, good business practices, and principles of integrity, reasonableness and equitable discretion, and that may inflict damage on competitors or their business reputation.. It is worth noting that the Entrepreneurial Code sets out an open-ended list of unfair competition forms.

Economic Concentration Control

Apart from the above, the antitrust authority is authorized to exercise control over economic concentration. Economic concentration is defined as direct or indirect control over business activities of a market undertaking exercised by a person (or a group of persons).

The current legislation recognizes the following transactions as economic concentration:

- 1) reorganization of market undertakings through mergers or acquisitions;
- 2) acquisition by a person (a group of persons) of voting shares/participation interests in the charter capital of a market undertaking whereby such person (group of persons) acquires the right to dispose of more than 50 percent of such shares/participation interests if, prior to the acquisition, such person (group of persons) did not have the right to dispose of shares/participation interests in such market participant or had the right to dispose of 50 or less percent of voting shares/participation interests in such market participant. This provision does not apply to the founders of a legal entity in the process of its incorporation;
- 3) acquisition, including through contribution to or payment of the authorised capital, by an undertaking (group of undertakings) of an ownership, possession or use right to PPE and/or intangible assets of another undertaking, if the net book value of the transacted assets exceeds ten percent of the net book value of the PPE and intangible assets of the seller/assignor of the assets;
- 4) acquisition by a market undertaking of the rights (including under a trust management agreement, joint venture agreement or trust deed) permitting binding instructions to be given to another market undertaking in connection with its business activities or performance of functions of its executive body; and
- 5) membership of the same individuals in the executive bodies, boards of directors, supervisory boards or other management bodies of two or more market undertakings, if such individuals determine the conditions of the undertakings' business operation.

Consent of the antitrust authority to consummation of the transactions specified in paragraphs 1), 2) and 3) above or its notification of the transactions specified in paragraphs 4) and 5) above is required when the total book value of assets of the reorganized market undertaking (group) or the acquirer (group) and the market undertakings whose voting shares/participation interests/stakes are being acquired, or the total volume of sales for the last financial year exceeds the 10,000,000-fold monthly calculation index as in effect at the date of the application/notification.

Consent to economic concentration involving a financial organization is required if the asset value or the own equity of the financial organization exceeds the threshold determined by the antitrust authority in consultation with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

It is particularly important for a person considering the acquisition of a business in Kazakhstan or the establishment of control over a supplier/provider of goods/works/services in the Kazakhstan market to comply with the requirements of the antitrust legislation with respect to obtaining prior consent to economic concentration because, if the antitrust authority establishes the fact of illegal economic concentration, it may, apart from administrative response measures, invalidate the economic concentration unconsented by the antitrust authority in compliance with the statutory procedure, if such concentration has resulted in creation or strengthening of a dominant or monopolistic position of the market undertaking (group) and/or competition limitation.

Moreover, in the absence of antitrust consent, any stakeholder may file an action for invalidation of the economic concentration transaction and, under civil law, the stakeholder does not incur the burden of proof that the aforementioned negative implications have occurred.

It is worth noting that, although the requirement to obtain antitrust consent to economic concentration is not new in Kazakhstan, representatives of the Kazakhstan business community (not to mention foreign companies) often remain unaware of this requirement and risk to lose their newly acquired businesses and/or investments.

Other Powers of the Antitrust Authority

Apart from the prevention, detection and restraint of monopolistic activities and unfair competition, as well as the control over economic concentration, the antitrust authority is also called to prevent anticompetitive practices on the part of the central government and local government authorities/agencies responsible for the regulation of market undertakings' activities, and to control the government's involvement in business by demanding preliminary coordination of new incorporations with the antitrust authority when the government decides to incorporate a public enterprise or a legal entity in which at least fifty percent of shares/interests are held by the government (or an affiliate of such enterprise/entity) and when the government decides to expand and/or change the scope of such enterprise's/entity's activity.

General Principles and Rules on Competition on Cross-border Markets under the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

The authority of the Kazakhstan competition regulator does not cover all antitrust offences committed in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Hence, under certain conditions (please see below the cross-border market qualification criteria), some offences are to be investigated by the Eurasian Economic Commission.

The *Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union* (EAEU) entered into force on 1 January 2015. The EAEU unites the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Republic of Armenia and Kyrgyz Republic.

Section XVIII of the *Treaty on the EAEU* provides for the common principles and rules of competition ensuring the detection and interdiction of anticompetitive practices in the EAEU Member States, as well as any other practices which might negatively affect competition in transborder markets of two or more Member States.

The *Treaty on the EAEU* sets out the following common principles of competition:

1. All Member States shall apply their competition (antitrust) laws to business entities (market undertakings) thereof on equal terms (i.e. similarly and equally irrespective of their legal structure and place of incorporation).
2. All Member States shall legislatively ban the following:
 - (i) executing any agreements between central government authorities, local government authorities, other agencies or organisations performing government functions, or between the specified authorities and market undertakings, provided that such agreements entail or might entail non-admission, limitation or elimination of competition, unless otherwise provided for by the *Treaty on the EAEU* and/or any other international treaty between Member States; and

- (ii) granting state or municipal preferences, unless otherwise provided for by the national legislation of Member States, considering the specifics provided for by the *Treaty on the EAEU* and/or any other international treaties between Member States.
3. All Member States shall apply stringent measures for the prevention, detection and suppression of the actions/omissions set forth in Clause 2(i) above.
 4. Subject to their national laws, all Member States shall ensure strict control over economic concentration to the extent sufficient for the protection and development of competition in each Member State.
 5. Each Member State shall put into place a government agency authorized to implement and/or to pursue the competition (antitrust) policy ensuring, *inter alia*, that such agency is vested with the powers to enforce the prohibition of anti-competitive practices and unfair competition, to control economic concentration, to prevent and detect competition (antitrust) law offences, to stop such offences and to prosecute offenders.
 6. All Member States shall legislatively provide for punitive measures applied to market undertakings or public officers pursuing anticompetitive practices in accordance with the principles of efficiency, equality, enforceability, inevitability and certainty, and shall ensure the monitoring of such measures application. Besides, all Member States acknowledge that, if such punitive measures are applied, the most stringent of them shall be applied to those offences which constitute a threat to the cause of competition (e.g., anti-competitive agreements or abuse by market entities of the Member States of their dominant position in the market), while the preference shall be given to those punitive measures which are based on the offender's proceeds from the sale of commodities or from the offender's expenses for the purchase of commodities in the market of which the given offence has taken place.
 7. Subject to their national laws, all Member States shall ensure the transparency of their competition (antitrust) policies which includes, *inter alia*, the publication of information on activities of the Member States' competent authorities in mass media and on the Internet.
 8. Subject to national laws and the *Treaty on the EAEU*, the competent authorities of the Member States shall intercommunicate through (i) the exchange of notices, information requests, consultations and information on investigations (case hearings) that affect the interests of the other Member States; (ii) the performance of investigations (case hearings) at the request of competent authorities of another Member State and the reporting on the outcome thereof.

Besides, the *Treaty on the EAEU* sets out the common rules of competition which ban the following:

- actions/omissions of a dominating market undertaking which entail or might entail the prevention, limitation or elimination of competition and/or the infringement of third party's interests;
- unfair competition;
- agreements between the Member States' market undertakings operating and competing in one commodity market which entail or might entail:
 - 1) fixation or maintenance of prices/tariffs, discounts, markups/surcharges or extra charges;
 - 2) downward/upward adjustment or maintenance of tender prices;
 - 3) market sharing by the territoriality principle, volume of sales/purchases, assortment of sold goods or vendor/customer structure;
 - 4) reduction in production or phaseout of certain goods; and
 - 5) refusal to sign contracts with certain vendors or customers;

- vertical agreements between market undertakings, save for those vertical agreements which are admissible subject to the admissibility criteria set forth in Exhibit 19 to the *Treaty on the EAEU*, provided that:
 - 1) such agreements entail or might entail the fixation of resale prices, unless a vendor sets a price ceiling for resold goods; and
 - 2) such agreements provide for the vendor's commitment not to sell goods of a competing market entity. This ban does not apply to agreements on the organisation of distribution of goods under trademarks or other means of vendor/manufacturer individualisation;
- any other agreements between market undertakings, save for those vertical agreements which are admissible subject to the admissibility criteria set forth in Exhibit 19 to the *Treaty on the EAEU*, if it is found that such agreements entail or might entail the limitation of competition; and
- coordination of economic activities of the Member States' market undertakings by individuals or profit/non-profit organisations, if such coordination has or might have any of the aforementioned effects (applicable to prohibited agreements) which may not be recognized as admissible subject to the admissibility criteria set forth in Exhibit 19 to the *Treaty on the EAEU*. The Member States may legislatively prohibit the coordination of economic activities when such coordination has or might have the effects which may not be recognized as admissible subject to the admissibility criteria set forth in Exhibit 19 to the *Treaty on the EAEU*.

To determine the scope of authority of the Eurasian Economic Commission, the Supreme Council thereof has developed a number of criteria subject to which a market may be qualified as a cross-border market, in particular:

- a market is deemed to be a cross-border market for the purpose of applying the unified rules of competition when the geographic boundaries of such market cover two or more Member States;
- the Eurasian Economic Commission shall preclude the violation by businesses (market undertakings) of the bans on unfair competition when:

the business whose activities violate the introduced bans and the competing business(es) or its/their business reputation is/are inflicted damages as a result of such violation are incorporated in different Member States;
- the Eurasian Economic Commission shall preclude the violation by businesses (market participants) of the bans on anti-competitive agreements, when:

at least two businesses (market undertakings) whose activities violate the bans are incorporated in different Member States;
- the Eurasian Economic Commission shall preclude the violation by businesses (market undertakings) of the bans on abusive behaviour subject to the aggregate of the following conditions:
 - 1) the share of sales and purchases of the business dominating in the commodity market, meeting the criteria set forth in paragraph 2 of the criteria description, whose activities lead to violation of the statutory ban, in the total volume of commodities circulating in each Member State affected by the violation is at least 35%;
 - 2) the ban violation leads or may lead to prevention, limitation or elimination of competition in the commodity market, meeting the criteria set forth in paragraph 2 of the criteria description, or to discrimination against other persons in two or more Member States;
 - 3) the aggregate share of sales and purchases of a number of businesses each of which dominates in the commodity market, meeting the criteria set forth in paragraph 2 of the

criteria description, and whose activities lead to the ban violation, in the volume of commodities circulating in each Member State affected by the violation is, for maximum three businesses (market undertakings), at least 50% or, for maximum four businesses (market undertakings), at least 70% (this provision does not apply when the share of at least one of the specified businesses is under 15% in each Member State);

- 4) during a long period of time (during at least one year or, if such period is less than one year, during a period of the respective market existence) the reference shares of businesses are constant or undergo minor changes, and the access to the respective commodity market is impeded for new competitors;
- 5) the commodity sold or purchased by businesses may not be replaced with another commodity when consumed (including the consumption for production needs), and the commodity price growth does not give rise to the respective decrease in demand for the commodity; the information about such commodity price, and sale and purchase conditions in the respective commodity market is available for an unlimited number of persons; and
- 6) the ban violation leads or may lead to prevention, limitation or elimination of competition in the commodity market, meeting the criteria set forth in paragraph 2 of the criteria description, or to discrimination against other persons in two or more Member States.

Some of the provisions of the *Treaty on the EAEU* outlined below may be of special interest to the reader:

- 1) The dominant position of a business in a transborder market is determined by the Commission in accordance with the methodology for assessment of competition in a transborder market approved by the Commission. The market share of a market undertaking is not the only determination value, because all the following circumstances are to be considered: the share of a business entity as compared to the market shares of its competitors and consumers;
- 2) the ability of a business entity to unilaterally determine the price level of goods and to have a decisive effect on the general conditions of sale of the commodity in the respective commodity market;
- 3) the existing economic, technological, administrative or other restrictions for entering a commodity market; and
- 4) the time period during which a business entity has had the ability to have a decisive effect on the general conditions of circulation of a commodity in the commodity market.

Subject to the methodology for assessment and imposition of penalties approved by the Commission, the Commission imposes penalties for violation of common rules of competition in cross-border markets and for non-disclosure or untimely disclosure of information, at the Commission's request, or for deliberate misrepresentations in documents provided to the Commission, at the following rates:

- 1) unfair competition inadmissible under Article 76.2 of the *Treaty on the EAEU* entails the imposition of penalty on officers and sole traders in the range between RR20,000 and RR110,000, and on legal entities in the range between RR100,000 and RR1,000,000;
- 2) execution by a market entity of an agreement inadmissible under Articles 76.3, 76.4 and 76.5 of the *Treaty on the EAEU*, as well as the participation in such agreement, entails the imposition of penalty on officers and sole traders in the range between RR20,000 and RR150,000, and on legal entities in the range between 0.01% and 0.15% of the offender's proceeds from the sale of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed or of the offender's expenses for the purchase of goods/works/services in the

market of which the given offence was committed, but in any event not more than one-fiftieth of the offender's total proceeds from the sale of all goods/works/services and not less than RR100,000. When the offender's proceeds from the sale of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed exceed 75% of the offender's total proceeds from the sale of all goods/works/services, the penalty ranges between 0.003% and 0.03% of the offender's proceeds from the sale of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed or from the offender's expenses for the purchase of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed, but in any event not more than one-fiftieth of the offender's total proceeds from the sale of all goods/works/services and not less than RR100,000;

- 3) coordination of market entities' economic activities inadmissible under Article 76.6 of the Treaty on the EAEU entail the imposition of penalty on individuals in the range between RR20,000 and RR75,000, on officers and individual entrepreneurs in the range between RR20,000 and RR150,000, and on legal entities in the range between RR200,000 and RR5,000,000;
- 4) commitment by a dominating market entity of actions recognized as the abuse of dominant position and inadmissible under Article 76.1 of the *Treaty on the EAEU* entails the imposition of penalty on officers and individual entrepreneurs in the range between RR20,000 and RR150,000, and on legal entities in the range between 0.01% and 0.15% of the offender's proceeds from the sale of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed or of the offender's expenses for the purchase of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed, but in any event not more than one-fiftieth of the offender's total proceeds from the sale of all goods/works/services and not less than RR100,000. When the offender's proceeds from the sale of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed exceed 75% of the offender's total proceeds from the sale of all goods/works/services, the penalty ranges between 0.003% and 0.03% of the offender's proceeds from the sale of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed or from the offender's expenses for the purchase of goods/works/services in the market of which the given offence was committed, but in any event not more than one-fiftieth of the offender's total proceeds from the sale of all goods/works/services and not less than RR100,000; and
- 5) non-disclosure or untimely disclosure of the information set forth in Section XVIII of the *Treaty on the EAEU* and the Protocol of the Commission, including non-disclosure of information or deliberate misrepresentations in documents provided to the Commission, entails the imposition of penalty on individuals in the range between RR10,000 and RR15,000, on officers and individual entrepreneurs in the range between RR10,000 and RR60,000, and on legal entities in the range between RR150,000 and RR1,000,000.

A fine is payable to the budget of the Member State in which the non-compliant market entity is incorporated or in which the non-compliant individual permanently or temporarily resides.

The person who voluntarily reports to the Eurasian Economic Commission and/or the national competent authorities any inadmissible agreements will be exempt from the liability for offence, subject to the aggregate of the following conditions:

- on the date of the person's report to the Eurasian Economic Commission, the Commission did not have any information or documents regarding the offence;
- the person refused to participate or to continue their participation in an agreement inadmissible under Article 76 of the *Treaty on the EEA*; and
- the provided information and documents are sufficient to establish the fact of the offence.

The person who is the first to comply with all the conditions above shall be released from the liability. No notice is accepted if made by several persons who have entered into a prohibited agreement.

The Eurasian Economic Commission, a successor of the Customs Union Commission, is authorized to monitor and enforce compliance with the unified competition rules in the single economic space.

The Eurasian Economic Commission:

- considers reports/materials on any signs of violation of the common rules of competition, and performs any necessary investigations;
- institutes and conducts proceedings when competition rules are violated;
- issues orders and makes decisions binding upon business entities (market undertakings);
- requests and collects information;
- delivers an annual report on the competitive situation in cross-border markets;
- posts judgments issued in connection with the violation of any common rules of competition on the official website of the EAEU; and
- exercises other powers as may be required for implementation of the provisions of the Competition Agreement.

Actions or omissions of the Eurasian Economic Commission in the field of competition may be appealed in the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The provisions of the *Treaty on the EAEU* with regard to the restriction of government control over prices are not applicable to (i) the government control over prices for all services, including the services provided by natural monopolies, (ii) government procurement and commodity interventions, and (iii) the following goods:

1. natural gas;
2. liquid gas for household needs;
3. electric and heat energy;
4. vodka, liqueurs and other alcohol products with at least 28% alc/vol (minimum price);
5. ethyl alcohol from food raw materials (minimum price);
6. solid fuel and furnace oil;
7. nuclear power cycle products;
8. kerosene for domestic needs;
9. petroleum products;
10. pharmaceuticals; and
11. tobacco products.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights - General Provisions

Intellectual property law in Kazakhstan undergoes serious development.

The Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for the following categories of intellectual property rights: (1) copyrights, (2) related rights, utility models and industrial designs, (4) selection achievement rights, (5) semiconductor topography rights, (6) rights to protection of undisclosed information, and (7) rights to means of identification of parties to civil law relations, goods and services.

Intellectual property rights are provisionally divided into two groups: (1) copyrights, which also often include related rights, and (2) industrial property rights (patent rights), which cover all other categories.

The government authority responsible for control and protection of intellectual property rights, including the function of registration of intellectual property items and property rights related thereto in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the “**Ministry**”). The main mission of the Ministry is to implement the government policy on protection of intellectual property rights and to ensure development of the single patent system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In addition, a new body, the National Institute of Intellectual Property, a national public enterprise with the right of economic management (the “**NIIP**”) was set up to perform expertise functions in the fields identified as government monopoly (provision of industrial property protection services).

Kazakhstan is a party to a number of international property agreements:

- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (20 March 1883);
- Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (14 April 1891);
- Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks of 27 March 2006;
- Trademark Law Treaty of 27 October 1994;
- 6 September 1952 Universal Copyright Convention as revised in Paris on 24 July 1971;
- Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for Registration of Marks (15 June 1957);
- Stockholm Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (14 July 1967);
- Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (8 October 1968);
- Washington Patent Cooperation Treaty (19 June 1970);
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (24 March 1971);
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work (24 July 1971);
- Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms (18-29 October 1971);
- Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (28 April 1977); and
- Eurasian Patent Convention (Moscow, 9 September 1994).

The primary legislative acts (apart from the Civil Code) of the Republic of Kazakhstan governing intellectual property matters are:

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Copyright and Related Rights* of 10 June 1996;

- *Patent Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan* of 16 July 1999;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of Goods* of 26 July 1999;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Legal Protection of Semiconductor Topographies* of 29 June 2001; and
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Protection of Selection Achievements* of 13 July 1999.

Rights to intellectual property arise from the fact of its creation or as a result of the provision of legal protection by the competent government authority.

Copyrights and Related Rights

The Kazakhstan Law *On Copyrights and Related Rights* of 10 June 1996 protects works of science, literature and art (copyright), as well as productions, performances, phonograms, and TV and radio broadcasting or cablecast organizations (related rights). Copyright protection is granted to an author without registration requirement. An author may assign the rights to use a copyrighted work. A copyright is protected for the lifetime of the author plus seventy years.

Computer programs and databases are protected under the Kazakhstan Law *On Copyright and Related Rights* of 10 June 1996. The production of computer programs unlawfully altering existing programs and providing unauthorised access to protected computer information entails criminal and civil liability.

Inventions, Utility Models, Industrial Designs and Selection Achievements

Patent protection is granted to an invention if it is new, involves an inventive step and is industrially applicable. A patent certifies the priority, authorship and exclusive right to an industrial property. A patent for an invention is granted for twenty years from the date of application filing.

Patent protection is granted to a utility model if it is new and original. A patent for a utility model is valid for a term of five years from the date of application filing which may be extended for an additional term of maximum three years at the request of the patent holder.

An industrial design is granted legal protection if it is new, original and industrially applicable. A patent for an industrial design is granted for a term of fifteen years from the date of application filing which may be extended for an additional term of maximum five years at the request of the patent holder.

A selection achievement is granted legal protection if it is new, distinct, uniform and stable.

Patents may be assigned or licensed by authors to individuals and/or legal entities. To be valid, an assignment or license agreement must be registered. Infringement of the rights of patent holders entails civil and criminal liability. It should be noted that, in the past, the infringement of any copyrights and related rights entailed also administrative liability. However, due to criminalization of this offence, starting from 2015, the liability for such offence is regulated only by the Criminal Code.

Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of Goods

The right to a trademark or service mark is based on its registration, and may also be protected without registration in accordance with applicable international treaties which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a party to.

Trademark and service mark registration is granted for a term of ten years, renewable every ten years. Assignments or license agreements granting the right to use trademarks must be registered.

Designation of origin is registered for an indefinite term subject to the condition that the specific qualities of a product manufactured in a respective geographic area are maintained. The right to use the names of protected designation of origin is valid for ten years from the date of submitting

an application to expert organization and each time is extended for ten years at the owner's request made during the last year of its validity subject to the condition that the specific qualities of the product with respect to which the designation of origin was registered are maintained.

Legal protection is provided to appellations of origin of goods upon their registration with the NIIP. The registered owner of an appellation of origin of goods may not grant licenses to use the appellation of origin of goods.

Infringement of the rights of registered owners of trademarks and appellations of origin rights entails civil, criminal and administrative liability.

Protection of Integrated Circuit Topographies

Legal protection applies only to original topographies (layout designs). Topography is original if it is the result of the author's creative work and is deemed original until proved otherwise.

The author of a topology is a natural person whose creative work resulted in its creation.

The author of a topology or another rightholder may register a topology by filing an application for registration within two years after the date of the first use of the topology, if such use took place.

The exclusive right to a topography/topology may be assigned, in full or in part, to another person under a license agreement.

The exclusive right to a topology is valid for a period of ten years after the date of the topology registration.

Intellectual Property in the EAEU

On 8 September 2015, in Grodno, Belarus, the Heads of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) Member States signed the *Agreement on the Coordination of Actions for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union* which entered into force on 19 July 2016.

On 11 December 2017, the EAEU Member States signed the *Agreement on Collective Management of Copyrights and Related Rights*.

Besides, on 3 February 2020, the EAEU Member States signed the *Treaty on Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of the EAEU Goods* which will enter into force from the beginning of 2021.

PERSONAL DATA

The Kazakhstan Law *On Personal Data and Protection Thereof* defines “personal data” as information that relates to an identified or identifiable individual recorded on electronic, paper and/or other media.

“Personal data subject” means the individual to whom personal data relate.

Categories of Personal Data

In terms of accessibility, personal data may be categorized either as generally accessible or as restricted.

“Generally accessible personal data” mean any personal data or information which are not applied the confidentiality requirement provided for by Kazakhstan law and which are easily accessible with consent of such data/information subject (e.g. information in mass media, telephone directories, etc.).

“Restricted personal data” mean any personal data the access to which is restricted by Kazakhstan law, including personal particulars (first name, middle name, surname, date of birth and nationality), residence and domicile details, individual identification number (IIN, identification document and number thereof, and other personal particulars).

Collection and Processing of Personal Data

“Collection of personal data” means any activity aimed at the acquisition of personal data.

“Processing of personal data” means any activity aimed at the accumulation, storage, modification, complementation, use, distribution, anonymization, blocking or destruction of personal data.

Personal data may be collected and processed subject to a prior consent of such personal data subject or their lawful representative in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan law.

Personal data may be collected and processed, only if adequately protected, to the extent required for the achievement of particular predetermined legitimate goals and objectives.

