



Economic Newsletter on Kazakhstan

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The Economic Section of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kazakhstan intends to distribute this newsletter as widely as possible among Dutch institutions, companies and persons from the Netherlands. The newsletter summarises economic news from various Kazakhstani and foreign publications and aims to provide accurate information. However, the Embassy cannot be held responsible for any mistakes or omissions in the bulletin.

MACRO-ECONOMICS & FINANCE

World Bank forecast for Kazakhstan's growth in 2017 increased from 2.4% to 3.7%

The World Bank's projection for Kazakhstan's 2017 growth has been revised upwards from 2.4 to 3.7%, according to the Bank's latest Regional Economic Update "Migration and Mobility in Europe and Central Asia."

This reflects a better than expected oil sector performance in the first half of 2017, driven by the commissioning of the Kashagan oil field and higher oil prices. Improved consumer confidence and higher domestic demand will drive growth in the non-oil economy.

Nevertheless, the current account and fiscal balances are not expected to see improvements in 2017. The current account deficit is projected to remain elevated due to higher profit repatriation by multinational oil companies. This outflow is partially offset as a share of these profits is reinvested as foreign direct investment back into the oil sector in Kazakhstan, boosting the capital and financial account of the balance of payments. The fiscal deficit is estimated to remain high due to the bailout of the banking sector in 2017.

Over the medium term, the GDP growth rate would hover around 3% a year, as the oil sector's contribution to economic growth declines relative to 2017. More favorable terms of trade will drive improvements in the current account and fiscal balances. Moreover, fiscal consolidation efforts and the passing of the one off effects related to the bank bailout will help to narrow the fiscal deficit from 2018 onwards.

Finally, implementation of inflation targeting will help stabilize consumer price inflation at levels below 5% per year. As the economy recovers, labor income, the primary driver of poverty reduction, is expected to return to positive real growth. The poverty rate is projected to decline to 6% by 2019 based on the current growth forecast. Going forward, the successful implementation of structural reforms will assist in transforming the economy and increase the growth potential of Kazakhstan.

The ongoing structural and institutional reforms under the 100 Concrete Steps program and the privatization agenda aim to reduce the role of the state in the economy and facilitate the development of a vibrant tradable non-oil economy. Furthermore, restructuring and privatizing state-owned enterprises is expected to increase efficiency in public administration and lower the government's fiscal risks. Prudent fiscal and monetary policies will support economic and price stability and encourage investments in the nonoil economy. Higher incomes will also have positive spillovers on poverty reduction, AKIpress reports.

Inflation to remain in 6.9-7.5% targeted corridor in 2017

Kazakh National Bank Governor Daniyar Akishev said during an October 3 government meeting that inflation is projected to remain in the targeted corridor of 6.9% to 7.5% until the end of the year.

Akishev noted inflation reached 4.2% in the first nine months of 2017 and that Kazakhstan seeks to slow down the growth of inflation at 4% by 2020.

"All these monetary policy measures, which are part of inflation targeting, are undertaken to accomplish these goals. National Bank base rate is held at 10.25%, which stimulates the flow of bank's available resources to the real sector of the economy and at the same time ensures the stability at financial, but most importantly, currency market," he noted.

Though the National Bank continues its policy of a floating exchange rate, which means the market is regulated by demand and supply forces, it still reserves the right to some market interventions to maintain stability at foreign exchange market.

In August and September, the bank had to undertake such measure and sell foreign currency, according to Akishev, seeking to stabilize the market amidst rising devaluation expectations.

Akishev also outlined certain risks that drive inflation rate growth, where the government's increasingly strong fiscal policy is one of them.

“First, despite common consensus about the lack of money supply, fundamental inflation tension stems from the stimulating fiscal policy. In 2016, pensions and social benefits saw a 16% increase, salaries from the national budget grew 18%, with inflation rate at 8.5%,” he explained, referring to the example of Russia that did not adjust social benefits to inflation rate changes allowing for a faster achievement of mid-term inflation rate objectives.

Increasing number of loans also contributes to the rising inflation rate. “Since the beginning of this year, the volume of loans grew 11% or 270 billion tenge (\$788.4 million),” added Akishev.

Yet, he noted the influence of structural features of the economy on the nation’s progress in achieving its objective of a lower inflation rate. “This includes insufficient depth of durable goods market, weak competition, presence of trade margins and intermediaries,” he said, emphasizing the need for a stronger coordination and interaction between all competent bodies, Astana Times reported.

**EURASIAN
ECONOMIC
UNION**

Kyrgyz-Kazakh border crisis: 21 international freight companies in Kyrgyzstan appeal to Eurasian Economic Commission

21 international freight companies in Kyrgyzstan appealed to the Eurasian Economic Commission regarding the current situation on the Kyrgyz-Kazakh border, but the answer has not been given yet, representative of one of the freight companies Sergey Golinko told a round-table discussion.

The letter was sent on October 17 and was received on October 21, but so far, there is no response, he said.

“We described the problem referring to the Eurasian Economic Union treaty of 2014 and violations of the rules of cargo movement. There is no answer yet. Kazakhs are acting very sophisticatedly, that is, they cite laws while they themselves are breaking many of them,” he said.

“We are also losing information war as we read everyday accusations of Kazakh Prime Minister, what we did wrong. Our side keeps silence, there is no official position, it means we agree. We appealed to foreign media, but they denied to cover. Nobody except our media covers it. There is a tough censorship, Russian channels do not show anything,” he said. Kazakhstan's main claim is consumer goods, he said.

“They accuse us that we have a shadow import, that Chinese side has one data, we have another. Why is there a 11-km long jam? Why empty trucks are standing in general line?” he outraged, AKIpress noted.

Number of cars on border with Kazakhstan exceeds 1,000, 80% of them on their way to Russia and 20% to Kazakhstan, economist

The number of vehicles standing in queue on the border of Kyrgyzstan with Kazakhstan exceeds 1,000 and 80% of them are heading to Russia and only 20% to Kazakhstan, economist Jumakadyr Akeneyev said.

Speaking during the video conference on the results of the meeting of the heads of government of the EAEU countries, Akeneyev said that heavy trucks are facing difficulties in entering to Kazakhstan and Russia the last 3 weeks.

