

**COMPARATIVE CHART OF SEPARATE ARTICLES  
OF THE CURRENT TAX CODE AND THE DRAFT OF NEW TAX CODE AS OF AUGUST 18, 2008**

<b>Content and numeration of Articles of current Tax Code</b>	<b>Content and numeration of Articles of the draft of New Tax Code</b>
<p><b>Article 10.</b> Basic Terms Applied in this Code &lt;...&gt;</p> <p>1) <b>charitable aid</b> – property provided free of charge to individuals in order to provide them with social support, <b>to non-commercial organizations, and also to organizations engaging in activities in the social sphere</b>, for the purpose of supporting their charter activities;</p> <p>2) <b>interest</b> – payments for loans; for property provided (received) under a financial lease in the form of interest in accordance with a legislative act of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating financial lease issues; on holdings (deposits); on cumulative insurance agreements; on debt securities – a discount or coupon (taking into account a discount or premium from the value of an initial placement and (or) purchase cost); payments on bills of exchange;</p> <p>3) <b>grants</b> – property provided free of charge by countries, the governments of countries, international and state organizations, foreign non-governmental public organizations and funds whose activities have a charitable and international nature that does not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and which have been included in a list drawn up by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the findings of state authorities, to the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legal entities, and also individuals; also provided by foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship to the Republic of Kazakhstan or the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in order to achieve specific aims (objectives);</p> <p>5) <b>humanitarian aid</b> – property provided free of charge to the Republic of Kazakhstan in the form of provisions, goods for national consumption, apparatus, machinery, equipment, medical equipment and medicines, and other items sent by foreign countries or international organizations to the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to improve the lives or living conditions of the population, but also intended to provide warning of, or to eliminate catastrophic situations of a military, ecological,</p>	<p><b>Article 9.</b> Basic Terms Applied in this Code &lt;...&gt;</p> <p>10) <b>grants</b> - property provided free of charge in order to achieve specific aims (objectives): by countries, the governments of countries - to the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, individuals, and also legal entities; by international and state organizations, foreign non-governmental public organizations and funds whose activities have a charitable and international nature that does not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and which have been included in a list drawn up by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the findings of state authorities, - to the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, individuals, and also legal entities; by foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship - to the Republic of Kazakhstan or the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>11) <b>sponsorship aid</b> - property provided free of charge for the purpose of distributing information on the entity providing the aid: to individuals in the form of financial (apart from social) support for participation in competitions, contests, exhibitions, parades and for the development of creative, scientific, scientific and technical, inventive activity that raises the level of education and sporting excellence; to non-commercial organizations for the implementation of their charter objectives;</p> <p>12) <b>dividends:</b></p>

<p>natural or man-made nature, and which is then distributed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan through authorized organizations;</p> <p>6) <b>dividends</b> – income subject to payment on shares; income subject to payment on shares of a unit investment fund, with the exception of income on shares following their purchase by the managing company of the fund; the portion of net profit distributed by a legal entity among its partners or founders; income from property distributed upon the liquidation of a legal entity, and likewise following founders and partners withdrawal of their share participation in a legal entity, with the exception of property contributed by founders, partners as investments in charter capital;</p> <p>28-1) <b>sponsorship aid</b> – property provided free of charge for the purpose of distributing information on the entity providing the aid:</p> <p>to individuals in the form of financial (apart from social) support for participation in competitions, contests, exhibitions, parades and for the development of creative, scientific, scientific and technical, inventive activity that raises the level of education and sporting excellence;</p> <p>to non-commercial organizations for the implementation of their charter objectives;</p>	<p>Income subject to payment on shares, including those constituting underlying assets of depositary receipts;</p> <p>Income subject to payment on shares of a unit investment fund, with the exception of income on shares upon following their purchase by the managing company of the fund;</p> <p>the portion of net profit distributed by a legal entity among its partners or founders;</p> <p>income from property distributed upon the liquidation of a legal entity, and likewise following founders and partners withdrawal of their share participation in a legal entity, with the exception of property contributed by founders, partners as investments in charter capital;</p> <p>income received by shareholder, founder or partner or by their interrelated part in the form of:</p> <p>positive gap between the cost of selling goods, works or services to an independent part and the cost of their selling to shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part;</p> <p>negative gap between the cost of purchasing goods, works or services from an independent part and the cost of their purchase from shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part</p> <p>cost of expenses or obligations arising at shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part discharged by legal entity without its reimbursement by shareholder, founder or partner to the legal entity;</p> <p>any property or material gain provided by legal entity to its shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part except for income specified in Article 163-165 of this Code.</p> <p>At that positive or negative gap specified in this subparagraph shall be determined during the correction of taxation objects carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on transfer pricing.</p> <p>During the correction of taxation objects in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on transfer pricing</p>
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the following shall be considered as an additional contribution of the shareholder, founder or partner in the charter capital of legal entity:

negative gap between the cost of selling goods, works or services to an independent part and the cost of their selling to shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part;

positive gap between the cost of purchasing goods, works or services from an independent part and the cost of their purchase from shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part;

cost of expenses or obligations arising at legal entity in the front of third person discharged by shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part without its remuneration by legal entity to the shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part;

any property or material gain provided to legal entity by its shareholder, founder, partner or their interrelated part except for income specified in Article 163-165 of this Code.

If the shareholder, founder or partner of the legal entity directly or indirectly turn to be a shareholder, founder or partner of the interrelated part receiving income from legal entity, then taxation purposes the sum of such income shall be considered as dividend received by shareholder, founder or partner from legal entity and as additional contribution of shareholder, founder or partner in the charter capital of the interrelated part;

20) **charitable aid** – property provided free of charge to individuals in order to provide them with social support, **to non-commercial organizations** for the purpose of supporting their charter activities;

36) **interest** – all payments

Related to credit (loan, micro-credit), except for received (given) sum of credit (loan, micro-credit), bank commissions for money transfer and other commissions of the financial intermediary who is not a money-lender, lessor, holder of debt securities and bills of exchange, or interrelated part of the

	<p>borrower;</p> <p>In the form of interest for the property provided (received) under financial lease in accordance with the legislative act of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating the issues of financial;</p> <p>on holdings (deposits;</p> <p>on cumulative insurance agreements;</p> <p>on debt securities – a discount or coupon (taking into account a discount or premium from the value of an initial placement and (or) purchase cost);</p> <p>on bills of exchange;</p> <p>42) <b>humanitarian aid</b> – property provided free of charge to the Republic of Kazakhstan in the form of provisions, goods for national consumption, apparatus, machinery, equipment, medical equipment and medicines, and other items sent by foreign countries or international organizations to the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to improve the lives or living conditions of the population, but also intended to provide warning of, or to eliminate catastrophic situations of a military, ecological, natural or man-made nature, and which is then distributed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan through authorized organizations;</p>
<p><b>Article 90. Property Received Free of Charge</b></p> <p>1. Any property, as well as work and services, received free of charge by a taxpayer, shall constitute the taxpayer’s income unless otherwise stated by this Article.</p> <p>2. The following shall not be regarded as income:</p> <p>1) property received as a contribution to charter capital;</p> <p>2) subsidies received from the state budget;</p> <p>3) obligatory, additional and emergency bank deposits received by an organization engaging in the obligatory collective guarantee (insurance) of individuals’ deposits;</p> <p>4) obligatory and emergency deposits by insurance organizations, which have been received by the fund for the guarantee of insurance payments;</p>	<p><b>Article 96. Property Received Free of Charge</b></p> <p>Any property, including work and services, received by a taxpayer free of charge, shall constitute the taxpayer’s income.</p>