Personal data may not be processed for any goals that are inconsistent with the goals of such personal data collection.

Personal data may be collected and processed without a prior consent of such personal data subject or their lawful representative in certain exceptional circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:

- when requested by government authorities for highly restricted purposes; or
- when required to protect constitutional rights and liberties of a man or a citizen, provided, however, that it is impossible to obtain consent of the personal data subject or their lawful representative; or
- when required for the performance of professional journalistic and/or mass media, scientific, literature or other artistic engagements, provided, however, that the engaged professionals strictly abide by Kazakhstan laws safeguarding the rights and liberties of man and citizen.

Cross-border Transfer of Personal Data (General Principles)

“Cross-border transfer of personal data” means the transfer of personal data to a third country.

Subject to the Kazakhstan Law *On Personal Data and Protection Thereof*, personal data may not be transferred to a third country until such third country ensures adequate protection of the transferred personal data in compliance with the *Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data* (28 January 1981, Strasbourg), if the third country is a member of the Convention.

Personal data may be transferred to a certain third country which cannot ensure adequate protection of the transferred personal data when:

- the personal data subject or their lawful representative has granted consent to such cross-border transfer of their personal data;
- such cross-border transfer of personal data is provided for by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- such cross-border transfer of personal data is provided for by Kazakhstan laws and is absolutely necessary for the protection of the constitutional system and for the enforcement of public order, rights and liberties of man and citizen, as well as public health and moral; or
- such cross-border transfer of personal data is required for the protection of constitutional rights and liberties of man and citizen, if it is impossible to obtain consent of the personal data subject or their lawful representative.

When transferring data to a third country, due regard should be given to other provisions regulating the issues of personal data storage. For example, the Kazakhstan Law *On Personal Data and Protection Thereof* states that “*personal data must be stored by the owner and/or operator and/or a third party in a database located in the Republic of Kazakhstan*”.

Liability for Breach of Personal Data Protection Laws

A breach of personal data protection laws is punishable by a penalty of up to US\$7,000 (in practice, maximum US\$1,500) under Articles 79, 451 and 641 of the Kazakhstan Code of Administrative Offences, or by imprisonment for up to 7 years under Articles 147 and 211 of the Kazakhstan Criminal Code.

SUBSOIL USE AND PETROLEUM OPERATIONS

According to advanced countries research data, Kazakhstan is the 6th world's largest holder of mineral resources. Kazakhstan possesses 3% of global oil reserves, putting it among the world's top 15 countries in terms of oil reserves. According to the 2021 Bulletin of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), in 2020 Kazakhstan ranked eleventh in the world in terms of its oil reserves.⁴ As for gas reserves, Kazakhstan ranks twenty second globally.⁵

The oil and gas sector plays a key role in the Kazakhstan economy. The total oil reserves of Kazakhstan are estimated 30 bln barrels (1.7% of global oil reserves), and recoverable gas reserves are estimated 3.9 trn cubic metres (1.7% of global gas reserves).⁶

The prospective oil reserves just of the Caspian Sea fields of the Kazakhstan sector exceed 124.3 bln barrels (equivalent to 17 bln tons).

Kazakhstan has about 250 oil and gas fields operated under over 250 hydrocarbons subsoil use contracts.

In 2021, Kazakhstan produced 85.7 mln tons of oil, exported 67.6 tons of oil, processed 17.1 mln tons of crude and manufactured 13.1 mln tons of petroleum products. In 2022, the country intends to produce 87.5 mln tons and to export 69 mln tons of oil.⁷

Currently, the Kazakhstan oil and gas sector is operated by over 2,000 companies who provide over 200,000 jobs.

Legal regulation of matters arising in connection with the development of mineral deposits in Kazakhstan originates from the declaration of its independence in 1991.

Since 29 June 2018, petroleum operations in Kazakhstan are governed by the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017. This Code replaced the former Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 24 June 2010 which ceased, primarily, to be in force after 29 June 2018.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Gas and Gas Supply* of 09 January 2012 defines the legal, economic and organizational framework for regulation of relations in the gas and gas supply field in the Republic of Kazakhstan and which is aimed at creating conditions for satisfaction of Kazakhstan domestic demand for gas and at raising efficiency, reliability and safety of gas supply system.

Subsoil Use Rights

Subsoil use rights are described as an opportunity protected by the Code to make use of a specific subsoil plot for business purposes over a specific period of time, in return for a fee.

A fee-based subsoil use entitlement may be either permanent or temporary, and either alienable or non-alienable.

A subsoil use right may be held by either Kazakhstan or foreign individuals/corporations, either on an individual or on a joint basis, unless otherwise explicitly provided by Kazakhstan law.

The Republic of Kazakhstan grants a subsoil use right to perform any of the following operations:

- 1) geological study of subsurface;
- 2) exploration for mineral deposits;
- 3) production of mineral resources;
- 4) use of a certain block of subsoil; and
- 5) prospecting.

⁴ Source: <https://top-ru.ru/places/618-zapasy-i-dobycha-nefti.html>.

⁵ Source: https://www.inform.kz/ru/za-gody-nezavisimosti-dobycha-gaza-v-kazahstane-uelichilas-v-sem-raz_a3820840.

⁶ Source: https://forbes.kz/process/energetics/neft_2020_nishi_dlya_posleduyuschego_rosta/

⁷ Source: <https://ism.kz/skol-ko-nefti-kazahstan-eksportiruet-v-2022-godu>.

Pursuant to the current legislation of Kazakhstan, a subsoil use right arises from:

- 1) granting of (or vesting with) a subsoil use right directly by the State;
- 2) transfer of a subsoil use right, either in part or in whole (vesting with a subsoil use right by another subsoil user under a civil transaction); and
- 3) transfer of a subsoil use right by universal succession when a legal entity is reorganised (except for restructuring or inheritance).

Granting a Subsoil Use Right

A subsoil use right may be granted under a subsoil use license (the license mode of subsoil use) or under a subsoil use contract (the contract mode of subsoil use).

The license mode of subsoil use

Currently, the right to use a certain block of subsurface for the exploration/production of solid minerals or for the production of commonly occurring minerals is licensable, although it was not provided for by the repealed *Law On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 24 June 2010.

A subsoil use license is a document issued by an appropriate government authority which entitles its holder to use a certain block of subsoil for the purpose of certain subsoil use operations within such block of subsoil.

Depending on the required subsoil use operations, the authority issues one of the following licenses:

- 1) license for geological study of subsurface;
- 2) license for exploration of solid minerals;
- 3) license for production of solid minerals;
- 4) license for production of commonly occurring minerals;
- 5) license for use of a certain block of subsurface; and
- 6) license for prospecting.

A subsoil use license shall be renewed when:

- 1) the address or other details of the license holder change, in particular:
 - when an individual changes their first name, middle name (if specified in the identification document) or surname, or when an individual changes their citizenship; or
 - when a corporate entity changes its name or address;
- 2) the subsoil use right and/or an interest therein is transferred;
- 3) the license term is extended; or
- 4) the boundaries of the licensed block change.

A subsoil use license shall terminate when:

- 1) the initial term of the license expires, unless otherwise provided for by the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017;
- 2) the sole holder of the license dies (or is legally declared dead), provided that the subsoil use right arising from the license is recognised as an escheat property under Kazakhstan civil law;
- 3) the license is revoked or invalidated; or
- 4) the subsoil user abandons the licensed block of subsurface.

A subsoil use license may be invalidated through a judicial procedure when:

- 1) the licensor ascertains the fact that they have been provided with deliberately misleading information which affected their decision to issue the license;
- 2) the license issuance procedure was diverged from by a licensor's officer who had entered into a bad faith collusion with the applicant thus affecting the licensor's decision to issue the license in their reasonable discretion;
- 3) the license was issued to an individual who had been declared legally incapable and remained legally incapable on the date of the license issuance; or
- 4) the license issuance is not provided for or prohibited by the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017.

The contract mode of subsoil use

The right to explore/produce or to produce hydrocarbons and the right to produce uranium is granted by the government under a subsoil use contract the substance of which and the matters of execution, performance and termination of which are regulated by Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation.

Subject to a subsoil use contract, the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the competent authority commits to grant a subsoil use right to the other party (i.e. a subsoil user), and the subsoil user commits to exercise the granted subsoil use right at their own risk and expense in compliance with the contract terms and the provisions of the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017. With limited exceptions provided for by Kazakhstan law, one and the same person may enter into an unlimited number of subsoil use contracts.

A subsoil use contract shall be drafted in accordance with a model contract adopted by the competent authority, and any deviation from such model contract is permitted only to the extent and in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation.

In Kazakhstan all subsoil use contracts shall be governed by Kazakhstan law.

The term of a hydrocarbons exploration and production contract is composed of the exploration term, preparation term (if applicable) and production term, successively. The term of a hydrocarbons production contract is composed of the preparation term and production term, successively. The term of a uranium production contract is composed of the pilot production term and production term, successively.

Any and all amendments or modifications to a subsoil use contract shall be executed by the parties in the form of an addendum to such contract in the following instances:

- 1) changes in the address and other details of the subsoil user;
- 2) changes in the address and other details of the competent authority;
- 3) transfer of the subsoil use right and/or an interest therein;
- 4) determination of the site(s) of production and preparation term(s);
- 5) determination of the production site(s) and term(s) or just production term(s);
- 6) extension of the exploration or production term(s);
- 7) increase or reduction of the allocated block(s) of subsurface;
- 8) allocation of block(s) of subsurface; or
- 9) changes in the economic interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan posing risks to the national security (applicable only to the strategic blocks of subsurface).

The term of a subsoil use contract expires when:

- 1) the initial term of the contract expires under a number of circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:

- no addendum to the contract that would determine the preparation or production term has been executed before the expiration date of the exploration term;
 - no addendum to the contract that would determine the production term has been executed before the expiration date of the preparation term;
- 2) the sole holder of the subsoil use right under the contract has died (or has been declared dead), provided that such subsoil use right is recognised as an escheat property under Kazakhstan civil law;
 - 3) the subsoil user (if a legal entity) is being liquidated;
 - 4) the contract is prematurely terminated or invalidated;
 - 5) the contract is terminated by mutual consent of the parties;
 - 6) the Kazakhstan Government resolves to prohibit the use of the block in pursuance of Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation; or
 - 7) the subsoil user abandons/returns the block(s) in relation to which the contract was signed.

A subsoil use contract may be invalidated when:

- 1) the results of an auction for the right of subsoil use are nullified;
- 2) the subsoil use contract does not contain the imperative clauses required by the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017;
- 3) the competent authority ascertains the fact that they have been provided with deliberately misleading information which affected their decision to sign the subsoil use contract with the person; or
- 4) otherwise provided by Kazakhstan law.

The invalidation of a subsoil use contract entails the invalidation of all subsequent transactions with the subsoil use right provided under such contract.

Transferring a Subsoil Use Right

A subsoil use right (or an interest therein) is transferred when such subsoil use right (or an interest therein) is alienated in favour of a third party as a result of a civil transaction or otherwise in compliance with Kazakhstan law.

Kazakhstan law prohibits transferring the subsoil use rights or interests therein granted under the following types of licenses:

- 1) license for the exploration of solid mineral deposits (only within the first year of such license);
- 2) license for the geological study of subsurface; or
- 3) license for prospecting.

A subsoil use right (or an interest therein) is transferred through the re-issuance of the relevant subsoil use license or the appropriate amendment of the relevant subsoil use contract for which purpose the transferee shall apply to the competent authority which issued the license or signed the contract.

Granting a Subsoil Use Right for Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons

In general (with some below exceptions), a subsoil use right for exploration and production of hydrocarbons is granted by the government through an auction.

The party seeking a subsoil use right for the exploration or production of hydrocarbons shall apply to the competent authority (Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan) for the arrangement

of an auction. Such application shall be processed within twenty business days from the date of its filing with the competent authority. Having considered the application, the competent authority shall, maximum twice a year, publish the relevant auction announcement or reject the application on the grounds provided for by Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation.

An auction for a hydrocarbons-related subsoil use right shall be arranged by the competent authority and conducted by the operator of electronic auctions for hydrocarbons-related subsoil use rights, i.e. a corporate entity appointed by the competent authority and conducting auctions for hydrocarbons-related subsoil use rights in the manner prescribed by the Code.

The qualification requirements to the operator of electronic auctions for hydrocarbons-related subsoil use rights are determined by the competent authority.

An announcement of the auction and its terms and conditions shall be posted on the official website of the competent authority and shall be published in printed periodicals, both in Kazakh and Russian, circulated throughout Kazakhstan. The time limit for submission of bids is two months from the date of the auction announcement publication.

An auction bidder for a hydrocarbons-related subsoil use right shall apply to the competent authority for the participation in such auction. The application shall be processed by the competent authority within ten business days from the date of its filing with the competent authority. Having considered the application, the competent authority decides whether to admit the applicant to the auction or to reject the application on the grounds provided by Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation. The competent authority shall, at least ten business days prior to the date of the auction, notify the applicants admitted to the auction of the date and time of the auction.

The auction may be attended only by the applicants admitted to the auction and registered on the official website of the operator of electronic auctions for hydrocarbons-related subsoil use rights as the auction bidders. The auction shall be conducted in an open form when the auction bidders proclaim their bids as the amount of a subscription bonus starting with the subscription bonus amount specified in the auction notice and increasing it by a bid increment ranging between five and fifty percent of the starting subscription bonus amount.

The auction is won by the bidder who suggests the highest subscription bonus.

When, within the stated 2-month limit for submission of applications, no application has been submitted and/or no applicant has been admitted to the auction (except for the person who initiated such auction), the commission for granting a hydrocarbons-related subsoil use right shall, within three business days after the expiration of the stated time limit for submission of applications or after the completion of the applications processing, adopt a decision on the cancellation of such auction, in which case the competent authority awards the contract to the initiator of the auction after they pay the starting subscription bonus (i.e. a fixed lump sum payable by a subsoil user upon acquisition of the right to use their license area (subsoil block) or for extension of their license area (subsoil block) in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan law). Within three business days after the adoption by the commission of the decision on granting a hydrocarbons-related subsoil use right, the competent authority shall post the announcement on auction cancellation, both in Kazakh and Russian.

The competent authority shall, within twenty business days after the receipt of the signed counterpart of the contract and the confirmation of the subscription bonus payment from the auction winner, sign the contract for exploration/production or for production of hydrocarbons on their part and deliver the signed counterpart of the contract to the auction winner. When the auction winner fails to pay the subscription bonus and/or to deliver the signed counterpart of the contract to the competent authority, such person shall be deprived of the right to sign the contract and the relevant block shall be put up for auction again.

An auction for a subsoil use right is declared void and is not subject to adjournment if on the date of the auction less than two bidders check in. If the initiator of the auction is the only bidder who checks in, the auctioned subsoil use contract is awarded to such person.

The only exception from the above procedure for auctioning a hydrocarbons-related subsoil use right is the granting of such right to a national company dealing with hydrocarbons through direct negotiations with regard to certain subsoil blocks located in the territories determined by the national mineral wealth management programme, in which case the national company seeking the subsoil use right shall apply for such direct negotiations.

It is worth noting that such hydrocarbons exploration/production contract or hydrocarbons production contract awarded to a national company dealing with hydrocarbons through direct negotiations may be signed with such national company alone or with the national company and its strategic partner together, where the term 'strategic partner' means a legal entity (or a consortium of legal entities) that meets the qualification requirements adopted by the national company and approved by the competent authority and that commits to invest into the subsoil use project.

A subsoil use right (or an interest therein) granted to a national company dealing with hydrocarbons through direct negotiations may not be transferred for at least two years from the date of the relevant contract registration, unless such right is transferred to a legal entity fifty or more percent of voting shares/interests in which are, either directly or indirectly, held by such national company. Please note that such legal entity also may not transfer the acquired subsoil use right (or an interest therein) within two years from the date of the contract registration.

Granting a Subsoil Use Right for Production of Uranium

A subsoil use right for production of uranium may be granted to a national company dealing with uranium in compliance with Kazakhstan law which is incorporated by the resolution of the Kazakhstan Government in the form of a joint stock company a controlling interest in which is held by the Kazakhstan Government or by a national management holding.

Such national company intending to produce uranium is allocated a block of subsurface through direct negotiations.

A subsoil use right (or an interest therein) granted to the national company producing uranium through direct negotiations may be transferred only to a legal entity fifty or more percent of voting shares/interests in which are, either directly or indirectly, held by such national company. Subsequently, the legal entity may transfer the acquired subsoil use right (or an interest therein) only to such legal entity over fifty percent of voting shares/interests in which are, either directly or indirectly, held by the national company producing uranium.

When the competent authority decides to sign a contract for production of uranium with the relevant national company, such national company shall, within twelve calendar months from the effective date of such decision:

- 1) pay a subscription bonus determined in the course of direct negotiations;
- 2) arrange for the development of a project for pilot production of uranium and for its legal review in compliance with the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017; and
- 3) deliver to the competent authority documentary evidence of the subscription bonus payment and a signed counterpart of the uranium production contract based on the model uranium production contract adopted by the competent authority.

The competent authority shall, within twenty business days after the receipt of the signed counterpart of the uranium production contract and documentary evidence of the subscription bonus payment, sign the contract on their behalf and deliver the signed counterpart(s) to the national company.

Granting a Subsoil Use Right for Solid Minerals Exploration

A subsoil use right for solid minerals exploration is granted by the Government subject to a license. A holder of a solid minerals exploration license enjoys an exclusive right to use the relevant block of subsurface for the exploration of solid minerals therein, including solid minerals

prospecting and evaluation of solid minerals resources and reserves for their future production. A solid minerals exploration license applies only to the territories determined by the national mineral wealth management programme.

A person seeking a solid minerals exploration license shall apply to the competent authority in the statutory form. The territory specified in the application for a solid minerals exploration license may not cover more than two hundred blocks. The competent authority shall process the application within ten business days from the date of its filing and shall decide whether to issue or to deny the license. The above application filing and processing procedures are regulated by the competent authority.

Granting a Subsoil Use Right for Solid Minerals Production

A subsoil use right for solid minerals production is granted by the Government subject to a license. A holder of a solid minerals production license enjoys an exclusive right to use the relevant block of subsurface for the following operations:

- 1) production (extraction) of solid minerals;
- 2) use of a block of subsurface for the performance of mining operations and for the deployment of mining and/or processing facilities and technogenic mineral formations; and
- 3) in-mine (operational) exploration.

Solid minerals production implies a range of works aimed at, and directly connected with, the extraction of solid minerals from deposits and/or recovery of solid minerals from the earth's crust, including in-situ gasification and smelting, chemical and bacterial leaching, dredging and hydraulicking of placer deposits through evaporation, sedimentation and condensation, as well as the gathering, temporary storage, fragmenting and sorting of extracted minerals at the production site.

A solid minerals production license applies only to the territories determined by the national mineral wealth management programme.

A person seeking a solid minerals production license shall apply to the competent authority (licensor) in the statutory form. The competent authority shall process the application within ten business days from the date of its filing and, if Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation does not provide for any ground to deny the license, the competent authority shall forward the documents supporting the application, in particular, solid mineral resource and solid mineral reserve estimates and detailed information about the requested block of subsurface, to the authority responsible for the study of subsurface. The latter shall copy the data from the solid mineral resource and solid mineral reserve estimates to the unified cadastre of the national mineral wealth and shall, within ten business days, review the application and supporting documentation for any grounds to deny the license under Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation. Upon the approval of the requested block boundaries by the authority responsible for the study of subsurface, the licensor shall, within three business days, notify the applicant in writing of the need to discuss a plan of mining operations and to review an abandonment plan. The approved plan of mining operations and abandonment plan together with the experts' favourable opinions shall be submitted by the applicant to the licensor within one year after the receipt of the notice of the need to discuss the plan of mining operations and to review the abandonment plan.

The licensor shall issue a solid minerals production license within five business days after the submission of the state experts' favourable opinions. Subject to the issued solid minerals production license, local (on the level of an oblast, republican status city or capital city) executive authorities shall grant to the subsoil user the right to use the land allotment in compliance with the Kazakhstan Land Code.

Granting a Subsoil Use Right for Geological Study of Subsurface

A subsoil use right for geological study of subsurface is granted by the Government subject to a license. A holder of a geological study license may, within three years, use the relevant block of

subsurface for geological and/or geophysical surveys and for prospecting and evaluation of groundwater. Such geological study license does not provide its holder with an exclusive right to the studied block, unless the Kazakhstan Government resolves otherwise. A geological study license may cover the entire territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A person seeking a geological study license shall apply to the competent authority responsible for the study of subsurface (licensor) in the statutory form. The latter shall process the application within ten business days from the date of its filing and shall either issue or deny the license.

Granting a Subsoil Use Right for Commonly Occurring Minerals Production

A commonly occurring minerals production license is issued only for the production of commonly occurring minerals for commercial use. A holder of such commonly occurring minerals production license enjoys an exclusive right to use the relevant block of subsurface for the performance of the following operations:

- 1) production of commonly occurring minerals;
- 2) use of a block of subsurface for the performance of mining operations and for the deployment of mining and/or processing facilities and technogenic mineral formations; and
- 3) in-mine (operational) exploration.

Commonly occurring minerals production implies a range of operations aimed at, and directly connected with, the extraction and/or recovery of commonly occurring minerals from deposits.

A person seeking a commonly occurring minerals production license shall apply to the local (oblast) executive authorities in writing.

The term of a commonly occurring minerals production license may not exceed ten consecutive years.

Land owners and users may, free of charge, extract commonly occurring minerals within the boundaries of their land allotments for their own household or other needs not connected with any business activity. In such case, subsoil use does not require any permit, reporting or other documentation usually required from the holders of subsoil use licenses or contracts, and commonly occurring minerals shall be extracted without any explosives, chemicals or toxic agents.

The commonly occurring minerals deposited within the boundaries of a land allotment and used by the owner/user of such land allotment for their own household or other needs not connected with any business activity may not be sold to any third party.

Subsoil-related Pre-emptive Right of the State

The Republic of Kazakhstan has a pre-emptive right to purchase hydrocarbons at below subsoil users' transaction prices prevailing on the date of the relevant transaction, less the hydrocarbons transportation and selling costs. In the absence of information about the subsoil users' transaction prices, the State applies the prices below world market prices prevailing on the date when the State purchases hydrocarbons, less the hydrocarbons transportation and selling costs.

The maximum limit of purchased hydrocarbons and payment terms shall be determined by the relevant subsoil use contract.

The procedure for the exercise of the pre-emptive right of the Republic of Kazakhstan to purchase hydrocarbons is regulated by the Kazakhstan Government.

Pursuant to the Kazakhstan Law *On Gas and Gas Supply* of 9 January 2012, in order to ensure energy security and to satisfy the domestic demand for commercial gas, the Republic of Kazakhstan enjoys the pre-emptive right to purchase any facilities of the unified commercial gas supply system, participatory interests in any facilities of the unified commercial gas supply system, as well as shares/interests in corporate owners of facilities of the unified commercial gas supply system disposed of by the unified commercial gas supply system.

Such pre-emptive right shall be exercised by the State via its national operator.

The ceiling prices of crude gas purchased by the national operator under the State's pre-emptive right are determined by the subsoil user in accordance with the rules adopted by the competent authority and comprise the following:

- crude gas production cost based on the production cost per unit calculated in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and Kazakhstan accounting and financial reporting laws and regulations;
- crude gas transportation cost to the place where the gas is sold to the national operator; and
- cost-benefit ratio of maximum 10 percent.

Priority Subsoil Use Right of the State

All newly signed and earlier signed subsoil use contracts provide the State with a priority over other persons and organisations, including those who enjoy pre-emptive rights by operation of Kazakhstan law or contract, to acquire a disposed subsoil use right (or an interest therein) in relation to a strategic block of subsurface, as well as shares and other securities associated with such subsoil use right in relation to the strategic block of subsurface which are traded on a regulated market.

