# TAX GUIDE KAZAKHSTAN

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#### GENERAL RULES AND IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE TAX SYSTEM OF KAZAKHSTAN

The Kazakhstani tax system is closely related to Kazakhstani accounting principles, which are based on IFRS and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Accounting and Financial Reporting", and vice versa, Kazakhstani accounting is influenced by the requirements of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - the Tax Code of the RK).

For this reason, every accountant in Kazakhstan should have in-depth tax knowledge, and accountants are almost always responsible for ensuring proper tax compliance with tax laws (these prescriptions are based not only on the Tax Code of the RK, but also on voluminous Legislative Acts, Rules and other documents regulating taxation in Kazakhstan). This also means that, to a large extent, Kazakhstani accounting practices are aimed at proper accounting for the purposes of tax compliance.

Considering such bureaucracy caused by over-regulated tax system, it can be assumed that the work of a tax specialist / accountant in Kazakhstani tax practice / accounting is several times more extensive than in similar conditions in Western countries. Proper tax planning, as well as properly drafted tax and accounting policies, including supporting operations by sufficient documents, play a significant role in reducing the tax burden of Kazakhstani taxpayers.

In this booklet, we have attempted to summarize and review the key elements of the Kazakhstani tax system: the essence and fundamentals of the «most common» taxes such as corporate income tax, VAT, payroll taxes and contributions, and taxation of non-residents. We have also included our high-level comments on permanent establishment (PE) and Transfer Pricing principles, since they have a significant impact on the tax activities that any legal entity must bear in Kazakhstan.

Please note that the rules and practices we have observed in the booklet are general in nature and should be followed by most taxpayers in Kazakhstan. However, special tax regimes are also possible on the territory of Kazakhstan, as well as special economic zones (SEZ), which have their own rules synchronized with the current legislation.

Speaking about special zones in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to mention "Astana Hub" and the "Astana International Financial Center" (technically these zones are not SEZs), but they provide preferential taxation for legal entities registered there.

Astana Hub is the largest international technological park of IT startups in Central Asia. The conditions are created here for the free development of Kazakhstani and foreign technology companies. More information can be found on the webpage:

#### https://astanahub.com/en/.

The "Astana International Financial Center" is an area within the city of Astana with precisely defined boundaries determined by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on which a special legal regime in the financial sphere operates. More information can be found on the webpage:

https://aifc.kz/en.

#### CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Taxpayers of corporate income tax (CIT) are legal entities - residents of Kazakhstan, as well as nonresident legal entities operating in Kazakhstan through a permanent establishment or receiving income from sources in Kazakhstan.

The general tax rate is 20% except for the tax regime for the types of activities for which a different tax rate is provided (Table 1).

Expenses incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the performance of activities aimed at earning income are deductible in determining taxable income.

Deductions are made by a taxpayer for expenses actually incurred in the current tax period, provided that documents confirming such expenses related to activities aimed at earning income are available. At the same time, specific documents containing certain information, are required to support CIT deductions. It is also important to note that intangible intercompany services provided by legal entities from "tax havens" (the list is established by the Government of Kazakhstan), are limited for CIT deduction by 3% of the taxpayer's taxable income.

The deadline for filing a CIT return is 31 of March of the year following the reporting period, at that, an advanced CIT return filing may be required if the taxpayer's level of revenue for a tax period preceding the previous tax period exceeds the threshold of 325,000 monthly calculated index (MCI) (EUR 2,2 million in 2025).

Further, Table 1 summarizes CIT requirements in Kazakhstan.

Тах Туре	Tax Rate	LLP, JSC	Branch, Representative office, Simple PE	DTT Protection
Corporate income tax (CIT)	<b>20%</b> , or <b>10%</b> for producers of agricultural products and fish farming	Applied to taxable income	Applied to taxable income	Not applicable for taxation of residents
Branch profit tax (BPT)	15%	N/A	Paid in addition to CIT and applied to taxable income after CIT	Tax rate can be reduced to <b>5-10%</b> based on certain DTTs

#### VALUE ADDED TAX

Tax period for VAT: a calendar quarter

Taxpayers registered in Kazakhstan for VAT purposes are required to calculate and pay VAT. All VAT-able turnovers are subject to the general tax rate in Kazakhstan of 12%. At the same time, the 0% VAT rate in Kazakhstan is provided for export of goods, international transport, sales in SEZ, etc.