<p>5) money received by an organization engaging in the obligatory collective guarantee (insurance) of individuals' deposits, and by the fund for the guarantee of insurance payments, in accordance with the procedure for approving their claims for refunded deposits, guarantee and compensation payments made.</p>	
<p><b>Article 91. Adjustments to Aggregate Annual Income</b>  1. The following shall be excluded from a taxpayer's aggregate annual income:  1) dividends;  1-1) interest on debt securities purchased at a special trading floor of the regional financial centre for the city of Almaty;  2) the value of treasury shares that exceeds their par value, and received by the issuer through share distribution, and capital gain following the issuer's realization of treasury shares;  3) capital gain income following an open trade realization of shares and bonds on the stock exchange, which were in the highest and second highest official stock exchange listing categories on the day of realization;  3-1) capital gains income following the realization of debt securities permitted on a special trading floor of the regional financial centre for the city of Almaty, if civil and legal transactions have been concluded with them on the corresponding trading floor;  4) income from transactions with state securities and agency bonds;  <b>5) the value of property received in the form of humanitarian aid and used as intended for emergency relief during natural or man-made disasters;</b>  6) the value of tangible assets received free of charge by a national state company from a state body or national state enterprise on the basis of a decision made by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  7) investment income received in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the provision of pensions, and which has been paid into individual pension accounts;  7-1) income from debt transfer, which is received by special financial companies with respect to securitization transactions in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on securitization;  8) investment income received in accordance with legislation of the Republic of</p>	<p><b>Article 99. Adjustments to Aggregate Annual Income</b>  1. The following shall be excluded from a taxpayer's aggregate annual income:  1) dividends, except for the paid by closed unit investment funds of risky investing and joint stock investment funds of risky investing;  2) sum of obligatory calendar, additional and extraordinary contributions of banks, received by organization carrying out guaranteeing of deposits of physical persons;  3) sum of obligatory and extraordinary contributions of insurance organizations, received by Fund for guaranteeing of insurance compensations;  4) sum of money received by organization carrying out compulsory guaranteeing of deposits of physical persons and Fund for guaranteeing of insurance compensations in the procedure of satisfaction of their requirements on compensated deposits and executed guarantee and compensation payments;  5) investment income received in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the provision of pensions, and which has been paid into individual pension accounts;  6) investment income received in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on mandatory social insurance directed at increasing of assets of the State Social Insurance Fund;  7) investment income received by unit and joint stock investment funds in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on investment funds in accounts in custodian banks and investment income in them;  8) income from assignment of a claim received by a special financial company from the securitization transaction in</p>

<p>Kazakhstan on obligatory social insurance and used to increase the assets of the state fund for social insurance;</p> <p>9) investment income received by unit and joint stock investment funds in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on investment funds in accounts in custodian banks and investment income in them;</p> <p>10) <b>withdrawn</b>;</p> <p>11) income from the provision of financial services received by a legal entity participating in the regional financial centre for the city of Almaty. A list of the financial services indicated in this subparagraph shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>12) the value of property legalized in accordance with a legislative act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on an amnesty in connection with the legalization of property.</p> <p>2. When transferring to an inventory evaluation method that differs from the one applied by a taxpayer in a previous tax period, the taxpayer's aggregate annual income shall either be increased or decreased by the difference received as a result of applying the new evaluation method.</p> <p>A taxpayer shall transfer to a different inventory evaluation method at the start of a tax period.</p>	<p>accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on securitization;</p> <p>9) net income of the founder of trust management from trust management according to the agreement on trust management of the property or net income of the beneficiary in other cases of initiation of trust management.</p> <p>2. When transferring to an inventory evaluation method that differs from the one applied by a taxpayer in a previous tax period, the taxpayer's aggregate annual income shall either be increased or decreased by the difference received as a result of applying the new evaluation method.</p> <p>A taxpayer shall transfer to a different inventory evaluation method at the start of a tax period</p>
<p><b>Article 120. Taxation of Noncommercial Organizations</b></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Code, any organization having noncommercial status in accordance with civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be regarded as a noncommercial organization, except where that organization is a joint stock company, institution or consumer cooperative, apart from apartment (residential premises) owner cooperatives performing activities in the public interest, and which satisfies the following conditions:</p> <p>1) the purpose of the organization is not to generate income as such;</p> <p>2) the organization does not distribute net income or property between its partners.</p> <p>2. A noncommercial organization's income received according to an agreement to</p>	<p><b>Article 134. Taxation of Noncommercial Organizations</b></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Code, any organization having noncommercial status in accordance with civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be regarded as a noncommercial organization, except where that organization is a joint stock company, institution or consumer cooperative, apart from apartment (residential premises) owner cooperatives performing activities in the public interest, and which satisfies the following conditions:</p> <p>1) the purpose of the organization is not to generate income as</p>

<p>fulfil a state social contract, in the form of interest on deposits, a grant, enrolment or membership fees, fees from condominium participants, charitable and sponsorship aid, property transferred free of charge or free subscriptions and donations shall not be taxable provided the conditions in paragraph 1 of this Article have been met.</p> <p>3. Where the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article are not met, a noncommercial organization's income shall be taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>4. Income not provisioned by paragraph 2 of this Article shall be taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>In connection with the above, a noncommercial organization shall be obliged to keep separate accounts for income exempt from tax in accordance with this Article and income that is taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>5. When income is received that is taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure, a noncommercial organization's deductible expenses shall be determined, at the taxpayer's discretion, according to the proportional or separation method.</p> <p>6. Under the proportional method, deductible expenses shall be determined from total expenses based on the percentage of income not indicated in paragraph 2 of this Article in a noncommercial organization's total income.</p> <p>7. Under the separation method a taxpayer shall keep a separate record of the expenses in paragraph 2 of this Article, and expenses relating to the income subject to taxation in accordance with the generally accepted procedure.</p>	<p>such;</p> <p>2) the organization does not distribute net income or property between its partners.</p> <p>2. A noncommercial organization's income received according to an agreement to fulfil a state social contract, in the form of interest on deposits, a grant, enrolment or membership fees, fees from condominium participants, charitable and sponsorship aid, property transferred free of charge or free subscriptions and donations shall not be taxable provided the conditions in paragraph 1 of this Article have been met.</p> <p>3. Where the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article are not met, a noncommercial organization's income shall be taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>4. Income not provisioned by paragraph 2 of this Article shall be taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>In connection with the above, a noncommercial organization shall be obliged to keep separate accounts for income exempt from tax in accordance with this Article and income that is taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>5. When income is received that is taxable in accordance with the generally established procedure, a noncommercial organization's deductible expenses shall be determined, at the taxpayer's discretion, according to the proportional or separation method.</p> <p>6. Under the proportional method, deductible expenses shall be determined from total expenses based on the percentage of income not indicated in paragraph 2 of this Article in a noncommercial organization's total income.</p> <p>7. Under the separation method a taxpayer shall keep a separate record of the expenses in paragraph 2 of this Article, and expenses relating to the income subject to taxation in accordance with the generally accepted procedure.</p>
<p><b>Article 121. Taxation of Organizations performing activities in the Social Sphere</b></p>	<p><b>Article 135. Taxation of Organizations performing activities in the Social Sphere</b></p>

1. Organizations where no less than 90% of aggregate annual income is made up of income received in the form of a grant, charitable aid, property transferred free of charge, contributions and donations, and also income to be received (already received) from the following types of activities shall be treated as organizations performing activities in the social sphere:

- 1) the provision of medical services, but not cosmetic surgery;
- 2) the provision of pre-school education and training services; primary, basic, secondary and further general education services; primary, secondary, higher and higher vocational education; retraining and further vocational training, which are performed in conjunction with licenses to perform these types of activities;
- 3) services in the fields of science, sport (apart from commercial sporting events) or culture (with the exception of show business), the provision of services to preserve historical or cultural heritage, archive materials and services to for the welfare or protection of children, the elderly or the handicapped;
- 4) library services.

2. Organizations that comply with the following conditions shall also be regarded as working in the social sphere:

where, in a given tax period, the number of employees registered as disabled is no less than 51% of the total work force;

where, in a given tax period, expenses for the financial remuneration of employees registered as disabled is no less than 51% (in organizations with employees registered as having hearing, sight or speech disabilities, no less than 35%) of total payroll expenses.

The provisions of this Article shall not be applied to organizations generating income from the production and realization of excisable goods or from activities related to excise duties.

3. The income of the organizations indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, in addition to any income received in the form of grants, charitable aid, the transfer of property or subscriptions and donations free of charge, shall not be taxable provided it is used to perform the above-mentioned types of activity.

4. Where the conditions stipulated in this Article are not adhered to, income received

1. Income of organizations covered by this Article is not subject to taxation provided that conditions established by this Article have been met.

2. To the organizations performing activities in the social sphere can be referred the organizations carrying out activities, which are specified in this paragraph. At that their income from such activities including income in the form of property received free of charge must constitute no less than 90 percent of the annual aggregate income of such organizations.

The following types of activities shall be treated as activities in the social sphere:

- 1) the provision of medical services, but not cosmetic surgery;
- 2) the provision of pre-school education and training services; primary, basic, secondary and further general education services; primary, secondary, higher and higher vocational education; retraining and further vocational training, which are performed in conjunction with licenses to perform these types of activities;
- 3) services in the fields of science, sport (apart from commercial sporting events) or culture (with the exception of entrepreneurial activity), the provision of services to preserve, except for the distribution of information and propaganda, historical and cultural heritage, included in the records of objects of historical and cultural property or state list of historical and cultural monuments in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as services to the welfare or protection of children, the elderly or the handicapped;
- 4) library services.