The term 'strategic block of subsurface' means a block of subsurface which:

- 1) contains over fifty million tons of original oil in place or over fifteen billion cubic metres of natural gas in place; or
- 2) is located within the Kazakhstan sector of the Caspian Sea; or
- 3) contains uranium deposit.

The list of strategic blocks of subsurface is subject to the Kazakhstan Government approval.

The priority right shall be exercised upon a decision of the competent authority via a national management holding or a national company in compliance with Kazakhstan law. When the competent authority decides that the State should exercise its priority right, the competent authority shall appoint a national management holding or a national company as the purchaser of a disposed subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or any assets associated with such right for the benefit of the State.

The price (and its payment terms) of a subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or any assets associated with such right purchased by a national management holding or a national company under the State's priority right shall be no worse than the price and its payment terms set out in the relevant application or notice of the proposed disposal of the subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or assets sent by an authorised person to the competent authority.

When a subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or any assets associated with such right are disposed on a gratuitous basis or contributed to the authorised capital of a legal entity, they shall be purchased (under the priority right) at a market price determined in compliance with the Kazakhstan standards of professional appraisal practice. When the applicant does not agree with such purchase price of the subsoil use right purchased under the priority right, the applicant may challenge the appraisal results in a judicial procedure.

Permission to assign a subsoil use right and assets associated therewith

A subsoil use right (or an interest therein) granted under a subsoil use contract, solid minerals exploration license, solid minerals production license or subsoil use license, as well as assets associated with such right, may be assigned only subject to the permission issued by the competent authority in accordance with the requirements of Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation. Any transaction for assignment of a subsoil use right or assets associated with such right

consummated without, or upon expiration of, such permission of the competent authority shall be recognised null and void.

Any person willing to purchase a subsoil use right (or an interest therein) granted under a subsoil use contract, solid minerals exploration license, solid minerals production license or subsoil use license, as well as assets associated with such right, shall apply to the competent authority in writing for such permission.

The competent authority shall process the application within one month (or, if the application relates to large deposits or strategic blocks, within three months) from the date of the application and supporting documentation filing. Within five business days from the date of the application and supporting documentation filing, the competent authority shall present them for consideration of the subsoil expertise commission.

The subsoil expertise commission is an advisory/consultative body of the competent authority called to elaborate recommendations with regard to the considered applications for the permission to assign a subsoil use right and/or assets associated therewith and any other matters provided for by the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017.

The subsoil expertise commission composition and regulations are adopted by the competent authority.

The subsoil expertise commission shall consider an application and supporting documentation within fifteen business days (or, if the application relates to large deposits or strategic blocks, within forty five business days).

When such application for the permission to assign a subsoil use right and/or assets associated therewith relates to a block containing a large deposit of solid minerals and/or strategic block of subsurface, or when the proposed assignment of a subsoil use right and/or assets associated therewith affects the national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the competent authority shall, within five business days from the date of the application and supporting documentation filing, forward them to national security authorities for review of such assignment of the subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or assets associated therewith for its compliance with national security regulations.

When an assignment of a subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or assets associated therewith affect the national security, the national security agency shall notify the competent authority accordingly within ten business days from the date of receipt of the application, in which case the competent authority shall suspend the application processing until the receipt of opinion from the national security agency on the compliance of such assignment of the subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or assets associated therewith with national security regulations.

Having considered an application, the competent authority shall decide whether to issue or to deny the permission on the grounds provided for by Kazakhstan subsoil use legislation.

A denial to issue the permission may be appealed in court.

Such permission to assign a subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or assets associated therewith is valid for one year. If such subsoil use right (or an interest therein) and/or assets associated therewith are not assigned within the specified term, the applicant shall re-apply to the competent authority for another permission.

Notice of a Change in the Ownership Structure of a Subsoil User

The holder of a subsoil use right (or an interest therein) granted under a subsoil contract, solid minerals exploration license or solid minerals production license must, within thirty calendar days, notify the competent authority which granted such right of any change in the list of individuals and/or corporations who, either directly or indirectly, control the operations of such subsoil user.

Domestic Preference and Local Content

All subsoil users and their contractors are subject to the mandatory local content requirement, i.e. they must procure works and services from Kazakhstan businesses, provided, however, that they meet the relevant project requirements and Kazakhstan technical regulations.

Those subsoil users who had signed their subsoil use contracts with the competent authority before 1 January 2015 and contractors thereof engaged in subsoil use operations in the Republic of Kazakhstan must procure goods from Kazakhstan manufacturers, provided that they meet the relevant project requirements and Kazakhstan technical regulations.

Supervisory authorities, in carrying out audits of subsoil use operations, focus on the compliance of subsoil users with the Kazakhstan (local) content requirements.

Gas Flaring Ban

The Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017 prohibits flaring crude gas in carrying out petroleum operations, subject to the following exceptions:

- 1) a risk or occurrence of emergency situations, threat to life of personnel or health of the public and the environment;
- 2) well testing and/or production testing;
- 3) pilot operation of a field; and
- 4) technologically inevitable flaring of crude gas.

In the circumstances provided for by paragraphs 2), 3) and 4) above, crude gas may be flared subject to a prior consent of the authority in charge of hydrocarbons, provided that the subsoil user follows the respective project documentation and crude gas utilization program within the limits and rates calculated in accordance with the methodology for calculation of limits and rates for crude gas flaring in subsoil use operations adopted by the authority in charge of hydrocarbons.

Oil and Gas Exports

Kazakhstan relies on the domestic and Russian transport infrastructure in its oil and gas exports. Currently, there are four operating export oil pipelines: the Atyrau-Samara pipeline connecting Kazakhstan with the Russian export network; the Tengiz-Novorossiysk pipeline connecting the Tengiz field with the Russian port on the Black Sea; 2 pipelines for exports of oil to the north of China, namely, Atasu – Alashankou and Kenkiyak – Kumkol.

There are plans to considerably increase exports of oil through the Kazakhstan Caspian Transport System (KCTS) which is to include the Eskene – Kuryk pipeline and the Trans Caspian System. The KCTS is intended for export of oil across the Caspian Sea to international markets through the Baku - Tbilisi – Ceyhan and other oil transport routes. It is also planned to increase oil exports by extension of the available oil pipelines, such as Kenkiyak – Atyrau, Kenkiyak – Kumkol, Kumkol – Atasu and Atasu – Alashankou.

A considerable volume of exports flows through the Aktau Sea Port and the primary sea routes are:

- Aktau – Baku (and from there by railway to Batumi),
- Aktau – Makhachkala (and from there through pipeline to Novorossiysk), and
- Aktau – Neka (SWAP transactions in the Persian Gulf).

PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGICAL REGULATION

Any relations in the field of environment protection, conservation and recovery, as well as mineral resources management in the course of economic and other activities connected with the use of natural resources and protection of environment in the Republic of Kazakhstan, are regulated by the environmental (nature conservation) and sanitary\epidemiological laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, primarily, *Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan* No. 400-VI of 2 January 2021 (the “**Environmental Code**”).

The main difference between the Environmental Code and the repealed Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 212-III of 9 January 2007 is that the current Environmental Code focuses on preventing any negative impact on the environment. Furthermore, it strengthens liability and raises administrative penalties for excess emissions. The current Environmental Code introduces the “*polluter pays and rectifies*” principle and obliges newly incorporated entities to obtain comprehensive ecological permits. Besides, the current Environmental Code is aimed at waste minimization and appropriate expenditure of the national budget on environment protection. The Environmental Code sets out a hierarchy of waste ensuring a step-by-step management of waste. The Kazakhstan Waste Classification is brought into compliance with the EU Waste Catalogue and sets out a list of both hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. The current legislation strengthens liability for illegal logging.

The Environmental Code requires appropriate amendments to the Entrepreneurial Code, Criminal Code, Forest Code, Water Code, Land Code, Tax Code, and the laws concerning permits and notifications, civil defence, public administration, development of the agro-industrial complex and rural areas, and compulsory environmental insurance. The current legislation exempts the operators of new facilities who have obtained comprehensive ecological permits due to the deployment of the best available technologies from the emission fee. The existing enterprises seeking exemption from the emission fee have to develop and implement a program for improvement of their ecological efficiency and to deploy the best available technologies.

Land, mineral resources, surface and underground waters, atmospheric air, forests and other vegetation, fauna, genetic resources, natural ecological systems, climate and global ozone layer must be adequately protected from destruction, degradation, damage, pollution and any other adverse effects. Specially protected nature conservation areas and nature reserve funds are the areas of special concern.

We have to understand the difference between the government regulation of environment protection and the government regulation of mineral resources management.

Subject to the Environmental Code, **the government regulation of environment protection includes the following measures:**

- 1) licensing of environment-related activities;
- 2) ecological regulation;
- 3) technical regulation in the field of environment protection;
- 4) ecology evaluation;
- 5) government environmental impact assessment;
- 6) issuance of environmental permits and environmental impact statements;
- 7) government environmental and natural resources monitoring;
- 8) government environmental monitoring;
- 9) collection, sorting and/or disposal of waste on a notification basis; and
- 10) instruments of government control in relation to greenhouse gas emissions and absorption.

The Kazakhstan Environment Protection Authority implements a unified national environmental policy by means of the following measures:

- 1) drafting and adopting regulatory legal acts aimed at the protection of environment to the extent set forth in the Environmental Code;
- 2) coordinating, within its competence, environmental conservation activities pursued by central and local authorities;
- 3) licensing environmental conservation activities;
- 4) issuing environmental permits within its competence determined by the Environmental Code;
- 5) receiving notices of commencement or termination of business activity where provided for by the Environmental Code;
- 6) conducting state environmental expert evaluation within its competence determined by the Environmental Code;
- 7) conducting state environmental monitoring;
- 8) developing and implementing nationwide environmental conservation measures;
- 9) exercising public control over greenhouse gas emissions and absorption;
- 10) implementing government control measures aimed at the protection of the ozone layer;
- 11) approving environmental action plans of local authorities on the level of oblast/republican status city/capital;
- 12) maintaining international cooperation on improving environmental quality; and
- 13) exercising other functions vested therein by the Environmental Code, other Kazakhstan laws and acts issued by the Kazakhstan President and Government.

The Environmental Code clearly distributes environment protection management functions across multiple government agencies. To date, the Kazakhstan Ministry of Environment, Geology and Natural Resources has set up such subdivisions as the Committee for Environment Regulation and Control, Committee for Geology, Committee for Forestry and Wildlife, Committee for Fisheries and Committee for Water Resources. The Kazakhstan Government also has other special agencies responsible for environment protection and natural resources management/restoration whose authority is determined by the respective Kazakhstan legislative acts.

Presently, the economic and other activities subject to the environmental impact assessment are subdivided into the following four categories depending on the significance and coverage of such assessment:

the first category covers all facilities that exert a substantial adverse impact on the environment;

the second category covers all facilities that exert a moderate adverse impact on the environment;

the third category covers all facilities that exert a minor adverse impact on the environment; and

the fourth category covers all facilities that exert the minimum adverse impact on the environment.

All activities/facilities not classified by the Environmental Code in terms of their environmental hazard extent or not falling under the criteria set out in the Environmental Code are subsumed under the **fourth category**.

Any activity conducted by a corporation or individual in the field of environmental design and rationing under the first category requires a license for the performance/provision of environmental works/services.

All environmental works and services are licensed by the competent environmental authorities in compliance with the Kazakhstan law concerning licensing and notification.

In order to establish the acceptable concentrations, the competent authorities responsible for sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population maintain a register of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances banned in Kazakhstan.

For the sake of atmospheric air protection the government establishes the following standards for permissible anthropogenic impact on atmospheric air:

- 1) maximum permissible emissions standard, i.e. an environmental standard prescribed by an environmental permit and determined as the maximum amount of air pollutant or mixture of air pollutants permitted (allowed) to emit into atmospheric air;
- 2) technology-forcing emissions standard permitting (allowing) emissions from technologically unavoidable gas flaring when baseline data underlying the calculation of emissions in draft maximum permissible emissions standards and project documentation are deviated, provided that the established maximum permissible emissions standards and technology-forcing emissions standards are met; and
- 3) maximum permissible limit of harmful physical influence on atmospheric air.

The permissible emissions standards are set for individual pollution sources falling under the first and second categories at the values equal to or below:

- 1) the respective emissions limit values specified in the relevant environmental impact assessment report as provided for by the Environmental Code, when such environmental impact assessment is mandatory; and
- 2) the respective emissions values specified in the declaration of the intended activity as provided for by the Environmental Code, when the Environmental Code requires only screening of the intended activity with regard to its potential impact on the environment without the need to perform a mandatory environmental impact assessment.

In relation to the facilities requiring comprehensive ecological permits, the permissible emissions standards are set for individual pollution sources falling under the first and second categories at the values equal to or below the respective marker-pollutant emissions values associated with the application of the best available techniques as described in the relevant best available technique reference notes.

The permissible emissions standards do not apply to the facilities falling under the third and fourth categories and to any mobile sources of emissions.

Emissions of pollutants the level of potential danger of which to human life and/or health and environment has not been scientifically established are prohibited.

Kazakhstan law prohibits the manufacturing of any transport and other mobile vehicles the pollutant emission values of which do not meet the standards set out in the EAEU Technical Regulations.

Furthermore, Kazakhstan law prohibits the storage, treatment, burial and incineration of any waste potentially causing air pollution outside designated areas and without specially fitted facilities, plants and equipment meeting the requirements of Kazakhstan environmental law.

Import of radioactive products or semi-products, raw materials and components the radioactive content of which exceeds the elimination threshold determined by the applicable radiological safety regulations is subject to Kazakhstan export control legislation and government accounting of nuclear materials and ionizing radiation sources in compliance with the Kazakhstan nuclear energy legislation.

Environmental impact assessment is a process of identifying, researching, analysing and evaluating the likely substantial environmental impacts of a proposed activity comprising the stages set out in the Environmental Code. The reference to 'proposed activity' in the Environmental Code includes the reference to any activity proposed by citizens or corporations and associated either with the construction and subsequent operation of certain production and

other facilities or with any other intervention in nature, including by means of subsoil use operations, as well as any significant developments in such activity.

Environmental impact assessment is mandatory for all types of economic and other activities having direct or indirect impact on the environment and human health. It is prohibited to develop or implement any economic or other projects having impact on the environment without the assessment of such impact. The results of impact assessment form an integral part of any pre-planning, planning, pre-project and project documentation. Project customers, sponsors and developers must consider the results of such environmental impact assessment and ensure the selection of such solutions which have the lowest adverse effect on the environment and human health.

Environmental expert review is an expert operation that addresses the compliance of the documentation submitted for expert review with Kazakhstan environmental laws, and is meant to (i) prevent any significant adverse effect on the environment and human health expected from the implementation of such documentation, and (ii) ensure the environmental soundness and sustainability of Kazakhstan development.

The Environmental Code discerns the following two types of environmental expert review:

- 1) government environmental expert review; and
- 2) public environmental expert review.

The following documents and projects are subject to the mandatory government environmental expert review:

- 1) project documentation for the construction and/or operation of the first and second category facilities, and other project documentation required by the Environmental Code for the issuance of environmental permits;
- 2) project documentation for the construction and/or operation of the third category facilities, and other project documentation required by the Environmental Code for the preparation of an environmental impact declaration;
- 3) draft regulatory legal acts prepared by Kazakhstan central and local authorities the implementation of which can have adverse effects on the environment;
- 4) draft scientific and feasibility studies in relation to the creation and expansion of nature conservation areas, including land-use planning, infrastructure master plans, transfer of nature conservation areas under reserve land regime, abolishment or reduction of state nature sanctuaries of nationwide or local significance and state conservation areas of nationwide significance, environmental organisation management plans developed in compliance with the Kazakhstan Law *Concerning Specially Protected Natural Areas*;
- 5) survey data that justify subsuming the surveyed areas into environmental disaster or emergency zones;
- 6) projects for business activities that can affect the environment of neighbouring states or the implementation of which requires the involvement of natural sites shared with neighbouring states or affects the interests of neighbouring states (including Baikonur Complex) provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 7) data of complex environmental surveys of the lands used for nuclear testing or exposed to military training in the past;
- 8) projects for surveying and management of state-owned and state-managed forests and/or ad hoc surveying of the state forestry fund for the purpose of categorisation/re-categorisation or designation as specially protected area where forest use is prohibited or restricted; and
- 9) project documentation for any activity that requires the relevant environmental permit and compulsory favourable opinion of a government environmental expert.

Public environmental expert review is performed, on a voluntary basis, by expert committees set up by nonprofit organisations and implies the review of any economic and other activities for compliance with the public interests safeguarding public health and/or sound environment. Public environmental expert review can be initiated by any citizens or corporations.

The subjects of environmental expert review and the procedure for assessment of their compliance with Kazakhstan environmental laws are determined by Kazakhstan technical regulations.

Environmental permit is a document that certifies the entitlement of a sole trader or legal entity to engage in a certain activity having adverse effects on the environment and sets out the environmental requirements to the performance of such activity. Each facility subsuming under the first and second categories requires an environmental permit.

Kazakhstan subsoil users must obtain the following environmental permits:

- 1) comprehensive environmental permit required for any first category facility; and
- 2) environmental impact permit required for the construction and/or operation of any second category facility and for the operation of any first category facility to the extent provided for by the Environmental Code.

Any emissions from any stationary sources are subject to environmental permits. Greenhouse gas emissions are not subject to environmental permits, save for those emissions which are determined by the Environmental Code as pollutants.

Greenhouse gases are gaseous substances (chemical compounds), either natural or anthropogenic, that absorb and emit infrared radiation in the wavelength range emitted by Earth. By 31 December 2030, the Republic of Kazakhstan aims to reduce its carbon balance (emission less absorption) by at least 15% of the 1990 carbon balance.

The government regulates emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases through:

- 1) the application of appropriate tools and methods provided for by the Environmental Code; and
- 2) the implementation of a market mechanism for carbon unit trading.

It is worth noting that emission charges payable by subsoil users at the rates determined by their environmental permits are levied in compliance with the Kazakhstan tax law. The methodology for calculating emission charges is approved by the competent authorities responsible for environment protection. The discharge of emission tax liabilities does not relieve a subsoil user from the liability to compensate environmental damages.

Ecological damage is a damage caused to any components of the environment set forth in the Environmental Code when there is no possibility to restore such components to the original level in a natural way within a reasonable period of time without placing them in remediation. Remediation is a set of measures aimed at remedying environmental damage through the restoration and recreation of the damaged component of natural environment or, when damage is entirely or partially irreparable, through the replacement of such component of the environment.

Following the polluter-pays-principle, the person whose acts or activities have caused ecological damage must remediate the damaged components of the environment to a full extent at their own expense.

For environmental claims the statute of limitations is 30 years starting from the date when the event or action or omission causing the ecological damage occurred. When a damage is of long continuance, the statute of limitations starts to run from the date when the event or action or omission causing the ecological damage ended.

Government Environmental Control

Government environmental control is a set of measures implemented by the Environment Protection Authority to ensure citizens' and companies' compliance with Kazakhstan environmental laws, in particular:

- 1) compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Code aimed at the protection of the environment;
- 2) environmental compliance in relation to nature conservation areas;
- 3) environmental compliance of subsoil users in the course of abandonment, remediation and recultivation operations;
- 4) performance of extended manufacturer/importer responsibilities;
- 5) compliance of the operator of extended manufacturer/importer responsibilities with the provisions of the Environmental Code;
- 6) compliance with the qualification requirements and regulations for the performance of environment protection activities subject to licensing and notification; and
- 7) environmental compliance of local authorities in the course of providing public services in connection with the protection of the environment.

They discern the following types of government environmental control:

- 1) off-site preventive control;
- 2) on-site preventive control; and
- 3) audit (inspection).

The government environmental control procedure is regulated by the Environmental Code and Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 375-V of 29 October 2015.

The government ecological control is exercised by the following officers:

- 1) Chief State Ecological Inspector of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) Deputy Chief State Ecological Inspector of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) Senior State Ecological Inspectors of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 4) State Ecological Inspectors of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) Chief State Ecological Inspectors of oblasts, republican status cities and the capital city;
- 6) Senior State Ecological Inspectors of oblasts, republican status cities and the capital city; and
- 7) State Ecological Inspectors of oblasts, republican status cities and the capital city.

Any subsoil user-related confidential information may not be disclosed to any third party without a prior written consent of such subsoil user. Confidentiality is determined by Kazakhstan legislative acts and international treaties. A state ecological inspector may not disclose any information classified as a state, trade or any other legally protected secret or any confidential information obtained in connection with the government ecological control, unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan legislative acts.

State Cadastres

The Kazakhstan Unified System of State Cadastres of Natural Resources is created and maintained as an intersectoral information system uniting all kinds of state cadastres of Kazakhstan natural resources in an effort to ensure comprehensive and unified national accounting and evaluation of the Kazakhstan natural and economic resources. State cadastres of mineral resources represent a corpus of systematized data on quantitative and qualitative parameters of mineral resources organised in the manner prescribed by the Environmental Code

and other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The subjects of the Unified System of Cadastres include land, water, forest, soil, subsoil, vegetation and wildlife in their interaction.

Besides, there is a state cadastre of industrial and consumption waste. Any waste and waste disposal facilities are subject to registration with the State Cadastre of Waste.

There is also a subsoil user and pollutant source accounting database arranged in the form of a state register of emitting subsoil users and pollutant sources in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Liability for Environmental Offences

Offenders of Kazakhstan environmental law are subject to serious civil, administrative and criminal liability.

Any damage inflicted upon the environment, public health, private or corporate property, and the government as a result of:

- 1) natural resources destruction or injury;
- 2) unlawful or irrational use of mineral resources;
- 3) unauthorized emissions; or
- 4) emissions above the allowable level,

must be compensated to a full extent by the offender, either of his own free will or through judicial proceedings, in compliance with Kazakhstan law and depending on the degree of the victim's disablement, the cost of his/her treatment and rehabilitation, the cost of medical attendance, and any other costs and losses.

Environmental damages caused by violation of Kazakhstan environmental law must be compensated by the offender, either of his own free will or through judicial proceedings, subject to the economic assessment of damages performed in the manner prescribed by the current Environmental Code.

Any corporation or individual whose activity presents higher environmental risks must compensate any damages caused by the source of increased danger, unless they prove that the damages were caused by force majeure or malicious intent of the affected person.

Moral damages caused by violation of Kazakhstan environmental laws must be compensated in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan civil law.

Waste disposal and pollution discharge in excess of industry norms in the facilities equipped and designated for disposal of waste and discharge of sewage waters and preventing the contamination of surface, subsurface and underground waters are not deemed as environmental damages. Ingress of chemicals or sewer overflows in production sites restricted with protective structures preventing their entry into the soil, subsurface or underground waters are also not deemed as environmental damages.

Requirements to the performance of extended manufacturer/importer responsibility

Those citizens and corporations who manufacture in or import to Kazakhstan certain products listed by the Environmental Code are subject to extended responsibility provided for by the Environmental Code, including the responsibility for mitigation of negative effects of such products on human life and/or health and environment.

Those individuals and entities who manufacture in and/or import to Kazakhstan the goods/products falling under the extended manufacturer/importer responsibility must ensure the collection, transportation, preparation for recycling, sorting, treatment, processing, decontamination and/or utilisation of waste generated as a result of the loss of such goods'/products' consumption characteristics falling under the extended manufacturer/importer responsibility, as well as the packaging thereof, by any of the following methods:

- 1) a manufacturer/importer has its own system for collection, transportation, preparation for recycling, processing, decontamination and/or utilisation of waste subject to the regulations determined by the appropriate environmental authority.