When a taxpayer registers for VAT:

- Obligatory registration, if the annual turnover exceeds MCI 20,000 (EUR 135,000 in 2025)
- Voluntarily registration is possible at a taxpayer's choice.

# Important note: A simple PE, i.e., a PE without opening a Representative Office or a Branch is not subject to VAT registration.

Further, Table 2 summarizes the VAT system applied in the EAEU AND EU.

	Kazakhstan	Russia
	Entity registered for VAT	Companies
Payer		Individual entrepreneurs
	Entity importing goods	Entities moving goods across borders
	General – <b>12%</b>	General – <b>20%</b>
VAT rate	Export of goods, international transport, sales of fuels and lubricants carried out by	Sales of food products, children's goods, books, medical goods – <b>10%</b>
	airports, sales to a SEZ territory, in terms of contracts of subsurface use – <b>0%</b>	Export of goods, international transport and telecommunications – <b>0%</b>
VAT at Export	Within the EAEU: 0%, confirmation is required from the EAEU recipient of goods on submission of Form 328.00 on import of goods within the EAEU and payment of indirect taxes, if no confirmation is provided within 183 calendar days after export, 12% of VAT is paid by the exporter in the RK	Within the EAEU: No VAT – <b>0%</b>
	Outside the EAEU: 0%, requires a list of documents for export confirmation	Outside the EAEU: 0% requires a list of documents for export confirmation
VAT at Import	Within the EAEU: 12% is paid not later than the 20th day of the month following the month of import, with the possibility to offset the tax paid for VAT purposes	Within the EAEU: 20% charge, with the possibility to offset the tax paid / 10% when import of food products, children's goods, books, medical goods, with the possibility to offset the tax paid
	<b>Outside the EAEU: 12%</b> is paid at customs clearance, with a possibility to offset the paid tax in VAT purposes	<b>Outside the EAEU: 20%</b> charge, with a possibility to deduct the paid tax
VAT for non-resident	RC VAT at <b>12%</b> is paid by a tax agent (recipient of services in the RK). The obligation is determined depending on the place of supply.	RC VAT at <b>20%</b> is a tax agent's obligation, depending on the place of services supply

Germany	France
	Taxable entities
All business entities	Partly taxable entities
	Non-taxable legal entities that are registered for turnover taxes
General – <b>19%</b>	General – <b>20%</b>
Certain items, such as food and books, certain medical products and services, farm animals, museum, theatre, concert, hotels – <b>7%</b> Export and the sale and installation of photovoltaic systems and certain related devices – <b>0%</b>	Prepared food products, catering and restaurants, non-processed agricultural products, and some housing renovation works – <b>10%</b> Non-prepared food products, along with gas, electricity and renewable energies – 5.5% Medicinal products and blood products, which are eligible for reimbursement by social security – 2.1%
<ul> <li>Within EU:</li> <li>If sell to business - 0%</li> <li>If sell direct to consumer:</li> <li>less than 10 000 EUR annually - the VAT rate 19%</li> <li>more than 10 000 EUR annually - the rate in the consumer's country.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Within EU:</li> <li>If sell to business - 0%</li> <li>If sell direct to consumer:</li> <li>a. less than 10 000 EUR annually - the VAT rate 20%</li> <li>b. more than 10 000 EUR annually - the rate in the consumer's country.</li> </ul>
Outside EU: No VAT – 0%	Outside EU: No VAT – 0%
Within EU: No VAT – 0%	Within EU: No VAT – 0%
<b>Outside EU:</b> Import VAT – <b>19%</b> , with a possibility to deduct the paid VAT (reverse charge in return)	<b>Outside EU:</b> Import VAT – <b>20%</b> , with a possibility to deduct the paid VAT (reverse charge in return)
VAT is a tax agent's obligation depending on the place of sale, with a possibility to deduct the paid VAT	VAT is a tax agent's obligation depending on the place of sale, with a possibility to deduct the paid VAT

### PAYROLL TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The payroll calculation in Kazakhstan consists of the following mandatory taxes and contributions:

Liability	Tax Rate %	Income Limits for Calculation
	Employee's liabilities	
Personal income tax (PIT)	Flat <b>10%</b> rate	No limits
Obligatory social medical insurance contributions (OSMIC)	Flat <b>2%</b> rate	10 MMW max (EUR 1,460)
Obligatory pension contributions (OPC)	Flat <b>10%</b> rate	50 MMW max (EUR 7,300)
	Employer's liabilities	
Social Tax (ST)	Flat <b>9.5%</b> rate	14 MCI min (EUR 100)
Obligatory pension contributions of an employer (OPCE)	Flat <b>1.5%</b> rate	50 MMW max (EUR 7,300)
Social insurance contributions (SC)	Flat <b>3.5%</b> rate	7 MMW max (EUR 1,020)
Obligatory social medical insurance (OSMI)	Flat <b>3%</b> rate	10 MMW max (EUR 1,460)



Note: The tax period for a payroll tax return is a quarter, but payments are made on a monthly basis

# I. Kazakhstan simulation of payroll taxation, EUR ( $\in$ )

Gross salary		Rate	631 €	1,263 €	2,509 €	%, for 500 €	%, for 1,000 €	%, for 2,000 €	Average %
ОРС	Obligatory pension contributions	10%	63€	126€	251€				
OSMIC	Obligatory social medical insurance contributions	2%	13 €	25€	35€				
PIT	Personal income tax	10%	56€	111€	222€				
Net sa	lary		500€	1,000 €	2,000 €	79.20 %	79.20 %	79.73 %	79.38 %
OPCE	Obligatory pension contributions of an employer	1.5%	9€	19€	38€				
OSC	Obligatory social contributions	3.5%	22€	44€	43€				
OSMI	Obligatory social medical insurance	3%	19€	38€	53€				
ST	Social tax	9.5%	31€	61€	168 €				
Total employee			131 €	263 €	509 €	20.80 %	20.80 %	20.72 %	20.62 %
Total employer			81 €	162 €	302 €	12.86 %	12.86 %	12.03 %	12.58 %
Total taxes			212 €	425 €	810 €	33.66 %	33.66 %	32.30 %	33.21 %

# II. Russian simulation of payroll taxation, EUR ( $\in$ )

Gross s	alary	Rate	575 €	1,149 €	2,299 €	%, for 500 €	%, for 1,000 €	%, for 2,000 €	Average %
PIT	Personal income tax	<b>13%</b> (15% on the year-to-date salary amounts exceeding RUB 5 million)	75€	149€	299 €				
Net sa	lary		500 €	1,000 €	2,000 €	8 <b>7.0</b> %	<b>87.0</b> %	<b>87.0</b> %	87.0 %
ст	Employer Social Contributions regular rate	<b>30%</b> (15.1% on the amounts exceeding the year-to-date marginal base of RUB 2.25 million )	173 €	345€	569€				
ΟΑΙ	Occupational accident insurance	0.2% - 8.5%	1€	2€	5€				
Total employee			75 €	149 €	299 €	13.0 %	13.0 %	13.0 %	13.0 %
Total employer			174 €	347 €	574 €	30.2 %	30.2 %	24.9 %	28,4 %
Total t	axes	13 %	249 €	496 €	873 €	43.2 %	43.2 %	37.9 %	41.4 %

#### WITHHOLDING TAX

Income from sources in Kazakhstan of a non-resident legal entity whose activities do not lead to a permanent establishment (PE) in Kazakhstan is subject to WHT at source of payment by a tax agent (paying the income to a non-resident) without the application of deductions.

Due to the fact that Kazakhstan has effective Double Tax Treaties (DTTs) with 55 countries, Kazakhstani tax agents have the right to apply the provisions of DTTs to exempt non-resident income from taxation or apply reduced tax rates, on the condition that the non-resident is the beneficial owner of such income, as long as the resident's certificate is provided to the tax agent within the established timeframe and other requirements established by the Tax Code of the RK are met. It is also advisable to note that Kazakhstan also applies MLI from 2021 and its provisions regulate the effective DTTs of Kazakhstan with 35 countries, setting additional conditions for eligibility to apply DTT's benefits.