Income of organizations specified by this paragraph shall not be taxed in case of directing it to the performance of the specified types of activities.

3. Organizations that comply with the following conditions shall also be regarded as working in the social sphere:

where, in a given tax period, the number of employees

<p>shall be taxable in accordance with the procedure established in this Code.</p>	<p>registered as disabled is no less than 51% of the total work force;  where, in a given tax period, expenses for the financial remuneration of employees registered as disabled is no less than 51% (in organizations with employees registered as having hearing, sight or speech disabilities, no less than 35%) of total payroll expenses.</p> <p>4. The provisions of this Article shall not be applied to organizations generating income from the production and realization of excisable goods or from activities related to excise duties.</p> <p>5. Where the conditions stipulated in this Article are not adhered to, income received shall be taxable in accordance with the procedure established in this Code.</p>
<p><b>Article 122. Adjustments to Taxable Income</b></p> <p>1. A taxpayer may exclude the following expenses from its taxable income up to a maximum limit of 3% of taxable income:</p> <p><b>1) expenses actually incurred by a taxpayer to maintain objects of the social sphere, which exceed income received from the operation of objects of the social sphere;</b></p> <p><b>2) property transferred free of charge to noncommercial organizations;</b></p> <p><b>2-1) sponsorship aid provided a decision of the taxpayer has been made based on a request from the entity receiving the aid;</b></p> <p>3) direct social aid provided to individuals in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>2. Taxpayers employing handicapped individuals shall have the right to reduce taxable income by twice the amount of expenses incurred to pay the salaries of handicapped individuals and 50% of social tax accrued on the salaries and other payments to handicapped individuals.</p> <p>3. Taxpayers shall reduce taxable income by the fee received from the financial lease of tangible assets, which have been provided for a term in excess of 3 years, with their subsequent transfer to the lessee.</p> <p>4. Organizations engaging in certain types of banking operations, credit associations,</p>	<p><b>Article 133. Adjustments to Taxable Income</b></p> <p>1. A taxpayer has the right to exclude the following expenses from its taxable income:</p> <p>1) In the total sum not exceeding 3% of taxable income:  <b>expenses actually incurred by a taxpayer to maintain objects of the social sphere, which exceed income received or to be received of objects of the social sphere, provided by paragraph 2 of Article 99 of this Code;</b>  <b>cost of the property transferred free of charge to noncommercial organizations and organizations performing activities in the social sphere;</b>  <b>sponsorship and charitable aid provided a decision of the taxpayer has been made based on a request from the entity receiving the aid;</b></p> <p>2) twice the amount of expenses incurred to pay the salaries of handicapped individuals and 50% of social tax accrued on the salaries and other payments to handicapped individuals;</p> <p>3) sum of actual expenses on coverage of losses from doubtful and hopeless microcredits written off in accordance with</p>

microcredit organizations where no less than 90% of aggregate annual income is made up of income to be received (already received) from crediting the agriculture industry, shall reduce their taxable income by income from this type of activity, and also by investment income received from placing their assets.

4-1. **Withdrawn.**

5. If a taxpayer realizes fixed assets commissioned for the first time, and where depreciation has been calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 110 of this Code, any additional deductions taken within three years shall increase the taxpayer's taxable income during the tax period in which the fixed assets were realized.

the accounting policy of a taxpayer – microlending organization, except for microcredits given to the interrelated parties or third parties on the liabilities of interrelated parties in the amount up to 4% from taxable.

2. A taxpayer has the right to reduce taxable income for the following types of income:

- 1) fee received from the financial lease of tangible assets;
- 2) interest payable on debt securities acquired at the stock exchange operating on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) income from transactions with state securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, agency bonds and capital gain income from realization of state securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan and agency bonds;

4) cost of income received in the form of humanitarian aid in case of appearance of emergency situations of natural or man-caused origin and used in accordance with its destination;

5) cost of tangible assets received free of charge by the state enterprise from the state agency or national state enterprise based on the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

6) capital gain income during realization of securities and shares of capital partnership in legal entity or consortiums established in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

For the purpose of application of this subparagraph, more than 50 % of the cost of the charter (stock) capital determined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on accounting and financial reporting, as well as standards of accounting and financial reporting approved by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or shares (equity shares) of specified legal entity or consortium, shall constitute the property of person (persons) who is not a mineral developer;