“Kazakhstan is checking the vehicles from Kyrgyzstan in an enhanced mode believing that they are violating the rules of transportation,” Akeneyev said.

“These cars have been transporting goods for 2 years and only now the question has arisen. Kyrgyz and Kazakh governmental experts prepared a road map for the transportation of goods, but the Kazakh prime minister did not sign it. We believe that if there are any comments on another state, it should be resolved within the EAEU rules. The businessmen of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Russia are suffering,” he said, according to AKIpress.

BANKING

Assets of the National Fund decreased by 2.3 trillion tenge

In tenge equivalent, the funds of the National Fund have decreased from 23.87 trillion to 21.56 trillion.

Against the background of a rise in oil prices, tax revenues to the National Fund this year are much higher compared to last year, Total.kz reports with reference to the analytical center of the Kazakhstan Financiers Association.

According to the results of three quarters of 2017, the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan received 1.53 trillion tenge, including 1.36 trillion tenge due to direct taxes from oil enterprises (with the exception of taxes credited to local budgets).

Tax receipts are posted as follows:

- corporate income tax - 473.84 billion tenge;
- tax on extraction of minerals - 532.49 billion tenge;
- bonuses - 2.55 billion tenge;
- revenue from production sharing schemes - 156.63 billion tenge;
- export duties - 141.22 billion tenge;
- tax on excessive profit - 58.55 billion tenge.

In comparison with the same period in 2016, tax revenues to the National Fund in 2017 increased by 42.6% (+580.9 billion tenge). Returns on investment by the management of the National Fund for the first half of 2017 amounted to 125.54 billion tenge. For the full year 2016 tax revenues for the National Fund amounted to 1.13 trillion tenge.

A breakdown of oil-related revenues to the National Fund by regions of Kazakhstan shows that 63.3% of revenues (880.86 billion tenge) falls on Atyrau region. The four regions of western Kazakhstan (Aktyubinsk, Atyrau, Mangistau and West-Kazakhstan regions) replenished the National Fund by 1.31 trillion tenge (94.6% of all receipts of taxes and payments). Only Astana has posted a negative contribution to the National Fund, which amounted to 16.35 billion tenge.

According to the results of January-September 2017, the assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan decreased by 2.3 trillion tenge, or 9.6%, from 23.87 trillion tenge to 21.56 trillion tenge. Meanwhile, according to preliminary data of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, expressed in US currency, the National Fund's financial base decreased by 7.19%, or \$4.4 billion during the reporting period, amounting to \$56.82 billion.

Within the structure of the portfolio of the National Fund (01/01/2017), about a quarter of assets resort under the stabilisation portfolio and 75% to the savings portfolio. More than 58% of the National Fund assets are invested in bonds related to the savings portfolio, Total News reported.

Banks lend 1.4% more to Kazakh economy in September 2017

In Kazakhstan, the loans reimbursed by the second-tier banks in September 2017 have risen by 1.4%, up to 13,222.5 billion tenge, Kazinform cites the press service of the National Bank of Kazakhstan.

In September, the loans to legal entities and individuals have increased by 1.4% up to 8,779.3 billion tenge, and by 1.5%, up to 4,443.2 billion tenge.

The national currency loans have gone up to 9,485.3 billion tenge (by 2.5%) over the month. In particular, lending to legal entities has enlarged by 3.2%, while for individuals it has grown by 1.6%.

However, the amount of the foreign currency loans has reduced to 3,737.2 billion tenge by 1.2%, or by 1.3% and 0.4% to legal entities and individuals. Over the month, the share of loans in tenge has grown from 71% up to 71.7%. The amounts of long-term and short-term loans have increased by 1.3% (up to 11,107.6 billion tenge) and 2.1% (up to 2,115 billion tenge) respectively.

As it has been pointed out, lending to small businesses has slightly decreased - by 0.4% down to 3,133.9 billion tenge representing 23.7% of the total amount of the credits to the economy. As to the sector breakdown, the most considerable bank loans to the economy

accrues to such sectors as trade (the share is 18.3%), industry (14.3%), construction (7.5%), agriculture (5.9%) and transport (4.5%).

In September 2017, the average weighted interest rate for the national currency loans provided to non-bank legal entities was 13.1% (14.5% in December 2016), while for individuals it was 18.8% (18.4%), Kazinform reported.

National Bank developing mechanism for RBK Bank liquidation

Kazakhstan's National Bank Governor, Daniyar Akishev, spoke about negotiations with the RBK Bank shareholders, Kazpravda.kz reports.

"Indeed, I confirm the information that intensive negotiations are going on both with the RBK Bank shareholders and with its main creditors: quasi-public companies, public sector companies. The National Bank itself is a creditor of the RBK Bank. Various variants are being considered for the bank rehabilitation," he said, answering journalists' questions during a briefing at the Central Communications Service.

Earlier it was reported that the RBK Bank had limited the cash withdrawal to customers to 50 000 tenge per day, according to Kazakhstanskaya Pravda.

ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

Prognosis of oil production volume in Kazakhstan updated to 85 million tons this year

The prognosis of oil production in Kazakhstan has been updated to 85 million tons in 2017, reports the Ministry of Energy of Kazakhstan.

"The key indexes in the field are expected as follows: oil production volume - approximately 85 million tons, gas production - more than 48 billion cubic meters, oil processing - more than 14 million tons, commodity gas production - more than 29 billion cubic meters," said in a message.

The Ministry of Energy of Kazakhstan reported growth of production in 8 months of the year in comparison to the same period in 2016. The Ministry reported oil production volume to 56.9 million tons (112.2%), 10.02 million tons of oil were processed (104% in comparison to the same period 2016), gas production volume amounted to 35.1 billion cubic meters, or 118%, 1.9 million tons of liquefied gas were produced, or 114.4%, Trend reports.

Kazakhstan oil refineries produced 6% more gasoline this year

Kazakhstan refineries increase the production rate of domestic gasoline, but the level of dependence on imported fuel is still high. In January-September this year, local producers produced 2.3 million tons of motor fuel (gasoline, including aviation fuel), or 131.1 thousand tons more than the level of production for the same period last year.

