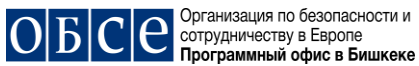




2nd TIME RELEASE STUDY IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



November 2021



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The State Customs Service (SCS) under the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, with the support of the World Bank's Trade Facilitation Advisory Project for the Kyrgyz Republic and the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek successfully completed the second Time Release Study (TRS) in the Kyrgyz Republic during November of 2021.

TRS is a widely used method for measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of border agencies in handling export, import and transit of goods at border crossing points (BCPs) and inland terminals. A TRS aims to accurately measure the procedures cargo undergoes when entering/exiting/transiting national borders and inland terminals and the time it takes to complete them. This information enables border agencies to identify bottlenecks and develop measures to improve the efficiency of the cargo controls procedures, including through streamlining processing practices and improving inter-agency coordination.

The authors of this report express their appreciation to the Customs Control Department of the State Customs Service for the excellent support and cooperation, and to all the participants in the Time Release Study – members of the TRS Working Group, SCS officers, representatives of the veterinary, phytosanitary, sanitary and transport authorities, and the business community for their support and assistance during the TRS.

The development of the Time Release Study in the Kyrgyz Republic was supported by the World Bank Group and the OSCE.

ABBREVIATIONS¹

AEO	Authorized Economic Operator
AIRTO	Association of the International Road Transport Operators of the Kyrgyz Republic
ASB	Authorized State Body
BCP	Border Crossing Point
BS	Border Service of the State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
CMR	Convention relative au contrat de transport international de marchandises par route transport document
DDP & SSES	Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FTO	Foreign Trade Operators
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German Agency for International Cooperation)
IFC	International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group
KTZh	Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (Kyrgyz Railways)
MAWERD	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Economy and Regional Development of the Kyrgyz Republic
MoE	Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
MMC	Manas Management Company CJSC (Airport)
MHSD	Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic
MTACC	Ministry of Transport, Architecture, Construction and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PI	Preliminary Information
SCA	State Controlling Authority – i.e. Border Agency
SCS	State Customs Service under the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
SNSC	State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SW	Single Window
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFCA	Trade Facilitation in Central Asia
TIR	Transport Internationaux Routiers
TRS	Time Release Study
UAIS	Unified Automated Information System
WBG	World Bank Group
WB Project	World Bank Trade Facilitation Advisory Project for the Kyrgyz Republic
WCO	World Customs Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

¹ Note: For consistent designation of TRS locations the following abbreviations and designations shall be used in this Report as per classification of the SCS: BCP meaning PCPL (preliminary customs procedures location); Terminal meaning CCP (customs clearance place).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Time Release Study (TRS) is a strategic, internationally recognized tool to measure the time required for release and customs clearance of goods commencing from the moment of arrival thereof until its physical release. The tool is used to identify bottlenecks in trading and to undertake necessary measures to improve effectiveness of the border procedures. The TRS is a unique tool that is recommended for countries to generate empirical data for revision of the existing procedures and regular increase of the border control efficiency.

In order to increase the efficiency of import, export and transit procedures implemented by the customs and other border agencies and to perform obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), the State Customs Service (SCS) has conducted the second TRS measuring the average time for processing of goods at selected automobile, railway and air BCPs and in-land terminals.

The TRS is a method developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) identifying the efficiency of the procedures performed by the customs and other regulatory authorities during handling of cross-border movement of goods (export, import, transit).

Accurate measuring of time required for processing and release of imported, transit and exported goods allows the border services to identify problem areas and undertake relevant corrective measures to improve efficiency thereof. The WCO provides guidance on the best way to use this method for internal assessment and improvement of trade facilitation procedures.

In accordance with the WCO methodology and recommendations of the expert team consisting of the representatives of the State Customs Service (SCS), Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoE KR), the World Bank (WB) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the TRS was conducted in November of 2021.

The experts evaluated the relevant data obtained during the questionnaire-based survey at various stages of the clearance process, starting from the moment of goods arrival at BCPs until release of the imported goods from the terminals and starting from the moment of goods arrival at the export terminal until departure of the exported goods from the BCP. A transit process has also been evaluated.

The data obtained during the questionnaire-based survey was entered into the WCO TRS software pursuant to the WCO guidelines.

Questionnaires were disseminated, collected, and reviewed by trained enumerators engaged by the consulting company *Z-Analytics Group*. Representatives of the SCS and the WB Project were responsible for overall coordination of the TRS activities.

A pilot study was conducted at Dostuk BCP (road), Alamedin Terminal (rail) and MMC Terminal (air) October 24 - 26, 2021 to confirm the questionnaires and the planned placement of the enumerators within the selected locations.

The full TRS was carried out during ten days², November 4-13, 2021, at Dostuk and Torugart BCPs, Asia TNK and Silk Way terminals (Road), MMC terminal (air), and the Alamedin rail terminal. 768 valid questionnaires were collected and analyzed for this report.



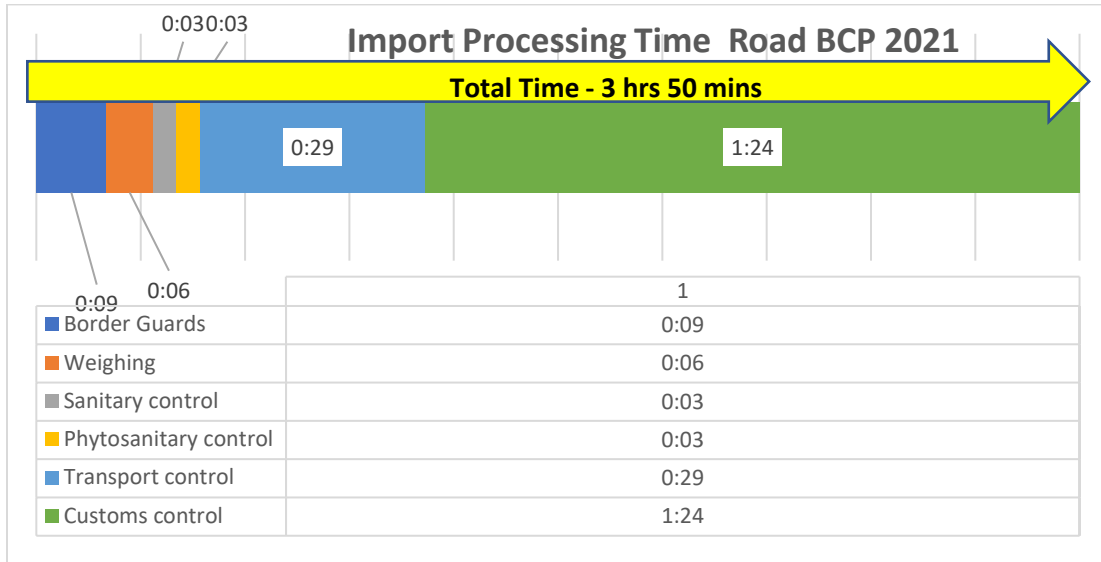
The high-level results of the TRS are as follows:

Summary of all observed times during the TRS

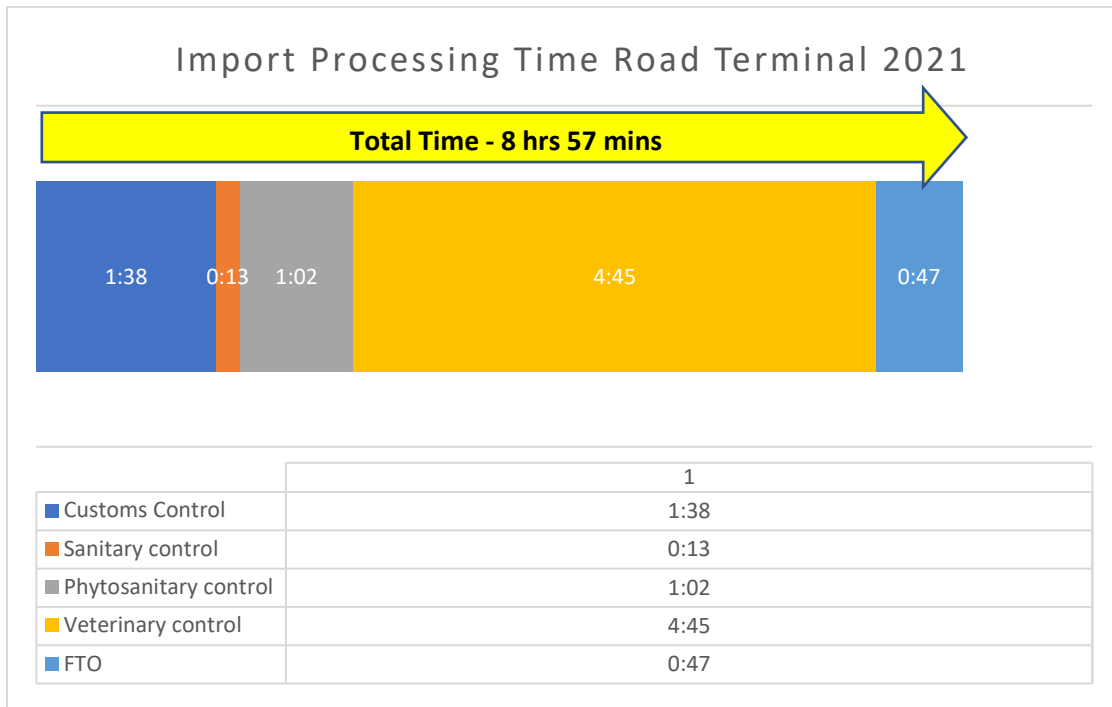
Location	BCP type	Average time for import procedures (hours, minutes)	Average time for export procedures (hours, minutes)	Average time for transit procedures (hours, minutes)
Torugart BCP	road	3:50	N/A	N/A
Dostuk BCP	road	3:45	N/A	N/A
All BCPs (road)	road	3:50	N/A	N/A
Silk Way	road	11:26	N/A	N/A
Asia TNK»	road	2:53	2:07	N/A
All terminals (road)	road	8:57	2:07	N/A
Alamedin	railway	2:00:17	N/A	23:25
MMC	air	11:30	10:21	N/A

² Pursuant to the WCO TRS methodology, the minimum recommended time for TRS is seven consecutive days.