7) capital gain income during realization by means of

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	open auction at the stock exchange operating on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of securities included in the official lists of this stock exchange at the day of realization.
<p><b>Article 144. Income not Subject to Taxation</b>  The following types of individuals' income shall not be subject to tax:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) targeted social aid, benefits and compensation payable from the state budget in the amounts established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</li> <li>2) alimony received for children and dependents;</li> <li>3) compensation for harming an individual's life and health in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</li> <li>4) interest payable to individuals on their holdings in banks or in organizations engaging in certain types of banking transactions under license of the authorized state body for the regulation and inspection of the financial market and financial organizations, and debt security interest;</li> <li>4-1) dividends, interest on debt securities purchased at a special trading floor of the regional financial centre for the city of Almaty;</li> <li>5) income from transactions with state securities and agency bonds;</li> <li>5-1) dividends on the units of unit- and the shares of joint stock investment funds, and also income on the units of unit investment funds when they are purchased by the fund's managing company;</li> <li>5-2) <b>withdrawn</b>;</li> <li>6) all types of payments made to military personnel, employees of the bodies of internal affairs, the financial police, the bodies and institutions of the criminal and executive system and the state fire service who have been awarded a special rank in connection with the performance of their professional duties;</li> <li>7) lottery winnings up to 50% of the minimum salary set by the law on the national budget for the relevant financial year;</li> <li>8) payments in connection with the performance of social work and professional training, which are made from the state budget and grants, up to the minimum salary established by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the appropriate year;</li> <li><b>9) payments made from grants (but not payments in remuneration of labour);</b></li> </ol>	<p><b>Article 156. Income not Subject to Taxation</b>  The following types of individuals' income shall not be subject to tax:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) alimony received for children and dependents;</li> <li>2) interest payable to individuals on their holdings in banks or in organizations engaging in certain types of banking transactions under license of the authorized state body for the regulation and inspection of the financial market and financial organizations;</li> <li>3) interest payable on debt securities;</li> <li>4) remuneration, capital gain income from transactions with state securities and agency bonds;</li> <li>5) dividends, interest on debt securities located at the date of their distribution in the official list of stock market functioning in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</li> <li>6) dividends on the units of unit investment funds when they are purchased by the fund's managing company</li> <li>7) dividends received from legal entity-resident in case of simultaneous meeting to the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ownership of securities or partnership shares for more than 3 years,</li> <li>more than 50 % of the cost of the charter (stock) capital determined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on accounting and financial reporting, as well as standards of accounting and financial reporting approved by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or shares (equity shares) of specified legal entity or consortium, shall constitute the property which is not a property of a mineral developer in the Republic of Kazakhstan;</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<p>10) payments in instances where permanent employment involves travel or where travel is of an itinerant nature due to business trips within service zones, in the amounts established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>11) payments in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the social welfare of citizens suffering as a result of ecological disaster or nuclear testing at official test sites;</p> <p>12) the income of veterans of the Great Patriotic War and individuals of equivalent status, of disabled individuals registered under Groups I and II, and the income of one of the parents of an individual disabled since childhood; up to a limit of 27 times the minimum salary set by the law on the national budget for the relevant financial year, for the tax year for the income of disabled individuals registered under Group III;</p> <p>13) capital gains income following an open trade realization on the stock exchange of shares and bonds, which were in the highest and second highest official stock exchange listing categories on the day of realization;</p> <p>13-1) capital gains income following the realization of securities permitted on a special trading floor of the regional financial centre for the city of Almaty, if civil and legal transactions have been concluded with them on the relevant trading floor;</p> <p>14) one-off payments from the state budget (but not payments in remuneration of labour);</p> <p><b>15) payments to pay for medical services (but not cosmetic services), childbirth or burial, where supported by documentary evidence, up to a limit of 8 times the minimum salary set by the law on the national budget for the relevant financial year, during the tax year;</b></p> <p>16) compensation associated with business trips, within the amounts established by Article 93 of this Code;</p> <p>17) compensation of documented expenses, and which relate to travel, the transportation of property and the rental of accommodation when an employee is transferred or moves to work in another locality together with an organization;</p> <p>18) the official income of diplomatic or consular employees, who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>19) the official income of foreign individuals employed in the state service of a foreign country in which their income is subject to tax;</p>	<p>8) all types of payments made to military personnel, employees of the bodies of internal affairs, the financial police, the bodies and institutions of the criminal and executive system and the state fire service who have been awarded a special rank in connection with the performance of their professional duties;</p> <p>9) lottery winnings up to 50% of the minimum salary set by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the national budget for the relevant financial year;</p> <p>10) payments in connection with the performance of social work and professional training, which are made from the state budget and grants, up to the minimum salary set by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the national budget for the relevant financial year;</p> <p><b>11) payments made from grants (but not payments in remuneration of labour);</b></p> <p>12) payments in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the social welfare of citizens suffering as a result of ecological disaster or nuclear testing at official test sites;</p> <p>13) the income of veterans of the Great Patriotic War and individuals of equivalent status, of disabled individuals registered under Groups I and II, and the income of one of the parents of an individual disabled since childhood;</p> <p>14) income of disabled individuals registered under Group III up to a limit of 27 times the minimum salary set by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the national budget for the relevant financial year;</p> <p>15) income of individuals decorated with orders or medals of the ex-Soviet Union for self-sacrificing labor and perfect military service during the years of Great Patriotic War, as well as income of individuals who worked (was at service) no less than 6 months from June 22, 1941 to May 9, 1945 and who was not decorated with orders or medals of ex-Soviet Union for self-</p>
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<p>20) the official foreign currency income of individuals who are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan serving in the diplomatic representations or representations equal to them of the Republic of Kazakhstan abroad, which is paid from state budget resources;</p> <p>21) pension payments from the state centre for the payment of pensions;</p> <p>22) <b>withdrawn</b>;</p> <p>22-1) employer expenses that are not related to the receipt of aggregate annual income and non-deductible, which are not the income of specific individuals;</p> <p>23) field allowances of employees engaged in geological prospecting, topographical-geodesic and surveying work in field conditions, in the amounts established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>24) premiums on contributions to housing construction savings (state premiums) paid from the national budget in amounts established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>25) employer expenses allocated, in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for training and vocational training of employees in their speciality;</p> <p>25-1) training expenses incurred in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 100 of this Code;</p> <p>26) employers' accommodation and meals expenses up to the daily limits established in accordance with Article 93 of this Code, to provide for the basic requirements of individuals working on a rotational basis whilst on site, and to provide appropriate conditions for work to be performed and for rest periods between shifts; expenses to transport employees from their place of residence (stay) in the Republic of Kazakhstan to and from their place of work;</p> <p>26-1) social payments from the state fund for social insurance;</p> <p>27) social maternity benefits, and social benefits for women (men) adopting children, up to the limits established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>28) stipends paid to individuals studying at educational organizations, up to the limits established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for state stipends;</p> <p>29) the cost of specialized clothing, footwear, other means of individual protection and first aid, soap, disinfectants, milk or other food products of equal value for diet therapy and preventive nutrition according to the provisions established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p>	<p>sacrificing labor and perfect military service during the years of Great Patriotic War up to a limit of 27 times the minimum salary set by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the national budget for the relevant financial year;</p> <p>16) capital gains income following the realization of securities and partnership shares in legal entity or consortium established in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For the purpose of application of this subparagraph, more than 50 % of the cost of the charter (stock) capital determined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on accounting and financial reporting, as well as standards of accounting and financial reporting approved by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or shares (equity shares) of specified legal entity or consortium, shall constitute the property of person (persons) who is not a mineral developer;</p> <p>17) capital gain income following the realization by means of open auction at the stock exchange operating on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the securities included in the official lists of this stock exchange at the day of realization;</p> <p>18) one-off payments from the state budget (but not payments in remuneration of labour);</p> <p>19) payments to pay for medical services (but not cosmetic services), childbirth or burial, where supported by documentary evidence, up to a limit of 8 times the minimum salary set by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the national budget for the relevant financial year, during the tax year by each type of payment during a calendar year;</p> <p>20) the official income of diplomatic or consular employees, who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>21) the official income of foreigners employed in the state service of a foreign country in which their income is subject to tax;</p> <p>22) the official foreign currency income of individuals who are citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan serving in the</p>
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<p>30) the value of property received by an individual as a gift or inheritance from another individual, with the exception of property received by an individual entrepreneur, private notary or lawyer for the purpose of performing their duties, and also pension savings that have been inherited in accordance with the procedure established by legislation, paid by savings pension funds;</p> <p><b>31) the value of property received as humanitarian or charitable and sponsorship aid;</b></p> <p>31-1) the value of trips to children’s camps for children below the age of 16 years;</p> <p>32) insurance payments under agreements for the compulsory insurance of employer liability for harming the life and health of an employee when the latter performs his employment (professional) duties;</p> <p>33) insurance payments associated with a paid insured case that occurred during the period of validity of an agreement, and which are payable in the form of insurance, with the exception of income stipulated by Article 161 of this Code;</p> <p>34) insurance premiums payable by an employer under the compulsory and (or) cumulative insurance agreements of its employees;</p> <p>35) dividends, interest and winnings previously taxed at the source of payment, provided that documents exist confirming that tax was withheld at the source of payment;</p> <p>36) compensation for material damage awarded in accordance with a court decision;</p> <p>37) depositors’ pension savings in savings pension funds which have been used by insurance organizations to insure a life, to pay insurance premiums under a cumulative insurance (annuity) agreement, and also buy-out amounts in annuity pension agreements sent to insurance organizations in accordance with the procedure stipulated by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>38) insurance payments made against the death of an insured person under a cumulative insurance agreement;</p> <p>39) voluntary professional pension contributions to savings pension funds in the amount established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>40) individuals’ income that has been legalized in accordance with a legislative act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on an amnesty in connection with the legalization of property;</p> <p>41) late payment interest for the late withholding (accrual) and (or) transfer of</p>	<p>diplomatic representations or representations equal to them of the Republic of Kazakhstan abroad, which is paid from state budget resources;</p> <p>23) pension payments from the State centre for the payment of pensions;</p> <p>24) premiums on contributions to housing construction savings (state premiums) paid from the national budget in amounts established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>25) employer expenses allocated, in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for training and vocational training of employees in their speciality, except for compensations for business trips provided by subparagraphs 4) – 6) of paragraph 2 of Article 155 of this Code;</p> <p>26) social payments from the State Social Insurance Fund;</p> <p>27) stipends paid to individuals studying at educational organizations, up to the limits established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for state stipends;</p> <p>28) the value of property received by an individual as a gift or inheritance from another individual, with the exception of property received by an individual entrepreneur, private notary or lawyer for the purpose of performing their duties, and also pension savings that have been inherited in accordance with the procedure established by legislation, paid by savings pension funds;</p> <p><b>29) the value of property received as charitable or sponsorship aid;</b></p> <p>30) the value of trips to children’s camps for children below the age of 16 years;</p> <p>31) insurance payments associated with a paid insured case that occurred during the period of validity of an agreement, and which are payable in the form of insurance, with the exception of income stipulated by Article 174 of this Code;</p> <p>32) insurance payments paid by an employer under agreements for the compulsory and (or) cumulative insurance of</p>
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<p>obligatory pension contributions to savings pension funds, in the amounts established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>2. Withdrawn.</p>	<p>an employee;</p> <p>33) insurance payments made against the death of an insured person under a cumulative insurance agreement;</p> <p>34) voluntary professional pension contributions to savings pension funds in the amount established by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>35) material gain from the economy on the percents for usage of borrowed (credit) funds received by an employee from its employer;</p> <p>36) net income of the founder of trust management from trust management according to the agreement on trust management or net income of the beneficiary in other cases of initiation of trust management;</p> <p>37) material gain received upon provision of a loan to the holder of payment card during an non-interest period fixed in the agreement concluded between a bank and a client;</p> <p>38) sum placed by an emitting bank- to the account of a payment card holder in case of carrying out of non-cash transactions using a payment card.</p>
<p><b>Article 225. Turnover Exempt from Value Added Tax</b></p> <p>Turnover from the realization of the following goods (work, services) shall be exempt from value added tax:</p> <p>1) state issued postal stamps;</p> <p>2) excise stamps (inventory control stamps used to mark excisable goods in accordance with Article 549 of this Code);</p> <p>3) services provided by authorized bodies for which state duty is levied;</p> <p>4) lawyer and notary services;</p> <p>5) goods (work, services) provided by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>6) property realized in accordance with the procedure for the privatization of state property;</p> <p>6-1) property procured for state needs in accordance with legislation of the Republic</p>	<p><b>Article 248. Turnover Exempt from Value Added Tax</b></p> <p>Turnover from the realization of the following goods, work or services shall be exempt from value added tax:</p> <p>1) state issued postal stamps;</p> <p>2) excise stamps (inventory control stamps used to mark excisable goods in accordance with Article 646 of this Code);</p> <p>3) services provided by authorized state bodies for which state duty is levied;</p> <p>4) property procured for state needs in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>5) tangible assets, investments in real estate, non-material and biological assets transferred free of charge in favor of state institution or state enterprise in accordance with legislation of the</p>