The rise in production of motor fuel is increasing, in the past year during 9 months, production was 85.7 thousand tons more than a year earlier.

The refineries were most productive in the third quarter of this year: in July, 6.3% more gasoline was produced than in July 2016; in August the on-year increase stood at 10.6%; in September at 21.8%.

However, the current acceleration of production is not enough to meet the demand for fuel from the Kazakh car enthusiasts in full. In January-August 2017, 2.8 million tons of motor gasoline were sold on the domestic market, or by 47.5 thousand tons more than in the same period in 2016.

Last year (January-August), the annual increase in gasoline consumption amounted to only 3.1 thousand tons.

A sharp increase in demand for fuel is taking place against the backdrop of a reduction in the volumes of imported gasoline supplies: during 9 months of this year, Kazakhstan

imported 48.9 thousand tons of gasoline less than a year ago. And the reduction in imports of motor fuel is observed for the second year in a row.

The share of imports in the domestic market of gasoline sales decreased from 26.2% to 24.1%.

The price of gasoline is quite sensitive to the reduction in imports. In the first 9 months of this year, gasoline prices rose by 8.7%. The sharpest growth this year was posted by the cost of the popular AI-92 brand by 9.4%. Gasoline AI-95 and AI-96 increased in price from January to September by 8.8%, and AI-98 by 5.7%.

In the same period last year, gasoline prices in Kazakhstan increased by 1.5%: AI-92 by 1.6%, AI-95 and AI-96 by 1.6%, Ranking.kz reports.

Kazakhstan to sell 5 billion cubic meters of gas to China for \$1 billion

Kazakh state-owned firm KazTransGas will ship 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas to China's PetroChina for about \$1 billion, the Kazakh company said on Tuesday, the first such deal between the two countries.

Shipments will start on October 15 and will be carried out over the course of one year, KazTransGas said in a statement.

A gas pipeline completed in 2009 connects all Central Asian energy exporters - Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan - to China. But Kazakhstan has until now exported gas only to Russia because additional pipelines were needed to link its fields to the Chinese one.

KazTransGas, which operates Kazakh gas pipelines and has no upstream assets, did not name the producers that would supply the gas but said some of it would come from the stocks in its storage, Reuters reported.

Kazakh government, UNDP to support 15 city energy saving projects

Fifteen Kazakh cities, including the capital, Kostanai, Shymkent and Taraz, will install energy saving technologies by 2020 to reduce carbon intensity and enhance infrastructure energy efficiency, said United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Deputy Resident Representative Munkhtuya Altangerel during an October 13 press briefing.

The project will be implemented as part of an August 28 agreement between the Kazakh Ministry for Investments and Development and Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund to support businesses working in renewable energy and the energy saving field with a much broader goal of fostering the nation's transition to a green economy.

The project's overall cost is estimated at \$6 billion and UNDP is set to provide financial support through subsidies, the mechanism similar to that used by the Damu Fund to bolster local businesses.

"Commercial loans taken for the implementation of the projects involving low-carbon technologies will have 10 percent of the loan's bank rate covered by the state to improve the project's financial indicators and shorten the payback period [for the project to recoup its initial investments]," said Altangerel.

With an average interest rate of 15%, businesses granted subsidies will repay loans at a 5% interest rate, she added, noting the rate corresponds to the level of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member states.

Altangerel said projects focused on reducing carbon dioxide emissions will eventually be included on the list of the economy's priority sectors that are entitled to state financial assistance.

The programme will continue through the end of October, she added, and every Kazakh citizen can take part in the project and suggest ideas that can help improve his or her region's environment, Astana Times reported.

Kazakhstan takes back into state ownership two hydroelectric power plants, formerly owned by American company

On October 1, 2017, the force of the concession agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the American company AES Corporation dated July 23, 1997 was finished. In connection with this, on October 2, 2017 and October 3, 2017, 100% of the equity interest in two concession facilities - AES Ust-Kamenogorskaya HPP LLP and AES Shulbinskaya HPP LLP were taken into the republican ownership.

In the assets of these companies are Ust-Kamenogorsk hydroelectric power plant and Shulbinskaya hydroelectric power plant.

The State Property and Privatization Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan transferred the rights of ownership and use of the state equity interest of AES Ust-Kamenogorsk HPP LLP and AES Shulbinskaya HPP LLP to the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan appointed Askar Balabatyrov as the General Director of these companies. Askar Balabatyrov graduated from the Almaty Energy Institute in 1992, worked for KEGOC JSC, Almaty Power Consolidated JSC, Alatau Zharyk Company JSC and East Kazakhstan Regional Energy Company JSC, has considerable experience and knowledge of administration work at power facilities, according to press service of the Ministry of Energy of Kazakhstan.

For more news on Kazakhstan's energy sector, please see our **Special Energy Issue**, which is available on a monthly basis at the Embassy's website:

<https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/kazakhstan>.

**MINERAL
RESOURCES**

China increases demand for Kazakh copper and ferroalloys

The trade turnover between Kazakhstan and China has slightly increased this year, even though it is too early to speak about the return of intensive trade at the size of 2012-2013. During the first 8 months of this year, Kazakhstan's manufacturers sold their goods to China for a total of \$3.5 billion, or 27.9% more than the amount for the same period in 2016. The growth is quite tangible, which gives us hope that the continuing decline in Kazakhstan's exports to the People's Republic, which prevailed in the last 3 years, could be reversed.

At the same time, the volume of imports of Chinese goods to Kazakhstan increased during January-August, as imports made \$3 billion, or 36% more than a year earlier.

At the moment, China's share in the total export from Kazakhstan is 11.6%, which is the lowest level in the last 5 years. The share of China in imports to Kazakhstan, on the contrary, has increased: supplies from China account for 16.1% of the overall import, while a year ago it was estimated at 14%.

The bulk of Kazakhstan's exports to China still consists of raw materials. In the top ten most popular goods from Kazakhstan sold to the neighboring country appear copper, ferroalloys, radioactive material, oil, lead and wheat. The most profitable position this year is taken by refined copper and copper alloys. Their sale brought a gross income to Kazakhstan this year of \$678.7 million, which is \$106.3 million, or 18.6% more than the revenue for the same period in 2016.