Type of a non-resident's income	Tax rate as per the Tax Code	DTT Application
Services and other income not listed below, including income of non- residents from "tax havens"	20 %	Exemption, incl. Western countries
Insurance premiums under risk insurance contracts	15 %	Exemption, incl. Western countries
Insurance premiums under risk reinsurance contracts	5 %	Exemption, incl. Western countries
International transport	5 %	Exemption, incl. Western countries
Dividends, interest, royalties	15 %	Reduction from 5% to 10%
Capital gain	15%, participation exemption rules can be applied	Exempt, if < 50% immovable taxed, if > 50% immovable
Dividends with 3 years holding period and from income previously taxed by CIT	10 %	Reduction to 5% for some countries

It is very important to note that the Tax Code of the RK, despite the provisions that international treaties entered into by Kazakhstan prevail, may still create administrative burdens for non-residents to be able to prove the right to apply DTT provisions, such as, for example:

- To apply the DTT, a non-resident must not have a PE in Kazakhstan, even if the PE's activity is not related to income payable by a tax agent in Kazakhstan in respect of which non-residents wish to apply the provisions of the DTT;
- A residence certificate must be provided within the established timeframes;
- For non-residents from the countries with which Kazakhstan applies MLI provisions, additional requirements must be met, including confirmation that the non-resident's income in that country should be taxed at a rate of at least 15% and is not subject to adjustment, exemption or tax refund in the current or forthcoming periods.

#### PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

Generally, Kazakhstan-registered companies or other legal entities whose place of effective management is in Kazakhstan are treated as Kazakhstani tax residents. However, non-resident legal entities operating in Kazakhstan may create a fixed place, service or agency PE in accordance with Kazakhstani local tax legislation. Please note that there are specific provisions in the Tax Code of the RK in relation to PEs that generally have some differences with the DTT provisions, for example, a service PE is created under local legislation, if services are provided for more than 183 days, with the DTT providing for an extension of this period to 12 months, and similar differences may also be seen for fixed place and agency PE.

### **Transfer Pricing**

According to Kazakhstani transfer pricing legislation, the tax authorities have the power to monitor and adjust prices used in cross-border and certain domestic transactions related to cross-border transactions if prices are deemed to deviate from market level, even if such transactions are entered into with unrelated parties. If the authorities adjust prices, the reassessed liability will include taxes, duties, penalties, and fines to the state budget. In order to prove that the transaction prices applied correspond to market level, a taxpayer in Kazakhstan must maintain transfer pricing documentation in its files to demonstrate that prices have been determined in accordance with arm's length principle. The methods of determining market prices in Kazakhstan are as follows:

- method of comparable uncontrolled price
- cost plus method
- resale price method
- profit distribution method
- net margin method

However, only if the first method (method of comparable uncontrolled price) cannot be applied, the other 4 remaining methods are applied, which are the most appropriate given the nature of the transaction.

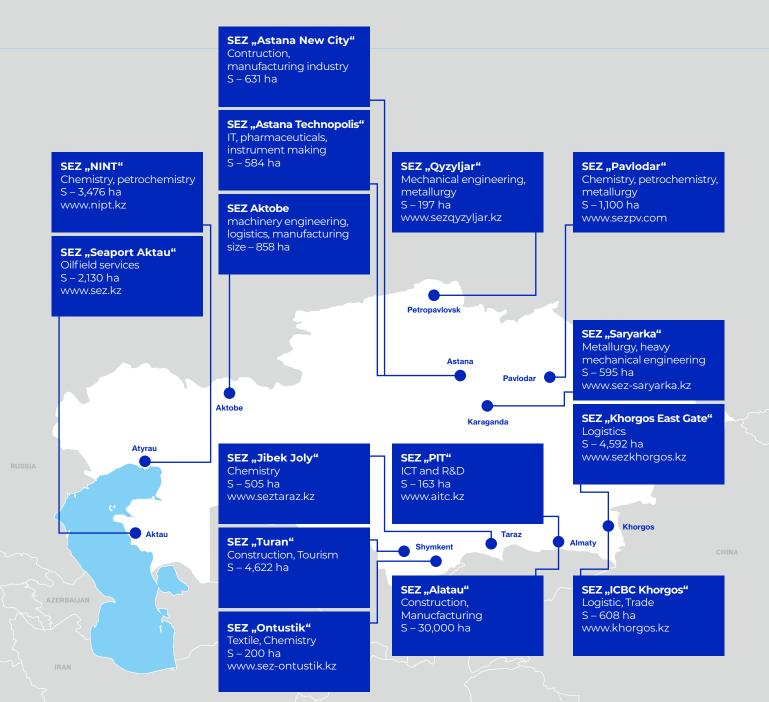
In practice, transfer pricing audits in Kazakhstan generally cover not only intra-group transactions, but all cross-border transactions, as the rules allow the tax authorities to declare the existence of a relationship between the parties, if the tax authorities suspect that the transaction price deviates from market prices, which may result in additional tax accruals for taxpayers in Kazakhstan.