<p>of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>7) the transfer of tangible assets free of charge in favour of state institutions, or state companies in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>8) contributions to charter capital;</p> <p>9) the return of property acquired as a contribution to charter capital;</p> <p>10) funeral, cemetery and crematoria services;</p> <p>11) turnover from the realization of lottery tickets, but not services relating to their realization;</p> <p>12) services to provide information and technical coordination between settlement parties, including the provision of services to collect, process and send bank card transaction statements to parties;</p> <p>12-1) services to process and (or) repair goods imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the terms of the customs regime “processing of goods in the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan”;</p> <p>12-2) work, services associated with transportation recognized as international in accordance with Article 224 of this Code, more specifically: loading, unloading, reloading (including loading and unloading of liquid goods) work, services, dispatching, including mail, exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan or imported into the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also transit freight; technical, aero-navigational, airport services; services of seaports to service international voyages;</p> <p><b>12-3) services to manage, maintain and run the housing fund;</b></p> <p>13) realization turnover indicated in Articles 226–233 of this Code;</p> <p>14) banknotes and coins of the national currency;</p> <p>15) goods (work, services) (apart from turnover from the realization of goods (work, services) from trading and intermediary activities and turnover from the production and realization of excisable goods and types of activities) of the public associations of handicapped persons, and also production organizations if these associations and organizations meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- handicapped persons make up no less than 51% of the total employees of these production organizations;</li> <li>- expenses to pay salaries to handicapped persons make up no less than 51% (in specialized organizations in which no less than 35% of employees are individuals</li> </ul>	<p>Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>6) funeral, cemetery and crematoria services;</p> <p>7) turnover from the realization of lottery tickets, but not services relating to their realization ;</p> <p>8) services to provide information and technical coordination between settlement parties, including the provision of services to collect, process and send bank card transaction statements to parties;</p> <p>9) services to process and (or) repair goods imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the terms of the customs regime “processing of goods in the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan”;</p> <p>10) work, services associated with transportation recognized as international in accordance with Article 244 of this Code, more specifically: loading, unloading, reloading (including loading and unloading of liquid goods) work, services, dispatching, including mail, exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan or imported into the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also transit freight; technical, aero-navigational, airport services; services of seaports to service international voyages;</p> <p><b>11) services to manage, maintain and run the housing fund;</b></p> <p>12) banknotes and coins of the national currency;</p> <p>13) goods, work or services apart from turnover from the realization of goods, work or services from trading and intermediary activities and turnover from the production and realization of excisable goods and types of activities of the public associations of handicapped persons, and also production organizations if these associations and organizations meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- handicapped persons make up no less than 51% of the total employees of these production organizations;</li> <li>- expenses to pay salaries to handicapped persons make up no less</li> </ul>
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<p>with hearing, speech and vision difficulties) of total payroll expenses;  16) <b>withdrawn</b>;  17) Kazakhstan goods as determined in accordance with customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which have been produced in an area in which the customs regime “Free Warehouse” exists, and which are to be realized to the remaining part of the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan from this area;  18) goods realized in special economic zones that are used in special economic zones for the types of activities indicated in subparagraph 3) of paragraph 1 of Article 140-1 of this Code;  19) <b>withdrawn</b>;  20) services to lease premises in accordance with legislation on housing relations. The list of goods indicated in subparagraphs 17) and 18) shall be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>than 51% (in specialized organizations in which no less than 35% of employees are individuals with hearing, speech and vision difficulties) of total payroll expenses;  14) services to lease premises in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on housing relations;  15) gratuitous provision of works and services on repair and technical maintenance of goods during the warranty period of their exploitation, including the cost of spare parts and details;  16) affinated precious metals – gold or platinum made of own raw materials;  17) services on types of activities specified in Articles 411 and 420 of this Code;  18) specified in Articles 249-254 of this Code.</p>
<p><b>Article 229. Services provided by Noncommercial Organizations</b>  Turnover from the realization of services provided by the noncommercial organizations indicated in paragraph 1 of Article 120 of this Code shall be exempt from value added tax, where that turnover relates to:  <b>1) the provision of services linked to the protection and social welfare of children, the elderly, war and labour veterans or the handicapped;</b>  <b>2) rites and ceremonies performed by religious organizations or the realization of religious Articles;</b>  <b>3) the provision of services under an agreement on implementation of the state social contract.</b></p>	<p><b>Article 252. Services provided by Noncommercial Organizations</b>  Turnover from the realization of services provided by the noncommercial organizations indicated in paragraph 1 of Article 134 of this Code shall be exempt from value added tax, where that turnover relates to:  <b>1) the provision of services linked to the protection and social welfare of children, the elderly, war and labour veterans or the handicapped;</b>  <b>2) rites and ceremonies performed by religious organizations or the realization of religious Articles;</b></p>
<p><b>Article 231. Work, Services in the Fields of Education, Science and Culture</b>  Services, work in the fields of education, science and culture shall be exempt from value added tax, providing the work, services relate to:  1) theatre and concert activities, with the exception of show-business services;  2) pre-school education or teaching; nursery, primary, secondary or further (general) education; primary, secondary, higher or post-graduate (occupational) education; retraining or promotional qualifications performed by establishments with the appropriate licenses to conduct these types of activities;</p>	<p><b>Article 253. Work, Services in the Fields of Education, Science and Culture</b>  Services, work in the fields of education, science and culture shall be exempt from value added tax, providing the work, services relate to:  1) carrying out of socially valuable events in the sphere of culture, entertaining cultural events conducted in the framework of state social contracts;</p>

<p>3) scientific research activities conducted within the framework of the state commission;</p> <p>4) library services;</p> <p>5) the maintenance of historical and cultural heritage sites and archives.</p>	<p>2) activities carried out (except for entrepreneurial activity) by cultural organizations, such as theaters, philharmonic halls, museums, libraries, other cultural and leisure organizations;</p> <p>3) pre-school education or teaching; nursery, primary, secondary or further (general) education; primary, secondary, higher or post-graduate (occupational) education; retraining or promotional qualifications performed by establishments with the appropriate licenses to conduct these types of activities issued by an authorized agency in the sphere of education;</p> <p>4) scientific research activities conducted in accordance with state social contracts;</p> <p>5) library services;</p> <p>6) preservation, except for the distribution of information and propaganda, of historical and cultural heritage, included in the records of objects of historical and cultural property or State list of historical and cultural monuments in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>
<p><b>Article 232. Goods and Services in the Field of Medical and Veterinary Activities</b></p> <p>1. Turnover from the realization of goods (work, services) related to medical and veterinary practice shall be exempt from value added tax with respect to:</p> <p>1) the realization of medicines of all types, including all materials and components required for their manufacture;</p> <p><b>2) the realization of items manufactured for medical or veterinary purposes, including orthopedic items and artificial limbs, and medical (veterinary) equipment and including all materials and components required for their manufacture;</b></p> <p><b>3) the provision of medical (veterinary) services, with the exception of services for cosmetic purposes;</b></p> <p>2. The list of goods and services indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	<p><b>Article 254. Goods and Services in the Field of Medical and Veterinary Activities</b></p> <p>1. Turnover from the realization of goods, work or services related to medical and veterinary practice shall be exempt from value added tax with respect to:</p> <p><b>1) the realization of items manufactured for medical or veterinary purposes, including orthopedic items; equipment for deaf and blind and medical (veterinary) equipment; materials and accessories for production of medicines; items for medical or veterinary purposes, including orthopedic items, medical and veterinary equipment, as well as equipment for production of goods specified in this subparagraph;</b></p> <p><b>2) the provision of medical (veterinary) services, with the exception of services for cosmetic purposes.</b></p>