China is gradually increasing its demand for metals, which is reflected in the change in the structure of Kazakhstan's exports to the country. The most significant increase in revenue for the year was the sale of copper ore and concentrates, revenue from which compared with the first 8 months of 2016 increased by \$355.2 million on-year.

It is noteworthy that this year Kazakhstan's oil and radioactive materials are sold to China in declining quantities. The amount of oil export for the year decreased by 4.5%, radioactive elements and isotopes by 8.8%.

Import from China to Kazakhstan, by contrast, is represented by manufactured consumer goods. Demand for Chinese telephones, including mobile phones, has been on the

increase this year: in January-August 2017, they were imported to Kazakhstan for a total of \$262.6 million, or \$93.3 million more than a year earlier.

Chinese manufacturers are increasing the supply of their computer equipment in Kazakhstan: during 8 months of 2017 its sales value stood at \$108.8 million, or \$42.5 million more than a year ago.

Also the purchase of Chinese footwear from made of rubber and plastic increased sharply - for the year the amount of imports increased by \$60 million, or almost 3 times, Finprom reported.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Kazakhstan a key hub along Eurasian transport corridor

Thanks to projects like the New Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union, major transit routes between Europe and China now run through Kazakhstan, Kazakh Deputy Foreign Minister Roman Vassilenko said at the EU-Eurasia-China Business Summit that opened in Athens, Greece on October 9.

He said that Kazakhstan is the largest country on the planet that has no access to the open sea. But rather than accept this as a disadvantage, Kazakhstan has decided to use its location in the heart of Eurasia to unlock trade routes for the benefit of the country and the world, the Kazakh foreign ministry reported on its website.

"Our aim is to enhance our own transport and transit capabilities, stimulate the growth of trade flows across the country and ensure our competitiveness in the global services market. This will in turn make it easier and quicker to trade between east and west, to create employment and opportunity along the route and spread regional and global prosperity," Vassilenko said, adding that this is why Kazakhstan has been actively implementing its Nurly Zhol program, which is aimed at modernizing the country's transport infrastructure.

Nurly Zhol is designed to turn Kazakhstan into a key Eurasian transport and logistics hub, connecting the North, South, West and East.

Another major project that shares similar goals and ambitions to the Nurly Zhol program is China's Belt and Road initiative, Vassilenko said, as both projects are aimed at facilitating trade, eliminating barriers, ensuring transit and developing a reliable transport and logistics infrastructure.

He said that over 2,500 kilometers of new railways and 4,000 kilometers of new roads, including the Western China – Western Europe highway, which will be completed this year, have been or are being built across Kazakhstan.

This has been coupled with the new logistics infrastructure needed for a massive increase in freight. Container traffic across Kazakhstan from China westwards and from Europe eastwards has increased by 100 times in five years, to 2016. Around 25 massive freight trains every week now pass through Kazakhstan from China to Europe.

Rail container traffic from China to Europe and backwards across Kazakhstan has already doubled between 2015 and 2016 but is expected to increase almost eight fold again by 2020. Kazakhstan already accounts for 70% of transit traffic passing from China to Europe and vice versa, Vassilenko said.

An important element of the Eurasian transcontinental corridor is the Kazakh-Chinese terminal in the Chinese seaport of Lianyungang. The port is the main point of consolidation of cargo flows to and from Kazakhstan and the key transit port for shipment of goods to and from East and South-East Asia.

In addition, special economic zone Khorgos in the east of Kazakhstan on the border with China and Aktau seaport in the west on the Caspian Sea are important logistic gates for the new Silk Road. From Aktau, raw materials and goods flow not just to Europe but also Russia in the north and Iran to the south.

The Kazakh Deputy Foreign Minister concluded that the New Silk Road complements the objectives of the Eurasian Economic Union and other regional organizations, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which is to create a region of prosperity, Times of Central Asia reported.

Cargo trains linking east China, central Asia, see rise in exports

Cargo trains departing eastern Chinese city of Xiamen, located in the Fujian Free Trade Zone (FTZ), saw rise in exports to Central Asia in the first nine months of this year, local authorities said Friday.

During the period, cargo trains carried a total of 1,539 containers, an increase of nearly 95% year-on-year, according to the Xiamen Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.

Chinese goods worth \$43 million, a year-on-year increase of nearly 190%, have been exported to the region along the route.

The exports include electronics, clothing and textiles, food, as well as automobile parts. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are the two major importers.

The direct cargo train line, opened in 2015, is the only one linking a Chinese FTZ with Central Asia, Xinhua reports.

Freight traffic via Western Europe - Western China corridor jumps up

Freight traffic en route Western Europe - Western China through Kazakhstan has significantly increased and reached 600,000 tons.

This was stated by Kazakh Vice Minister for Investment and Development Roman Sklyar at a press conference following the government meeting, Trend reported.

He noted that for comparison, in 2009, 160,000 tons of cargo was transited through Kazakhstan via this route, the press service of the ministry reported.

In general, the turnover of this transit corridor in 2009 stood at the level of 13 million tons.

These figures will reach 33 million tons of cargo per year in 2020, according to the ministry's forecasts.

The Vice Minister added that the WE-WC international transit corridor is the shortest route for transporting goods from China to Kazakhstan, the countries of Central Asia, the western regions of Russia and Europe.

The delivery of cargo from the central provinces of China to St. Petersburg by road takes no more than 10 days, whereas by sea the goods pass the same way for 45 days.

"The length of the transit corridor in our country is 2,787 kilometre. In the current year, we have fully completed all necessary work on this corridor," he said.

The countries that participated in the creation of this corridor, in addition to strengthening the transit potential, also received an internal effect in the sphere of regional development.

For example, the corridor covers 200 settlements with a total of 5.5 million people in Kazakhstan. A significant impetus is expected in the development of small and medium-sized businesses, the service industry, tourism and other sectors of the economy.

The WE-WC Transport Corridor is also one of Kazakhstan's major contributions to China's Belt and Road initiative, which aims to increase infrastructural, economic, and political connectivity between more than 65 countries across Eurasia, covering half the population, 40% of the GDP, and 75% of the known energy resources in the world, according to AzerNews.