- **Road BCP Import Times: 3 hours 50 minutes**



- **Road Terminal Import Times – 8 hours 57 mins**



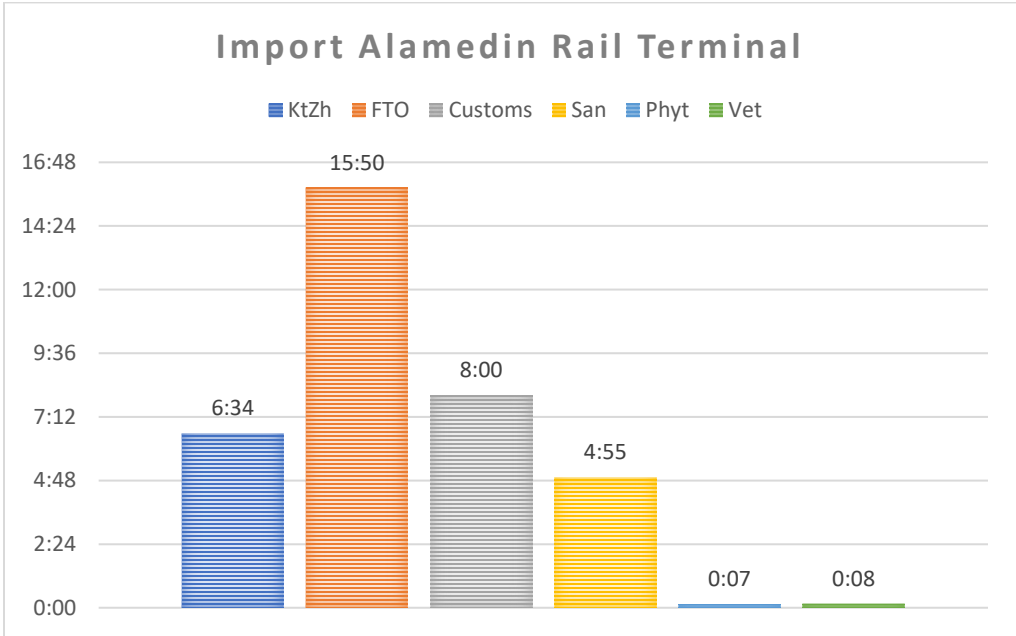
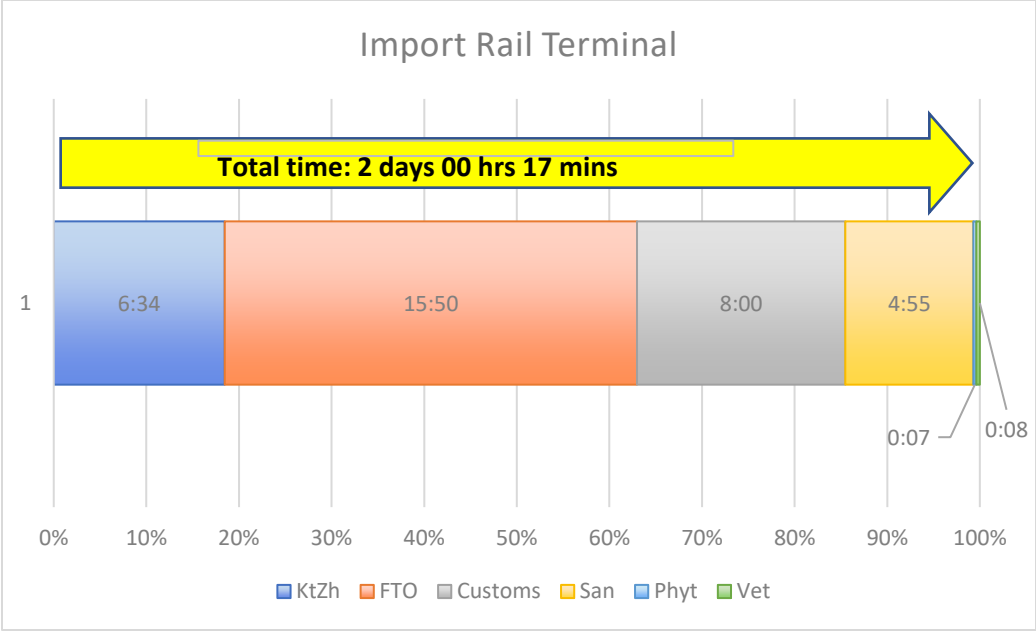
- **Road Terminal Export Times: 2 hours 7 minutes.** Road exports were only observed at the Terminals.³



Rail Terminal Import Times: 2 days 00 hours and 17 minutes

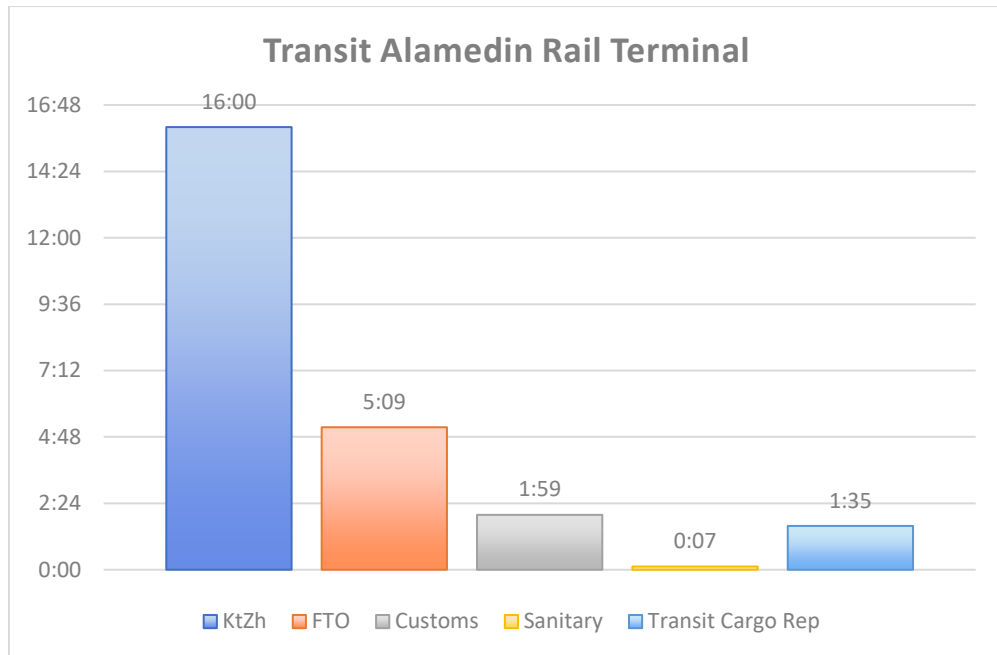
Foreign Trade Operators (FTO) need the longest time in this process, 15 hours 50 minutes, to prepare the submission of railway bill and documents to the authorities. Second longest is the Customs Administration, 8 hours, for closing transit, opening and closing temporary storage, inspecting the goods, issuing the inspection act and releasing the goods. Kyrgyz Railways (KtZh) take 6 hours 34 minutes for unloading the goods, transferring documents to the trader and submission of the railway bill to Customs. Sanitary Inspection (DKhZRKR) takes fourth place, needing 4 hours 55 minutes for their inspections. Phytosanitary and Veterinary inspection times are negligible in comparison, only 8 and 7 minutes respectively.

³ We understand that most exports are carried out through BCPs at the border with Kazakhstan, which were not included in the TRS.