	<p><b>2.</b> The list of goods and services indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>
<p><b>Article 234. Imports Exempt from Value Added Tax</b>  1. Imports of the following goods shall be exempt from value added tax:  1) the import of banknotes and coins of the national currency and foreign currency (apart from banknotes and coins that have cultural and historical value, and also securities;  2) the import of goods by individuals according to the provisions for the duty free import of goods approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  <b>3) the import of goods, with the exception of excisable goods imported for humanitarian aid purposes in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</b>  <b>4) the import of goods, with the exception of excisable goods imported for charitable aid purposes by countries, governments and international organizations, including the provision of technical assistance;</b>  5) the import of goods imported for official use by foreign diplomatic representations or representations equal to them, and also for the personal use of diplomatic, administrative and technical personnel of these representatives, including family members residing with them and exempt in accordance with international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan;  6) goods subject to declaration in accordance with customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and under customs regimes establishing tax exemptions;  7) the import of medicines, including medicinal substances; items of medical (veterinary) importance, including prosthetics and orthopedic items, and technical equipment;  materials and components to produce medicines and substances to treat diabetes, items of medical (veterinary) importance, including prosthetic items and medical (veterinary) technical equipment.  A list of the items covered in this subparagraph shall be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  8) the import of postage stamps (except those used in collections);</p>	<p><b>Статья 255. Imports Exempt from Value Added Tax</b>  1. Imports of the following goods shall be exempt from value added tax:  1) the import of banknotes and coins of the national currency and foreign currency (apart from banknotes and coins that have cultural and historical value, and also securities;  2) the import of goods by individuals according to the provisions for the duty free import of goods approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  <b>3) the import of goods, with the exception of excisable goods imported for humanitarian aid purposes in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</b>  <b>4) the import of goods, with the exception of excisable goods imported for charitable aid purposes by countries, governments and international organizations, including the provision of technical assistance;</b>  5) the import of goods imported for official use by foreign diplomatic representations or representations equal to them, and also for the personal use of diplomatic, administrative and technical personnel of these representatives, including family members residing with them and exempt in accordance with international agreements ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan;  6) goods subject to declaration in accordance with customs legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and under customs regimes establishing tax exemptions;  7) the import of medicines, including medicinal substances; items of medical (veterinary) importance, including prosthetics and orthopedic items, and technical equipment;</p>

<p>9) the import of raw materials for the production of banknotes by the National Bank of Kazakhstan and its structural subdivisions;  9-1) the import of equipment to service payment cards, software and spare parts for it which are imported for personal production needs;  10) <b>withdrawn</b>;  11) the import of goods at the expense of grants provided by countries, governments and international organizations;  12) the import of property by a lessor for the purpose of transferring it to financial lease under financial lease agreements;  13) the import of goods by a legal entity, its contractors or subcontractors performing activities within the framework of a concession agreement concluded with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to realize an infrastructure project.  The concessionaire shall coordinate a list of legal entities, their contractors and subcontractors performing activities as part of concession agreements concluded with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to realize infrastructure projects, and also amendments to the list with the authorized state body, and provide it to the authorized body for customs affairs.  The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall approve a separate list of goods indicated in this subparagraph for each infrastructure project.  2. The procedure for exempting an import of the goods indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article from value added tax shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>materials and components to produce medicines and substances to treat diabetes, items of medical (veterinary) importance, including prosthetic items and medical (veterinary) technical equipment, equipment for production of goods specified in this subparagraph. A list of the items covered in this subparagraph shall be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  8) the import of postage stamps (except those used in collections);  9) the import of raw materials for the production of banknotes by the National Bank of Kazakhstan and its structural subdivisions;  10) the import of goods at the expense of grants provided by countries, governments and international organizations;  2. The procedure for exempting an import of the goods indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article from value added tax shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>
<p><b>Article 253. Refund of Value Added Tax paid for Goods (Work, Services) purchased using a Grant</b>  1. The tax bodies shall refund value added tax paid to suppliers of goods (work, services) purchased using a grant within 30 working days, providing the following conditions are met simultaneously:  1) the grants to purchase goods (work, services) are provided by countries, governments or international organizations;  2) the goods (work, services) are acquired exclusively for the purposes for which the grant is provided;  3) the goods are acquired, work performed, services provided in accordance with an</p>	<p><b>Article 275. Refund of Value Added Tax paid for Goods, Work or Services purchased using a Grant</b>  1. Value Added Tax paid for goods (works, services) purchased using a grant shall be refunded to:  Grant receiver – state agency acting as a beneficiary in accordance with international treaty on provision of grant to the Republic of Kazakhstan and appointing an executor, unless otherwise provided by this international treaty of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  Executor – a person appointed by a grant received for the</p>

<p>agreement (contract) concluded with the grant provider or by an executor appointed by the grant provider to execute grant objectives.</p> <p>2. Value added tax shall be refunded in accordance with this Article to grant recipients in accordance with the procedure stipulated by paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 252 of this Code, on the basis of documents confirming the payment of value added tax from grant funds.</p> <p>A list of documents confirming the payment of value added tax from grant funds shall be established by the authorized state body.</p>	<p>purpose of its implementation (hereinafter referred to as Executor).</p> <p>2. Refund of Value Added Tax specified by paragraph 1 of this Article and paid for goods, works and services purchased using a grant shall be carried out by tax bodies within thirty business days provided that the following conditions are met simultaneously:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the grants to purchase goods (work, services) are provided by countries, governments or international organizations;</li> <li>2) the goods (work, services) are acquired exclusively for the purposes for which the grant is provided;</li> <li>3) the goods are acquired, work performed, services provided in accordance with an agreement (contract) concluded with the grant provider or by an executor appointed by the grant provider to achieve grant objectives.</li> </ol> <p>3. Value added tax shall be refunded in accordance with this Article in the procedure provided by Article 601, 603 of this Code on the basis of documents confirming the payment of Valued Added Tax from grant funds.</p> <p>4. In order to get refund of Value Added Tax in accordance with this Article, the following documents must be provided to the tax bodies at its location by a grant receiver or executor in addition to the tax application for refund of Value Added Tax paid for goods (works, services) purchased using a grant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Copy of an agreement (contract) on provision of grant concluded between the Republic of Kazakhstan and a foreign country, government of foreign country or international organization included into a list approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</li> <li>2) Copy of an agreement (contract) concluded between a grant receiver or executor with the supplier of goods (works, services);</li> </ol>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Copy of a document confirming the appointment of an executor, in case if he applied for the refund of Value Added Tax;</li> <li>4) Documents confirming the shipment and receipt of goods (works, services);</li> <li>5) Invoice issued by a supplier who is a payer of Value Added Tax with the sum of Value Added Tax marked by a separate row;</li> <li>6) Delivery document, way-bill;</li> <li>7) Document confirming acceptance of goods by a materially-reponsible person of a grant receiver or executor;</li> <li>8) Acceptance reports of goods (services) executed and accepted by a grant receiver or executor issued in the established;</li> <li>9) Documents confirming the payment for the received goods (works, services), including payment of Value Added Tax</li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 316. Object of Taxation</b></p> <p>1. The object of taxation for the payers referred to in subparagraphs 3) and 4) of paragraph 1 and in paragraph 2 of Article 315 shall be employer expenses payable to resident employees in the form of income determined in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 149, Article 153-1 of this Code, to non-resident employees in the form of the income indicated in subparagraphs 14)–17) of Article 178 of this Code, and also the income of foreign personnel as indicated in paragraph 6-1 of Article 177 of this Code, with the exception of the payments established in subparagraphs 1), 3), 6), 8), 10), 11), 14)–17), 22-1), 23), 25)–29) and 31)–34), 39) of Article 144 of this Code and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>payments made from grants provided through the administrative channels of countries, the governments of states and international organizations;</b></li> <li>2) state premiums and stipends instituted by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</li> <li>3) monetary awards for performances in sporting contests, shows and competitions;</li> <li>4) compensation payable if an individual labour agreement is annulled due to the liquidation of an organization or termination of an employer’s activities, staff reductions or if an employee is called up for military service, in the amounts set by</li> </ul>	<p><b>Article 357. Object of Taxation</b></p> <p>1. The object of taxation for payers indicated in subparagraphs 3), 4) of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 355 of this Code shall be employer expenses payable to resident employees in the form of income determined in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 165 of this Code, to non-resident employees in the form of the income indicated in subparagraphs 18)-21) of Article 192 of this Code, as well as the income of foreign personnel as indicated in paragraph 10 of Article 191 of this Code, except for the income specified in paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>2. In case if tax agent calculated an employee’s income for the complete working day to be less than a minimal salary established by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on national budget for the relevant financial year, the tax authorities shall determine an object of taxation by a social tax on the basis of specified amount of minimal salary.</p> <p>3. Shall not be an object of taxation the income indicated in subparagraphs 1) - 13), 18) of paragraph 2 of Article 155 and</p>