Baku-Tbilisi-Kars important for full realization of region's transit, logistics potential

The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars (BTK) railway is of great importance for the full realization of transit, transport and logistics potential of the whole region, Prime Minister of Kazakhstan Bakytzhan Sagintayev said at the BTK railway's official opening ceremony in Baku.

"Kazakhstan, located in the heart of Eurasia, is actively working to develop transcontinental transportation between Europe and Asia. We were first to support the

implementation of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars project. This decision was taken in 2006 by Azerbaijan, Turkey and Georgia with the support of Kazakhstan and China. The fact that such an important decision was taken in our capital, Astana, has a symbolic importance for us," he noted.

The project forms optimal logistics and generates economic growth and trade in the region, according to Sagintayev.

"Kazakhstan's task is to develop transit and transport capacity, and join the intercontinental Eurasian system as a "golden bridge". We are working hard to solve this task within implementation of the Nurly Zhol state program," he said.

The Kazakh PM also noted that over the last nine years, investments in the development of the country's transport and logistics system amounted to about \$28 billion.

"We provided the shortest way for the freight flow from China, Central Asia and the Ural-Siberian region of Russia to enter the Trans Caspian Corridor. I am sure that the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway will give a significant impetus to the development of regional trade. It will create additional potential for economic growth. It is equally important that the corridor will be a factor ensuring stable and secure development of the entire South Caucasus region," he said.

First container trains formed in Kazakhstan and China arrived today in Baku's Alat port from the Kazakh port of Kuryk, Sagintayev said, adding they will further be sent along the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars route.

"In this regard, I want to congratulate all heads of state and participants of today's festive occasion on this historic event," he added.

The opening ceremony of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway was held yesterday in Baku.

The BTK railway was constructed on the basis a Georgian-Azerbaijani-Turkish intergovernmental agreement.

The railway's peak capacity will be 17 million tons of cargo per year, according to Trend.

Kazakhstan to manufacture rail freight cars

Kazakhstan railways will use freight cars of its own production, the press service of the country's national railways company Kazakhstan Temir Zholy (KTZ) said.

The Technical Center of KTZ has developed a program for freight car building, which is supported at the state level.

Technical Center Director Azamat Zhageldy said that this program is aimed at updating the railway rolling stock and the definition of unified technical requirements for freight cars of Kazakhstan production.

"New covered wagons, open wagons, cisterns and platforms will have access for operation in interstate communication and are certified for compliance with mandatory requirements established by Technical Regulations for rolling stock," Zhageldy said.

He also explained that the key requirements for the new rolling stock include increased load capacity and reduced weight of freight cars. This, in addition to updating the railway rolling stock with modern freight cars, will increase the overall fleet capacity, speed, the quality of services, and security of transportation.

Technical requirements for freight cars will be approved before the end of this year, and mechanisms for financing the Program are being worked out.

"The working group is considering options for allocating funds for the production of freight cars. Within the framework of state support, measures are envisaged to provide preferences to manufacturing plants, import substitution, and increase in the share of local content," Zhageldy said.

The implementation of Freight Cars Development Program will increase the production of domestic freight cars to 6,000 wagons per year and create more than 1,500 workplaces, Times of Central Asia reports.

Big Almaty Ring Road construction to start in 2018

The construction of the Big Almaty Ring Motor Road (BAKAD) will begin in March 2018, according to Satzhan Ablaliyev, Deputy Chairman of the Roads Committee of the Kazakh Ministry of Investment and Development.

"The construction of the Big Almaty Ring Motor Road will be based on public-private partnership. For now, we have found the investors from Turkey and South Korea. They are ready to invest over 150 billion tenge in the construction of the road. We are completing the signing of the agreement. The construction will commence in March," Satzhan Ablaliyev said after an extended meeting of the Senate Committee on Economic Policy, Innovation Development and Entrepreneurship.

Initially, the construction of the BAKAD was estimated at 350 billion tenge. However, the Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan recalculated the cost of the Big Almaty Ring Road construction. At present, the cost is 150 billion tenge.

It should be noted that the BAKAD is one of the most long-awaited and complex projects. Its first general layout was approved in 2002. The stretch of the future highway is 66 kilometres, it will run across three districts of the Almaty region: Karasay, Ili, and Talgar. It was supposed to be a six-lane highway with a posted speed limit of 140 km/h that would cross 19 roads and 2 railways. It is planned to construct 7 road interchanges and 13 elevated roads there.

According to experts, the road operation will greatly improve the environmental conditions in Almaty by freeing of many kilometers of traffic jams. It is assumed that all transit trucks and passenger vehicles that enter the metropolis will bypass it along this ring road. Meanwhile, due to the lack of finance in the national budget, the important infrastructure construction was repeatedly postponed. In 2006, the Kazakh Government included the BAKAD in the list of the projects proposed for implementation under concession. After that, no concessioner company had been found over several tenders, Kazinform reports.

KazAeroNavigatsia to open training center in Astana for aviation specialists

KazAeroNavigatsia plans to open a training center for aviation industry workers in Astana, said KazAeroNavigatsia General Director Azat Bekturov at a recent regional symposium on the training of aviation specialists by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) organized here.

"Taking into account the modern challenges of civil aviation, we want to expand our capabilities to provide the industry with high-quality specialists, starting work on the creation of an advanced regional training aviation center in Astana. Its construction is planned to begin next year," Bekturov said.

"We plan that the center will become a regional institute, where aviation specialists from all countries of Central Asia will improve their knowledge and effectiveness of their work. The center will introduce aviation training technologies based on ICAO courses. Close cooperation with world civil aviation organizations, as well as establishing a partnership with existing recognized institutions in the field of professional training will be one of the factors of the successful operation of our training center," he concluded.

Deputy Chairperson of the Civil Aviation Committee of Kazakh Ministry for Investments and Development Toty Amirova noted that financing for the center has not been determined but KazAeroNavigatsia will fund part of the project, according to Astana Times.

AGRICULTURE

Dutch Poultry Technology Seminar took place on 31 October in Almaty

On Tuesday, 31 October 2017, the Netherlands Embassy organized an educational Seminar on the Dutch poultry technology for Kazakh poultry and egg producers and individual farmers.