The requirement to have an in-house system for collection, processing and utilisation of waste does not apply to manufacturers and importers of motor vehicles and self-driving farm equipment;

- 2) a manufacturer/importer (i) signs a contract with an operator of extended manufacturer/importer responsibility for collection, transportation, preparation for recycling, sorting, treatment, processing, decontamination and/or utilisation of waste generated as a result of the loss of such goods'/products' consumption characteristics falling under the extended manufacturer/importer responsibility, (ii) files an application in accordance with the guidelines for performance of extended manufacturer/importer responsibilities adopted by the Kazakhstan Government, and (iii) transfers the statutory utilisation fee to the bank account of the operator of extended manufacturer/importer responsibilities.

The extended manufacturer/importer responsibility does not apply to the following manufacturers/importers:

- a. manufacturers of oils, polymer/glass/paper/cardboard packaging and accumulator batteries who use in the process at least thirty percent of waste oils, polymer/glass/paper/cardboard wastes and utilized accumulator batteries, respectively, processed and utilized in Kazakhstan;
- b. manufacturers/importers of goods/products sold outside Kazakhstan;
- c. manufacturers/importers of polymer, glass, paper, cardboard and/or metal packaging, or mixed material packaging intended and/or used for packaging of goods/products sold outside Kazakhstan;
- d. individuals who import to Kazakhstan the goods/products which do not fall under the extended manufacturer/importer responsibility, provided that the volume of such imported goods/products does not exceed quota on duty-free import of goods/products for personal use, save for importers of motor vehicles and self-driving farm equipment;
- e. importers of polymer, glass, paper, cardboard and/or metal packaging, or mixed material packaging used for packaging of staple foods officially listed by the Kazakhstan Government;
- f. manufacturers of PET preforms for packaging who prepay collection, transportation, processing, decontamination, use and/or recycling fees;
- g. importers of polymer, glass, paper, cardboard and/or metal packaging, or mixed material packaging used for packaging of imported/exported goods/products used as PPE, raw and other materials, spare parts or components for the production of goods and performance of works/services needed for general business/operation purposes and not intended for sale; and
- h. importers of polymer, glass, paper, cardboard and/or metal packaging used for packaging of goods imported as foreign gratuitous aid (assistance) in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan law.

LAND AND OTHER IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Land plots

The primary legislative act regulating all land-related matters is the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 20 June 2003 (the “**Land Code**”).

Land in the Republic of Kazakhstan may be held in government and private ownership. All land not in private ownership is deemed to be the property of the government whose rights are exercised by competent authorities within the scope of their respective powers.

The land use right may be permanent or temporary, alienable and inalienable, and acquired on a free or paid basis.

Kazakhstan law subdivides land users into the following categories:

- 1) government (public) and non-government (private);
- 2) national and foreign;
- 3) private and corporate;
- 4) permanent and temporary; and
- 5) primary and secondary.

Land ownership rights and land use rights may be acquired through:

- 1) granting by the government;
- 2) transfer in civil transactions; and
- 3) transfer by universal succession (inheritance/succession, reorganization of a legal entity).

Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan may have in private ownership land plots designated for running peasant or farm households, private subsidiary holdings, forestry, gardening, private housing construction and summer cottage (*dacha*) construction, as well as land plots allocated/offered for the development of industrial and civil, including residential, buildings (constructions/structures) and related complexes, or built-up lands, including the lands designated for maintenance of buildings (constructions/structures) in accordance with their designation. When an individual owner of a land plot allocated for peasant/farm/private holding, forestry, gardening or summer cottage (*dacha*) construction renounces Kazakhstan citizenship, such land plot must be either disposed of or transferred to another party.

The government may transfer title to a land plot in favour of a private owner, for consideration, subject to the appropriate resolution adopted by local authorities on the level of oblast, republican-status city, capital city, region, oblast-status city, akim of a region-status city, town, village or rural area within the scope of their authority, unless such land plot is granted free of charge to any of the listed persons under the Kazakhstan Land Code.

Privately owned legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan may have in private ownership land plots designated/offered for agricultural commercial production, forestry, development of industrial and civil, including residential, buildings (constructions/structures) and related complexes, or built-up lands, including the lands designated for maintenance of buildings (constructions/structures) in accordance with their designation.

Foreign nationals, stateless persons and foreign (privately owned) legal entities may own land plots allocated for construction of industrial and non-industrial (including residential) buildings, facilities and structures (or complexes thereof) and for development of built-up areas, including land plots intended for the maintenance of buildings/facilities/structures in accordance with their designation.

The right of permanent land use is granted to the following government-owned land users:

- 1) legal entities engaged in agricultural and forestry production, as well as research, testing and education;

- 2) legal entities using lands of specially protected natural sites; and
- 3) any other land users as provided by Kazakhstan legislation.

Permanent land use rights may not be granted to foreign land users.

Kazakhstan citizens and non-government incorporated entities, as well as international organisations, may be granted a temporary fee-based land use/lease right (either short-term or long-term) for a period of up to 49 years.

Kazakhstan citizens may be granted a temporary fee-based land use/lease right for peasant of farm holding for a period of 10 to 49 years, while *qandases* (returnees) may be granted such right for a period of up to 25 years.

Kazakhstan non-government incorporated entities may be granted a temporary fee-based land use/lease right for agricultural production for a period of up to 49 years.

The right to use a land allotment for extraction of mineral resources and other subsoil use and prospecting operations is normally granted for the validity period of the respective license or contract.

Kazakhstan citizens and legal entities may be granted a temporary land use right free of charge for a period of up to 5 years.

By Decree No. 248 of 6 May 2016 the Kazakhstan President imposed moratorium on agricultural land lease to foreign nationals, stateless persons, foreign entities or legal entities in the authorised capital of which at least fifty percent interest belongs to foreign nationals, stateless persons or foreign entities until 31 December 2021.

A land use right may be transferred or assigned only by those persons who have acquired the right of temporary land use/lease for a fee, unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan law.

A land plot which is owned or used under the right of ownership or use may be pledged as collateral.

Long-term land tenure in the form of lease is permitted for the term of the relevant lease agreement. Short-term land tenure (either on a free or on a paid basis) may not be pledged.

Private land ownership or land tenure terminates when:

- 1) the land plot is alienated;
- 2) the ownership or tenure rights are waived by the land owner/user; or
- 3) the ownership or tenure rights are lost for reasons provided for by Kazakhstan law.

A land plot or land tenure may not be confiscated without consent of the land plot owner/user unless:

- 1) the land plot or land tenure is foreclosed on in discharge of the owner's/user's liabilities;
- 2) the land plot is requisitioned for state needs;
- 3) the land plot is withdrawn, in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan law, when it is not used by the owner/user in accordance with its designated purpose or is used in violation of Kazakhstan law;
- 4) the land plot is requisitioned for the reason of its radioactive pollution, provided that its owner/user is granted a land plot of equal value; and
- 5) the land plot is confiscated.

Moreover, land tenure may be terminated on the following grounds:

- 1) expiration of the term for which the land plot was granted;
- 2) early termination of the agreement for lease of the land plot or the agreement for temporary land use on a free basis, save for when the land plot is held in pledge; and

- 3) termination of the labour relations in relation to which the land user was granted a service allotment.

Residential Property

Citizens or legal entities may privately own any residential property regardless of its location in the Republic of Kazakhstan, unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan law. There are no restrictions as to the number and size of residential property owned by one citizen or legal entity.

The right to own residential property, either in part or in whole, arises from the following grounds:

- 1) construction of a house (or part thereof);
- 2) consummation of transactions for sale and purchase, exchange, gift or disposal subject to life-time support and other civil transactions not contradicting the applicable laws;
- 3) acquisition of a residential property through inheritance or universal succession;
- 4) acquisition of ownership by the lessee of housing or residential property/apartment occupied by such lessee in state-owned residential properties through its privatization (purchase or gratuitous transfer). The privatized residential property will pass to the joint and common ownership of the lessee and all family members permanently residing with him/her, including those who are temporarily away, unless otherwise provided for by an agreement between them;
- 5) acceptance by a member of a housing construction cooperative of an apartment in a multi-apartment residential building subject to the respective deed of transfer under an agreement on share participation in housing construction;
- 6) transfer of a residential property to ownership under a contractual obligation, including an agreement for the citizen's contribution to the construction of the building in the form of his/her labour or funds;
- 7) transfer of a residential property by privately-owned legal entities to the ownership of their employees or other persons by sale or gratuitous transfer;
- 8) transfer of a residential property by the State or a State-owned legal entity to the ownership of their employees or other persons on the conditions determined by Kazakhstan law;
- 9) transfer of a residential property as compensation for a lost privately owned residential property as a result of its demolition or requisition or when such residential property becomes uninhabitable as a result of a natural calamity or emergency of natural or anthropogenic nature occurring in Kazakhstan. When a residential building is demolished because of the land expropriation for state needs, the owner of such property shall, at the owner's sole discretion and prior to the building demolition, be either granted another decent property or paid a compensation equivalent to the market value of the demolished property. When the value of the provided property is higher than the value of the demolished property, the difference is not taken from the owner. If the value of the demolished property is higher than the value of the provided property, the difference is paid to the owner; and
- 10) other grounds not prohibited by Kazakhstan law.

The owner of a residential property or unfinished residential building may freely, at their own discretion but considering the specifics of Kazakhstan law, sell on their own terms, transfer by gift, exchange or testate to other persons, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the same in the manner not prohibited by Kazakhstan law.

Use of a residential property by its owner for nonresidential purposes does not require a permit from government authorities, but obligates the owner to comply with construction, sanitary, fire protection and other binding rules and regulations.

A landlord or a person authorised by the landlord to lease an accommodation must arrange for the registration of their tenants in the manner prescribed by Kazakhstan law.

The right to own a residential property terminates in the event of disposal of such property by the owner to another person, the owner's death or in the event of demolition (loss) of the property, and in other events provided for by the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Forced (beyond the owner's volition) termination of the right to own a residential property is permitted in the following events:

- 1) foreclosure on the residential property together with the land plot in discharge of the owner's liability;
- 2) requisition;
- 3) confiscation;
- 4) compulsory disposal of the land plot under the property for State needs; and
- 5) demolition of an unsafe multi-apartment residential building.

State Registration of Rights to Immovable Property

In Kazakhstan, rights to immovable property are subject to mandatory state registration in accordance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and provisions of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On State Registration of Rights to Immovable Property* of 26 July 2007 (the "**State Registration Law**").

When a right to immovable property (or encumbrance thereon) arises, changes or terminates, or when it becomes a subject of legal claims, it must be registered with the legal cadastre.

State registration with the legal cadastre is obligatory with respect to the following rights to immovable property:

- 1) the right of ownership;
- 2) the right of operating control;
- 3) the right of operational management;
- 4) the land use right for a period of at least one year; and
- 5) easement in favour of a dominant land plot or another property for a period of at least one year.

Other rights may be registered at the option of right holders.

The following encumbrances on the rights to immovable property require registration with the legal cadastre:

- 1) the right of use for a period of at least 1 year, including lease, free use, easement, annuity and life-term support;
- 2) the right of trust management, including custody, guardianship, inheritance/ succession, bankruptcy, etc;
- 3) pledge;
- 4) attachment;
- 5) restrictions (prohibitions) to use and dispose of the immovable property or to perform certain operations imposed by government authorities within the limits of their powers; and
- 6) other encumbrances on rights to immovable property set out by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan other than overriding interests.

State registration with the legal cadastre is obligatory with respect to:

- 1) changes in identification data of the property required for the legal cadastre maintenance, with certain exceptions;
- 2) changes in the right holder's details in the registration sheet of the legal cadastre;

- 3) change of the type of the right, other than in pursuance of a legislative act;
- 4) change of the terms and conditions of the agreement if they pertain to the data in the registration sheet, affect the scope of rights determined for the property or if they must be registered upon agreement of the parties; and
- 5) other changes, if so required by legislative acts or an agreement between the parties.

Pre-emptive interests mean the rights (or encumbrances thereon) to immovable property that, pursuant to legislative acts, are exempt from obligatory state registration with the legal cadastre and are deemed to be valid without state registration.

Overriding interests that do not require obligatory state registration with the legal cadastre include:

- 1) encumbrances operating as general rules and restrictions set out in legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) rights (or encumbrances thereon) arising by virtue of regulatory legal acts, including the right to enter land plots and passages through such land plots which are not restricted to public access (public rights of way) and public easements;
- 3) land use rights for a period of up to 1 year;
- 4) the right to use property of others for a period of up to 1 year, including the right to lease, free use and easement for up to 1 year;
- 5) the right of way for the public and transport to electric transmission lines, telephone and telegraph lines and poles, pipelines, geodesic points and other communication lines for public needs;
- 6) effective possession of the immovable property by persons who are not the right holders until acknowledgment of the effective possessor's right of ownership to the property in due order by acquisitive prescription; and
- 7) the right to use residential buildings of the state residential property or the right to use residential buildings leased by local executive authorities from privately owned property.

State registration of the rights to immovable property and transactions therewith is performed by "Government for Citizens" Public Corporation.

State registration is charged a duty as determined by the Kazakhstan Tax Code.

The rights (or encumbrances thereon) to immovable property which are subject to obligatory state registration with the legal cadastre in accordance with the State Registration Law are deemed to be created upon state registration thereof, unless otherwise provided for by the Law and other legislative acts.

If registration is not denied, the date of the application filing is deemed to be the date of state registration.

If the legal cadastre information system receives an electronic copy of a title document, then the date of such title confirmation by the registration authority in the form of a notice on the performed registration shall be deemed to be the date of the state registration of such title to real estate.

The rights (or encumbrances thereon) to immovable property which are not subject to obligatory state registration with the legal cadastre are created in accordance with the applicable Kazakhstan laws and regulations, unless otherwise agreed upon between the parties.

The State Registration Law also provides for electronic registration of titles to real estate upon notarial certification of transactions with such real estate.

In particular, when certain rights/encumbrances arise, change or terminate under a deal, certificate of inheritance, certificate of ownership, and when certain rights/ encumbrances arise, change or terminate under a duly notarised deal, they must be electronically registered.

State registration of rights to immovable property (or encumbrances thereon) must be finalized within 3 business days after filing the application with the registration authority, unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan law. The electronic registration of titles to real estate shall be performed within one business day after the receipt of duty payment or exemption confirmation. Any encumbrances imposed by government authorities or other authorized persons, as well as any legal claims, must be registered immediately upon filing the appropriate application with the registration authority.

CONSTRUCTION

Today, the construction sector in Kazakhstan is receiving considerable attention from the government.

The government supervises architecture, urban planning and construction in the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the laws pertaining to architecture, urban planning and construction activities as well as in accordance with the system of government rules and standards pertaining to architecture, urban planning and construction.

Technical regulation and standardization in the domain of architecture, urban planning and construction applies to buildings, structures, processes related to their design, construction, reconstruction, technical upgrading, extension, capital overhauls and operation, as well as building materials, products and structures.

Designing, construction, reconstruction, technical upgrading, extension, overhaul and operation of industrial facilities in special economic zones and facilities on the Kazakhstan industrialisation roadmap may be applied the requirements of the International Building Code, international and regional standards, and standards adopted by foreign states in compliance with Kazakhstan standardization laws. Industrial facilities in special economic zones and facilities on the Kazakhstan industrialisation roadmap may be constructed using the building materials and structures which meet the requirements of the International Building Code, international and regional standards, and standards adopted by foreign states in compliance with Kazakhstan standardization laws.

State architecture, urban planning and construction standards (regulatory documents) constitute a part of Kazakhstan legislation.

A number of architecture, urban planning and construction operations are subject to licensing in accordance with the Kazakhstan laws concerning licensing and notification.

The individuals and corporate entities engaged in designing, building and installation activities in such fields as architecture, urban development and construction are subdivided into the following categories:

1st category includes the individuals and corporate entities that perform designing, construction and installation operations on sites of all levels of responsibility under existing licenses;

2nd category includes the individuals and corporate entities that perform designing, construction and installation operations on sites of the second and third levels of responsibility, as well as subcontracted operations on sites of the first level of responsibility under existing licenses; and

3rd category includes the individuals and corporate entities that perform subcontracted designing, construction and installation operations on sites of the low-tech second level and third level of responsibility under existing licenses.

The licensor qualifies individuals and legal entities by categories and issues licenses thereto subject to the qualification requirements applicable to designing, building and installation activities in the field of architecture, urban development and construction, specifying in each license particular terms depending on the category.

Licenses for architecture, urban planning and construction operations are issued by local executive authorities exercising state control over architecture and construction activities on the level of an oblast, republican status city or capital city.

Licensees are individuals and legal entities holding licenses to carry out licensable activities in the field of architecture, urban planning and construction. Licensees holding licenses for construction and assembly operations may, by virtue of such licenses, carry out respective repair and construction operations, reconstruction of buildings (other than restoration of historic and cultural monuments), and construction and reinforcement of structures.

Construction (reconstruction, restoration, technical upgrading, modernisation and overhaul) of facilities and complexes, as well as utility engineering and laying, landscaping and site finishing are performed in accordance with project (project estimate) documentation prepared in compliance with duly approved detailed plans and development projects based on the master plan of a settlement (or an equivalent development and housing chart of settlement with population under five thousands).

A customer/owner may, upon consultation with local authorities of a republican status city/capital city/region/oblast status city, implement any of the following projects without project (project estimate) documentation using sketch plans or reference designs:

- 1) construction of individual residential houses with maximum two storeys;
- 2) construction of temporary buildings in residential yards or plots of gardeners' partnerships or market-gardening associations;
- 3) construction of Intrasite communication lines;
- 4) improvement of residential yards or gardening plots without the need to modify the existing utility connections;
- 5) construction of mobile container, block and module complexes, as well as one-storey buildings/structures from prefabricated demountable constructions, for trading, catering and domestic servicing companies;
- 6) recovery/remedial operations after calamities, disasters and other emergency situations; installation of maximum 2-storey low-tech prefabricated buildings and structures;
- 7) construction of temporary, seasonal or accessory buildings (maximum 6 m long, 7 m high and 2,000 sq. m warehouses or storages ensuring special conditions for the storage of certain goods or materials) which are fire, explosion, gas, chemicals, toxins and poisons non-hazardous, as well as greenhouses, hangars, communication/lighting poles, fences and other similar structures;
- 8) construction of temporary residential and/or utility buildings intended for seasonal works or free-range animal husbandry;
- 9) construction of open-air parking structures for maximum 50 motor vehicles and battery garages for maximum 2 motor vehicles;
- 10) major repairs of utility networks and related structures which do not require changes in their location, depth/height level or pipe diameter;
- 11) construction of small-scale architectural structures and fences;
- 12) construction of open-air recreation/sports pitches, sidewalks and pavements around buildings/structures;
- 13) repair and replacement of manufacturing or engineering equipment the lifecycle of which has expired and which does not require any reconstruction or conversion of the facility where such equipment is installed;
- 14) cathodic protection of utility networks;
- 15) construction of maximum 20 sq. m individual one-storey buildings/structures for sole traders;
- 16) reconstruction (reconfiguration, refurbishment) of residential and nonresidential premises in residential buildings which do not require additional land allotments or modification of load-bearing structures, engineering and utility systems, which do not deteriorate any architectural, esthetical, fire-proof, blast resistant and sanitary properties, and which do not have any negative impact on environment through their lifecycle;
- 17) non-structural alteration or refurbishment of administrative or social premises in existing buildings;

- 18) construction of maximum 200 kWt electrical supply networks for businesses;
- 19) assembly and installation of automatic fire alarm systems in administrative, amenity and industrial buildings;
- 20) installation of water supply and sewage systems in mansion houses; and
- 21) installation of Intrasite and in-house domestic gas supply systems in individual residential houses.

The main contracting parties in the course of construction (including design, research, expertise, development and manufacturing of construction materials and structures by order) are the customer/investor or their authorized representative and the contractor/general contractor.

Any Kazakhstan citizen or a foreigner or a stateless person or a Kazakhstan or foreign entity may act as a customer under a construction contract.

Any individual or legal entity (including a joint venture) holding an appropriate license for architecture, urban planning and/or construction operations in the Republic of Kazakhstan may act as a contractor under a construction contract.

The contracting parties must observe all the procedures and requirements established by Kazakhstan law at all stages of a construction project.

When a customer intends to construct a facility, such customer must, subject to Kazakhstan land law, apply to local (city/district) executive authorities for a right to use the relevant land plot for development. Construction and erection operations are permitted only on those land plots which have been put to use or private ownership in compliance with Kazakhstan law.

After a customer obtains the needed right over the land plot, they issue an assignment for design of the proposed facility setting out the desired technical specifications thereof and other input data.

Further, subject to the relevant resolution on granting the respective land use right or the land ownership right already held by the customer, the local executive authorities issue to the customer an architectural planning assignment together with the specifications for engineering and utilities connections and architectural concept of the building.

The relevant design and estimate documentation prepared in accordance with the design assignment, architectural planning assignment and other input data must undergo approval process, comprehensive extradepartmental expertise and final adoption in compliance with the applicable statutory regulations following which the construction and erection operations can be launched.

The customer shall notify the authorities exercising state control over architecture and construction activities of such works in the manner prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Permits and Notices*.

Any construction process is subject to architecture and construction control as provided by applicable Kazakhstan laws.

All subjects of architecture, urban planning and construction activities shall be liable for violation of any applicable regulations/requirements/standards/rules/restrictions under Kazakhstan law.

Completed construction operations must be accepted and commissioned subject to (i) a commissioning certificate to be signed by the customer, contractor (general contractor), and technical and design supervisors, (ii) a declaration of conformity, (iii) statement of compliance with project design, and (iv) statement of quality of construction and installation works. In certain cases, an owner/customer/investor/developer is permitted to accept and commission the finished construction project at their sole discretion, provided that the project is not technically challenging.

A deed of commissioning of a completed facility which is approved in accordance with the established procedure constitutes grounds for the entry of identification and technical details of new buildings, structures and/or components thereof and titles thereto into the legal information cadastral system.

AUDIT OF BUSINESS ENTITIES (GENERAL PROCEDURE)

In Kazakhstan, audit is one of the tools of government control and supervision over business entities. The audit procedure is regulated by the Kazakhstan Entrepreneurial Code of 29 October 2015 (the “**Entrepreneurial Code**”).

An audit implies any of the following measures on the part of an auditor (a government officer):

- 1) visiting the subject of audit;
- 2) requesting any information related to the subject of audit, save for any information requests made in the course of preventive monitoring and oversight procedures; or
- 3) calling the subject of monitoring and oversight to provide information on their compliance with the Entrepreneurial Code.

There are two types of audit:

- 1) an audit performed in accordance with a special procedure based on the level of risk and assigned by the control and supervision authorities subject to risk assessment; and
- 2) an unscheduled audit assigned on the basis of certain facts and events triggering such unscheduled audit.

Government monitoring and oversight is a complicated and ramified system that breaks up all audited subjects into certain categories. When SZP renders comprehensive legal support through a public audit procedure, such support includes, among other services, the categorization of a client within the system.

The Presidential Decree of 26 December 2019 prohibits applying the aforementioned special auditing procedure and preventive monitoring and oversight, including visitation of the subject of such monitoring and oversight, to small businesses, including microbusinesses, within three years from 1 January 2020 until 1 January 2023.

The monitoring and oversight authority must notify an audited entity (either the CEO of the entity or their nominee) in writing at least thirty calendar days prior to the commencement of a special audit procedure specifying the commencement date and the subject matter of such audit.