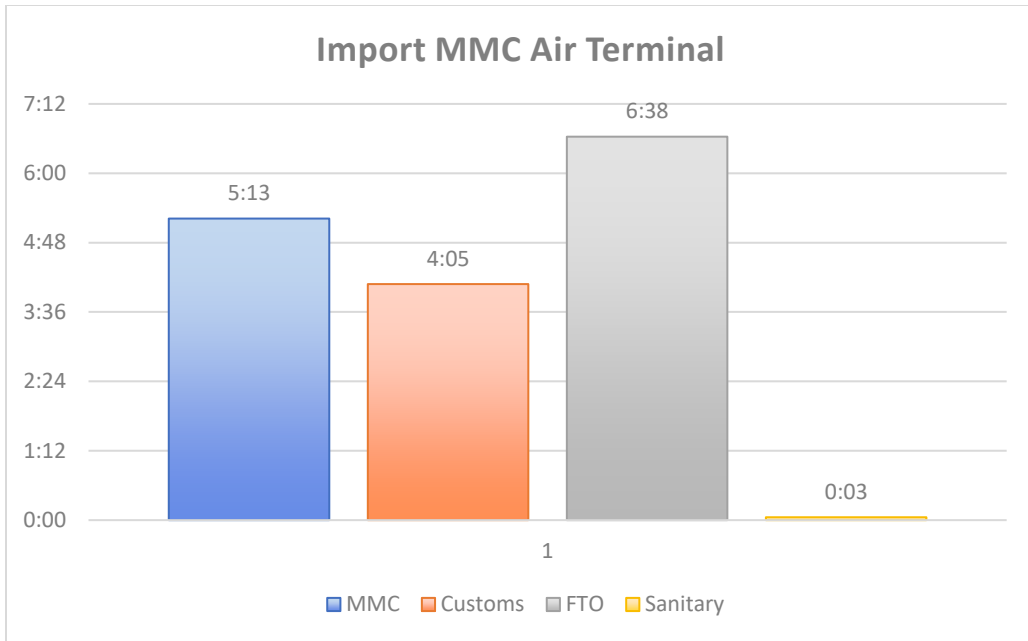
Alamedin Rail Terminal transit times: 23 hours 25 minutes

On rail transit, KTZh takes 16 hours to process the arrival of the train and carry out the notification of the trader of the arrival of cargo. The trader then needs 5 hours 9 minutes to receive the railway bill and documents from the KTZh dispatcher. Customs takes 1 hour 59 minutes for transit formalities (closing temporary storage, opening transit declaration, verification of documents, collateral guarantees, assignment of route and border crossing point and registration of transit declaration beginning Safe Package Creation). Finally, the transit cargo representative pays for the storage, loads/unloads container and vehicle, and the vehicle departs. Sanitary controls take 7 minutes only.



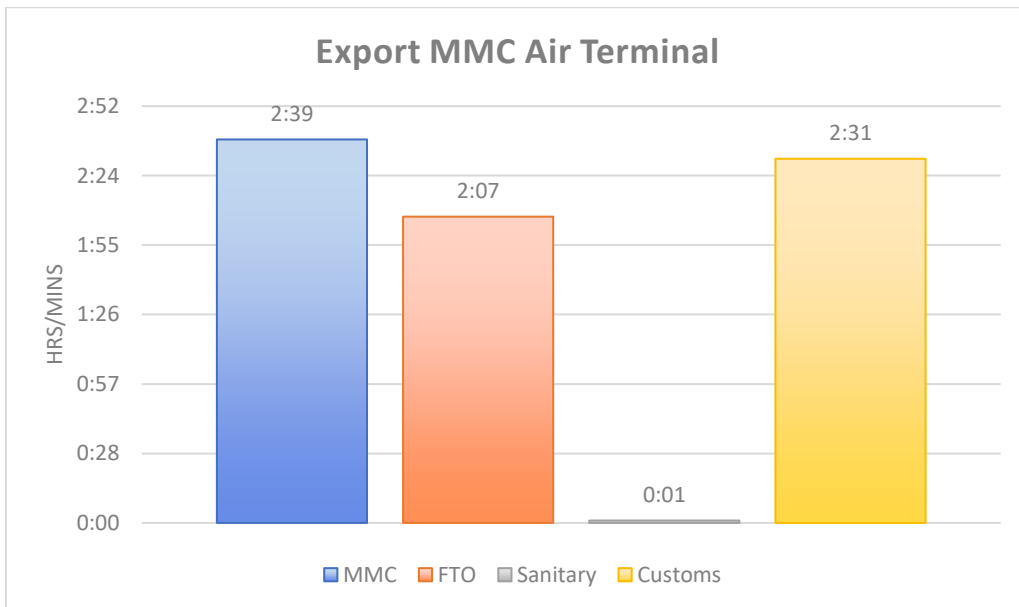
MMC Air Terminal import times: 11 hours 30 minutes

The Terminal operator needs 5 hours 13 minutes to load the cargo onto trucks, and to later unload them in the warehouse and notify the trader. Customs needs 4 hours 5 minutes to undertake radiation control and advance declaration check and create the temporary storage document. The trader uses the most time, with 6 hours 38 minutes, for receiving the notification and the airway bill from the MMC dispatcher. Sanitary control is 3 minutes.



MMC Air Terminal export times: 10 hours 21 minutes

MMC, the airport operator, needs 2 hours 39 minutes for its responsibilities, receiving, weighing, scanning the cargo, and loading it from the aircraft onto trucks. The FTO needs 2 hours 7 minutes to submit the relevant documents to customs and pay the customs duties. Customs needs 2 hours 31 minutes to create the goods declaration and carry out its controls. Sanitary inspection time is negligible at 1 minute.



Note: TRS Average Times Explanation

The average times shown in this report and its tables reflects the time that is representative of the times entered into the WCO TRS Software for two chosen time points being measured. It is calculated by adding together all the times entered for the two time points being measured (for example from arrival of the conveyance to its release) and dividing by the number of valid entries in the WCO TRS Software for those two time points.

It should be noted that the times shown for various sub processes in the procedures may not add up to the time shown for overall average time taken from arrival of the conveyance to its release.

The questions on the questionnaires reflect all the steps taken in importation, exportation or transit. They are broken down into sub processes each having a start and end time. The average time taken for a procedure is calculated by determining the time interval between the start and end time. If the start and end time have not been completed for the procedure, then the questionnaire will not be included in calculating the times for that sub process. However, the questions of arrival of vehicle at the location and departure of vehicle may have been completed so that the questionnaire's result for that time interval will be included. As an example, using the Import Road BCP tables we can illustrate the various numbers of questionnaires used in calculating the average time for each sub process:

Overall, on average, the procedures at BCPs last 3 hours 50 minutes based on 220 questionnaires; of which:

- Border Guard services 9 minutes (270 questionnaires)
- Weighing 7 minutes (93 questionnaires)
- Sanitary control 3 minutes (169 questionnaires)
- Phytosanitary control 3 minutes (14 questionnaires)
- Transport control 29 minutes (157 questionnaires)
- Customs control 1 hour 24 minutes, (60 questionnaires).

COMPARISON WITH 2018 TRS

The 2018 TRS observed only locations for road transport. Its primary interest was to understand the throughput and clearance times and procedures at different geographical locations in the country.

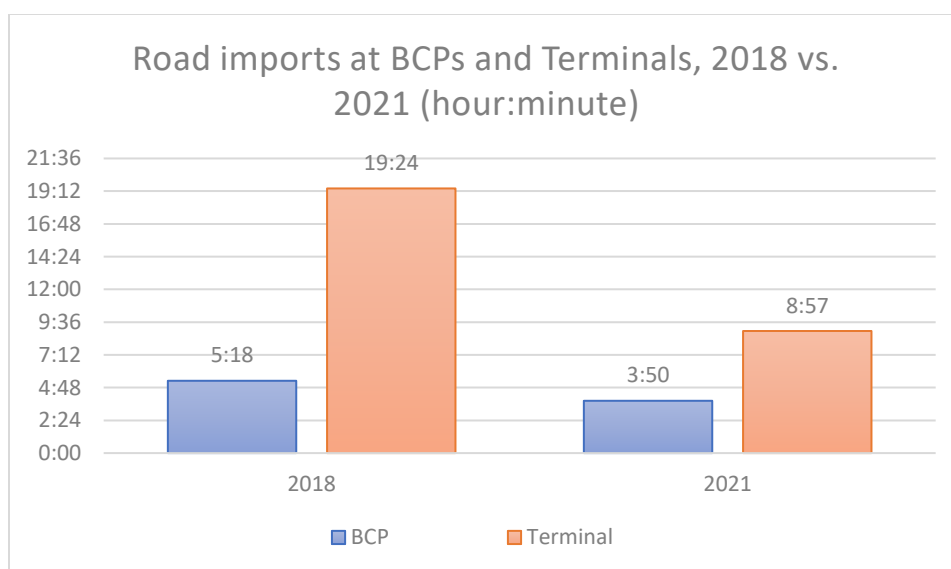
The 2021 TRS also reviewed air and rail locations to draw a more comprehensive picture of the border procedures and times in the Kyrgyz Republic. In order to keep the logistics manageable, a similar number of locations was selected. The BCP Kyzyl Bel, and the related terminals were not chosen in 2021 because of security concerns prevailing at the time. As a result, there are only two locations, the BCPs Torugart and Dostuk, which allow a direct comparison to the previous TRS.

Comparison Locations 2018:2021 TRS

2018	2021
BCP Torugart (road, border with China)	BCP Torugart (road, border with China)
BCP Dostuk (road, border with Uzbekistan)	BCP Dostuk (road, border with Uzbekistan)
BCP Kyzyl-Bel (road, border with Tajikistan)	
Terminal BTS (road, Bishkek)	Terminal Asia TNK (road, Osh)
Terminal Kyrgyz Mebel (road, Bishkek)	Terminal Silk Way (road, Bishkek)
Terminal Kyzyl-Kiya ZhD (road, Batken region)	Terminal Alamedin (rail, Bishkek)
Terminal BiMi Osh (road, Kara-Suu, Osh region)	
Terminal Osh-Customs (road, Osh)	Terminal MMC at Manas Airport (air, Bishkek)

Import by Road:

For the locations where a direct comparison with the 2018 TRS can be made, which are the BCPs Dostuk and Torugart, the results are **significantly improved: a 39% reduction was observed of the time needed for imports to be processed through these BCPs**. In 2018, the import time was 5 hours 18 minutes, while in 2021 it was 3 hours and 50 minutes, a reduction by 1 hour and 28 minutes. The reduction is due to faster SPS and customs control procedures.



The average release time at the terminals has decreased from 19 hours 24 minutes to 8 hours 57 minutes (which was 39% of the figure for 2018), that is, the time was reduced by 10 hours 27 minutes. This is again primarily due to faster SPS, customs control and administrative procedures. However, it must be noted that the physical terminal locations selected were different in 2018 and in 2021. As a result, this is not a one-to-one comparison but rather one of the overall efficiency of the border controls at terminals.