(Shymkent), Zhambyl Region (Taraz), Akmola Region (Makinsk), East Kazakhstan Region (Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semei), North Kazakhstan Region (Petropavlovsk) participated in the seminar.

The seminar was opened by Dutch Agricultural Attaché Erik Smidt and President of the Poultry Union of Kazakhstan Ruslan Sharipov. The official opening was followed by presentations of Dutch companies that covered the full range of activities along the whole value chain in the poultry industry, including: hatchery (incubation) technology by Pas Reform; poultry breeding by VDL Agrotech; poultry farm management by Dutch expert Henk de Jager at Alsad LLP; poultry slaughtering and processing by Meyn Food Processing Technology; poultry waste (offal/by-products) treatment by Mavitec; and wastewater treatment in the poultry industry by Nijhuis Industries.

According to President of the Poultry Union of Kazakhstan Ruslan Sharipov, currently 55 companies are engaged in the commercial poultry production in Kazakhstan, including 32 companies specialized in egg production and 18 companies specialized in poultry meat production. In general, Kazakhstan's poultry industry has a bright future as it has witnessed a steady growth in recent years and has plenty of export opportunities. To date, Kazakhstan is self-sufficient in egg production. However, local companies are still unable to satisfy local demand in poultry meat. Local poultry production covers only 49% of local demand in poultry meat with the rest still being imported from other countries (Ukraine, Russia, Brazil and USA). Local egg producers have started going abroad. Some

The main purpose of the seminar was to introduce the Dutch poultry technologies to those ones who were not yet familiar with them and to enhance skills and broaden the knowledge of those poultry and egg producers who had some experience with the Dutch poultry technologies before.

The full-day event gathered together a diverse group of over 50 local stakeholders from Almaty, Almaty Region, Astana and beyond and 9 representatives of Dutch companies from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and The Netherlands. Representatives of the Poultry Union of Kazakhstan, educational establishments and research institutes (Kazakh National Agrarian University, SevKazNIIZhiR), top managers and production specialists of local poultry and egg producers who travelled for the seminar from different regions, including South Kazakhstan Regions

companies started exporting to the far and near abroad, including to countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Russia, Mongolia, Afghanistan and UAE. In near future, there are also plans to start eggs and poultry meat exports to China.

Agro Cooperative to launch Kazakh broiler poultry farm

A cooperative of agricultural entrepreneurs will launch a poultry farm in South Kazakhstan, reports the administration of the Tolebi district.

“The cooperative of agricultural entrepreneurs will launch a poultry farm at 2.5 hectares territory. Twenty producers have united their resources. Broiler chickens will be bred at the poultry farm,” said the regional administration.

According to the representatives of the authorities, everyone who wanted to consolidate had been trained. KazTAG reports that cooperative participants have received 6% of annual subsidies.

The poultry farm will start operating in 2018 in the rural district of Kiyuli, where infrastructure has already been built. The enterprise will have 20 facilities, which will employ 2 specialists - a hen house and an operator.

Kazakhstan 2017-18 wheat output forecast lowered 10%

Wheat production in Kazakhstan is forecast at 13.5 million tons in 2017-18, down 10% from 14.985 million tons forecast for 2016-17, according to an October 15 Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) report issued by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The USDA said the year-over-year decline in output reflects a reduction in both area planted and area harvested in Kazakhstan. Area harvested was forecast at 11.5 million hectares in 2017-18, down from 12.437 million hectares in 2016-17, the USDA said.

Area planted to wheat has been affected by government policies, and, according to the USDA, a key reason for the decline was the re-establishment of oilseeds subsidies, which the USDA indicated provided strong incentives for farmers to switch to oilseed production.

In its report the USDA noted that wheat quality in Kazakhstan varied.

“Some wheat is hollow and has a low gluten content; however the average gluten content is reported at 25% to 26%,” the USDA said in the report. “Experts note that gluten content this year is higher compared to the previous 4 to 5 years.”

Food, seed and industrial (FSI) consumption of wheat is expected to remain unchanged in 2017-18 at 4.8 million tons, the USDA said.

On the trade front, exports of wheat from Kazakhstan are forecast at 7.5 million tons in 2017-18, up from 6.8 million tons in 2016-17.

“A number of regional market developments affected exports at the end of the previous marketing year and continue into the current marketing year,” the USDA noted in the report. “Stable exports to China during the last four months could be an indication of further development of the Chinese market. Since December 2015, Kazakhstan and China reportedly established a preferential trade regime that allows Kazakh wheat to be supplied in bulk and in bags, which facilitates trade.”

The USDA also identified Vietnam as another potential market for Kazakh wheat. The agency said a wheat test shipment was delivered to Vietnam during the spring to explore the possibility of further trade. In addition to China and Vietnam, other countries that may be potential trade partners include Singapore and India, depending on the outcome of potential free-trade agreements, the USDA said.

Kazakh research institute to promote in-house fodder cultivation for cattle farmers

The department of fodder production of the North Kazakhstan research institute of livestock and crop production in the coming year plans to organize demonstrations of fodder crops for farmers interested in improvement of quality of their cattle's diet with in-house produced coarse grain. One of the priorities in fodder production is the

development of cost-saving resources economical cultivation, a measure that used to be applied in Soviet times but has become out of vogue in the course of time.

But it remains relevant now as many farms of northern regions of the country need to adapt food crops in use to cattle breeds such as Hereford, imported from abroad.

Quality food for cattle has to contain vegetable protein consisting of amino-acid remains. This is necessary for the animals' optimal healthy grow, strength and reproduction. Fodder saturation with protein is crucial for these conditions. Therefore, scientists of Sevkazniizhir plan to propose the organization to take action in this regard.

Demonstrations will include the presentation of various fodder crops to farmers, some of which are known to them while others are being newly introduced. The plan is to show farmers the various types of nutrients both annual and perennial crops contain. Each type of plant will be explained in terms of its characteristics, nutrition level, and ideal conditions in which it can be grown.

Among the crops fit for the purpose are sorgo, bluegrass and beans. Today, grounds to grow soya beans, peas and other useful fodder crops are hard to find and their use needs to be promoted. Sevkazniizhir intends to invite foreign experts to help with the development of fodder production on farms in an apt environment as well, Kazakh-Zerno reports.