An audit shall be performed subject to a notice containing the following information:

- 1) reference number and date of the notice;
- 2) name of the government agency;
- 3) surname, first name and middle name (if specified in ID) and position of the person(s) authorised to perform the audit;
- 4) information about the specialists, counsels and experts engaged in the audit; and
- 5) name of the subject of monitoring and oversight or the surname, first name and middle name (if specified in ID) of the audited individual, their address, identification number, and the list of facilities subject to monitoring and oversight. When authorities audit a branch and/or representative office of a legal entity, the notice must specify its name and address;
- 6) subject matter of the audit;
- 7) timing of the audit;
- 8) legal reasons for the audit, including the regulatory legal acts the compliance with which has to be audited;
- 9) audited period;
- 10) rights and obligations of the subject of monitoring and oversight provided by the Entrepreneurial Code;

- 11) signature of the person authorized to sign such notice and seal of the government authority; and
- 12) signature of an authorised recipient acknowledging the receipt or refusing to accept the notice of audit/monitoring and oversight.

All notices of audit, except for unscheduled audits for security and safety compliance performed by the state labour inspectorate in case of threat to human life and health and cross-audits performed by state revenue authorities in pursuance of the Kazakhstan Code *On Taxes and Other Obligatory Payments to the Budget (Tax Code)* of 25 December 2017, must be registered with the competent authorities responsible for legal statistics and special records.

When visiting a subject of monitoring and oversight for the purpose of an audit or preventive monitoring and oversight, the responsible officers of the monitoring and oversight authority must present the following documents to the subject:

- notice of audit or preventive monitoring and oversight implying visitation of the subject of monitoring and oversight bearing a note of registration with the competent authorities responsible for legal statistics and special records;
- service certificate;
- permit of competent authorities to visit sensitive facilities, if necessary; and
- medical admission required for certain facilities and issued in the manner prescribed by healthcare authorities.

An audit or preventive monitoring and oversight implying visitation of the subject of such monitoring and oversight is deemed to be commenced on the date of delivery of the respective notice to the subject of monitoring and oversight after the subject reviews the checklist setting out the issues subject to the audit or preventive monitoring and oversight implying visitation of the subject.

The duration of an audit depends on the type of audit and audited subject and varies between 5 and 15 business days (with possible extension)

The officers of the monitoring and oversight authorities performing an audit may not:

- 1) check the compliance with those requirements which are not specified in the checklists of the control and supervision authorities and which do not fall within the competence of the government authorities on behalf of which such officers are acting;
- 2) request documents, information, sample products or samples of environment and production facilities inspections which are not subject to inspection or covered by the scope of inspection;
- 3) take samples of products or samples of environment and production facilities inspections for examination, testing or measurement purposes without sampling protocols duly executed in a statutory form and/or in quantities exceeding the thresholds determined by national standards, regulations on sampling and methodology of research, testing and measurement, technical regulations or other previously effective regulatory technical instruments, regulations and methodology of research, testing and measurement;
- 4) disclose and/or disseminate information received as a result of such audit or preventive monitoring or oversight implying visitation of the subject of monitoring and oversight which constitutes a trade secret or another legally protected secret, unless otherwise provided for by Kazakhstan law;
- 5) extend the pre-determined period of such audit or preventive monitoring or oversight implying visitation of the subject of monitoring and oversight;
- 6) perform an audit or preventive monitoring or oversight implying visitation of the subject of monitoring and oversight who has already undergone such audit or preventive monitoring or

oversight implying visitation conducted by their superior/inferior authority or another government agency with regard to the same matter and in relation to the same period, unless otherwise provided for by the Code; or

- 7) undertake in the course of such audit or preventive monitoring or oversight implying visitation any costly activities at the expense of the subject of monitoring and oversight.

It is prohibited to withdraw or seize any primary accounting or other documents.

Based on audit findings, an officer of the monitoring and oversight authorities must issue a report on audit findings and an order to rectify all detected violations, if any.

When the chief executive officer of an audited entity or an individual, or nominees thereof, have remarks and/or objections to audit findings, they must express and deliver such remarks and/or objections in a written form which is attached to the report on audit findings with the respective note on it.

Each of the report on audit findings and the respective order must be executed in three counterparts.

An audit is deemed to be completed on the date when the respective report on audit findings is delivered to the subject of monitoring and oversight which cannot be later than the audit completion date specified in the notice of audit.

When the auditing or monitoring authorities infringe the rights and legitimate interests of an audited person the latter may appeal against the actions/omissions of such monitoring and oversight authorities and/or officers thereof in the superior government authorities or a court as provided by Kazakhstan law.

LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION

Courts of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Currently, the judicial system of Kazakhstan consists of district courts and courts assigned equal status; oblast courts and courts assigned equal status; and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Code of Civil Procedure provides for a three-tiered judicial system comprising courts of original jurisdiction, courts of appeal and courts of cassation.

District courts are subdivided into specialized courts, interdistrict economic courts, interdistrict courts and administrative courts assigned equal status, military courts and interdistrict juvenile courts.

In anticipation of the new *Administrative Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan* coming into effect from 1 July 2021, there will start to operate new administrative courts, while the existing specialized interdistrict administrative courts will be renamed to courts for administrative offences.

The city courts of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Chymkent, and the Military Court of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan are assigned an equal status with oblast courts.

Judicial power is exercised through civil, criminal and other forms of proceedings established by law. In the events required by law, criminal proceedings are held before a jury.

As a general rule, matters falling under the jurisdiction of first instance courts are considered by district (city) courts and courts assigned equal status.

However, this rule has a number of exceptions, e.g. the Nur-Sultan City Court, being a first instance court, considers and settles investment dispute cases, except for the cases subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as disputes between investors and government authorities over investors' activities involving (i) a foreign entity (or a branch/representative office thereof) running business in Kazakhstan, or (ii) a foreign-invested entity incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan fifty or more percent of voting shares/interests/stakes in which are held by a foreign investor, or (iii) an investor holding an investment contract with the Kazakhstan Government.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan considers and settles, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the court of original jurisdiction, the following civil cases:

- 1) recourse against decisions and actions/omissions of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan and recourse against decisions and actions/omissions of the Central Referendum Commission; and
- 2) investment disputes one of the parties where to is a major investor.

The term 'investment dispute' means a dispute arising from contractual relations between investors, including major investors, on one side, and government authorities, on the other side, in connection with the investors' investment activities.

An individual or legal entity whose investments into the Republic of Kazakhstan exceed two million-fold monthly calculation index is classified as a major investor.

Therefore, Kazakhstan has a special jurisdiction for investment disputes which are referred to district courts of Nur-Sultan, the Nur-Sultan City Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Specialized interdistrict economic courts consider civil matters in property and non-property disputes between unincorporated sole traders and incorporated companies, as well as corporate disputes.

A corporate dispute is a dispute between a business organization, association (union) of business organizations, association (union) of business organizations and/or sole traders, a non-profit organization having the status of a self-regulating organization in accordance with the laws of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, and/or its shareholders/participants/members, including the former shareholders/participants/ members (“corporate disputes”), in relation to:

- 1) setup, reorganization and liquidation of a legal entity;
- 2) ownership of shares in joint stock companies, participation interests in the charter capital of business partnerships, coop shares, encumbrances and rights pertaining thereto, including invalidation of transactions therewith, except for the disputes arising in connection with the division of inherited property or division of community property of spouses which includes shares in joint stock companies, participation interests in the charter capital of business partnerships and/or coop shares;
- 3) claims for damages caused to a legal entity by certain actions/omissions of officers, founders, shareholders, members and other parties;
- 4) invalidation of transactions and/or enforcement of implications of such invalidated transactions;
- 5) appointment or election, termination or suspension of powers and authorities of persons who have been or are members of the legal entity’s management body, as well as disputes related to their responsibilities and liabilities, and disputes arising from civil law relations between such persons and the legal entity in connection with the exercise, cessation and/or suspension of their powers and authorities;
- 6) issue of securities;
- 7) maintenance of registers of securities holders reflecting the rights pertaining to shares and other securities, as well as disputes related to placement and/or circulation of securities;
- 8) official deregistration of shares emission;
- 9) convocation and conduction of a general meeting of shareholders of a legal entity and resolutions adopted thereby; and
- 10) appeal against decisions and/or actions/omissions of management bodies of a legal entity.

Specialized interdistrict economic courts also consider the cases connected with the restructuring of financial organisations and non-financial organisations belonging within a bank conglomerate as a parent company, when provided by Kazakhstan laws, and the cases connected with debt restructuring, rehabilitation and bankruptcy of individual entrepreneurs/legal entities and liquidation thereof without bankruptcy proceedings.

Specialized district and administrative courts assigned equal status resolve matters connected with the challenging of resolutions adopted by the government agencies (officials) authorized to resolve administrative violation matters.

Military courts resolve civil matters arising when military personnel of the Armed Forces, other forces and military formations and citizens called for military training challenge actions/omissions of officials and military administration authorities. Military courts may resolve other civil matters if one of the parties to the dispute is a military officer, military administration authority or military unit.

Specialized interdistrict juvenile courts hear and adjudicate civil cases relating to disputes on: determination of the place of residence of minors; determination of the manner of communication between minors and their parents and removal of a child from the custody of other persons; determination of the place of residence of a child leaving Kazakhstan for permanent residence with one of the parents; termination (restriction) or restoration of parental rights; child adoption and cancellation thereof; assignment of minors to special education organizations or special treatment education organizations; custody and care (guardianship) over minors; paternity examination of a minor and recovery of alimony from the father; applications on restriction or deprivation of minors from fourteen to eighteen years old of the right to dispose of their income; recognition of underage children *sui juris* (emancipation); paternity test and recovery of child support in proportionate or fixed amount; protection of labour and housing rights of underage children; and compensation of

damages jointly caused by underage children and full-aged people, including those which involve fully or partially disabled adults.

Civil litigations in a court of original jurisdiction are resolved by a single judge who is acting on behalf of the court.

Matters in courts of appeal and cassation are, usually, resolved by a panel of the judges of the court (at least three) and, in certain cases, by a single judge.

Judgments of a court of original jurisdiction may be appealed with appellate and, in certain cases, with cassation courts.

Judgments of a court of original jurisdiction become effective upon expiration of the term set out for filing an appeal against such judgments, unless they have been appealed.

Generally, complaints and prosecutor's applications may be filed within one month after the final court judgment.

When a complaint or prosecutor's application is brought on appeal, the judgment of the court of original jurisdiction (if not cancelled) shall enter into force on the date of the ruling issued by the court of appeal.

Valid acts issued by local and other courts, subject to appellations proceedings, and judicial acts issued by a specialized panel of judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be reviewed in cassation proceedings by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A cassation petition or protest against a judicial act issued by a local court may be filed within six months from its effective date.

Please note that not all judicial acts may be appealed in courts of cassation.

For example, judicial acts issued in relation to cases closed based on settlement agreements or agreements on dispute/conflict settlement through mediation or participative proceedings, cases connected with property interests of citizens (if the claimed amount is below 2,000 MCIs) and entities (if the claimed amount is below 30,000 MCIs), cases closed due to abandonment of claims, and some other cases are not subject to cassation appeal.

The ruling of a court of cassation enters into force on the date of its reading.

In exceptional cases, a judgment of a judicial panel of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as cassation authority, may be reviewed on the grounds that such judgment may result in severe irreversible consequences to life or health or to the economy and security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, if the issued judgment infringes the rights and legitimate interests of general public or other public interests, or if the issued judgment violates the consistency of interpretation and application of legal provisions by courts.

Effective judgments, rulings and resolutions may be reviewed upon discovery of newly discovered facts and new evidence on the grounds provided for by the Kazakhstan Code of Civil Procedure.

Claims filed with courts of original jurisdiction are charged a state duty at the following rates:

- 1) for property disputes: 1% of the claimed amount from private individuals and 3% of the claimed amount from legal entities;
- 2) for non-property disputes – 50% of the monthly calculation index established by the republican budget law for the current year.

Any cassation appeals filed with courts of cassation are also charged a state duty at the rate of 50% of the state duty applicable to non-property claims and, in relation to property claims, at the rate of 50% of the state duty assessed on the basis of the disputed amount. Appeals of judicial acts are exempt from state duty.

At any stage of civil proceedings, as well as at the stage of judicial act enforcement, parties are afforded the opportunity to settle their dispute through an amicable agreement or any other agreement provided for by Kazakhstan civil procedure rules.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan has implemented an electronic court room project ensuring mobile, transparent and accessible judicial service.

The electronic court room is a 'single window' access to all electronic services provided by Kazakhstan courts through which mooters can file with Kazakhstan courts any claims, responses thereto, appeal or cassation petitions, and any other procedural documents in digital form.

To make such filing procedure legal the Kazakhstan civil procedure legislation was introduced certain amendments allowing for electronic filing of claims and other procedural documents.

In the event of a failure to voluntarily enforce a court judgment, the procedure of compulsory enforcement by authorized government bodies (local divisions of the Committee for Enforcement of Judicial Acts of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Departments for Enforcement of Judicial Acts for Oblasts and the cities of Nur-Sultan and Almaty, and private bailiffs acting within certain areas) will apply.

Private bailiffs undertake to enforce any of the executive documents provided for by the Kazakhstan Law *On Enforcement Proceedings and the Status of Bailiffs* of 2 April 2010, except the following:

- 1) recoveries from the government;
- 2) recoveries from a legal entity fifty or more percent of voting shares/ interests/stakes in which are held by the government or its affiliates;
- 3) recoveries from natural monopolies and companies dominating a commodity or service market;
- 4) recoveries in favour of the state, if the recovered amounts exceed thousands of MCIs;
- 5) forfeiture on property or assignment of property in favour of the state; and
- 6) eviction, quartering, demolition, land seizure and other proceedings conducted on behalf of the state.

Executive documents issued with regard to the aforementioned cases are enforced by public bailiffs.

When enforcement of a judgement is performed by a private bailiff, the bailiff's fees are paid from the funds recovered from the debtor and the fee rates range between 3% and 25% of the recovered amount or property value depending on the category of a case and the recovered amount. Kazakhstan law provides for administrative and criminal liability for a gross failure to enforce a court judgment.

In Kazakhstan all procedural activities of courts and enforcement proceedings are regulated primarily by the following legal acts:

- Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 377-V of 31 October 2015;
- Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 231-V of 4 July 2014;
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Enforcement Procedure and Status of the Court Enforcement Officials* No. 261-IV 3 of 2 April 2010;
- Penal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 234-V of 5 July 2014; and
- Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 235-V of 5 July 2014.

Arbitration

General Information

Arbitration is a widely used alternative dispute resolution mechanism. The main advantages of arbitration over court include (i) confidentiality of proceedings, (ii) time and cost effectiveness, (iii) integrity and impartiality, (iv) choice of arbitrators, rules, language, venue and governing law, and (v) enforceability of arbitration awards in 168 jurisdictions.

In Kazakhstan, arbitration procedure is regulated by *Arbitration Law* No. 488-V of 8 April 2016 (the “**Arbitration Law**”). Kazakhstan has acceded to many international conventions concerning international commercial and investment arbitration, in particular: (i) *New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958*, (ii) *European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration 1961*, and (iii) *Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* (the ICSID Convention).

Kazakhstan arbitration courts can be permanent or ad hoc, i.e. arbitrations set up for resolution of certain disputes. A permanent arbitration court may be created by a citizen and/or legal entity in compliance with Kazakhstan law. An ad hoc arbitration court is created by contesting parties for the resolution of their dispute, and operates until the ultimate settlement of such dispute or referral of the arbitration to court adjudication.

The Arbitration Chamber of Kazakhstan was established in 2016 in the form of a not-for-profit voluntary association of permanent arbitration courts and arbitrators called to facilitate, promote and support arbitration activity in Kazakhstan.

The exact number of Kazakhstan permanent arbitration courts is unknown but, to the best of our knowledge, the figure hovers around 40 or 50.

Arbitrators and arbitration panels called to resolve disputes referred thereto must be independent in their decision-making and rule out any interference in their work on the part of government authorities and other organisations, unless otherwise provided for by the Arbitration Law.

Arbitration Agreement

Any dispute may be referred to arbitration, provided that parties thereto have an arbitration agreement in relation to the dispute which has already arisen or may arise between the parties in connection with particular civil relations.

When a dispute has already been referred to court, the parties thereto may sign an arbitration agreement prior to the relevant court judgment, in which case the court issues ruling to dismiss the application without prejudice.

Different types of arbitration agreement:

- 1) arbitration clause, i.e. a section of a contract that deals with the parties' rights and options in the event of a legal dispute over the contract and provides for the referral of a dispute to arbitration;
- 2) arbitration agreement, i.e. a separate agreement between the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, in a certain area of activities; and
- 3) arbitration memorandum, i.e. a separate (from the master contract) memorandum between the parties to refer the dispute which has already arisen between them to arbitration.

An arbitration agreement, irrespective of its type, is a civil contract regulated by the general provisions of the Kazakhstan Civil Code applicable to any civil transactions/ deals.

An arbitration clause, even when incorporated into the body of the master contract, is deemed to be a free-standing agreement with its own legal fate. The abrogation or amendment or invalidation of an arbitration clause, *per se*, does not result in the termination or amendment or

invalidation of the master contract and, *vice versa*, the master contract metamorphoses do not exert any effect on the arbitration clause.

An arbitration agreement to resolve a dispute in (i) a contract the terms of which were determined by a party thereto in a predetermined or another standard form which could be accepted by the other party only through the accession to the proposed contract in its entirety (accession agreement), or (ii) a loan agreement between a commercial organisation and a citizen (other than a sole trader), - is deemed to be valid only if such contract is executed after the cause of action arises.

An arbitration agreement must be executed in a written form or another form which would be deemed akin thereto, in particular:

- 1) exchange of various documents (including electronic documents and documents identifying the parties and the essence of their intents) between the parties; and
- 2) exchange of statements of claim and defence in which a party claims the existence of such agreement and the other party does not object thereto.

Any reference in a contract to a document that determines the procedure for referral of a dispute to arbitration would also be deemed as an arbitration agreement if the contract is executed in writing and the arbitration agreement is incorporated therein by reference.

An arbitration agreement may be terminated by consent of the parties the same way as it was executed. An arbitration agreement may not be terminated at the sole discretion of either party.

Competence of Arbitration

Any disputes arising out of the following civil relations between citizens and/or corporations may be referred to arbitration by mutual consent of the parties:

- 1) property relations; and
- 2) personal non-property relations.

Arbitration does not have jurisdiction over the following disputes:

- 1) any disputes arising out of personal non-property relations and not associated with property relations whatsoever;
- 2) any disputes affecting the interests of underage persons;
- 3) any disputes affecting the interests of persons duly recognised as fully or partially incapacitated;
- 4) any disputes connected with rehabilitation or bankruptcy;
- 5) any disputes between natural monopolies and their customers;
- 6) any disputes between government agencies; and
- 7) any disputes between quasi-government organisations.

Besides, arbitration court may not consider disputes between natural persons and/or legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on one side, and legal entities in which at least fifty percent of voting shares/interests are directly or indirectly held by the government, on the other side, without a prior written consent of the relevant sector authority (when a dispute relates to state property) or local executive authority (when a dispute relates to municipal property).

When a dispute arbitration needs the involvement of a government agency/authority such dispute must meet the following criteria:

- 1) the dispute must fall under the auspices of civil arbitration [*a government agency/ authority may enter into civil relations either (i) on its own behalf (e.g. agreements for sale and purchase of office furniture or facilities, vehicles, stationery, etc.), or (ii) on behalf of the Government [when the relations arise in the area of subsoil use or borrowings];*

- 2) the other party to the dispute must be a citizen and/or corporation; and
- 3) the disputing parties must have an arbitration agreement [*when the other party to the dispute is a Kazakhstan citizen and/or corporation, they must, in pursuance of Article 8.10 of the Arbitration Law, obtain a prior consent of the competent authority*].

Arbitrators

Any individual who (i) is not directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the outcome of the case, (ii) is not affiliated with the parties, (iii) has granted their consent to the performance of arbitrator's duties, (iv) has reached the age of 30, (v) has a university degree, and (vi) has at least 5-year experience in the relevant occupation, - may be chosen/appointed as an arbitrator.

When a dispute is resolved by a sole arbitrator, such arbitrator must have a diploma in professional legal practice. When a dispute is resolved by a number of arbitrators, at least the presiding arbitrator must have a diploma in professional legal practice.

The parties may agree to appoint arbitrators from among either Kazakhstan citizens or foreign nationals or stateless persons.

Certain additional qualification requirements to arbitrator candidates may be determined either by the parties themselves or by the rules of the permanent arbitration court.

None of the following individuals may be chosen/appointed as an arbitrator:

- 1) an individual who has been chosen or appointed as a judge in accordance with the Kazakhstan statutory procedure;
- 2) an individual who has been duly recognised as fully or partially incapacitated;
- 3) an individual who has unexpunged or unspent convictions;
- 4) a civil servant, member of Kazakhstan Parliament or deputy of *maslikhat* who performs his duties on a rolling or full-time basis and who is compensated out of the national budget; and
- 5) a military servant.

Arbitration Costs

The costs of arbitration include:

- 1) fees of the arbitrators;
- 2) expenses incurred by the arbitrators in connection with their involvement in arbitration proceedings, including the expenses for transportation to the venue of the arbitration, accommodation and meals;
- 3) fees of engaged experts and translators/interpreters;
- 4) expenses incurred by the arbitrators in connection with the in-situ review and examination of documentary and material evidence;
- 5) expenses incurred by witnesses;
- 6) fees of the winning party's attorney payable by the losing party; and
- 7) expenses for organisational and logistical support of arbitration proceedings.

A permanent arbitration court determines arbitrators' fees on the basis of the schedule set out in the rules of such permanent arbitration court.

In an ad hoc arbitration court, arbitrators' fees are determined either by an agreement between the parties or by the ad hoc arbitration court itself in accordance with the rules thereof.

An arbitration court allocates arbitration costs between the parties either in accordance with the relevant agreement between the parties or pro rata with satisfied or dismissed claims.

Setting Aside an Award

An arbitral award is final and is not subject to substantive review. An award may be set aside on any of the following grounds: (i) procedural irregularities, (ii) no arbitration agreement, (iii) non-arbitrability of a dispute, or (iv) infringement of public policy. An award may be set aside in Kazakhstan only if such award was issued by a Kazakhstan arbitration court.

All grounds for setting aside arbitration awards may be subdivided into two categories, in particular:

- 1) (i) an application from a party to the arbitration proceedings claiming that the arbitral award relates to a matter neither covered nor regulated by the relevant arbitration agreement; (ii) a party to the arbitration proceedings has been adjudged incapable, or the arbitration award is legally invalid under the governing law chosen by the parties or, if such governing law has not been chosen by the parties, under Kazakhstan law; (iii) a party to the arbitration proceedings has failed to furnish their explanations to the arbitration panel due to the lack of a proper notification of an arbitrator appointment or the arbitration proceedings or otherwise; (iv) the arbitration panel or arbitration procedure conflicts with the agreement between the parties; (v) there is a final and effective judgment/award/ ruling/ determination with respect to the dispute between the same parties, on the same subject and for the same causes that adjudicates/awards/rules/ determines to close the proceedings due to the withdrawal of the plaintiff's claims; and
- 2) there is a court ruling which states that the arbitration award violates public policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or that the dispute in relation to which the award was issued may not be the subject of arbitration under Kazakhstan law.

“Public policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan” means the fundamental principles of the legal system enshrined in Kazakhstan legislative acts. The public policy reservation may not be applied merely for the reason of differences between the political and economic systems, but it may be applied when the laws of a foreign jurisdiction contravene the fundamental principles of the Kazakhstan legal system and can produce legal effects inadmissible from the perspective of Kazakhstan justice.