#### **SEZ** Special Economic Zones in Kazakhstan

Pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 242-VI dd. 3 April 2019 "On Special Economic Zones and Industrial Zones" (hereinafter – the Law), a special economic zone is a part of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with precisely defined boundaries, in which a special legal regime of a special economic zone operates for carrying out activities in accordance with the Law.

A SEZ is created for a period of up to twenty-five years, but by decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the period of validity may be extended.

There are 15 SEZs operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan with different sectoral focus, see the picture below:



## Form of Act of works performed / services rendered

P-1 Form

Customer					IIN/BIN		
	full name,	address, cor	mmunicatio	n information			
Contractor					BIN		
	full name,	address, cor	mmunicatio	n information			
Contract	No.	«	»	20			
						Document Number	Date

### Act of work performed (service rendered)\*

No.	Name of works (services) (in terms of	rvices) performed the report on erms of (services rendered)** scientific research,		Unit	Works preformed (services rendered)			
	their subtypes in accordance with technical specifications, tasks, works (services) performance schedule, if available)		marketing, consulting and other services (date, number, number of pages) (if available)***		quantity	unit price	value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				Total		х		

Information on usage of invetories received from the customer

name, quantity, value

Appendix: List of documentation, including report(s) on marketing, scientific research, consulting and other services (mandatory if available) on pages

Passed by (Contractor)			Received by (Customer)			
signature	full name	position	signature	full name		
	date of signing (acceptane	ce) of works (services)		stamp place		
		date of signing (acceptan	date of signing (acceptance) of works (services)			

\*Applicable for acceptance and transfer of works performed (services rendered), with the exception of construction and installation works. \*\* To be completed, if the dates of works performed (services rendered) fall on different periods, as well as if the dates of works (provision of services) and the dates of signing (acceptance) of works (services) are different.

\*\*\* To be completed, if there is a report on scientific research, marketing, consulting and other services.

## Form of Waybill

#### 3-2 Form

Oranization (individual entrepreneur)	IIN/BIN		
	BIN		
		Document Number	Date

Organization (individual entrepreneur) – sender	Organization (individual entrepreneur) – recipient	Responsible for delivery (full name)	Transport organization	Waybill of lading (number, date)

No.	Name, characteristic	Nomenclature number	Unit	Quai	ntity	Amount per unit,	Amount with VAT,	VAT amount,
			quantity		unit price	in KZT	in KZT	in KZT
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
	•	-	Total					

Total quantity of stock released (in words)

for the amount of (in words), KZT

#### Release of goods authorized

#### Received by (Customer)

			By Power of Attorney No.	dd. «	»
position	signature	full name	issued		
General accountant	signature	full name			
Released	signature	full name	Stocks received	signature	