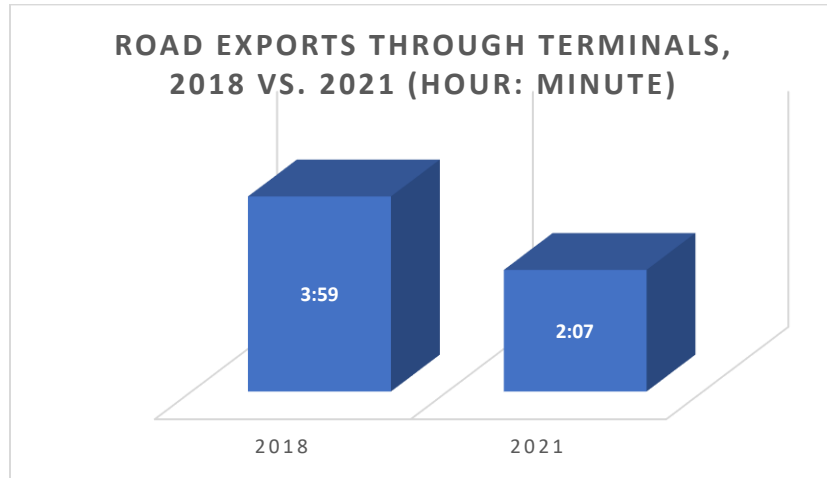
Comparison of breakdown of import procedures at Terminals, 2018 vs 2021

Import procedures at terminals	2018, hours: minutes	2021, hours: minutes
Terminal administration	5:15	0
Weight check	0:08	0:04
Acceptance of documents from trader / closing of transit declaration	0:09	0:13
Sanitary & epidemiological control	48:15	0:13
Phytosanitary control	0:39	1:02
Veterinary control	0:27	4:45
Generation of GD by customs specialist	1:06	0:33
Making customs payments	0:38	0:09
Customs regulation measures	7:54	1:38
Overall average release time	19:24	8:57

Comparison of breakdown of import procedures at BCP, 2018 vs 2021

Import procedures at BCPs	2018, hours: minutes	2021, hours: minutes
Border services (documents check, inspection of vehicles)	0:18	0:09
Sanitary & epidemiological control	0:07	0:03
Phytosanitary control + visual inspection of cargo	2:17	0:03
Veterinary control	0:19	N/A
Transport control	0:21	0:29
Weight check	0:01	0:06
Customs control	4:53	1:24
Overall average release time	5:18	3:50

2) Export by Road:



The average release time at Terminals on export decreased by 1 hour and 52 minutes: from 3 hours 59 minutes to 2 hours 07 minutes (57% of 2018 indicator).

<i>Terminal Export Procedures 2018</i>	<i>Time: hour:minute</i>	<i>Terminal Export Procedures 2021</i>	<i>Time: hour:minute</i>
Weight check	0:02	Weight check	0:02
Customs control	0:43	Customs control: verification of declaration, shipping documents, payments, decision on release of goods	0:13
Customs specialist (broker)	0:19	Generation of Customs Declaration	0:07
Payment of fees	0:18	Making customs payments (FTO)	0:09
Sanitary & epidemiological control	0:02	-----	----
Phytosanitary control	0:02	-----	-----
Veterinary control	0:02	Declaration registration	0:11
Obtaining other authorizations (certificates, declaration, licenses, etc.)	0:02	Inspection (examination) of goods and vehicles (based on RMS)	0:13
-----		Act on inspection (examination) (based on RMS)	0:04
Average time (from arrival until departure)	3:59	Average release time	2:07

Export time at BCPs was not observed in 2021. In 2018, the export time at BCPs was 2 hours.

3) Transit

In 2018, transit procedures were measured at the road BCPs and took 1 hour 1 minute. In 2021, transit was measured only at the Alamedin Railroad terminal. The transit time was 23 hours and 15 minutes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General Recommendations for the implementation of future TRSs:

- Provide training and capacity building for SCS employees appointed to the TRS Working Group and as contact persons for the TRS implementation in order to increase their knowledge and competencies so that they may fully participate in the TRS project.
- The Customs Authorities should maintain close contact with the key actors in the cargo import/export/transit process, including the private sector, from an early stage of TRS preparations in order to ensure that there will be strong engagement by all actors throughout the process.
- Time Release Studies should be carried out on a regular basis. The results should be published.

Recommendations for procedural improvements:

- *Export procedure.* It is recommended that a target not exceeding 30 minutes of dwell time for customs clearance of export goods be established. It is further recommended that the export procedure be based on two documents – the customs declaration for goods and the invoice submitted to the Customs Authority. This recommendation does not refer to the goods subject to export control, non-tariff regulation or export duties.
- *Changes in the Customs Authorities' structure. Establishing a Center for E-Declaration of Goods.* The current structure of the customs authorities is substantially inconsistent with best practice and the nature of modern customs regulation procedures for international trade. Establishing a principally new customs directorate, the E-Declaration Center (EDC) will allow processing of declarations online. Processing declarations electronically will have the effect of reducing delays in release of goods.
- *Single Window.* To continue the development of the Single Window (SW) for fully electronic processing of permits, certificates and other licenses required for international trade.
- *Transfer of specific border powers from the SCAs to the SCS.* Multi-tier controls at Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) border points prolong foreign trade procedures. It is recommended to transfer specific powers of the border SCAs to the customs authorities. Routine controls related to sanitary, quarantine, phytosanitary, and transport controls could be performed by Customs Authority representatives with the appropriate cross training.
- *Customs convoy.* The Customs Service should consider discontinuing the practice of convoying goods from the BCP to the terminal. This practice is costly, delays the onward movement of the cargo and can be an opportunity for corrupt practices. It is not customary in developed economies. If SCS wishes to continue to maintain control, there are modern cargo tracking and control systems (for instance, navigation seals). Alternatively, the customs service may set forth specific guarantees for transportation of goods subject to high-value duties.
- *Standard customs operations procedures.* It is recommended to draft a policy establishing unified operations standards for customs authorities, performance of customs control, data sharing and

specific performance indicators, including details of accomplishment thereof. Local post managers should conduct compliance checks periodically based on the above policy.

- *Development and implementation of an e-payments module.* To administer customs payments and tariff regulation it is recommended to introduce an e-payments module into the Unified Automated Information System (UAIS).
- *Use of safe packages (security bags).* At transit clearance, the Kyrgyz customs authorities use safe packages (security bags) to prevent replacement of documents in paper format during the cargo transportation throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Instead, it is recommended to move to fully electronic document processing and security posted by traders.
- *Joint border controls.* Joint border control *i.e.*, coordination of export and import controls, working hours, competencies as contained in the Revised Kyoto Convention and the WTO TFA, have proven to have positive effect on facilitation of international trade. The Kyrgyz Government should consider concluding joint border control agreements with neighboring countries.
- *Use of e-signatures to avoid the necessity of filing paper documentation:* Despite Kyrgyz customs authorities widely deploying IT systems, they require a subsequent filing of the customs declaration in paper format, as a handwritten signature of the declarant is still required. It is therefore recommended to phase out the requirement to file the goods declaration in paper format.
- *Review the deployment of non-intrusive control technologies* to ensure that BCPs and Terminals are appropriately *equipped*. At present detection system is used at Torugart BCP and X-RAY scanner is used at MMC terminal. It is recommended to procure the detection system at other BCPs and terminals. The detection system should comply with the modern requirements, have high depth of scanning, detect and identify specific problematic areas of the cargo on the vehicles, which should further be taken into account during the customs clearance.
- *Introduce Advance rulings on tariff classification and origin.* *Advance rulings* are a trade facilitatory measure. They provide certainty to traders prior to the import or export of goods through a binding decision by the customs authorities during a specific period of time. Article 3.9 of the WTO TFA specifies the conditions for advance rulings.
- *More rigorously apply Customs risks management and selectivity.* The level of physical inspections remains high in the Kyrgyz Republic. Most shipments are partially or fully subject to physical inspection, which lengthens the duration of the cargo's stay at the BCPs. A more rigorous application of risk management will allow the customs authorities to focus limited resources to high-risk areas and expedite the release of low-risk shipments. Post clearance audits supplement a risk-based approach to controls and have proven to generate significant revenue.
- *Transform SCS from a control organ to a service provider.* Pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Annex to the Revised Kyoto Convention, customs clearance is the accomplishment of the customs formalities necessary to allow goods to enter home use, to be exported or to be placed under another customs procedure. The Customs Service of the KR has been traditionally an agency through which customs clearance is accomplished and the state budget is replenished. However, it is recommended that the Kyrgyz SCS focus on increasing the quality of its performance resulting in a positive effect on collection

of customs payments. Thus, it is recommended to transform the SCS from the controlling agency into an organization providing services to the trading community.

- *Separation of release from determination of customs duties:* Kyrgyz Customs should consider adopting procedures allowing the release of goods prior to the final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees, and charges, if such a determination is not done prior to, or upon arrival, or as rapidly as possible after arrival and provided that all other regulatory requirements have been met. A guarantee can be required from the trader in conjunction with this procedure.

Location-Specific Recommendations⁴

Torugart BCP:

Foreign trade operators at Torugart BCP note the lack of necessary office equipment – such as the lack of printers for printing documents, which causes delays in the clearance of goods and vehicles. It is recommended to provide additional printers.