A motion to set aside an award should be filed with a court in the manner prescribed by the Kazakhstan Code of Civil Procedure within one month from the date of receipt of such award by the party filing the motion. When considering a motion to set aside an award or a denial of a writ of enforcement, the court is not allowed to substantially review the arbitration award.

Enforcement of an Arbitration Award

An arbitration award is deemed to be binding and, upon filing of a written petition for enforcement thereof, must be enforced in accordance with the Kazakhstan Code of Civil Procedure.

The general rule is that an arbitration award is final and is not subject to substantial review. Therefore, a writ of enforcement may be denied only on the grounds set out in Article 57.1 of the Arbitration Law which can be subdivided into two categories that are, in principle, consistent with the grounds provided for by the New York Convention.

The first category of the grounds relates to various procedural legal facts or sets of facts the presence or absence of which may be used as the grounds for denying recognition or enforcement of an arbitration award. The second category relates to factual assessment circumstances underlying an arbitration award that may be used as the grounds for denying recognition of an arbitration award. The list of the grounds is deemed to be exhaustive.

Foreign arbitration awards are enforced in Kazakhstan in accordance with the national law of civil procedure. In particular, Article 504 of the Kazakhstan Code of Civil Procedure provides that a writ of enforcement shall be issued or denied in the manner prescribed by Chapter 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure which regulates the enforcement of awards issued by Kazakhstan arbitration courts.

Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court

We recommend that our clients in choosing an arbitration court refer their disputes to the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court (IAC).

The IAC is a leading arbitration court in Kazakhstan and throughout the Central Asian region who deals with the resolution of disputes not only under Kazakhstan law but also under the laws of jurisdictions chosen by contesting parties.

The IAC is presided by a leading Kazakhstan scientist, LL.D., member of the National Academy of Sciences, Professor M.K. Suleimenov who guided the development of the Kazakhstan Civil Code.

The IAC has 172 highly skilled arbitrators, 80 of which are Kazakhstan nationals and 92 are foreign experts from Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belarus, Czechia, China, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Italy, India, Japan, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Russian, Singapore, Slovenia, South Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, UAE, USA and Uzbekistan.

The overwhelming majority (71%) of disputes resolved by the IAC arbitrators involve foreign corporations from Australia, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, Belgium, British Virgin Islands, China, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Lichtenstein, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, South Korea, Switzerland, UAE, United Kingdom, USA, and other.

The parties applying to the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court are recommended to use the below standard arbitration clause in their contracts and agreements. Contesting parties may agree to refer a dispute to arbitration even when such dispute is being considered by a national court, unless it has been adjudicated already.

"Any dispute and/or disagreement arising out of or in connection with this contract/agreement are subject to final resolution by the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court in accordance with its Rules currently in force.

The Arbitration Court shall consist of [one/three] arbitrators.

The place of the arbitration proceedings shall be _____ (please specify the place).

The language of the arbitration proceedings shall be _____ (please specify the language).

This contract/agreement is governed by the substantive law of _____ (please specify the jurisdiction)."

Astana International Financial Centre Court

Recently, in pursuance of the Constitutional Law *On Astana International Financial Centre* of 7 December 2015, Kazakhstan launched the Astana International Financial Centre (the "AIFC") which is a territory within the city of Nur-Sultan, with limited borders and a special legal regime determined by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The AIFC Court is one of the AIFC's bodies which is separate and independent from the Republic of Kazakhstan judicial system.

The AIFC Court consists of two tiers: a Court of First Instance, which includes a specialist division known as the Small Claims Court; and a Court of Appeal.

The Chairman and judges of the AIFC Court are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in consultation with the Governor of the AIFC.

Currently, the AIFC Court is staffed mainly by former UK judges having extensive experience in dispute resolution.

The AIFC Court does not have jurisdiction in respect of criminal and administrative proceedings and has exclusive jurisdiction in relation to:

- 1) hearing and adjudicating on any disputes between AIFC participants, AIFC Bodies and/or their foreign employees;
- 2) hearing and adjudicating on any disputes relating to operations carried out in the AIFC and regulated by the law of the AIFC; and
- 3) hearing and adjudicating on any disputes transferred to the AIFC Court by agreement of the parties.

The AIFC Court rules provide for a small claims procedure which envisages expedited and simplified process for the review of claims the value of which does not exceed US\$150,000.

The AIFC Court operations are regulated by the Resolution of the AIFC Management Council *On the Court of the Astana International Financial Centre* based on the principles, legislation and precedents of the law of England and Wales and the standards of leading global financial centres.

Besides, in adjudicating disputes, the AIFC Court is bound by the acting law of the AIFC and may also take into account final judgements of the AIFC Court in related matters and final judgements of the courts of other common law jurisdictions.

Decisions of the AIFC Court of Appeal are final and not subject to appeal, and are binding on all natural and legal persons.

Any lawyer all over the world may represent parties to a dispute tried in the AIFC Court.

Decisions of the AIFC Court are to be enforced in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the same way, and on the same terms, as decisions of the courts of the Republic of Kazakhstan. To enforce a decision of the AIFC Court, a translation of the decision into the Kazakh or Russian language, in accordance with the procedure determined by AIFC Acts, is required.

The official language of the AIFC is English to be used in all AIFC-regulated areas of public relations throughout the entire territory of the AIFC.

Accordingly, all legal proceedings in the AIFC are conducted in English and, if requested by parties, are translated into Kazakh or Russian.

CRIMINAL LAW

General Provisions

As in other countries with continental legal system, criminal law of Kazakhstan is based on two major statutes - the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Kazakhstan criminal law principles are up-to-date and humane: the majority of elements of crime correspond to international practice; the presumption of innocence is a fundamental principle of criminal proceedings; there have been implemented a mechanism for protection of human rights; legal entities are not subject to criminal liability; there is an indefinite moratorium on capital punishment until its total abolition.

Currently, all criminal matters in the Republic of Kazakhstan are regulated by Criminal Code No. 226-V of 3 July 2014 (the "**Criminal Code**").

For the sake of criminal law humanisation, the new Criminal Code introduced the concept of minor criminal offence (which was not provided for by previous Criminal Code No. 167-I of 16 July 1997) meaning a conduct (wrongdoing or omission) that does not seriously jeopardize public safety and does not cause any serious injury or threat to a person, entity, community or state which is punishable in the form of a penalty, correctional or public works, arrest, or expulsion from the Republic of Kazakhstan (if the offender is a foreign citizen or stateless person).

However, the Criminal Code significantly tightened liability and punishment for most serious crimes against person, in particular, sexual abuse, paedophilia, drug distribution, human trafficking, domestic violence against women and other grave crimes, especially against children. Sexual assault (rape) was requalified as a grave crime excluding the opportunity of victim-offender mediation. Infanticide (or infant homicide) is punishable by imprisonment for 20 years or life term. The minimum prison term for human trafficking was extended.

On 2 July 2021, the legislator introduced a number of important amendments to the Criminal Code with regard to the criminal liability of entrepreneurs for tax offences and the criminal liability of government authorities. The amendments broadened the definition of 'considerable damage / on a considerable scale' and 'grand damage / on a grand scale' set out in Article 3 of the Criminal Code. From now on, the criteria of a considerable and grand damage include not only the threshold of 50,000-fold and 75,000-fold monthly calculation index, but also the 10% excess of the total amount of taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget assessed by a tax auditor for one calendar year out of the entire audited period over the total amount of all taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget assessed by the taxpayer for such calendar year. The latest amendments to the Criminal Code are aimed to strengthen the control of powers exercised by government authorities over entrepreneurs. In particular, the amendments increased criminal liability for illegal takeover (raiding) through the use of law-enforcement/regulatory powers or legal proceedings. To a certain extent, the amendments reduced the risk of prosecution of executive and tax officers of mid- and large-size companies based on tax audit findings. Moreover, the amendments increased liability of government authorities in exercising their powers over entrepreneurs.

The amendments of 29 December 2021 completely excluded death penalty from the Criminal Code. The felons earlier sentenced to death for committed crimes have been exempted from the death penalty and punished by incarceration to the extent of the sanctions under which they were convicted. Please note that the Criminal Code prohibits early release of such felons on parole. The Republic of Kazakhstan had to abolish capital punishment prior to ratification of the *Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty* in January 2021.

On 30 December 2021, the Criminal Code was amended again with regard to animal maiming. Now such crime is punished by a penalty of up to KZT350,000 and 30 days of arrest. Animal cruelty causing death to the animal is punished by a penalty of up to KZT583,000 and 50 days of custodial restraint. When any of such offences is repeated, or committed by a gang or in

collusion, or by an adult involving minor, or against a number of animals, the offenders are punished by a penalty of KZT2,900,000 and up to one year of custodial restraint.

Depending on the level of public danger and punishability, crimes are divided into two categories: misdemeanours and felonies.

When a person is found guilty of a misdemeanour, he/she may be subject to the following primary punishments:

- 1) fine;
- 2) correctional works;
- 3) public works;
- 4) arrest; and
- 5) expulsion from the Republic of Kazakhstan (applicable to foreigners and stateless persons).

When a person is found guilty of a crime, he/she may experience the following additional punishments:

- 1) fine;
- 2) correctional works;
- 3) community service;
- 4) custodial restraint; and
- 5) imprisonment.

When a person is found guilty of a felony, he/she may also be applied any of the following additional punishments further to primary sanctions (provided that such additional punishments are not heavier than the primary ones):

- 1) confiscation of property;
- 2) deprivation of special, military or honorary title, class rank, diplomatic rank, qualification class and state awards;
- 3) deprivation of the right to hold a certain position or to engage in certain activities;
- 4) deprivation of the Kazakhstan citizenship; and
- 5) expulsion from the Republic of Kazakhstan (applicable to foreigners and stateless persons).

Such punitive measure as arrest (Article 45 of the Criminal Code) – excluded in 2011 from the old Kazakhstan Criminal Code of 16 July 1997 – was re-introduced by the new Criminal Code.⁸ Arrest implies a close custody of a perpetrator ensuring his/her isolation from the community for the entire period of his/her imposed penalty. The term of arrest may range from ten to fifty days, and the term of detention is included into the term of arrest. Minor children, pregnant women, women having babies, women over the age of 58, men over the age of 63, and first- and second-degree disabled employees may not be arrested.

The latest amendments to Kazakhstan criminal law changed the definition of 'forfeiture'. The current Criminal Code defines the term 'forfeiture of property' as forced uncompensated taking by the State of certain property belonging to a convicted and sentenced person, or property obtained by crime or acquired with means obtained by criminal methods, or property being an instrument or means of crime, and transfer of such property ownership to the State.

It is worth noting that forfeiture may be applied to the following funds and other assets:

⁸ The application of Article 45 of the Criminal Code is suspended until 1 January 2027, save for military servants, foreigners and stateless persons expelled from the Republic of Kazakhstan as an additional punishment, and other individuals explicitly specified in the Criminal Code.

- 1) any funds or other assets that are acquired as a result of criminal activity, as well as any proceeds from such funds/assets, save for the assets and proceeds therefrom which must be returned to their lawful owner;
- 2) any funds or other assets resulting from either partial or entire transformation or conversion of the assets acquired as a result of criminal activity and proceeds therefrom;
- 3) any funds or other assets that are used or intended for financial or other support of extremist or terrorist activities or criminal groups;
- 4) any funds or other assets that serve as an instrument or means of a crime; and
- 5) the funds and other assets described in subparagraphs 1), 2), 3) and 4) above that are transferred by a convicted person to the ownership of third parties.

The new Criminal Code increased the term of deprivation of the right to occupy a certain position or to engage in certain activities which now ranges from one to ten years, and in explicitly provided cases – for life.

The new Criminal Code introduced the concept of the exemption from criminal liability to the extent permitted by Kazakhstan criminal law.

Kazakhstan criminal law provides for a bail bond implying the provision by an individual acting as a bail bondsman of surety bail bond equivalent to the maximum penalty amount for the committed crime.

The term of a bail bond depends on the seriousness of the charged crime and is determined as follows:

- 1) misdemeanour – from six to twelve months;
- 2) minor offence – from one to two years; and
- 3) medium-gravity crime – from two to five years.

Upon expiration of the bail term, the bail is returned to the bailsmen, provided that the person exempt from criminal liability does not commit another criminal violation during the bail period, otherwise the court will reverse its ruling on the exemption of such offender from criminal liability and will apply another punishment based on cumulative offences. The bail is appropriated in favour of the state.

Criminal procedure in Kazakhstan is governed by Code of Criminal Procedure No. 231-V of 4 July 2014 (the “**Code of Criminal Procedure**”).

The Code of Criminal Procedure entitles a person to engage an attorney (defender) starting from the moment when such person is qualified as a witness entitled to defence or a suspect or a defendant, or at any further moment in the course of criminal proceedings. A witness may testify in the presence of their attorney. The failure of the attorney to appear by the time specified by the pre-trial investigator may not obstruct the interrogation of the witness.

When there is any other evidence sufficient to suspect a person of a criminal violation, such person may be arrested only if he/she tried to escape, or if he/she could not be identified, or if court was filed an application for approbation of restraint in the form of custody.

The new Criminal Code introduced a new term ‘surrender’ meaning a procedural compulsory measure for a term of maximum three hours needed to find out whether the surrendered person is involved in a certain criminal violation.

When a person is arrested on suspicion of a criminal violation, an officer of prosecution authorities shall orally notify the person of his/her arrest on suspicion of the criminal violation and shall explain his/her right to invite a counsel for his/her defence, the right to remain silent, and that any disclosed information may be used against him/her in court.

When an arrested person does not speak Kazakh and/or Russian or cannot adequately apprehend the explanation of his/her rights due to his/her alcoholic, narcotic or other intoxication, or due to his/her psychosomatic disease, then his/her rights are explained in the presence of an interpreter, if necessary, and/or attorney prior to the commencement of interrogation of the suspect, the fact of which is recorded by the respective officer in the transcript of interrogation.

Within three hours after the actual detention, an officer of investigation authorities, investigator or interrogator must prepare a transcript of interrogation.

A person may be detained on suspicion of a crime for maximum forty eight hours, and if a suspect is underage – for maximum twenty four hours, with the following exceptions when a person may be detained for maximum seventy two hours:

- 1) detention on suspicion of a felony;
- 2) detention on suspicion of a terrorist or extremist crime;
- 3) detention on suspicion of a crime committed in the course of mass riots;
- 4) detention on suspicion of a gang crime;
- 5) detention on suspicion of a crime associated with illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and similar substances; or a crime against the sexual inviolability of minors; or a premeditated crime causing death; and
- 6) when a person cannot be brought before an investigating judge due to their remoteness or the lack of appropriate means of communications, or when a state of emergency is ordered or an extraordinary situation occurs.

The person making the detention may, subject to the rules set out by the Code of Criminal Procedure, immediately conduct personal search of the detained person in the event when there are grounds to believe that he/she is carrying a gun or items which can be used as guns, or any items the circulation of which is prohibited and which can be used as evidence, or he/she is trying to dispose of the evidence revealing the criminal violation committed by him, or in other events where necessary.

If within forty eight hours – in regard to minors, within twenty four hours – from the actual detention of a person the chief executive officer of the detention facility does not receive the court approbation of the suspect custody, such chief executive officer of the detention facility shall immediately release the detainee by issuing the respective order and notifying the person who pursues the case and the prosecutor. When the head of the detention facility administration fails to fulfil the order, such officer shall bear liability provided for by Kazakhstan law. The information derived from investigative procedures conducted with the participation of a detainee during or after illegal detention shall be deemed inadmissible.

The detainee has the right to notify, via telephone, their family or employer of his/her detention and place of custody. Besides, the officer performing prejudicial inquiry shall immediately notify any adult member of the detainee's family or, if there is no such family member, any other relative or friend, of his/her detention and the place of his/her custody, or allow the detainee to notify his/her family or friends.

Pursuant to the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan introduced in May 2007, arrest and detention in custody may be applied only with a judge's approval rather than a prosecutor's approval as was required before the introduction of such amendments.

Measures of restraint are as follows:

- 1) commitment not to leave and commitment of proper conduct;
- 2) personal guarantee;
- 3) placement of a military servant under the supervision of the military unit command;
- 4) placement of a minor in the care of authorized persons or organizations;

- 5) bail bond;
- 6) house arrest; and
- 7) custody.

When necessary, a person under restraint may be equipped with electronic location tracking devices, save for military servants who are given into the hands of the relevant military commanders and are kept in custody.

Restraining order as a measure of procedural compulsion is a novel introduced by the new Code of Criminal Procedure which implies the restriction of the suspect's/defendant's/indictée's activities aimed at finding, harassing, visiting, making telephone calls or otherwise communicating with the victim or other participants of the case for protection thereof. Restraining order is subject to approval by investigating judge, or may be issued by court.

Another novel introduced by the Code of Criminal Procedure is the fund for compensation of crime victims ensuring that victims are compensated as and where stipulated by Kazakhstan law.

The liability for recovery of compensated amounts is imposed, to the extent provided by the Kazakhstan Law *On the Fund for Compensation of Crime Victims* No. 131-VI of 10 January 2018, on the following parties:

- 1) perpetrator;
- 2) legal representatives of a juvenile convicted of a crime;
- 3) legal entity financially liable under Kazakhstan law for damages caused by a crime committed by an individual;
- 4) person in relation to whom criminal prosecution has been dropped on the grounds provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure; and
- 5) complainant, when the court establishes the fact that such complainant has provided misleading information in order to receive compensation, or when a crime is requalified under *corpus delicti* that is not provided for by the Law *On the Fund for Compensation of Crime Victims*, or when a criminal case is dismissed, or when an acquitting judgment enters into force for lack of criminal evidence.

Pre-trial investigation commences upon the registration of a crime incident report/notice with the National Register of Pre-trial Investigations or immediately after the first urgent investigative action. The relevant prosecuting attorney shall be notified of the commencement of such pre-trial investigation.

The appropriate criminal prosecution authority shall accept and register any notice or report of a crime, either imminent or committed or in progress, and issue a confirmation of such notice/report acceptance to the notifier/reporter.

The following crime incident reports, applications or notices shall not be registered when:

- 1) they do not contain information about any violation of the current legislation, damage, essential damage or illicit income, nonperformance or improper performance of professional duties by employees of medical or pharmaceutical organisations, failure to provide medical attention by persons bound to do so, violation of clinical examination procedures, or failure to apply new and innovative prevention/diagnostic/treatment/rehabilitation techniques, proved by inspection, audit, revision or other acts and constituting mandatory elements of crime; or
- 2) they relate to an offence implying non-performance or improper performance of a civil transaction executed in writing and not adjudicated void, bogus or fraudulent.

Prejudicial inquiry may be initiated on the grounds of sufficient evidence of a criminal violation, if there are no circumstances excluding criminal proceedings, in particular:

- 1) report from an individual or notice from a public officer or executive officer of an entity regarding a criminal violation or missing person;
- 2) surrender/acknowledgment of guilt;
- 3) announcement in mass media; and
- 4) report of an officer of prosecution authorities on an imminent or committed criminal violation.

When there is enough evidence to prove suspicions of someone's crime, the prosecutor and investigator shall issue, within reasonable time, a well-founded opinion on classification of such crime, a copy of which shall be delivered to the respective prosecutor immediately after its issuance for approval, unless otherwise provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The crime classification opinion shall be pronounced in the presence of a defence attorney, if attorney's presence is required by law or suspect, within twenty four hours after the issuance of such opinion. The officer performing preliminary investigation shall explain the matter of suspicions to the suspect. The suspect shall be delivered a copy of the crime classification opinion.

Witnesses, victims and suspects shall be summoned for interrogation by the person performing preliminary investigation by a subpoena served in compliance with the statutory procedure or by any other means of communication.

When the case is not urgent, interrogation is conducted in the day-time. Interrogation cannot continuously last for more than four hours. Interrogation can be restarted only after a break of at least one hour for rest and food, and general duration of interrogation during the day shall not exceed eight hours.

Continuous interrogation of the following persons may not last longer than three hours, and the total duration of interrogation may not exceed five hours:

- 1) pregnant women or women supporting minor children;
- 2) women over the age of 58; and
- 3) men over the age of 63.

Minors must be interrogated in the day-time with breaks every two hours. Total duration of such interrogation may not exceed four hours a day. When a minor is obviously fatigued, their interrogation must be stopped earlier.

The novel of the current Code of Criminal Procedure is that it allows remote interrogation. The interrogation of a suspect or witness may be assisted by such technological means as videolink.

The use of highly technological devices in the course of remote interrogation ensures high quality image and sound, as well as information security. When a person seeks protection, his/her image and voice can be modified in the course of a video conference preventing his/her face/voice recognition.

When the pre-trial investigator finds that all facts of a certain case which need to be proven are established, such officer shall notify about the completion of pre-trial investigation, in writing, the suspect and his/her defence attorney or legal representative, as well as the victim and his/her representative, civil plaintiff, civil defendant and their respective representatives.

At the same time, such persons are notified of their rights to study the case documents and records and to file motions/petitions for additional investigation or other proceedings. The time required by a suspect or his/her defence attorney to study the case materials shall not be limited. However, when the suspect and his/her defence attorney intentionally delay the process, the investigator may fix a time schedule for review subject to approval by the prosecutor.

After all parties of the proceedings review the case materials and all their petitions are considered, the investigator shall issue an indictment and deliver it together with the case materials to the

relevant prosecutor. The prosecutor shall, in his/her turn, review the indictment and case materials.

The prosecutor shall ensure that the indictment is handed to the defendant, while the defendant shall acknowledge the receipt of such indictment in a written form setting out the defendant's rights which shall be entered into the case file.

A copy of the indictment shall be delivered to the defence attorney of the defendant, victim and his/her legal representative by hand or through other available means of communication.

Upon the completion of all actions required by the Code of Criminal Procedure, the prosecutor shall resolve to commit the defendant to court and shall refer the criminal case to the court of relevant jurisdiction.

The Code of Criminal Procedure regulates the proceedings on cases under procedural agreements.

Criminal investigation of cases under procedural agreements shall be performed in the following forms:

- 1) deal of confession – applies to crimes of insignificant or moderate gravity or grave crimes, provided that the suspect/defendant accepts suspicions/ accusations; or
- 2) deal of cooperation – applies to all categories of crimes, when the suspect/defendant assists with the investigation and is clear of gang crimes, or extremely grave crimes committed by other persons, or extremist and terrorist crimes.

A procedural agreement shall not be executed with a person who committed a criminal violation in the state of insanity or who developed a mental disease after he/she committed a crime.

The execution of a procedural agreement shall not serve as the ground for exemption of a person from civil and legal liability to the persons recognized as victims and the civil plaintiff.

The suspect/defendant may decline a procedural agreement before the moment when the court retires to the decision room.

A procedural agreement in the form of a deal of cooperation may be executed between the prosecutor and suspect/defendant/perpetrator/convict with the involvement of his/her defence attorney, when necessary, maintaining confidentiality and ensuring safety. Further, the agreement is routed through respective approval stages, such as the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan, oblast- and equal-status prosecutors and deputies thereof (in case with the convict, only Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan or deputy thereof).

The court allows conciliation proceedings when:

- 1) the procedural agreement in the form of a deal of cooperation is signed in the course of prejudicial inquiry with all suspects and charged offenders; or
- 2) the procedural agreement in the form of a deal of cooperation is signed in the course of court proceedings with all defendants.

Special Considerations Relating to Foreign Nationals

Criminal proceedings with respect to foreign nationals and stateless persons are conducted in accordance with the Kazakhstan Code of Criminal Procedure.