EBRD and FAO support development of Kazakh dairy sector

The modernization of Kazakhstan's agribusiness sector through the introduction of state-of-the-art information systems, like the Collect Mobile application for milk processors, was one of the key themes in a roundtable organized by the Dairy Union of Kazakhstan and the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs and supported by the EBRD and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Astana on 29 September 2017, EBRD reports.

The workshop was attended by 70 delegates from 16 provinces of Kazakhstan, including senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan and domestic dairy producers, attended a specialized sector roundtable organized by the Dairy Union of Kazakhstan and the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs and supported by the EBRD and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The event provided an opportunity to present the latest achievements and opportunities in the dairy sector as well as to discuss urgent issues.

The EBRD and FAO reported on the implementation results of a joint sector promotion project in Kazakhstan. The study offered an in-depth sector analysis of the production of high added-value dairy products and the introduction of modern digital solutions, like geographic information system (GIS), across all dairy enterprises of Kazakhstan. Progress along this path, together with a focus on support for small and medium-sized farms, is key to the sector's sustainable growth and competitiveness, the paper finds.

Experts from FAO and the Dairy Union explained the importance of introducing a new system of milk supply and collection with emphasis on the quality of raw milk and associated products.

"Transparent and accurate information on the raw milk supply chain will facilitate investments and promote better policy dialogue in Kazakhstan's dairy sector," said Victoria Zinchuk, Head of Agribusiness Advisory at the EBRD. "A steady and predictable flow of high-quality milk will give companies incentives to upgrade their facilities and expand their operations. Farmers will also be more inclined to modernize their facilities, improve their grazing lands and milk production practices if the market is more reliable", she said.

"Answers were given to a great number of priority issues related to milk collection in such a big country as Kazakhstan. Satellite images and various digital solutions to name a few are now at milk processing companies' disposal. They can help make the right decisions, which can have an immediate impact on the quality of milk. The Collect Mobile

application, which we presented, could be a one-stop-shop for them,” said Inna Punda, Agribusiness Specialist, Investment Centre, FAO.

“Today it is vital to join efforts of producers and the government in order to ensure better quality and safety of Kazakh dairy products, which should become more competitive both internally and externally,” stressed Anna Sapargazina, co-chairman of the Dairy Union of Kazakhstan.

To date, the EBRD has invested €7.3 billion in various sectors of Kazakhstan’s economy, with a focus on non-oil and gas sectors, where it is the largest institutional investor, Kazinform reports.

Investments in Kazakh livestock sector grow

The focus of investment interest in agriculture is increasingly shifting towards livestock, as the investment growth rate in cultivating seasonal crops has slowed compared to the previous year, reported finprom.kz. Investment in livestock has hiked almost 15 billion tenge (\$44.49 million), or 51%, since January.

“Over eight months of this year, 162.4 billion tenge (\$481.67 million) was supplied in the development of enterprises and other participants in the agricultural market, or 7.2% more than in the same period last year,” noted the report.

The largest share of investments in the industry has traditionally supported crop production, namely the cultivation of seasonal crops. The inflow amount was 99.3 billion tenge (\$294.5 million).

The investment growth rate in the area, however, is slowing. The figure increased 1.3 billion tenge (\$3.85 million) this year compared to January-August 2016, when the increase was 41.2 billion tenge (\$122.19 million). The investment flow in cultivating perennial crops dropped 8.4 billion tenge (\$24.9 million) to 3.5 billion tenge (\$10.38 million).

Investors are increasing financing in livestock, although the volumes are noticeably less than in crop production. During the first eight months, 43.7 billion tenge (\$129.6 million) was directed to livestock enterprises and farms.

The amount is the sharpest increase in the last five years. As a result, 26.9% of all agricultural investments were directed to developing the livestock sector.

Investments in livestock mainly come from private funds, which this year have hiked from 17.1 billion tenge (\$50.7 million) to 38.7 billion tenge (\$114.78 million). At the same time, the volume of funds borrowed from creditors fell 2.4 billion tenge (\$7.1 million) to 5 billion tenge (\$14.8 million).

Enterprises and farms engaged in cultivating seasonal crops, however, have relied this year on borrowed funds and bank loans. From January-August, 18.8 billion tenge (\$56 million) in loan funds was attracted to the sector, a 3.2 billion tenge (\$9.5 million) increase since last year.

To improve the effectiveness of state support to industry enterprises, the Ministry of Agriculture presented road maps recently to develop priority agricultural areas and improve state support for the agro-industrial complex. Road maps have been developed in the main areas of seed growing, agro-chemistry, producing plant protection products, intensive technical re-equipment of the agro-industrial complex, fodder production (forage balance), sheep breeding and developing a network of wholesale distribution centers, Astana Times reports.

Approximately 100 tons of Kazakh meat exported to Bahrain and Iran from Zhambyl region in 2017

Approximately 100 tons of meat have been exported from Zhambyl region in 2017, reports the administration of Zhambyl region.

“On a working visit Karim Kokrekbayev, governor of Zhambyl region, visited the Ryskulov settlement where he attended the Minasip factory of meat and dairy products and the Merken meat combine,” reads the message.

The Merken plant is engaged in production of canned meat, sausages, as well as cattle breeding and sheep farming. Annually the plant produces 250 tons of canned food, 100-150 heads of cattle and a thousand heads of small animals for slaughter. As part of the comprehensive Programme on Development of export potential of cattle meat, the total volume of exports of the Merken Meat Processing Plant from January to September amounted to 102.7 tons of meat. 20 tons were exported to Bahrain and 83 tons to Iran.

Iran wants to launch meat processing plant in East Kazakhstan

Iranian investors are keen to launch a meat processing project in eastern Kazakhstan. Akim (governor) of the region Daniyal Akhmetov met with top management of the Kazakh-Iranian company Agro Portal LLP in order to discuss all aspects of the new project and its launch in the nearest future, Kazinform has learnt from the governor's press service. The new meat-processing enterprise will be built on the territory of the Ondiris industrial zone in Semey and offer a lot of new jobs. It is expected to process cattle meat and produce canned meat and sausage products. Governor Akhmetov said the region should offer its Iranian partners the best conditions and do all groundwork in the shortest time possible. He promised that necessary infrastructure will be in place by the time the project launches. The sides are believed to conclude the investment contract by the end of October, Kazinform reports.