It was noted that in this BCP the filing of advance information and other documents on the part of the traders took longer than in other locations. It is recommended to offer more information or training to the traders to speed up the border processing (filing of advance declarations, other documents).

Silk Way Terminal:

It was noted that in this terminal the filing of advance information and other documents on the part of the traders took much longer than in other locations. Establish an enquiry service at this location so traders can have quality consultations with local Customs.

Alamedin Terminal:

It is recommended to optimize and simplify the contractual processes between the Kyrgyz Railroad company Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) and foreign trade operators. Various participants of the railway services market carry out their activities at Alamedin station. The practice that freight forwarding services are provided only by KTZh vehicles is a source of criticism on the part of traders. Traders appeared to wait for a long time for a rented transport vehicle.

⁴ **Dostuk Border BCP:** This border crossing point is undergoing reconstruction – as a result, no recommendations have been developed as it is assumed that procedures will change based on the new layout.

Implementation Status of Recommendations from 2018 TRS Report.

The table below lists the recommendations proposed in the 2018 TRS report and their status to the knowledge of the authors of this report.

No.	Recommendation	Status	Outcome
1	Each agency at the border undertook its own registration process. However, the information recorded is basically the same for all agencies. It is therefore recommended that an ICT method be developed so that this information can be shared amongst the border agencies, reducing the need for multiple recording of the same information.	In process	Cooperation between border agencies is one of the main obligations under Article 8 of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Cooperation between the agencies include requirements in terms of interaction, division of obligations and communication within various state authorities and between them. Customs declaring and release of goods still require accompanying documents and permits in paper format issued by the SCAs which are required to implement import, export or transit procedures.
2	The installation of an automatic license reader of the vehicles state number should be considered in order to accelerate the registration of vehicles and to aid the transfer of the necessary data to interested parties	In process	Implementation of automated system of vehicles plate numbers readers and lifting gates management are provided at Stage 2 of the Development Concept of the Customs Service of the Kyrgyz Republic
3	Additionally, the practice of recording the information manually in a log as well as in a data base should be reviewed to determine if manual logs are still required.	Completed	The information is generated in e-format at BCPs and terminals (CCPs)
4	It was observed that there were different procedures used at the various BCPs . Standard Operating Procedures should be developed and implemented so that the border procedures are common at all locations in order to be in compliance with the Article 10.7 of the WTO TFA. Additionally, in developing the Standard Operating Procedures, the mandate and functions of each state authority at the border should be reviewed to ensure that there is no duplication which would contribute to delaying the release of goods	In process	A draft legal act setting unified standard for customs operations shall be developed by May 2022.
5	The requirement for convoys between BCPs and terminals should be eliminated. Significant amount of time is taken up waiting for the formation of a convoy and the preparation of the safe package. A Customs automated system for controlling the movement exists and this, coupled with the use of guarantees, should ensure the arrival of cargo at the designated terminal or importer premises. Implementing this recommendation would also free up the Customs Officers assigned to convoy duty for assuming higher value duties	Not implemented	A draft Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR, appointing a state body responsible for regulation of navigation aids (GPS, seals) for delivery of goods between the customs authorities will be developed.
6	One hundred per cent of the import cargo was examined at certain terminals – this means that no risk management criteria	In process	SCS is currently developing an advanced RMS in the form of a

	were applied. Effective and efficient management of risk is critical and is an integral element of trade facilitation performance. Risk management should be applied and only those imports deemed to be of high risk and the occasional shipment chosen as a random check should be subject to physical examination. Fully implementing this recommendation would also free up the Customs Officers for higher value duties. (WTO TFA Article 7.4 and Revised Kyoto Convention Standards 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5).		module functioning based on the generated data of the customs service and using data from other SCAs. Implementation of subject-oriented RMS model (classification of foreign trade operators)
7	All traders are treated the same and are subject to the same procedures. A trusted trader scheme should be developed which would provide simplified procedures for those traders with proven good compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. This concept is contained in both the World Customs Revised Kyoto Convention (Transitional Standard 3.32) and the WTO TFA (Article 7.7)	In process	A trusted foreign trade operator scheme is planned under activities on RMS improvement. Technologies to be used in development and deployment of RMS will allow classifying foreign trade operators, which may not be subject or may be partially subject to specific forms of customs control based on regularly updated automated RMS.
8	There was no data regarding the need for the other governmental agencies to send samples to laboratories away from the border but doing so would obviously increase the time needed for release of goods. Consideration should be given to procurement of portable laboratories capable of performing basic tests.	Not implemented	There is a need in drafting and approving a legal act, stipulating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a central customs laboratory; ▪ Principles for formation of a group of customs experts for analysis of goods; ▪ Technical requirements to operations with samples of goods (collection, storage, analysis, recording, etc.) at customs laboratory; ▪ Technical equipment of the customs laboratory.
9	One of the long-term possible solutions for significant reduction of the time for finalization of the border formalities is implementation of the concept of joint border controls that would be accomplished, if possible, with one stop and one single control of passengers, goods and transport vehicles	Not implemented	Joint border controls and establishing two juxtaposed customs clearance points at a common crossing point (Standards 3.4 and 3.5 of the revised Kyoto Convention) will allow streamlining the customs clearance of cargo, remove redundancy and duplication and improve capacity in customs control area.
10	Encourage the use of the TIR-EPD . Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the Customs Convention on TIR. TIR-EPD is an application enabling TIR carnet holders to submit free-of-charge electronic pre-declarations to customs authorities in different countries. Using the TIR-EPD, customs authorities can confirm that a pre-declaration was submitted by an authorized TIR carnet holder and that the TIR carnet is valid. This exchange of advance information facilitates pre-arrival risk analysis and makes border crossings simpler, safer and faster	Not implemented	Close interaction between the SCS and AIRTO KR (Association of the International Road Transport Operators of the Kyrgyz Republic) is needed in terms of increase of use of e-TIR and CMR

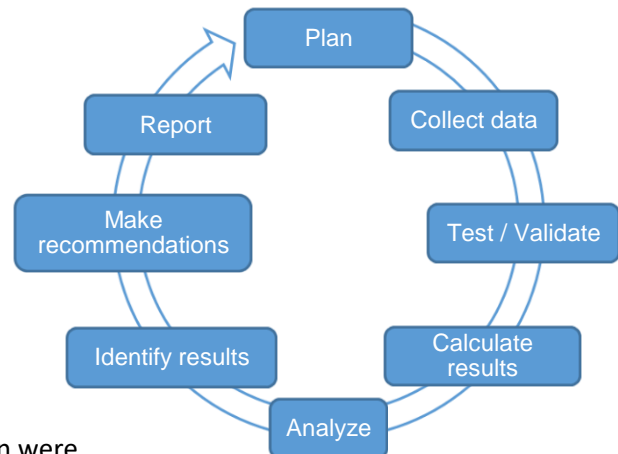
11	<p>Institute methods to reduce the waiting time for carriers to enter the BCPs. Ensure that hours of work between juxtaposed BCPs (i.e., with the BCP in the neighboring country) are coordinated. Consider implementing a tool of electronic queue at the border, based on the data of preliminary information (PI). The principle here is as follows: on the basis of the PI carrier receives the electronic number from the public authorities and enters the control zone when it receives the authority to do so. Such an approach should reduce the waiting time at the entrance to the zone of control and in queues. Additionally, it is recommended to consider extending the working hours in terminals, as long waiting time of carriers due to non-working hours were observed</p>	In process (partially completed)	
12	<p>Ensure the interchange of preliminary information received by SCS and other public authorities at the border in order to analyze risks and schedule joint inspections</p>	Not implemented	<p>PI exchange requires a relevant legal act (inter-agency agreement) and implementation of a technical module / interface on procedures for filing and processing of PI and its sharing with other SCAs</p>
13	<p>Implement the requirement of submission of preliminary information for export. Using this information, release decisions can be made prior to the arrival of the cargo at the BCP. This procedure and the establishment of green lanes including those for perishable goods should reduce the delay of exports at the border.</p>	Not implemented	<p>Within the competence of Eurasian Economic Union (the "EAEU") Commission.</p>
14	<p>TRS should be conducted at regular intervals to make comparisons between one study and the next to ascertain the positive impacts of any changes made as a result of an earlier study and as a result of any policy or program changes. Ongoing measurement of trade facilitation performance contributes to improvement and reform by helping to inform decision-making by both government and industry. A two-year schedule for conducting additional TRS is used in many countries.</p>	Completed	<p>The second TRS was conducted in 2021.</p>

METHODOLOGY

The TRS in the Kyrgyz Republic followed the TRS methodology developed by the WCO in all its phases. – preparation, implementation, findings analysis, and drafting of recommendations. The materials and tools used in the implementation of the study included the WCO “Guide to Measure the Time Required for the Release of Goods – Version 3” and the specialized WCO software. The TRS Working Group and the local implementer were guided by an international TRS expert retained by the WB.

The phases followed in conducting the study in the Kyrgyz Republic were:

- 🕒 Preparation based on experience of first TRS;
- 🕒 Data collection
- 🕒 Analysis and validation of data;
- 🕒 Preparation of final report, including key findings and recommendations.



COVID-19 MEASURES

COVID-19 was recorded in the Kyrgyz Republic for the first time in March 2020.

On March 22, 2020, a state of emergency and lockdown were declared in the cities of Bishkek and Osh and other regions.

Restrictions at the borders with the neighbouring countries were imposed; all international and domestic flights were suspended.

The closure of borders led to a substantial decrease of import of essential goods and raw materials from third countries thus negatively affecting the economy of the country.