Those foreigners and stateless persons who committed a crime outside Kazakhstan and are staying in Kazakhstan may be extradited to a foreign state for bringing them to criminal liability or for exercising their punishment in accordance with an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When a foreigner is detained, the police or other authorities shall notify immediately or, if not possible, within twenty four hours, the respective embassy, consulate or another representation of the detainee's home state through the Kazakhstan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

If the convicted offender is a national of a foreign state, the respective institution of the Kazakhstan penal enforcement system shall explain to such convict his/her right to appeal to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan or appropriate authority of his/her home state for his/her extradition to such state for further service of sentence.

Convicted foreigners and stateless persons enjoy in the Republic of Kazakhstan the freedoms and rights and incur the obligations which are provided by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international treaties.

Convicted foreign nationals and stateless persons have the right to maintain contact with diplomatic missions and consulates of their home states accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan; and nationals of states that do not have diplomatic missions and consulates accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan may maintain contact with diplomatic missions of the states that have assumed the functions of protecting their interests or with international organizations conducting their defence.

Exemption from Liability

A perpetrator may be exempt from criminal liability for a number of reasons. Kazakhstan criminal law adheres to the best practices addressing this issue and provides for such commonly applied grounds as insanity, underage and absence of prior criminal records. When the gravity of a crime is little or moderate, the offender and injured party try to reach settlement through mediation and compensatory measures.

Such activities of an individual vested with management functions in a commercial or another organisation as transferring/obtaining property and providing/procuring monetized services as compliment or remuneration for earlier undertaken legitimate actions, in the absence of preliminary arrangements, provided that the value of such property or services does not exceed the two-fold monthly calculation index, are not deemed as offence due to their low significance and are applied disciplinary or administrative measures.

Furthermore, the receipt by an employee of a government agency/authority who is not vested with any state duties OR by any other individual akin thereto OR by an employee of a non-government organisation who is not vested with any management functions of a financial gain, benefit or monetized service as compliment or remuneration for earlier performed work or provided services within the scope of their authority, in the absence of preliminary arrangements, provided that the value of such compliment or remuneration does not exceed the five-fold monthly calculation index, is not deemed as offence due to its low significance and is applied disciplinary measures.

The acquisition by an individual vested with state duties OR by any other individual akin thereto OR by an official of the Republic of Kazakhstan, foreign state or international organisation of certain assets or titles thereto or any other property benefits as compliment or remuneration for earlier undertaken legitimate actions/non-feasance, in the absence of preliminary arrangements, provided that the value of such compliment or remuneration does not exceed the two-fold monthly calculation index, is not deemed as offence due to its low significance and is applied disciplinary or administrative measures.

The person who, at the moment of a socially dangerous act (as defined by the Criminal Code) was insane, i.e. could not realize the real nature and social danger of such act or omission or could not control such act due to a chronic mental disease, temporary mental derangement, dementia or any other disorder of the mental faculties, is not subject to criminal liability.

The person who committed a minor criminal offence or committed an offence for the first time may be exempt from criminal liability taking into account his/her personality, voluntary surrender, assistance with the investigation/clearance of the criminal offence or reparation for the damage caused by such criminal offence. Such exemption does not apply to the persons who committed terrorist/extremist crimes, crimes committed by a criminal group, child molestation, tortures, and grave or extremely grave crimes against person. This restriction does not apply to juvenile delinquents charged with committing molestation of children 14-18 years of age.

The person who exceeded the limits of necessary defence because of fear, fright or confusion caused by a socially dangerous infringement may be exempt from criminal liability with due consideration of the circumstances.

A person may be exempt from criminal liability if he/she fulfils all the terms and conditions of a procedural agreement.

The person who committed a misdemeanour or a crime of insignificant or moderate gravity that did not involve death, may be exempt from criminal liability, provided that he/she has reconciled with the victim/plaintiff (including the mediation procedure) and made up for the damages.

The person who committed a minor criminal offence for the first time or a crime of insignificant or moderate gravity that did not involve death or grievous bodily harm, which is applied, among other primary punishments, a penalty by the respective article or part of the Criminal Code, may be exempt from criminal liability subject to bail bond.

The person who committed a criminal offence shall be exempt from criminal liability through judicial proceedings, if the court recognizes that, by the date of trial, the committed offence stopped to be socially dangerous due to the change of circumstances.

A person shall be exempt from criminal liability if the following statutes of limitation have expired:

- 1) one year after a misdemeanour;
- 2) two years after a crime of insignificant gravity;
- 3) five years after a crime of moderate gravity;
- 4) ten years after a capital offence or corruption-related offence of low or moderate gravity; or
- 5) fifteen years after a particularly grave crime.

A person may not be prosecuted if after the crime commitment the following statutes of limitation have expired without interruption:

- 1) five years after a crime of insignificant gravity;
- 2) ten years after a crime of moderate gravity;
- 3) fifteen years after a capital offence or corruption-related offence of low or moderate gravity; or
- 4) twenty years after a particularly grave crime.

The aforementioned statutes of limitation shall be determined from the date of a crime commitment until the effective date of the respective verdict.

Economic Crimes

The biggest change in this section of the Kazakhstan criminal law is the decriminalization of false entrepreneurship. Prior to 2017, it was illegal to conduct false business activity, and sanctions varied from fines to imprisonment. However, the major issue was that the definition of such crime described the same criminal behaviour which was provided for by other articles of the Criminal Code, e.g. tax evasion, illegal loan obtainment and production of false accounting documents. Due to such interference between the *corpus delicti* of false entrepreneurship and the *corpus delicti* of other crimes, it was decided to exclude this article from the Criminal Code in order to facilitate the efforts of law enforcement authorities and to ensure the consistency of the criminal law provisions.

Moreover, violation of the standards, rules and regulations adopted by the Government in such domains as licensing, immigration, tax, customs, labour relations and environment that has caused heavy or very heavy damages, normally entails criminal liability of the chief executive officer of a legal entity or structural subdivision who made the erroneous decision. When making business decisions, entrepreneurs should thoroughly consider all applicable licensing and permit requirements. Some of the most common mistakes include: excessive reliance on poorly qualified agents offering their services for obtaining licenses/permits; commencement of operations prior to

obtaining or after expiration of the term of licenses/permits; incomplete list of activities in licenses/permits, etc.

Illegal business activity may have such implications as imprisonment of the responsible manager – with or without confiscation of property – through criminal proceedings; confiscation of company's assets and revenues through administrative proceedings; invalidation/voidance or annulment of transactions and restitution through civil proceedings.

Repeated (twice or more) instances of hiring foreign labour in violation of the statutory procedure are punishable by a penalty at the rate of up to 200-fold monthly calculation index or correctional works of the same extent, or public works for up to three hundred (300) hours, or arrest for ninety (90) days.

A failure to pay or evasion of taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget and violation of customs rules may also lead to the prosecution of the chief executive officer, while the company may be imposed a penalty at the rate of 30%-50% of the outstanding tax liability through administrative proceedings.

Many entrepreneurs in Kazakhstan engage in corruption. It should be noted that bribing a person authorized to perform state duties, either directly or indirectly, entails criminal liability. Bribers who have not voluntarily informed law enforcement authorities of the fact that they had been subject to extortion may also be held liable.

Furthermore, it is not a rare case when extorting officers unreasonably accuse entrepreneurs of committing a crime. In such events, we recommend that the victims of extortion immediately seek professional legal assistance from an attorney.

PROCUREMENT

For avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure, for provision of vendors with equal access to public purchasing opportunities and for maintenance of fair competition among potential vendors, Kazakhstan applies legislative control to procurement procedures in certain sectors of the national economy.

The most properly regulated sectors in terms of procurement include the following:

- 1) Public procurement implying the procurement, on a paid basis, of goods, works and services by government authorities, agencies and enterprises and by the legal entities in which at least fifty percent of voting shares/interests are held by the government, and corporate affiliates thereof, except for:
 - national management holdings, national holdings, national management companies, national companies and corporate affiliates thereof;
 - the Kazakhstan National Bank and its departments and structural subdivisions, the legal entities in which at least fifty percent of voting shares/interests are held or managed by the Kazakhstan National Bank, and corporate affiliates thereof;
 - government enterprises as property complexes in which at least fifty percent of shares/interests are held by the government, as well as affiliates thereof transferred under trust management of an individual or a non-government entity with a buy-out option;
 - goods, works and services wholly or partially financed by the government from the national budget and/or by the purchaser from its own proceeds, other than the proceeds from services provided to non-residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) Procurement of goods, works and services by subsoil users and their contractors in the course of subsoil use operations; and
- 3) Procurements by Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna JSC (the "**Fund**") and the legal entities in which at least fifty percent of voting shares/interests are directly or indirectly held by the Fund under the right of ownership or trust management.

Public Procurement

With regard to the aforementioned sectors public procurement is most properly described and regulated by Kazakhstan Law *On Public Procurement* No. 434-V of 4 December 2015 (the "**Law**") and *Public Procurement Regulations* adopted by the Kazakhstan Ministry of Finance (Order No. 648 of 11 December 2015).

The Law regulates any and all matters arising from the procurement of goods, works and services required for proper operation of a customer, as well as for performance of public functions or statutory activities of a customer, except for:

- 1) services procured from individuals under employment contracts;
- 2) services procured from individuals who are not engaged in entrepreneurial activities under fee-based service contracts;
- 3) services that require travel expenses;
- 4) government assignments, as well as the goods/works/services procured for the performance of such assignments in compliance with the Kazakhstan budget legislation;
- 5) any contributions, including the contributions to authorized capital of legal entities;
- 6) goods/works/services procured by national management holdings, national holdings, national management companies, national companies and corporate affiliates thereof, the Kazakhstan National Bank and its departments and structural subdivisions, the legal entities in which at least fifty percent of voting shares/interests are held or managed by the Kazakhstan National Bank, and corporate affiliates thereof;

- 7) products and goods designed for military or dual use/application, as well as works and services intended for military purposes, as a part of defence order; and
- 8) goods/works/services procured by an organisation specialising in the improvement of credit portfolios of second-tier banks for the performance of the activities described by Article 5-1(2) of the Kazakhstan Law *On Banks and Banking Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan*;
- 9) goods/works/services procured for implementation of investment projects financed by the international organisations which the Republic of Kazakhstan is a party to, and goods/works/services procured for implementation of investment projects financed, either entirely or partially, by foreign banks, in which case the procurement is regulated by the specified organisations/banks, provided that:
 - the Standard & Poor's or another similar rating agency's long-term credit rating of such foreign bank in foreign currency is minimum "A-";
 - minimum fifty percent of the financing is provided by foreign banks;
 - the investment project is implemented by the government enterprises or legal entities fifty percent of shares/interests in which are held by the government or affiliates thereof; and
 - the investment project implementation does not require a government guarantee and does not create any encumbrance on the borrower's assets.

In Kazakhstan public procurement can be performed through a tender (either an open tender or a prequalification tender or a two-stage tender), request for quotation, single-source procurement, auction or commodity exchange.

A customer is free to choose any public procurement method provided for by the Law, save for the goods/works/services which must be procured by the method determined by competent authorities.

Public procurement is run through the appropriate public procurement website, unless otherwise provided for by the Law.

Public Procurement through a Tender

The public procurement through a tender involves potential suppliers selected as the result of competitive bidding procedure whose bids meet the relevant requirements to qualification and tender documentation.

Tender documentation is developed by the public procurement authority, in Kazakh and Russian, in the digital form determined by the public procurement regulations, subject to the provisions of the Kazakhstan legislation concerning state secrets. Tender documentation must contain, apart from qualification requirements, the following:

- 1) full name and address of the public procurement authority;
- 2) technical specifications, including the national standards or, in the absence thereof, international standards applicable to the procured goods/works/services, or, in the absence of such national or international standards, the required functional, technical, quality and operational properties of the procured goods/works/services, with due regard to the public procurement regulations. The technical specifications must set out the requirements to the suppliers' documentation proving the conformance of their goods to the requirements of technical regulations, standards or other documents determined by Kazakhstan law. When procured works require project estimate documentation, technical specifications are replaced with the relevant project estimate documentation;
- 3) quantity/scope of procured goods/works/services;
- 4) place of delivery/performance/provision of goods/works/services;
- 5) determined terms of delivery/performance/provision of goods/works/services and warranty of quality of the offered goods/works/services;

- 6) payment conditions and draft public procurement contract;
- 7) criteria, except for price, used to choose the winner of a tender, including the specific value of each criterion and the calculation of bid price;
- 8) requirements to the bid contents, including the estimates of transportation and insurance costs, customs duties, taxes (except for VAT) and fees, and other expenses required by the delivery/performance/provision of goods/works/ services, save for the prices of procured goods/works/services;
- 9) currency or currencies in which a bid must be expressed and the exchange rate at which the bid price must be reduced to a common currency for the purpose of comparison and evaluation;
- 10) requirements to the language of a bid and public procurement contract in compliance with the Kazakhstan legislation concerning languages;
- 11) requirements to the tender bid filing, as well as contents and security thereof;
- 12) clause regarding the potential vendor's right to modify or withdraw their bid before the bidding closure;
- 13) procedure, method and deadline for presentation of a bid and the validity period thereof;
- 14) procedure for the preliminary discussion of draft tender documentation;
- 15) date and time of bid opening;
- 16) detailed description of the procedure for opening, consideration, evaluation and comparison of bids;
- 17) information on representatives of the customer and public procurement authority authorized to represent the parties in the coming tender;
- 18) terms, conditions, types, scopes and methods of securing the performance of a public procurement contract; and
- 19) funds allocated for the procurement of goods/works/services through the tender.

Tender documentation may contain any other supplementary information ensuring better understanding by potential vendors of the tender terms and conditions.

To minimize corruption risks the Law introduced the notion of preliminary discussion of draft tender documentation by potential vendors.

Comments to draft tender documentation and requests for clarification of certain provisions thereof may be sent to the customer, public procurement authority and sponsor of the tender within five business days after the announcement of the relevant public procurement. In the absence of comments or clarification requests, the tender documentation may be approved.

In case of any comments or clarification requests, the customer and public procurement authority must, within five business days after expiration of the period allowed for preliminary discussion of tender documentation, adopt any of the following decisions:

- 1) to introduce the necessary amendments to the draft tender documentation;
- 2) to reject comments to the draft tender documentation providing the reasons for such rejection; or
- 3) to clarify provisions of the tender documentation.

Upon the adoption of the aforementioned decision, the tender documentation shall be deemed to be approved.

A bid is a form of potential vendor's agreement with the terms and conditions set out in tender documentation and their consent to the receipt of information about such potential vendor proving their conformance to qualification requirements and restrictions established by the Law.

A bid is submitted by a potential vendor to the public procurement authority in a digital form through the public procurement web-portal before the bidding deadline specified in the tender documentation.

Provisions of the Law also raise the responsibility of participants of public procurement through anti-dumping measures. For example, when public procurement is performed through a tender, bidders are allowed to specify dumping prices if they deposit, apart from the security for the performance of a public procurement contract, an amount equivalent to the reduced amount of the lowest admissible bid not recognized as dumping.

Bids are considered by the tender committee which is called to identify the potential vendors who meet the qualification requirements and requirements to tender documentation.

Based on the results of bids analysis with regard to their conformance to the qualification requirements and requirements to tender documentation, the tender committee executes a prequalification protocol to be signed by the chairman, secretary and all members of the tender committee on the date of decision-making on bids pre-qualification.

A bid is opened by the web-portal automatically upon the completion of analysis for conformance of the bid to the qualification requirements and requirements to tender documentation. The public procurement web-portal automatically compares bid prices and chooses the winner based strictly on lowest bid.

A protocol on tender results is automatically generated and posted on the public procurement web-portal with simultaneous notification of all members of the tender committee and bidders via email.

A protocol on tender results may be appealed by any bidder in the manner prescribed by the Law.

A public procurement tender may be declared void on one of the following grounds:

- 1) no bid has been submitted;
- 2) less than two bids have been submitted;
- 3) none of bidders has been accepted; or
- 4) only one bidder has been accepted.

When a public procurement tender is declared void, the customer must choose any of the following options:

- 1) re-tendering exercise; or
- 2) amendment of tender documentation and re-tendering.

When a public procurement tender fails, the customer may procure goods/works/ services from a single source subject to the following conditions:

- 1) no bid has been submitted, provided that the potential vendor invited to participate in public procurement from a single source is selected by the customer; and
- 2) less than two bids have been submitted, provided that the invitation to participate in public procurement from a single source is sent to the potential vendor who has submitted a bid. The value of the public procurement contract must not exceed the bid price of the potential vendor specified in the bid.

Public procurement through prequalification tender applies only to those goods/works/services which are approved by the competent authority and is conducted in the following sequence:

- 1) in the first stage, the competent authority, in consultation with the Kazakhstan National Chamber of Entrepreneurs and other non-profit organisations, forms a register of qualified potential vendors; and
- 2) in the second stage, the customer announces a public procurement tender among potential vendors included into the register of qualified potential vendors.

Public Procurement through a Request for Quotation

Public procurement through a request for quotation applies to homogeneous goods/works/services, provided that the annual output of such homogeneous goods/works/services in value terms does not exceed four thousand-fold monthly calculation index determined for the respective financial year by the republican budget law, where the decisive factor is price.

Public Procurement from a Single Source

Public procurement from a single source applies to failed public purchases and direct agreements on public procurement.

When a public purchase fails, the customer may opt for public procurement from a single source subject to the following conditions:

- 1) a public procurement tender/auction is declared void on the grounds provided by the Law. This provision does not apply to those public procurement tenders/auctions the results of which are invalidated in compliance with Kazakhstan law; and
- 2) public procurement through a request for quotation is declared void on the grounds provided by the Law, or the measures undertaken by the public procurement authority do not entail the execution of a public procurement contract.

Public procurement from a single source by means of a direct agreement on public procurement applies to the procurements specified in Article 39.3 of the Law.

With effect from 16 January 2021, the list of grounds for the execution of a direct agreement on public procurement from a single source was complemented by the procurement of goods from a legal entity that has entered into an investment agreement in compliance with the Kazakhstan Entrepreneurial Code.

Public Procurement through an Auction or Commodity Exchange

Public procurement through an auction is arranged on-line via the public procurement web-portal and is managed by a single operator of electronic public procurement transactions.

Goods are auctioned in a single lot.

An auction may be attended by potential vendors whose bids have been pre-qualified for the auction with respect to their conformance to qualification requirements and requirements to auction documentation.

Public procurement through a commodity exchange must be arranged in compliance with the Kazakhstan legislation concerning commodity exchanges within the range of approved exchange commodities and via two-way auction-based scheduling.

When the annual volume of public procurement of goods included into the list of exchange commodities does not exceed the minimum permissible lot specified in the list of exchange commodities, the customer may opt for another method of public procurement.

Agreements on public procurement must be drafted on the basis of model agreements approved by the competent authority. The competent authority may adopt model agreements for the procurement of certain goods/works/services.

The customer must deliver a draft public procurement contract certified with the respective electronic digital signature to the winner via the public procurement portal:

- 1) within five business days after expiration of the period allowed for appeal of tender/auction results; or
- 2) within five business days after determination of the winner through the procedure of the request for quotation.

If the award procedures, including the procedure for appeal of prequalification tender results, are completed prior to the adoption of the respective budget (development plan), a draft public procurement contract must be sent to the winner within five business days after the adoption of such budget (development plan).

A draft public procurement contract must be certified by the electronic digital signature of the winner of the respective tender/auction/request for quotation within three business days after the post of the relevant notice (with the draft public procurement contract attached) on the public procurement web-portal.

Procurement of Goods, Works and Services by Subsoil Users and Their Contractors in the Course of Subsoil Use Operations

Legal regulation of the procurement of goods/works/services by subsoil users and their contractors in the course of subsoil use operations is similar to the public procurement regulation procedure, although simpler. The procurement in this sector is regulated by Article 131 (*Hydrocarbons Exploration and Production*), Article 179 (*Uranium Production*) and Article 213 (*Solid Minerals Production*) of the Kazakhstan Code *On Subsoil and Subsoil Use* of 27 December 2017 (the “**Code**”) and sector-relevant legislative acts, e.g. the *Regulations on Procurement of Goods/Works/Services by Subsoil Users and Their Contractors in the Course of Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons and Uranium* adopted by Order of the Kazakhstan Ministry of Energy No. 196 of 18 May 2018 and the *Regulations on Procurement of Goods/Works/Services by Subsoil Users and Their Contractors in the Course of Production of Solid Minerals* adopted by Order of the Kazakhstan Minister of Investments and Development No. 355 of 21 May 2018.

The new Code continues to regulate the procedures for procurement of goods/works/services by subsoil users, as well as their reporting and local content obligations.

Subsoil users may procure required goods/works/services through the register of goods/works/services used in the course of subsoil use operations and manufacturers/performers/providers thereof or through other electronic procurement systems found in the Kazakhstan segment of the Internet and synchronized with such register.

Procurements by Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna JSC (the “Fund”) and the legal entities in which at least fifty percent of voting shares/interests are directly or indirectly held by the Fund under the right of ownership or trust management

The procurements in this sector are regulated by Article 19 of Kazakhstan Law *On the Sovereign Wealth Fund* No. 550-IV of 1 February 2012. The Procurement Rules adopted by the Fund’s Board of Directors on 28 January 2016 (Resolution No. 126) ceased to have effect from 1 January 2020 in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the in-praesentia meeting of the Fund’s Board of Directors on 3 July 2019 (Extract from Minutes No. 161).

With effect from 1 January 2020, all procurements must be managed in accordance with the *Procurement Regulations of the Fund and the Legal Entities in Which at Least Fifty Percent of Voting Shares/Interests are Directly or Indirectly Held by the Fund under the Right of Ownership or Trust Management* adopted by the Fund’s Board of Directors on 3 July 2019 (Resolution No. 161), *Procurement Management Standard of the Fund and the Legal Entities in Which at Least Fifty Percent of Voting Shares/Interests are Directly or Indirectly Held by the Fund under the Right of Ownership or Trust Management* adopted by the Fund’s Management Board on 9 September 2019 (Resolution No. 31/19) (hereinafter referred to as the “**Standard**”), as well as the procurement rules of portfolio companies and procurement rules of the Fund (when the Fund procures directly).

One of the most important novelties introduced by the Procurement Management Standard of the Fund which entered into force on 1 January 2020 is the establishment of new principles of pre-qualification selection (the “**PQS**”). For example, the Standard abolished the scoring of potential suppliers and criticality levels, shortened the list of required documents thus simplifying the PQS process, and excluded the criteria which do not directly relate to supplier’s operations.

Another novelty in the PQS process is the involvement of the customer's or Atameken's representative (attorney) in a potential supplier audit. Besides, from now on, the register of qualified suppliers must be posted on an open source website. Upon completion of the audit, the potential supplier will be officially registered as the Fund's qualified potential supplier and the relevant PQS results will be valid for 3 years.

The potential suppliers who had passed the PQS prior to the adoption of the Standard will enjoy the following preferences:

- 1) the new Standard PQS fee waiver;
- 2) exemption from tender security deposit in relation to the procured goods/works/services the level of conformance of which by all qualification criteria is above the minimum level of conformance (if participating in the tender on a non-preferential basis); and
- 3) award of contract to the supplier who had passed the PQS before 1 January 2020, if it participates in the tender on a non-preferential basis and observes the conditional equality of bid prices.

Upon execution of a procurement contract with the potential supplier who has passed the PQS and who is the manufacturer of the procured goods, the supplier is entitled to an advance payment at a minimum rate of 30% of the contract value payable within 30 calendar days from the effective date of the contract.