EBRD allocates \$11 million loan to major Kazakh food retailer

The EBRD is providing a five-year senior local currency loan in Kazakh tenge, which will be equivalent to \$11 million, to the major Kazakh food retailer Ramstore Kazakhstan LLP, EBRD said.

The loan will help Ramstore Kazakhstan LLP, one of the largest players in the local market and fully owned by Migros Ticaret A.S. of Turkey, modernize and redevelop its flagship shopping mall in the Samal area of the country's capital, Almaty. The new Ramstore multi-functional trade complex, which will open its doors in November, will showcase the latest architectural and retail trade solutions. The proceeds will also allow the retailer to implement expansion plans and facilitate store openings (Ramstore supermarkets, Macrocenter gourmet, Ramstore express supermarkets) and new trade centres across Kazakhstan.

Agris Preimanis, EBRD Director, Head of Kazakhstan, said: "With our loan we are promoting foreign investment in Kazakhstan, creating new jobs and facilitating access to better-quality food retail services across the country. Providing our loan in local currency makes working with the EBRD even more attractive to Ramstore Kazakhstan LLP as we help the company to avoid exchange rate fluctuations."

The Kazakh retail sector was strongly impacted by the recent economic downturn in the country which affected the purchasing power of consumers. However, the economy has recently showed signs of stabilization and recovery. While the local market remains dominated by small family-owned retailers, the market share of modern retail has been increasing and is expected to continue doing so in future, creating significant opportunities for growth in retail chains. However, the size of the country alone means that retailers face challenges, including logistics.

Ramstore Kazakhstan LLP is an excellent example of how to successfully deploy a combination of local know-how and international expertise, and the end result can also benefit local customers.

To date, the EBRD has invested €7.3 billion in various sectors of Kazakhstan's economy, with a focus on the non-oil and gas sectors, where it is the largest institutional investor, according to AKIpress.

China is the main buyer of Kazakhstani vegetable oils

China in recent years is one of the main importers of oilseed and vegetable oils from Kazakhstan.

In 2016-2017 the share of China in the general structure of export of oil-bearing crops made 21%, oils - 64%, IA Kazakh-Zerno noted.

The largest volumes of oil seeds purchased by China in Kazakhstan fell on sunflower - 101.15 thousand tons, or 37% of the total exported seeds.

Among vegetable oils, sunflower oil supplies are leading with 23.59 thousand tons (64%), in second place linseed oil with 12,500 tons with a share of exports of 89%.

In general, the export of oil products from Kazakhstan to China in 2016-2017 amounted to 150,260 tons of oilseeds (sunflower, soybean, cotton and other oilseeds) and 40.90 tons of vegetable oils (sunflower, linseed oil, soybean, and rapeseed).

It should be noted that China is ready to invest in the production of vegetable oils that meet Chinese requirements and preferences in Kazakhstan with subsequent imports of these products. So, in mid-October, the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Askar Myrzakhmetov, held a meeting with representatives of a number of Chinese companies, during which they discussed the possibilities of increasing the volume of mutual trade and investment in the oil and fat industry of Kazakhstan, according to Kazakh-Zerno.

Over 20 new water reservoirs to be built in seven Kazakhstan regions

Kazakhstan plans to construct 22 reservoirs in seven regions until 2021, Chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan Islam Abishev reported.

"It is planned to build 22 new reservoirs with total additional water accumulation in the volume of 1.9 billion cubic meters for a total of 57.2 billion tenge in Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Mangystau and South Kazakhstan oblasts," Abishev said at a press conference in Astana.

He also said that the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan submitted proposals for reconstruction of 26 emergency reservoirs for a total of more than 44 million tenge.

"The Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan submitted investment proposals for reconstruction of 26 emergency reservoirs for a total of 44.7 million tenge, 36.6 million tenge of which for reconstruction of emergency water reservoirs, 8.2 million tenge - for engineering and technical strengthening and introduction of local warning systems of hydraulic structures at 77 sites," said Abishev, according to Trend.

EXHIBITIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN (November 2017)



AgriCA

Central Asian International Conference for Cattle Breeding, Poultry Farming and Veterinary
1 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.agroworld.kz



AgroWorld Kazakhstan

Central Asian International Agricultural Exhibition
1 – 3 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.agroworld.kz



World Food Kazakhstan

Central Asian International Food Exhibition
1 – 3 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.worldfood.kz



ColdChain Kazakhstan

Central Asian International Cold Storage, Transportation and Cold Chain Services Exhibition
1 – 3 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.coldchain.kz



Horex Kazakhstan

Central Asian International Exhibition for HoReCa Industry
1 – 3 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.horexexpo.kz



KazUpack

International Exhibition on Packaging, Tare and Label
1 – 3 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.kazupack.kz



CleanExpo Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan International Exhibition on Cleaners and Detergents, Dry Cleaning and Laundry Machines, Cleaning Equipment

1 – 3 November 2017, Almaty

Organizer: Iteca

www.cleanexpo.kz



Global Oil & Gas Mangystau

Mangystau Regional Exhibition on Oil, Gas and Infrastructure

7 – 9 November 2017, Aktau

Organizer: Iteca

www.moge.kz



Education and Science

Kazakhstan International Exhibition on Education and Science

22 – 24 November 2017, Astana

Organizer: Atakent-Expo

www.atakentexpo.com



Kazakhstan Security Systems

International Security and Civil Protection Exhibition

23 -25 November 2017, Astana

Organizer: Astana Expo KS

www.astana-expo.com



AgriTek Shymkent

Kazakhstan International Exhibition for Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Stock Breeding

November 2017, Shymkent

Organizer: TNT Productions

www.tntexpo.kz

Exhibitions dates are subject to change. For a complete overview and more information on exhibitions in Kazakhstan, please visit:

www.iteca.kz

www.astana-expo.kz

www.expocentralasia.com

www.tntexpo.kz

www.atakentexpo.kz

<http://10times.com/>

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