The Government imposed 6-month prohibition on the export of wheat, flour and other food products, as well as disinfectants.

The EAEU introduced a temporary prohibition of export of grain and vegetables outside the borders of the EAEU until June 30, 2020.

An emergency response unit was established by the Government for the purpose of prevention and response to consequences of the pandemic and to stimulate the economic development.

During the pandemic, the State Customs Service undertook a number of measures, in particular:

- Establishment of a “green corridor” for import of food products and essential goods;
- Customs controls of goods to be exported was suspended;
- A Situation Center was established. The functions of the Situation Center to monitor COVID developments, carry out forecasting and response appropriately to the pandemic;
- A call-center was established within the Situation Center. Its purpose was to inform and advise traders on COVID measures.

Under the Border Cooperation Program signed between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of China “green corridors” for agricultural products are in effect at Kyrgyz - Chinese BCPs.

However, during the pandemic, the BCPs (in particular, Torugart and Irkeshtam) at Kyrgyz - Chinese state borders were temporarily closed. Movement of individuals, transport vehicles, and cargo was prohibited except for humanitarian shipments. Cargo traffic re-commenced on April 14, 2020, at the BCP Irkeshtam and on September 8, 2020, at the BCP Torugart. However, an order was issued by the government that drivers of cargo vehicles arriving from the PRC may be replaced and cargo reloaded from Chinese transport vehicles onto local vehicles in the neutral zone of the Torugart BCP.

Sanitary and quarantine control during the TRS:

At the joint orders of the Ministry of Transport, Architecture, Construction and Communications (MTACC) (dated March 24, 2020, No. 103) and the Ministry of Health and Social Development (MHSD) (dated March 24, 2020, No. 183), the following procedures are applied at all BCPs of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- upon arrival of a transport vehicle, the temperature of the driver is to be measured and samples collected for the purpose of laboratory tests by a medical employee;
- the driver to be tested for COVID;
- completion of a questionnaire and commitment from the driver to comply with the self-isolation regime if infected.

If the COVID test is positive, the driver is to be isolated at the infection department and the transport vehicle placed in the sanitary zone for disinfection purposes.

If the COVID test is negative, the transport vehicle is subject to external disinfection and directed to pass the border control procedures and further customs clearance of cargo at the terminals.

PHASE 1 - TRS PREPARATION

Preparatory activities for the TRS commenced in the summer of 2021 and included the following stages: identification of locations, process mapping, operations sampling, development of questionnaires, training of interviewers and pilot project implementation.

PROCESS MAPPING

In order to have a full picture of the border crossing and terminal inspection and control procedures carried out by border agencies, the import, export and transit procedures were mapped. The resulting process maps describe in detail each step of the import, export and transit processes (please see Annex 1) and serve as the basis for questionnaires.

SELECTED LOCATIONS

The State Customs Service, the Ministry of Economy, and the TRS Working Group wished to be able to compare the results of the 2018 with the 2021 TRS, in order to ascertain the effect of trade facilitation reforms implemented since 2018. Therefore, it was agreed to carry out the TRS at the following BCPs, already included in the 2018 study:

- Torugart BCP (border with PRC);
- Dostuk BCP (border with Uzbekistan).⁵

In addition to road transport, the 2021 study also included air and rail locations.

- Alamedin terminal (railway) (Bishkek);
- MMC terminal (air) (Bishkek);
- Asia TNK terminal (Osh region);
- Silk Way terminal (Bishkek).

DURATION AND TIMING

The WCO recommends that a TRS covering transportation of cargo through border crossing points and terminals last a minimum of seven consecutive days. A decision was made to conduct the study in the Kyrgyz Republic during ten consecutive days, from November 4 until November 13, 2021, in order to ensure that sufficient data was captured. Measurements were taken 24 hours a day at Dostuk BCP, MMC and Asia TNK terminals, and from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM at Torugart BCP, Silk Way and Alamedin terminals, in reflection of the operating hours of these locations.

⁵ The 2018 TRS covered also the BCP Kyzyl Bel and related terminals. Due to tensions at this border area and the resulting risks it was agreed with the SCS that these locations would not be covered in the 2021 TRS.

To ensure an appropriate reflection of the time cargo takes to pass the border procedures, TRS implementation should be planned for a “representative”, “typical” period of traffic flow, i.e., a period without seasonal fluctuations. However, three days within the selected period - November 7, 8, and 9 - were declared as official holidays, where less traffic was observed.

During the TRS, import shipments were tracked from the moment of arrival at the BCP till the moment when the clearance procedure was completed at the terminal. Export shipments were tracked from their arrival at the terminal until their release at the BCP for export.

All goods crossing the border at the selected locations on air, railway and automobile transport vehicles for the purpose of import, export or transit via the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic were included in the measurement. Empty cargo road vehicles were not included.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

Questionnaires were used during the data collection. They were developed following the WCO guiding principles (see *Annex 2*) and were used to record in consecutive order the procedures applied by customs, other government agencies (border service, customs service, sanitary & epidemiological, phytosanitary, veterinary and transport control) and private sector participants (freight forwarders, brokers, drivers) during the border and terminals inspection and clearance of imported, exported goods and goods-in-transit and the time taken for each step.

The TRS questionnaires used during the first TRS in 2018 for road traffic were updated and validated. Questionnaires for air and railway transport were newly developed.

ENUMERATOR TRAINING

Prior to commencing on-site activities, the expert team of the WB and the OSCE Project conducted trainings for employees of the border agencies present at the selected BCPs and terminals and enumerators.

No.	DATE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
1.	October 12/13, 2021	Bishkek	For border agency staff from and interviewers assigned to Manas Airport, Silk Way and Alamedin terminals
2.	October 15, 2021	Naryn	For border agency staff from interviewers assigned to Torugart BCP
3.	October 19, 2021	Osh	For border agency staff from interviewers assigned to Dostuk BCP and Asia TNK terminal

The training informed representatives of the border agencies at BCP and terminals about the TRS and their role in it, educated the enumerators about the operations at BCPs and terminals, introducing the topic and major concepts such as customs clearance, procedures for import / export / transit, and the content and the use of the questionnaires.

Additional trainings were organized for the enumerators on filling in and processing of questionnaires: face to face trainings for the interviewers assigned to Silk Way CCP, MMC and Alamedin terminals; and

online for the interviewers assigned to Torugart, Dostuk BCPs and Asia TNK terminal. Detailed review of the questionnaires was provided as well as training exercises held.

Training Goals:

- Ensure quality of data collection
- Clarification of rights and obligations of interviewers
- Familiarization with the questionnaires' content
- Identification of physical position of interviewers at BCPs and terminals

TRAINING IN BISHKEK CITY



TRAININGS IN NARYN AND OSH CITIES



PILOT STUDY

The pilot study was carried out from October 24 until October 26, 2021, at Dostuk BCP, Asia TNK, MMC and Alamedin terminals.

A pilot study is typically held in advance of the TRS to ensure that the questionnaires reflect the situation on the ground and where not, to update the questionnaires prior to the study.

No specific issues were identified during the pilot study. The pilot study was a good preparation exercise, in particular for the air and railway locations, which were studied for the first time. The pilot study helped to decide on the appropriate placement of the interviewers and gave them the opportunity for a test run regarding their responsibilities and interaction with the other stakeholders.

PHASE 2 - TRS IMPLEMENTATION

Data collection at all six selected locations started on November 4, 2021. There were some initial issues related to access of interviewers to certain locations, for instance, access to the rail terminal territory had to be approved by Kyrgyz Temir Zholu), but these were quickly resolved. The State Customs Service had notified all other border agencies in writing and relayed details on the TRS study and the interviewers.

COVID safety measure were applied throughout the TRS. All interviewers engaged in data collection were provided with personal protective equipment (disposable masks, disposable gloves, antiseptics) and asked to keep a safe distance when communicating with others. To ensure safety during the nighttime interviewers were provided with reflective vests.

DATA COLLECTION AT BCP

32 interviewers/enumerators and supervisors were engaged in the 2021 TRS study to carry out the data collection.

Table 2.

No.	BCP or terminal	Number of days	Number of supervisors	Number of interviewers
1.	Torugart BCP	10	1	6
2.	Silk Way terminal	10	1	4
3.	Dostuk BCP	10	1	9
4.	Asia TNK terminal	10		
5.	Alamedin terminal (railway)	10	1	3
6.	MMC terminal (air)	10	1	5
	TOTAL	10	5	27

Data was collected in accordance with the operating hours of the selected locations. At Torugart and Dostuk BCPs data was collected around the clock. However, on some days the data collection at Torugart was delayed until 2:00 AM, the time when the cargo physically left the BCP. From November 3 to November 5, 2021, the border with the PRC was closed due to poor weather conditions; therefore, no transport vehicle was registered at the BCP during the said period.

Given the layout of the BCP Dostuk, the interviewers had to accompany each driver / foreign trade operator during the cargo clearance procedure. On occasion, they had to approach border agency staff to obtain the relevant information. Large-scale construction works are being performed at Dostuk BCP, which presented a challenge for the interviewers, and may have also caused delays in cargo processing (for instance, the different border agencies are quite spread out, power cuts were observed and there were issues with Internet connection). The repair works at Dostuk are scheduled to be completed by 2024. In addition, the BCP has only a small parking area for trucks, which causes congestion and traffic jams. During the weekends, customs payments cannot be made in the BCP because the local bank branch does not operate on weekends. Payments need to be therefore made in Osh City, located at about 5 km away from the BCP.