<p>legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  5) compensation payable by an employer to employees for unused employment leave;  6) employees' obligatory pension contributions to savings pension funds in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;  7) <b>withdrawn</b>;</p> <p>2. The object of taxation for the social tax payers in subparagraphs 1) and 2) of paragraph 1 of Article 315 of this Code shall be the number of employees, including the payers themselves.</p> <p>3. The provisions of subparagraph 1) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be applied if payments are made in accordance with an agreement (contract) concluded with a grant recipient or with an executor appointed by the grant recipient in order to execute grant objectives (goals).</p>	<p>subparagraphs 8), 10), 12), 18), 19), 25) - 27), 29), 30-32), 34), 31) of Article 156 of this Code, as well as:</p> <p><b>1) payments made from grants provided through the administrative channels of countries, the governments of states and international organizations;</b></p> <p>2) state premiums and stipends instituted by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>3) monetary awards for performances in sporting contests, shows and competitions;</p> <p>4) compensation payable if an individual labour agreement is annulled due to the liquidation of an organization or termination of an employer's activities, staff reductions or if an employee is called up for military service, in the amounts set by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>5) compensation payable by an employer to employees for unused employment leave;</p> <p>6) employees' obligatory pension contributions to savings pension funds in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>4. The object of taxation for the social tax payers in subparagraphs 1) and 2) of paragraph 1 of Article 365 of this Code shall be the number of employees, including the payers themselves.</p> <p>5. The provisions of subparagraph 1) of paragraph 3 of this Article shall be applied if payments are made in accordance with an agreement (contract) concluded with a grant recipient or with an executor appointed by the grant recipient in order to execute grant objectives (goals)..</p>
<p><b>Article 317. Tax Rates</b></p> <p>1. Unless otherwise established by this Article, resident legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also non-residents performing activities in the Republic of</p>	<p><b>Article 358. Tax rates</b></p> <p>1. Unless otherwise established by this Article, social tax shall be paid by a rate of <b>11%</b></p>

<p>Kazakhstan through a permanent establishment, branches and representative offices, shall pay social tax according to the following rates:</p> <p>Taxable income of the taxpayer Rate up to 15 times the annual calculation index 13% of taxable income from between 15 times and 40 times the annual calculation index the tax from 15 times the annual calculation index + 11% from the amount exceeding it from between 40 times and 200 times the annual calculation index the tax from 40 times the annual calculation index + 9% from the amount exceeding it from between 200 times and 600 times the annual calculation index the tax from 200 times the annual calculation index + 7% from the amount exceeding it from 600 times the annual calculation index the tax from 600 times the annual calculation index + 5% from the amount exceeding it</p> <p>2. Individual entrepreneurs, with the exception of those applying special tax regimes, apart from the special tax regime for specific types of activity, private notaries, lawyers, shall pay social tax of twice the monthly calculation index for themselves and the monthly calculation index for each employee.</p> <p><b>3. Specialized organizations employing physically handicapped individuals, those with hearing, speech and sight defects, and who meet the conditions of paragraph 2 of Article 121 of this Code, shall pay social tax 4.5%.</b></p> <p>4. Social tax rates for legal entities and individual entrepreneurs applying special tax regimes have been set in Articles 374–384 of this Code.</p>	<p>2. Individual entrepreneurs, with the exception of those applying special tax regimes, apart from the special tax regime for specific types of activity, private notaries, lawyers, shall pay social tax of twice the monthly calculation index for themselves and the monthly calculation index for each employee.</p> <p><b>3. Specialized organizations employing physically handicapped individuals, those with hearing, speech and sight defects, and who meet the conditions of paragraph 3 of Article 135 of this Code, shall pay social tax 4.5%.</b></p> <p>4. Social tax rates for individual entrepreneurs applying special tax regime for peasant or farm holding have been set in Article 445 of this Code.</p> <p>5. Social tax rates for payers applying special tax regimes on the basis of patent or simplified declaration have been set by Chapter 66 of this Code.</p>
<p><b>Article 324. Payers</b></p> <p>1. Payers of land tax shall be individuals and legal entities with objects of taxation under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) ownership rights;</li> <li>2) a right to the permanent use of land;</li> <li>3) a right to the initial temporary use of land free of charge.</li> </ol> <p>2. According to a decision of a legal entity, its structural divisions shall be regarded as payers of land tax (hereafter referred to as legal entities).</p> <p>3. The following shall not be payers of land tax:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) payers of unified land tax for land plots used in activities for which the farm holdings special tax regime is applicable;</li> <li>2) state institutions;</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article 373. Payers</b></p> <p>1. Payers of land tax shall be individuals and legal entities with objects of taxation under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) ownership rights;</li> <li>2) a right to the permanent use of land;</li> <li>3) a right to the initial temporary use of land free of charge.</li> </ol> <p>2. According to a decision of a legal entity, its structural divisions shall be regarded as payers of land tax (hereafter referred to as legal entities).</p> <p>3. The following shall not be payers of land tax:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) payers of unified land tax for land plots used in</li> </ol>

<p>3) subsurface users taxed in accordance with the second model tax regime defined in Article 283 of this Code;</p> <p>4) state enterprises serving as correctional institutions under the authorized body for the discharge of criminal punishment;</p> <p>5) veterans of the Great Patriotic War and individuals equal to them, disabled individuals and also a parent of a person handicapped since childhood, with respect to:</p> <p>land plots occupied by the housing fund, including associated constructions and structures;</p> <p>land plots attached to housing;</p> <p>land plots supplied for personal domestic (subsidiary) work, gardening or the construction of a dacha, including land occupied by buildings;</p> <p>land plots occupied by garages;</p> <p>6) women holding the title “Heroine Mother” or “Altyn alkha” – in respect of land plots occupied by the housing fund and associated constructions and structures, and land plots adjoining dwellings;</p> <p><b>7) religious associations.</b></p> <p>4. The taxpayers referred to in subparagraphs 4)–7) of paragraph 3 of this Article shall not be exempt from paying tax on land plots transferred for use or lease.</p>	<p>activities for which the peasant or farm holdings special tax regime is applicable;</p> <p>2) state institutions;</p> <p>3) state enterprises serving as correctional institutions under the authorized state body for the discharge of criminal punishment;</p> <p>4) veterans of the Great Patriotic War and individuals of equivalent status decorated with orders or medals of the ex-Soviet Union for self-sacrificing labor and perfect military service during the years of Great Patriotic War, as well as income of individuals who worked (was at service) no less than 6 months from June 22, 1941 to May 9, 1945 and who was not decorated with orders or medals of ex-Soviet Union for self-sacrificing labor and perfect military service during the years of Great Patriotic War; disabled individuals and also a parent of a person handicapped since childhood, with respect to:</p> <p>land plots occupied by the housing fund, including associated constructions and structures;</p> <p>land plots attached to housing;</p> <p>land plots supplied for personal domestic (subsidiary) work, gardening or the construction of a dacha, including land occupied by buildings;</p> <p>land plots occupied by garages;</p> <p>5) women holding the title “Heroine Mother” or “Altyn alkha” – in respect of land plots occupied by the housing fund and associated constructions and structures, and land plots adjoining dwellings;</p> <p>6) separately living pensioners – in respect of land plots occupied by the housing fund and associated constructions and structures;</p> <p><b>7) religious associations.</b></p> <p>4. The taxpayers referred to in subparagraphs 3)-7) of paragraph 3 of this Article shall not be exempt from paying tax on</p>
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	land plots transferred for use or lease.
<p><b>Article 338. Adjustment to Base Tax Rates</b></p> <p>1. Local representative bodies shall have the right, on the basis of land zoning plans (schemes) carried out in accordance with land legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to reduce or increase land tax rates by no more than 50% of base land tax rates set by Articles 329, 330, 332 and 334 of this Code. However, it shall be forbidden to reduce or increase land tax rates on an individual basis for individual taxpayers.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of calculating tax, the following payers shall apply a coefficient of 0.1 to the relevant rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>children’s health institutions;</b></li> <li>2) <b>the legal entities specified in Article 120 of this Code, with the exception of religious associations;</b></li> <li>3) <b>the legal entities specified in paragraph 1 of Article 121 of this Code;</b></li> <li>4) state enterprises with primary activities related to anti-forest fire management, the combating of forest fires, pest and diseases, the replacement of natural biological resources and the raising of the ecological potential of forests;</li> <li>5) state enterprises engaging in fish production;</li> <li>6) the state enterprise certifying scientific personnel;</li> <li>7) work-therapy enterprises of institutions for individuals suffering from psycho neurological illnesses and tuberculosis.</li> </ol> <p><b>2-2. The legal entities determined in paragraph 2 of Article 121 of this Code shall apply the coefficient 0 to the relevant rates when calculating tax.</b></p> <p>3. The payers of land tax indicated in paragraph 2 of this Code, when leasing a land plot or a part of it (together with buildings, constructions and structures or without them) or transferring the above for use for other or commercial purposes, shall calculate tax without applying the 0.1 coefficient, in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>4. Organizations performing activities in special economic zones shall calculate land tax, taking into account the provisions established by paragraph 4 of Article 140-2 and paragraph 3 of Article 140-5 of this Code.</p>	<p><b>Article 387. Adjustment to Base Tax Rates</b></p> <p>1. Local representative bodies shall have the right, on the basis of land zoning plans (schemes) carried out in accordance with land legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to reduce or increase land tax rates by no more than 50% of base land tax rates set by Articles 378, 379, 381, 383 of this Code, except for land plots allocated for parking, petrol stations and casino. However, it shall be forbidden to reduce or increase land tax rates on an individual basis for individual taxpayers.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of calculating tax, the following payers shall apply a coefficient of 0.1 to the relevant rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>children’s health institutions;</b></li> <li>2) <b>the legal entities specified in Article 134 of this Code, with the exception of religious associations;</b></li> <li>3) <b>the legal entities specified in paragraph 1 of Article 135 of this Code;</b></li> <li>4) state enterprises with primary activities related to anti-forest fire management, the combating of forest fires, pest and diseases, the replacement of natural biological resources and the raising of the ecological potential of forests;</li> <li>5) state enterprises engaging in fish production;</li> <li>6) the state enterprise certifying scientific personnel;</li> <li>7) work-therapy enterprises of institutions for individuals suffering from psycho neurological illnesses and tuberculosis.</li> </ol> <p><b>3. The legal entities determined in paragraph 3 of Article 135 of this Code shall apply the coefficient 0 to the relevant rates when calculating tax.</b></p> <p>4. The payers of land tax indicated in paragraph 2 of this Code, when leasing a land plot or a part of it (together with buildings, constructions and structures or without them) or</p>