20

# Form of accompanying waybill

Section A / General													
2. Date of c	1. Registration number4. Bill of lading2. Date of discharge4.1 Number3. Product shipment date4.2 Date						<ul> <li>5. Correction</li> <li>5.1. Registration number of the corrected Accompanying waybill in the E-VAT invoice (ESF) IS</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>6. Return of goods previously accepted under Accompanying waybill</li> <li>6.1. Registration number of the Accompanying waybill in the E-VAT invoice (ESF) IS</li> </ul>		
7. Import of goods into the territory of the RK 8. Export						goods from the territory of RK				9. Movement of goods			
<ul> <li>7.1 Import</li> <li>7.2 Reimport</li> <li>7.3 Import for processing</li> <li>7.4. Temporary importation</li> <li>7.5. Import of temporarily exported goods</li> </ul>				import ds*	t 8.1. Export 8.2. Re-export 8.3. Recycling 8.4. Temporary removal 8.5. Export of temporarily imported goods				ined goods * ined pint*	<ul> <li>9.1. within one person on the territory of the RK</li> <li>9.2. within one person within the EAEU</li> </ul>			
Section B /	Supplier det	ails		Section	C / Recipient d	etails		Sectio	n D / <b>Details c</b>	ofthe	e shipper an	d consignee	
18. BIN of th 19. BIN of th 20. Supplier 21. Supplier 22. Shipping 23. Actual sh 24.Shipping	supplier/sender e structural unit e reorganized e	ntity ntry code try code* address	e	<ul> <li>26. IIN/BIN 26.1 Non-resident</li> <li>27. Name of supplier/sender</li> <li>28. BIN of the structural unit</li> <li>29. BIN of the reorganized entity</li> <li>30. Recipient category</li> <li>31. Recipient registration country code</li> <li>32. Delivery country code*</li> <li>33. Actual delivery address</li> <li>34. Delivery warehouse ID</li> <li>35. Additional information</li> </ul>				37. Nan 38. Ship	'BIN n-resident [ ne of shipper oping country co n D1 / <b>Additio</b> n ditional	41. Delivery	N of consignee r country code		
52. Currend	cy code			53. Curr	ency rate								
Section G1	/ Data on goo	ods			_					_			
No.	Sign of origin of goods	Name goo		Product code (HS EAEU)	Unit	Quantitiy (volume)		Unit price	Costs of goods withou indirect taxes	t	Excis Rate	e tax Amount	
1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8		9	10	
54. Total													
Data on al	coholic bever	ages											
55. Vendor	56. Adress of supplier under license												

10.1. Ethyl         10.3. Beer         10.5 Petro         10.7 Tobac         11. Goods         12. Digital	and beer drinks leum products cco products subject to export	control (dual	.2. Wine mate .4. Alcohol (ex .6 Biofuel	erial (cept beer)	<ul> <li>13. Registration number of the Accompanying waybill in the E-VAT invoice (ESF) IS</li> <li>14. Date and time of registration of the Accompanying waybill in the E-VAT invoice (ESF) IS</li> <li>15. Registration number of Accompanying waybill in the Labeling Information System</li> </ul>					
Section E / <b>Shi</b> j	oping Informati	on			Section F / Agreemen	it (contract)	for the supp	ly of goods		
<ul> <li>44. Name of ca</li> <li>45. IIN/BIN</li> <li>46. Information</li> <li>46.1 Type of trainable</li> <li>a. Automal. ATC bial</li> <li>al. ATC bial</li> <li>al. ATC bial</li> <li>al.1ATC lice</li> <li>plate</li> <li>numb</li> <li>a2. Trailer</li> <li>al.2. Trailer</li> <li>numb</li> </ul>	n on planned tran nsportation nobile b. trand bl tense c. er cl brand trand brand trand	sportation Railway . Car number Air . Board numb	r d1 per e.	esident	47.a. Contract or an ar the contract 47.1. Number 47.2. Date 49. Terms of delivery (II Section F1 / Treaty (co Supplier 50.1 Number 50.2 Date	NCOTERMS)	(contra 48. Terms the co	of payment under intract		
Sales turnover (taxable/ non-taxable turnover)	Amount of taxable imports	V/ Rate	AT Amount	Total value of goods with indirect tsaxes	Nº application for release of goods prior to filing a goods declaration, goods declaration, application for importation of goods and payment of indirect taxes, ST-1 or ST-4Z, primary Waybill	the application for prior to filing a g importation of go of indirect taxes or	n number from or release of goods oods declaration, ods and payment Goods Declaration, panying waybill	Commodity identifier in E-VAT invoice (ESF)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	]		18		
57. License	number of reci	piants licen	se		58. Adress of recipient under license					