At the Torugart BCP, all border agencies are located close to each other, which made it much easier for the interviewers to complete the questionnaires. However, there were delays due to brokers' failure to file advance declarations and other documents in a timely manner and issues with the cargo scanners. The low number of available printers also affected the release time of goods, especially if a long line of cargo vehicles had already been formed.

Upon completion of data collection, the interviewers and supervisors held regular briefings.

DATA COLLECTION AT TERMINALS

Data was collected at Silk Way and Alamedin terminals during 10 calendar days from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM. At MMC and Asia TNK terminals the data was collected 24/7. November 7, 8 and 9, 2021 were non-working days - official holidays.

The interviewers worked at the terminals in one shift. Depending on the freight traffic, 1 to 3 interviewers were present at any one time. There was one supervisor. Many supervisors had worked on the previous TRS.

The following observations are derived from interviewers' notes:

- Due to the limited number of specialized machinery (lift-trucks) at Alamedin there were delays in offloading and uploading of cargo vehicles.
- Other delays were caused by intra-agency procedures (for instance, to receive a permission to use own transport vehicle or to transport goods to the recipient's warehouse, the signature of the head of KTZh is required for unloading the containers).
- Many procedures are carried out manually in paper format.
- Delays in the clearance of consolidated goods was also observed (for instance, at Alamedin a company importing parts of goods delivered in several containers received the decision on release of the goods only after inspection of all container cars).
- As Silk Way terminal is located near the large clothing market Dordoï, traders faced delays at entry / exit to/from the terminal's territory due to heavy traffic and large numbers of pedestrians in the area adjacent to the road.
- There is no enquiry point available at the Silk Way terminal for operators. Several of them faced delays due to their lack of familiarity with the procedures and the required forms.
- While the MMC terminal operates round the clock, customs payments can be made only during the opening hours of the bank branches operating in the terminal- until 4 pm. During the night shift the main activities are loading and offloading of goods.

NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES COLLECTED

768 valid questionnaires were collected during the 10 TRS days at BCPs and terminals.

Table 3.

No.	BCPs/Terminals	All procedures	Import	Export	Transit
1.	Torugart BCP	91	91	-	-
2.	Silk Way terminal	159	158	-	1
3.	Dostuk BCP	188	187	-	1
4.	Asia TNK terminal	216	203	13	-
5.	MMC terminal	68	56	12	-
6.	Alamedin terminal	46	41	-	5
	TOTAL	768	736	25	7

DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

Data was collected on paper questionnaires by the interviewers, based on their direct observations and responses received by the border agency staff and private sector participants.

Questionnaires that were filled in incorrectly or incomplete questionnaires were rejected.

Data assurance was carried out in the following manner:

- *Quality control of completed questionnaires:* Interviewers were instructed to hand over immediately all completed questionnaire to their respective supervisor. Prior to handover the interviewer had to check the questionnaires and make sure that it was fully completed;
- *Control by supervisors:* Supervisors checked the interviewers' work in two stages: (1) continuous control and consulting the interviewers during the entire period of data collection; (2) daily check of questionnaires for missing information. Incomplete or incorrectly completed questionnaires were excluded from the subsequent data analysis.
- *Validation of questionnaires at the initial stage:* During the first days of data collection scanned versions of completed questionnaires collected at all BCPs / terminals were provided to the WB experts to give them an opportunity to review, and provide feedback on, the quality of the completed questionnaires.
- *Control by contractor:* Specialists of the contractor, Z-Analytics Group LLC, checked the quality of completed questionnaires against the established requirements.
- *On-site expert control:* During the TRS, the WB project team visited the selected locations several times to review on-site work performance and provide information and guidance to the interviewers, border agency staff and private sector participants.

PHASE 3 -TRS DATA ANALYSIS

For analysis of data and preparing statistical reports, the WCO TRS software was deployed.

An example of WCO software data processing

BORDER GUARDS

Review of personal documentation

For all surveys

[11. Начало проверки личных документов сотрудниками пограничной службы/ Beginning of verification of personal documents by border guard officers] - [14. Конец визуального осмотра автотранспортного средства/ End of visual inspection of vehicle]

[Show details](#)

Excluded -ve times: 0

Total correct intervals: 268

Average: 0d 0h 9m (9.54 min)

Standard deviation: 0d 0h 9m (9.38 min)

Smallest interval of **0d 0h 1m** (1.00 min)

- in case the data is in error, click [here](#) to view this survey

25% of surveys completed within interval of **0d 0h 4m** (4.00 min)

50% of surveys completed within interval of **0d 0h 8m** (8.00 min)

75% of surveys completed within interval of **0d 0h 13m** (13.00 min)

Largest interval of **0d 2h 3m** (123.00 min)

- in case the data is in error, click [here](#) to view this survey

[Click to hide table of 10% intervals](#)

Table of surveys completed @ 10% intervals

%	minutes	h m d
10	2	0d 0h 2m
20	3	0d 0h 3m
30	4	0d 0h 4m
40	7	0d 0h 7m
50	8	0d 0h 8m
60	9	0d 0h 9m
60	10	0d 0h 9m
70	11	0d 0h 11m
80	15	0d 0h 15m
90	20	0d 0h 20m
100	123	0d 2h 3m

← average

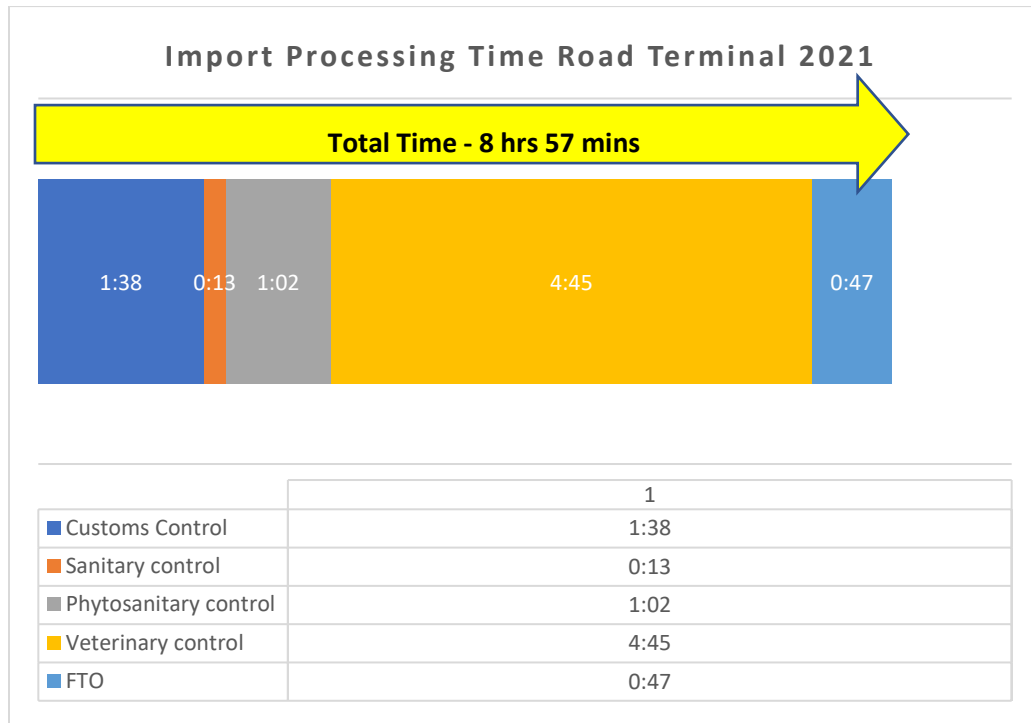
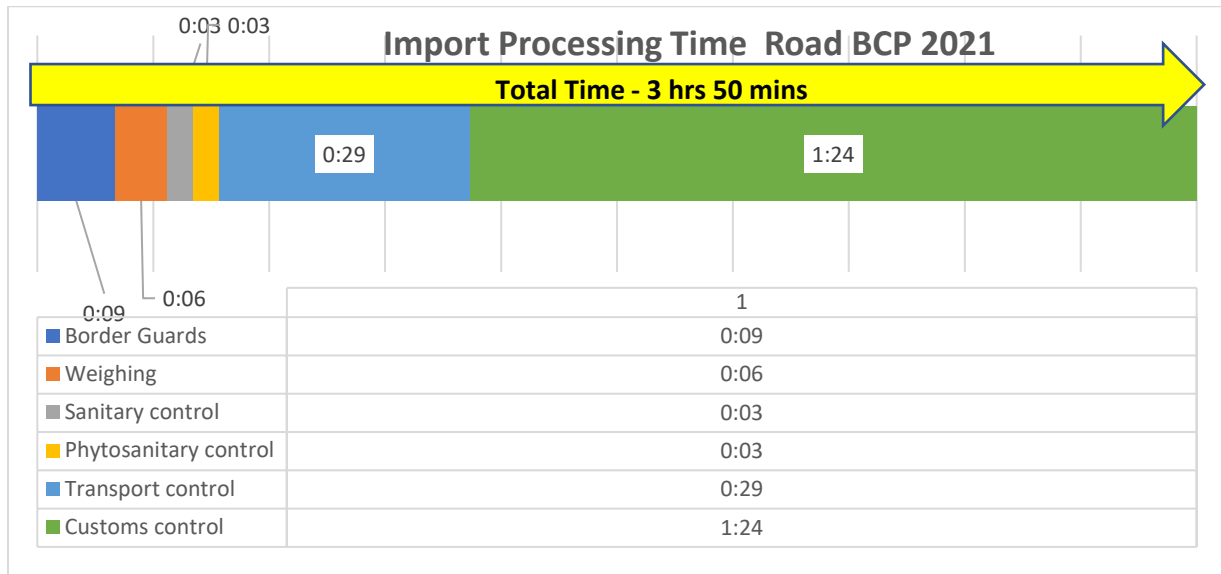
Table of surveys completed @ 10% intervals