	<p>transferring the above for use for other or commercial purposes, shall calculate tax without applying the 0.1 coefficient, in accordance with the generally established procedure.</p> <p>5. Organizations performing activities in special economic zones shall calculate land tax, taking into account the provisions established by subparagraph 1) of paragraph 2 of Article 151 of this Code.</p>
<p><b>Article 351. Taxpayers</b></p> <p>1. The payers of property tax shall be:</p> <p>1) legal entities in possession of objects of taxation on the basis of ownership rights, economic control or operating management in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also a concessionary under a concession agreement;</p> <p>2) individual entrepreneurs in possession of objects of taxation on the basis of ownership rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>2. According to a decision of a legal entity with objects of taxation under the rights established by subparagraph 1) of paragraph 1 of this Article, its structural divisions shall be considered as independent payers of tax.</p> <p>Non-resident legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be payers of tax in respect of objects of taxation located in the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>3. The taxpayers referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall calculate and pay property tax in accordance with the procedure established by this Chapter for legal entities.</p> <p>4. The following shall not be payers of property tax:</p> <p>1) payers of unified land tax in respect of objects of taxation within the limits of provisions of consumption to be established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Payers of unified land tax shall, in respect of objects of taxation in excess of the provisions of consumption, pay property tax in accordance with the procedure established by this section;</p> <p>2) subsurface users taxed according to the second tax regime model determined in Article 283 of this Code;</p> <p>3) state institutions;</p>	<p><b>Article 394. Taxpayers</b></p> <p>1. The payers of property tax shall be:</p> <p>1) legal entities in possession of objects of taxation on the basis of ownership rights, economic control or operating management in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also a concessionary under a concession agreement;</p> <p>2) individual entrepreneurs in possession of objects of taxation on the basis of ownership rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>2. According to a decision of a legal entity with objects of taxation under the rights established by subparagraph 1) of paragraph 1 of this Article, its structural divisions shall be considered as independent payers of tax.</p> <p>3. The taxpayers referred to in point 2 of this article shall calculate and pay property tax in accordance with the procedure established by this Chapter for legal entities.</p> <p>4. The following shall not be payers of property tax:</p> <p>1) payers of unified land tax in respect of objects of taxation on the basis of ownership directly used in the process of production, storage and processing of own agricultural products.</p> <p>Payers of unified land tax in respect of objects of taxation, which are not directly used in the process of production, storage and processing of own agricultural products, shall pay the property tax in accordance with the procedure established by this Chapter;</p> <p>2) state institutions;</p> <p>3) state correctional institutions of the authorized state body</p>

<p>4) <b>withdrawn</b>;</p> <p>5) state correctional institutions of the authorized body for the discharge of criminal punishment;</p> <p>6) religious associations.</p> <p>The legal entities referred to in subparagraph 5) of this paragraph shall not be exempt from paying tax on objects of taxation transferred for use or leased.</p>	<p>for the discharge of criminal punishment;</p> <p>4) religious associations.</p> <p>The legal entities referred to in subparagraph 3) of this paragraph shall not be exempt from paying tax on objects of taxation transferred for use or leased.</p>
<p><b>Article 355. Tax Rates</b></p> <p>1. Legal entities (with the exception of those indicated in paragraphs 2 and 2-1 of this Article) shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>1%</b> of the average annual value of objects of taxation.</p> <p>1-1. Individual entrepreneurs shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>0.5%</b> of the average annual value of objects of taxation.</p> <p>2. The legal entities indicated below shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>0.1%</b> of the average annual value of objects of taxation:</p> <p>1) the legal entities specified in Article 120 of this Code, with the exception of religious associations;</p> <p>2) the legal entities specified in Article 121 of this Code;</p> <p>3) organizations whose primary activities to performance library work (provide services);</p> <p>4) state enterprises carrying out functions in the state certification of scientific personnel;</p> <p>5) legal entities responsible for reservoirs, hydraulic power systems and other water management and environmental protection structures under state ownership and financed from state budget resources;</p> <p>6) legal entities in relation to objects of irrigation and drainage structures used to flood the land of legal entity agriculture producers and farm holdings.</p> <p>2-1. Legal entities that apply the simplified declaration special tax regime shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>0.5%</b> of the average annual value of the objects of taxation.</p> <p>3. The legal entities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall, with respect to objects of assessment transferred for use or leased, calculate and pay property tax at</p>	<p><b>Article 398. Tax Rates</b></p> <p>1. Legal entities (with the exception of those indicated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article) shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>2%</b> of the average annual value of objects of taxation.</p> <p>2. Individual entrepreneurs shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>1%</b> of the average annual value of objects of taxation.</p> <p>3. Legal entities indicated below shall calculate property tax at the rate of <b>0.1%</b> of the average annual value of objects of taxation:</p> <p>1) the legal entities specified in Article 134 of this Code, with the exception of religious associations;</p> <p>2) the legal entities specified in Article 135 of this Code;</p> <p>3) organizations whose primary activities to performance library work (provide services);</p> <p>4) state enterprises carrying out functions in the state certification of scientific personnel;</p> <p>5) legal entities responsible for reservoirs, hydraulic power systems and other water management and environmental protection structures under state ownership and financed from state budget resources;</p> <p>6) legal entities in relation to objects of irrigation and drainage structures used to flood the land of legal entity agriculture producers and farm or peasant holdings;</p> <p>7) legal entities running the objects of drinking water</p>

<p>the rates established by point 1 of this article.</p> <p>4. Organizations performing activities in special economic zones shall calculate property tax taking into account the provisions established by paragraph 4 of Article 140-2 and paragraph 3 of Article 140-5 of this Code.</p>	<p>supply.</p> <p>4. Legal entities that apply the simplified declaration special tax regime shall calculate property tax at the rate of 1% of the average annual value of the objects of taxation.</p> <p>5. The legal entities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall, with respect to objects of assessment transferred for use or leased, calculate and pay property tax at the rates established by paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>6. The legal entities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall, with respect to objects of assessment transferred for use or leased, calculate and pay property tax at the rates established by subparagraph 2) of paragraph 2 of Article 151 of this Code.</p>
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\*This unofficial translation has been prepared by the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (Aigul Narysheva, August 26, 2008)