## Form of E-VAT invoice (ESF)



## Note: The document is in 3 pages

Section A / General	
1. Registration No.	1.1 Account system number
<ol> <li>Date of discharge</li> <li>Date of statement on paper</li> </ol>	3. Date of turnover
<ul> <li>4. Corrected</li> <li>4.1 Date of discharge</li> <li>4.2 Account system number</li> <li>4.3 Registration number</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>5. Additional</li> <li>5.1 Date of discharge</li> <li>5.2 Account system number</li> <li>5.3 Registration number</li> </ul>
Section B / Supplier details	
<ul><li>6. IIN/BIN</li><li>6.0 BIN of a structural subdivision legal entity</li><li>6.1 BIN of the reorganized entity</li></ul>	10. Supplier category:
7. Supplier 7.1 Share of participation	B Commission agent C
8. Location address	Forwarder       D
1.9 VAT payer certificate	Lessor E
9.1 Series 9.2 Number 9.3 Structural unit of a non-resident legal entity	PSA participant          F         Participant in a joint activity agreement         10.1 Quantity:         O         Exporter         H         International carrier         I         Principal
11. Additional information	
Section B1 / Supplier bank details	
12. Beneficiary Code	13. IIC
14. BIC	15. Name of the bank

## Form of E-VAT invoice (ESF)

#### Page 2 of 3

Section C / Recipient details	
<ul><li>16. IIN/BIN</li><li>16.0 BIN of a structural subdivision legal entity</li><li>16.1 BIN of the reorganized entity</li></ul>	20. Recipient category:
17. Recipient	Commitent B Commission agent C
18. Location address 18.1 Country code	Lessor D Participant in a joint activity agreement
(2-letter code according to Decision CU Commission Decision No. 378 of 20.09.2010)	20.1 Quantity: E Gevernment agency
19. Additional information	F         Non-resident         G         PSA participant         H         Principal         I         Retail Sales         J         Individuals
Section C1 / Details of the State institution	1
21. IIC	23. Purpose of payment
22. Code of goods, works, services	24. BIC KKMFKZ2A
Section D / Details of the shipper and consignee	
25. Shipper	26. Consignee
25.1 IIN/BIN	26.1 IIN/BIN
25.2 Name	26.2 Name
25.3 Shipping address	18.1 Country code (2-letter code according to Decision CU Commission Decision No. 378 of 20.09.2010)

## Form of E-VAT invoice (ESF)

Page 3 of 3

Section E / Contract (agreement)												
27.1	Agree of go	ement (con ods, works,	tract) for the services	supply		30. Delivery of goods was carried out by proxy						
27.2			ement (conti ods, works, se									
27.3 N	lumber				30.1 Number							
27.4 C	Date					30.	2 Date					
27.5 A	Accountant	number				31.	Destinatio	n				
28. T	erms of pay	/ment unde	er the agreen	nent								
	Departure m		ater; pipeline	e, etc.)		31.1 Delivery conditions (3-letter code according to the Decision CU Commission dated September 20, 2010 No. 378)						
Sectio	on F / <b>Detail</b>	s of docum	nents confirn	ning the sup	ply of g	joods	s, works, serv	ices				
	Document o vorks, servio		delivery of go	oods,		32.1 Number						
ľ	vorks, servic				-	32.2	2 Date					
Sectio	on G / <b>Data</b>	on goods, v	works, servic	es	ľ							
33.1 C	Currency co	de				33.2 Exchange rate						
No.	Sign of origin of	Name of goods,	Name of goods as per Declaration on goods or	Product code	Uni	it	Quanity	Unit (tariff) price per good, work,	Cost of goods, works,	Excis	se tax	
	goods	works, services	application on import of goods and payment of indirect taxes	(HS EAEU)			(volume)	service excl. indirect taxes	services excl. indirect taxes	Rate	Ammount	
1	2	3	3/1	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	
				No. of								
Sales turnover (taxable/ non-	Sales VAT Cost of Declar urnover goods, applica axable/ works, import c		Declaration on goods or application on import of goods and payment of	No. of go position a Declara on good applicatio	as per ation ds or	Identifier of goods, work, services	Additional data					
taxable turnover)	Rate	Ammount	indirect taxes	indirect taxes, Accomponying waybill, CT-1 or CT-KZ	import of and paym indirect	goods nent of						
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18				

#### YOUR CONTACTS

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