The Standard sets out the following compulsory criteria for evaluation and comparison of tender bids from potential vendors ensuring a provisional price reduction:

- 1) a potential vendor shall be the manufacturer of procured goods (5% provisional price reduction);
- 2) a potential vendor shall have at least 5-year experience on a homogeneous market of procured goods/works/services (1.5% provisional price reduction for a 3-year experience and 0.5% for each subsequent year of experience, but in any case not more than 2.5%) confirmed by appropriate documents (either originals or notarised copies), including consignment bills and transfer and acceptance certificates issued in relation to procured goods/works/services);
- 3) a potential vendor shall have certified management system(s) conforming to Kazakhstan national standards and meeting the objectives of performed procurement supported by a notarised copy of the management system certificate or by a copy authenticated by the issuer of the certificate (1% provisional price reduction);
- 4) a potential vendor shall attach to their bid a statement of guarantee that they will retain in Kazakhstan all the positions held by Kazakhstan employees (5% provisional price reduction). The provisional price reduction stipulated by this subparagraph shall apply only to those tenders/lots the value of which does not exceed 500 mln tenge, excluding VAT, provided that the potential vendor furnishes a statement of guarantee in accordance with Section 17 of Annex 6 to the Standard; and
- 5) a potential vendor shall attach to their bid a statement of guarantee that they will retain all the positions held by Kazakhstan employees and create new jobs for Kazakhstan nationals in Kazakhstan (3% provisional price reduction per 5 jobs, 0.4% provisional price reduction per 1 additional job for up to 10 jobs, and 0.5% provisional price reduction per each extra job, but not more than 10%). The provisional price reduction stipulated by this subparagraph shall apply only to those tenders/lots the value of which exceeds 500 mln tenge, excluding VAT, provided that the potential vendor furnishes a statement of guarantee in accordance with Section 17 of Annex 6 to the Standard.

When a bidder is a consortium, the compulsory criteria for evaluation and comparison of tender bids affecting the provisional price reduction are applied only to the consortium leader explicitly determined as such by the relevant consortium agreement.

**SAYAT ZHOLSHY & PARTNERS
TEAM**

Vitaliy VODOLAZKIN
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Practice Areas: Dispute Resolution
Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy

Work Experience:

Vitaliy joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners in 2001 and became a partner in 2003.

During 2008-2018, Vitaliy was acting as the Managing Partner of the Firm and, on 1 January 2022, he was re-elected as Managing Partner of Sayat Zholshy & Partners again.

Over the last 19 years, Vitaliy has been continuously heading the Firm's dispute resolution practice. He has participated in numerous large litigations in courts of all levels in the Republic of Kazakhstan and represented clients engaged in the phosphorous industry, as well as subsoil users, food producers and other enterprises in connection with unlawful assessment of additional taxes; represented a leading Kazakhstan bank in connection with its projects related to toxic assets; enforcement of outstanding liabilities from clients; protection of shareholders'/participants' interests, invalidation of various transactions; represented creditors and debtors in debt settlement proceedings; assisted clients with challenging actions/nonfeasance of various government authorities, etc.

The Firm's Litigation Team headed by Vitaliy during the last 19 years has been repeatedly recognized by international rating agencies as the best in Kazakhstan. Over a number of years, international legal guides, such as **The Legal 500: Europe, Middle East and Africa**, **IFLR1000**, **asialaw Profiles** and **Chambers and Partners**, have continuously recommended Vitaliy as a leading Kazakhstan lawyer. Since 2018, Vitaliy has been listed by **The Legal 500** in their **Hall of Fame** which includes only a few selected lawyers who are at the peak of their success and whose outstanding professional achievements have been recognised in their home countries. In 2022, **Chambers and Partners** once again distinguished Vitaliy as a leading Kazakhstan Dispute Resolution lawyer.

Along with the litigation practice, Vitaliy actively contributes to the projects involving financial institutions. He has enormous experience in providing legal support to large-size businesses operating in food, agriculture, energy, education and finance sectors.

Relying on the confidential relationship between our clients and partners based on trust, SZP Managing Partner Vitaliy Vodolazkin has been appointed to the Board of Directors of one of the leading food holding companies in Kazakhstan to improve the quality of its strategic decisions in his capacity as an independent director.

Complementary Professional Activities:

- Arbitrator of the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar
- Union of Kazakhstan Attorneys

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law Academy, Department of Business Law, graduated with honours in 2001

Languages:

- Russian
- English
- German

Aidyn BIKEBAYEV
Managing Partner, Attorney-at-Law

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Practice Area: Antitrust (Competition) Law

Work Experience:

Managing Partner and founder of Sayat Zholshy & Partners.

In 2007, Aidyn Bikebayev was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Protection of Competition of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Antimonopoly Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan) and a counsel to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In November 2021, Aidyn was elected Chairman of the Kazakhstan National Bar Association. Aidyn also presides over the Qualifications Commission of the Kazakhstan High Judicial Council.

Who is Who Legal: CIS, a reputable international legal guide, recommended Aidyn in 2010-2022 as a recognised antitrust law expert in Kazakhstan. Other international legal guides, such as **The Legal 500: Europe, Middle East and Africa**, **IFLR1000**, **asialaw Profiles** and **Chambers and Partners**, over the years recommend Aidyn as one of the best antitrust (competition) lawyers in Kazakhstan.

Aidyn Bikebayev is the author of a scientific monograph on antitrust law titled “*Antitrust Law and Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan*” and a number of other research books. Aidyn also co-authored the *Commentary to the Kazakhstan Civil Code* (Volume 1) edited by M.K. Suleymenov, a member of the Kazakhstan National Academy of Sciences.

Aidyn was involved in numerous working groups drafting various legislative acts, including Tax Code, laws and regulations concerning the protection of competition, advocacy statutes, etc.

Aidyn has published over 70 articles and actively commented on articles of other authors published in leading Kazakhstan periodicals.

Complementary Professional Activities:

- Chairman of the Qualifications Commission of the Kazakhstan High Judicial Council
- Member of the Social Council of the Kazakhstan Agency for Protection and Development of Competition
- Vice Chairman of the Council for Protection of Competition, Atameken National Chamber of Entrepreneurs

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar

Education:

- Al-Farabi Kazakhstan National University, Law Department, graduated with honours in 1996

Languages:

- Kazakh
- Russian
- English

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Practice Areas: Criminal Law
Tax Law

Work Experience:

Rustam launched his professional career in 1998 as an in-house council in a second-tier bank.

He joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners as an associate in 1999 and was promoted to partner in 2001.

In 2009, the Firm's tax practice headed by Rustam was recognized the best in Kazakhstan. Rustam's team has been advising a large number of clients on tax-related matters and has been successful in protecting and representing the rights and interests of taxpayers through administrative and judicial proceedings.

Rustam acted as a legal counsel to a major Kazakhstan bank and a number of leading phosphorous and energy companies in connection with the liquidation thereof. He has a wide experience in structuring and consummating mergers and acquisitions in compliance with the requirements of tax, corporate and antitrust laws and regulations.

Rustam has been involved in numerous due diligence projects for large Kazakhstan companies in connection with potential legal risks associated with the acquisition of their business operations. He also participated in drafting, consummation and actual implementation of transactions for the purchase of major enterprises in the energy and gas transportation sectors, and in reorganization of separate legal entities and holdings.

In 2010, *Who is Who Legal: CIS* recommended Rustam as a leading M&A expert in Kazakhstan. In 2020, international legal guide *The Legal 500 EMEA* ranked Rustam as a **Leading Lawyer** in *Tax & Customs*.

Complementary Professional Activities:

- Arbitrator of the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar
- Union of Kazakhstan Attorneys

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law University, Department of Business Law, graduated with honours in 1998

Languages:

- Russian
- English

Arman BERDALIN
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Practice Areas: Corporate Law and Corporate Governance
Transaction Support, M&A
Lawmaking

Work Experience:

Arman Berdalin is a practicing lawyer who has over 20-year legal experience. Arman Berdalin has extensive experience in structuring and executing business sale and purchase transactions (over 100 purchased assets for billions of US dollars) and settlement of matters related to business relations between shareholders. Arman regularly participates in projects for the establishment of joint ventures, in which regard he drafts shareholders' agreements, complex articles of association, regulations and many other documents.

As a head of the Nur-Sultan SZP office Arman maintains ongoing contact with quasi-government companies. In this sector, SZP contributed to such projects as out-reach to shareholders of second-tier banks (BTA, Alliance Bank and Temirbank), acquisition of shares in mining companies, and restructuring of national companies. Arman also managed the project for legal support of newly established Kazakhstan Integrated Centre for Coordination of Special Economic Zones.

Arman is also experienced in dealing with international development institutions. Over three years, Arman represented SZP in an IFC project (a member of the World Bank Group) aimed to improve corporate governance in Kazakhstan. Moreover, Arman led an SZP project for provision of services to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in an effort to review and reform Kazakhstan joint stock companies legislation.

For a number of years, Arman has been annually recommended by various international rating agencies, including **Chambers, Legal500 and asialaw Profiles**, who highly evaluate Arman's achievements, for example: *"Arman Berdalin wins praise for his sound corporate and M&A experience. He has made a mark in this field both as a lawyer and as a scholar. Interviewees are impressed with his determination, organizational skills and flair at presenting matters"*.

Arman regularly makes presentations at conferences both inside and outside Kazakhstan, and conducts seminars and workshops on the most pressing legal and practical issues (e.g. Samruk-Kazyna Corporate University and Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research). Arman also gives open and in-house seminars for such major market players as Philip Morris Kazakhstan, KazMunayGas and others.

Arman has many publications in legal journals and has been involved as an expert for drafting a number of articles in analytical publications (including foreign).

Complementary Professional Activities:

- Arbitrator of the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court
- Adjunct Professor of the KAZGUU University

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar
- Union of Kazakhstan Attorneys
- Supervisory Board of Kazakhstan Bar Association, an association of commercial lawyers
- Interdepartmental Lawdrafting Committee of the Kazakhstan Government

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law Academy, Department of Business Law, graduated with honours in 2000

Languages:

- Russian
- English

Dmitry CHUMAKOV
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Practice Areas:

- Family Law
- Labour Law
- Licenses and Permits of Government Authorities
- Lawmaking
- Foreign Employment Permits
- Technical Regulation and Certification
- Infrastructure Projects
- Public-Private Partnership

Work Experience:

Before joining Sayat Zholshy & Partners as a Partner in September 2008, Dmitriy was in charge of legal departments (services) of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the largest domestic leasing company for ten years, and later worked as a lawyer in the National Legal Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

He participated in negotiations for Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO, acted as an expert representing Kazakhstan in the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), provided legal support for various projects on allocation of large budgetary loans and subsidies and assisted in implementation of some of the largest investment projects (loans) of international financial institutions in Kazakhstan (IBRD, ADB).

Dmitry has extensive experience in providing legal support to major agricultural, engineering and research companies in connection with their reorganization. He was in charge of the legal work on setting up KazAgro National Holding. He participated in proceedings for liquidation of second-tier banks. He also supervised, on a permanent basis, matters relating to protection of public interests and interests of the business community in courts of all jurisdictions, including representation of clients in matters relating to administration of legal entities (corporate disputes), collection of debts, and contesting of transactions and disputes arising from labour regulations. For two years he acted successfully as a member of the board of directors of the largest non-bank lender in the agricultural sector.

Dmitry participated in lawmaking beginning with the drafting of concepts for regulatory legal acts and finishing with the legal support of the process of adoption of the act by a relevant state authority (the Parliament, the Government and Ministries). He co-drafted 29 laws and drafted more than 150 subordinate acts of the Government and Ministries.

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law University, Department of Business Law, graduated with honours in 1998
- Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, St. Petersburg, Master of Laws, graduated with honours in 2017

Languages:

- Russian
- English

Amir BEGDESENOV
Partner, Attorney-at-Law

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Practice Areas: Antitrust Law
Intellectual Property Law

Work Experience:

Amir joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners in June 2010 as an Associate and was promoted to a Senior Associate in January 2011. In January 2014, Amir became a partner of Sayat Zholshy & Partners responsible for antitrust and intellectual property practice of the Firm.

Amir has considerable experience in antitrust law and is actively involved in numerous projects where he represents clients in antitrust authorities and courts, and where he provides general advice on antitrust legal issues. He regularly writes articles and makes presentations on antitrust issues at various conferences and forums.

In 2020, *Who's Who Legal* recommended Amir Begdesenov as an acknowledged expert in the fields of unfair competition and antitrust law, and *asialaw Profiles* ranked him as an **Outstanding Practitioner** in *Antitrust (Competition) Law*.

Prior to joining Sayat Zholshy & Partners, Amir worked for 3 years at the Tax and Legal Department of a Big 4 firm in Almaty.

Amir is also engaged in M&A transactions structuring and implementation. He is actively involved in all M&A projects of the Firm where targets are represented by such companies as a Kazakhstan pension fund, dealer network of the global leading producer of hoisting-and-conveying equipment, a major Kazakhstan integrated zinc plant producing a substantial amount of copper, precious metals and lead, a major Kazakhstan alcoholic beverage producer, and a number of major oil and gas companies.

Amir is a winner of Kazakhstan national rounds and a participant of international rounds of the Jessup Moot Court 2007 competition (held annually in Washington, DC).

Complementary Professional Activities:

- Chairman of the Council on Identifying and Eliminating Barriers to Entry under the Almaty City Department of the Kazakhstan Agency for Protection and Development of Competition

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar
- Kazakhstan Association of Patent Attorneys
- Council of the Eurasian Antitrust Association
- Council of the Antitrust Alliance

Education:

- The Abylai Khan Kazakhstan University of International Relations and World Languages, specialization: International Law, graduated with honours

Languages:

- Russian
- Kazakh
- English
- Mandarin

Yelena TYUREIKINA
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Practice Area: Tax Law

Work Experience:

Yelena has extensive legal experience spanning over 22 years, including 12 years in Sayat Zholshy & Partners, and specializes in tax and corporate laws.

Yelena joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners in January 2009 as a senior associate in the Tax and M&A team led by senior partner Rustam Ospanov.

On 1 January 2017, Yelena was admitted to the partnership of Sayat Zholshy & Partners.

Before joining Sayat Zholshy & Partners, Yelena had professional experience in public service and used to head the legal department of a company providing exploration services to subsoil users and the legal service of a holding company operating railway rolling stock.

Since 2018, the international rating agency **Legal 500 EMEA** has singled out Yelena as a leading Kazakhstan lawyer in *Tax & Customs*. Clients praise Yelena for her “*profound knowledge of Kazakhstan tax legislation*”, “*commitment*” and “*readiness to help clients*” and characterise her as a leader of her profession and very well versed in tax law. Clients also value Yelena for her “*deep insight into a problem, high-quality legal opinion and advice, and helpful recommendations and suggestions on the most effective resolution of tax disputes*”.

In the last two years, the international rating agency **asialaw Profiles** ranked Yelena as a **Notable Practitioner** in *Tax Law*.

Yelena’s tax practice is broad-based and encompasses advice on various taxation issues, corporate tax planning, pre-assessment of transactions with regard to tax implications, consulting on transaction structuring in terms of tax optimisation (including foreign jurisdictions), legal support of clients in connection with tax audits and challenging of audit procedures and/or findings in higher-level tax authorities, and successful representation of clients in courts in connection with tax disputes.

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law University, Department of Business Law, 1998

Languages:

- Russian
- English

Assel SANDYBAYEVA
Of Counsel, Attorney-at-Law

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Practice Areas: Dispute Resolution
Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy

Work Experience:

Assel started her career in 2000 with Sayat Zholshy & Partners where she was promoted to of Counsel in 2015.

Assel specializes in civil process and represents the Firm's clients in the courts of all instances in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Assel used to deal with antitrust law issues and represented clients in their relations with antitrust authorities, including appeal of their actions (rulings) and representation in court. She also participated in due diligence of transportation, oil and gas, and agricultural companies. She supported many transactions for sale and purchase of large-scale real estate.

Assel took part in numerous arbitration and enforcement proceedings and appealed a number of arbitration/enforcement decisions. She repeatedly covered the problems of arbitration legal regulation in various periodicals.

As a member of our team Assel provided legal backing to a number of Kazakhstan power, gas and construction companies. She headed the working group for collection of 1 billion tenge debt. Assel was involved in a unique project for the merger of two accumulation pension funds.

Complementary Professional Activities:

- Lecturer at monthly workshops of the Academy of Arbitration held by the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court
- Arbitrator of the Kazakhstan International Arbitration Court

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar
- Union of Kazakhstan Attorneys

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law Academy, Department of Business Law, graduated with honours in 2000
- Adilet Higher Law School, Caspian Public University, Master's Programme in Jurisprudence
- Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law, LL.M., 2020

Languages:

- Kazakh
- Russian
- English

**Aidos Kussainov
Of Counsel**

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Practice Areas: Labour Law
Licenses and Permits of Government Authorities
Foreign Employment Permits

Work Experience:

Aidos Kussainov started his professional career in 2001. Before joining Sayat Zholshy & Partners, he worked as a lawyer in a large tobacco company.

He joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners in 2001 and was promoted to of Counsel in 2015.

Aidos supervises all projects on obtaining and extension of foreign work permits and certification of the permission lists. He advises clients on various matters arising from their relations with government authorities, including the issuance of licenses for different types of activities, permits and opinions. He has represented large oil and service companies in numerous audits conducted by government authorities.

Education:

- Lodz University in Poland, Faculty of Law and Administration, Master of Administrative Law, 2001

Languages:

- Kazakh
- Russian
- Polish

Yersain Ospanov Of Counsel

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Practice Areas: Corporate Law
Corporate Governance
M&A Transactions

Work Experience:

Yersain Ospanov is a skilled professional with over fifteen years of solid experience. Prior to joining Sayat Zholsky & Partners, Yersain held such positions as a managing director, management board member and board of directors' member in a number of government-related companies. Besides, Yersain used to perform the duties of a managing director in a Kazakhstan investment/consulting company and held the post of a deputy director general in a leading Kazakhstan IT-company.

Yersain has contributed to the establishment and reorganisation of major Kazakhstan joint stock companies, i.e. National Holding Samruk and Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna JSC (including his contribution in the form of relevant amendments to Kazakhstan laws), sale and purchase of entities in aviation, mineral resources and banking business. He also provided legal support and advice in the process of corporate governance best practices implementation.

Yersain's qualifications are complemented by his engagement in the development and implementation of the People's IPO programme which implied the review of Kazakhstan corporate governance framework and the drafting of relevant amendments to applicable laws and internal corporate documents of the companies mulling IPO. Moreover, Yersain participated, on the part of state-owned companies, in the corporate governance-related legal reform in Kazakhstan on commission from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Education:

- L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, diploma cum laude
- Warwick Business School (University of Warwick), MBA, 2019

Languages:

- Kazakh
- Russian
- English

Gulmira Abenova
of Counsel, Attorney-at-Law

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Practice Areas: Licenses and Permits of Government Authorities
Technical Regulation and Certification
Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

Experience:

Gulmira launched her professional career in 2008 when she joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners upon her university graduation. In 2021, she was promoted to of Counsel. Within her key areas of practice Gulmira advised major manufacturing and trading companies, tobacco producers and mining enterprises with regard to their operations/products/processes compliance with the applicable Kazakhstan technical regulations.

Gulmira also supported numerous projects which involved comprehensive legal due diligence of targets for identification of minimal documentation requirements under Kazakhstan technical regulations (e.g. certificates of conformance, corporate standards, chemical product registrations, etc.) and clarification of applicable procedures, terms and conditions for obtainment thereof. On many occasions Gulmira assisted our clients in obtaining documents required for production and distribution of final products in the EurAsEC market in compliance with the applicable technical regulations. Gulmira was also engaged on a number of housing and utilities projects, for example, she provided legal support to a major Kazakhstan investment company with regard to the development, construction and operation of fee-based municipal parking facilities in Almaty, including the construction and operation of multilevel car-parks. Therefore, Gulmira represented the Client in their negotiations with local executive authorities.

Gulmira also dealt with the voluntary recall of products (diving gear) by a major European company from the Kazakhstan market. In particular, she advised the Client on the product recall procedures and potential sanctions, and liaised with government authorities in connection with the products recall.

Besides, Gulmira provided legal support to a Client in connection with the development of a municipal solid waste recycling system in Almaty. Under this Project Gulmira advised the Client on numerous issues arising from the implementation of an integrated solid waste management system in Almaty through a public-private partnership. Gulmira has practical experience in drafting and promoting housing and utilities regulatory acts on behalf of local executive and representative authorities.

Gulmira, together with other SZP lawyers, participated in the working group which, in 2013, drafted the Kazakhstan Law *On Permits and Notices*, a fundamental legislative act and general framework for licensing in Kazakhstan.

Memberships:

- Almaty City Bar

Education:

- Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Bachelor in International Law, diploma with honours

Languages:

- Kazakh
- Russian
- English
- Turkish

Olzhas DANIYAROV
Senior Associate

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Practice Areas: Corporate Law and Corporate Governance
M&A

Work Experience:

Olzhas joined the SZP team specialising in M&A/Corporate Law & Corporate Governance as an associate in 2015. In December 2017, he was promoted to senior associate. Before joining Sayat Zholshy & Partners, Olzhas worked for a number of quasi-government organisations and for a major fixed assets management company. Whilst with SZP team led by partner Arman Berdalin, Olzhas has implemented a great number of large-scale projects, for example:

The project for review and reform of Kazakhstan corporate governance framework on the assignment from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development which required the drafting and coordination of amendments to the Kazakhstan Law On Joint Stock Companies. In connection with the project of International Finance Corporation for improvement of corporate governance practices in Europe and Central Asia Olzhas, as a member of a working group, reviewed a corporate governance system in a foreign-invested joint venture (a Kazakhstan-Chinese company) and provided a number of reasoned recommendations. Olzhas also provided legal support to a client in connection with the establishment of a joint venture with a foreign investor for the management of the largest Kazakhstan overland transportation and logistics facility. Besides, Olzhas participated in a comprehensive legal due diligence and legal advice project for a major Chinese private energy company listed by Fortune Global 500 in connection with the acquisition of interests in the authorized capital of a major Kazakhstan oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) transportation company and the largest Kazakhstan LNG retailer. Olzhas assisted with the development of a project for establishment of the Kazakhstan Integrated Centre for Coordination of Special Economic Zones.

Another unique project, on which Olzhas was engaged, implied the reorganisation of a Kazakhstan national company through its acquisition by a larger Kazakhstan national company. Olzhas also advised a client on the resolution of disputes between shareholders of a foreign-invested joint venture implementing a project for construction and operation of the largest Kazakhstan energy complex. Another legal advice project was implemented for the largest tobacco company worldwide in connection with a broad range of issues, including company restructuring and further investments in the development of the Client's subdivision in Kazakhstan.

Education:

- Astana Private University, Master of Laws, 2014
- L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Civil & Business Law, Bachelor of Laws, diploma with honours, 2013

Languages:

- Kazakh
- Russian
- English

Laura Makhudayeva
Senior Associate

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Practice Area: Corporate Law

Work Experience:

Laura Makhudayeva launched her career in 1998 as an assistant attorney when she worked with a team of lawyers who provided services to airport and aviation enterprises. Laura's experience spans a diversity of sectors, including banking, business management, real estate and construction. She has been also involved with international trading and residential construction projects. Her professional experience includes obtaining licenses and permits required at any stage of construction. Her professional mediation skills add value as well.

Laura Makhudayeva joined Sayat Zholshy & Partners in December 2019 as a senior associate within the team of senior partner Rustam Ospanov.

During her time with the Firm Laura has been involved with a number of rail freight transport projects (mainly in the oil and gas sector) both inside and outside Kazakhstan. She has been also providing legal support to a number of businesses, including foreign-invested ventures, and drafting legal opinions on taxation and corporate structuring of enterprises, building of effective relationships among members of joint ventures, and organizing effective management of organisations.

Memberships:

- Public Association of Professional Mediators
- AstanaZangerPalata, a chamber of legal advisors

Education:

- Kazakhstan State Law University, Department of Business Law, 1998

Languages:

- Russian
- English