ROAD

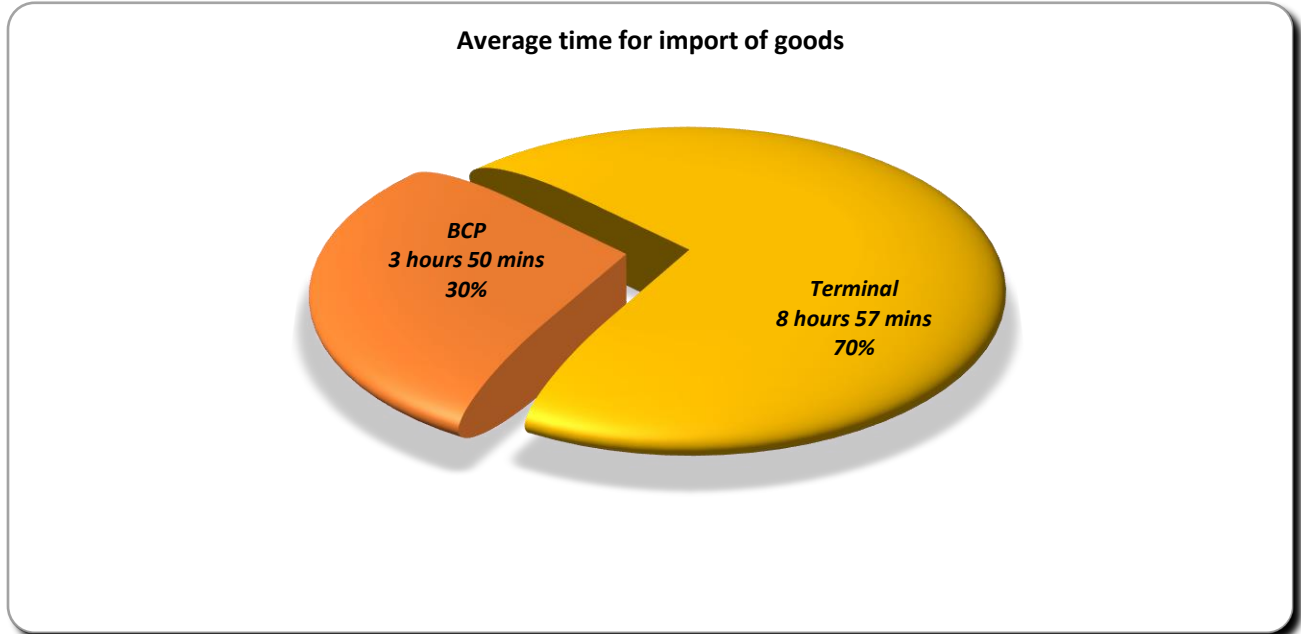
1) IMPORT PROCEDURES BY ROAD - BCP AND TERMINAL

Procedures of import of goods in the Kyrgyz Republic are performed at BCPs and terminals

The 2021 TRS established that it takes on average 3 hours 50 minutes for trucks to pass through import procedures at BCPs and on average 8 hours 57 minutes at the terminals.



The BCP import procedures last about half as long as those in the terminal, where the clearance takes place.



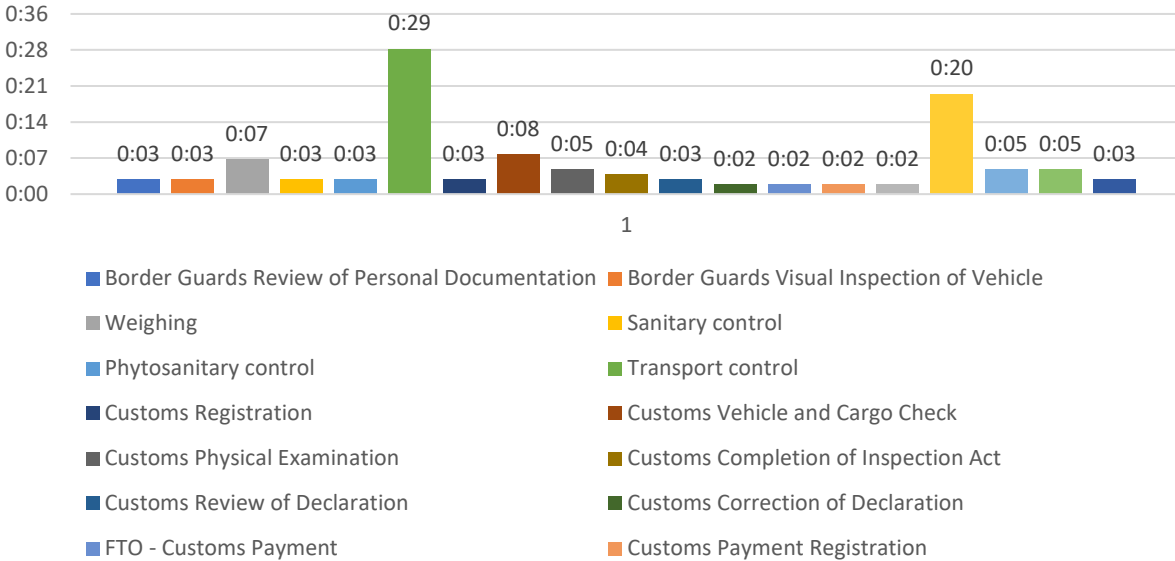
Below is a comparison of the main control procedures and private sector actions at both the BCP and the Terminal related to the import of goods by road.

Import procedures at road BCPs	Hour: minute	Import procedures at road terminals	Hour: minute
Border service (document/vehicle checks)	0:09		
Weight check	0:06	Weight check	0:04
Sanitary and epidemiological control	0:03	Sanitary and epidemiological control	0:13
Phytosanitary control	0:03	Phytosanitary control	1:02
Veterinary control	N/A	Veterinary control	4:45
Transport control	0:29		
Customs control	1:24	Customs control	1:38
		FTO (Document Prep, Duty Payment, Exit))	0:47
Average Total Time	3:50	Average Total Time	8:57

The following graph shows the relative duration of the main control and FTO steps in the import process at the BCP and the Terminal.

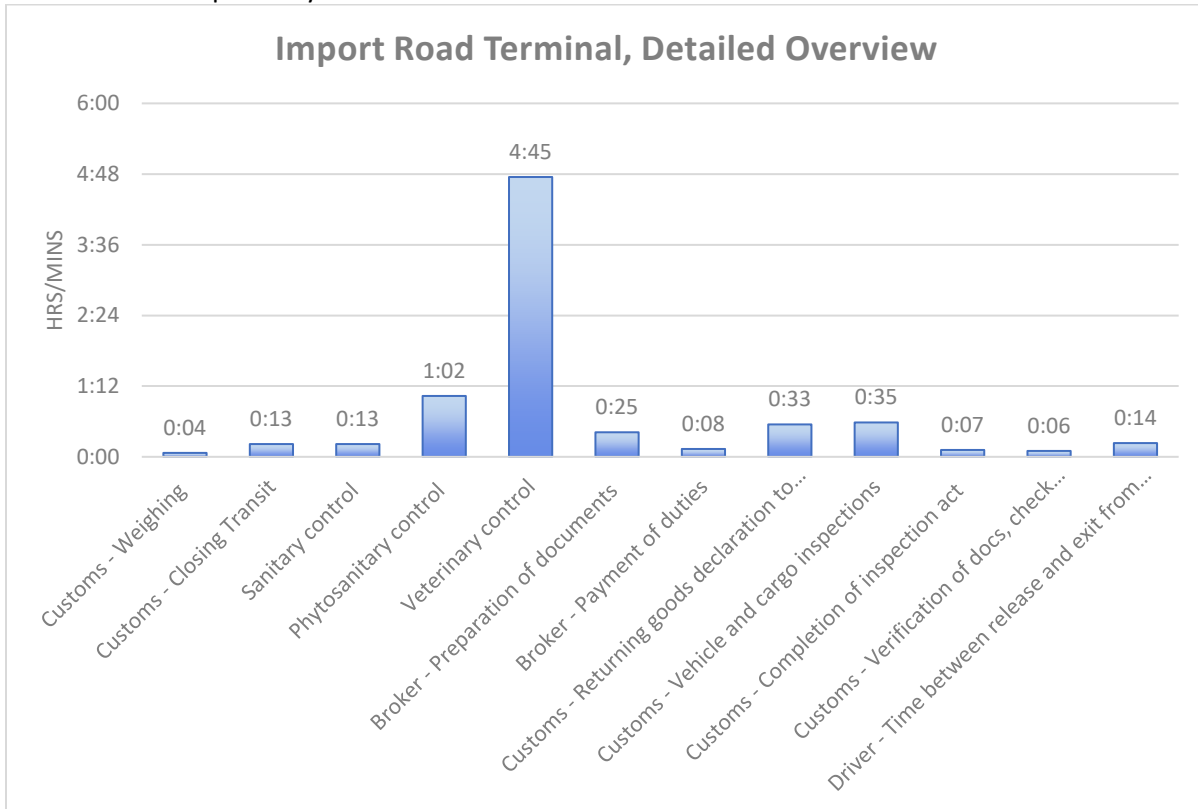
The longest activities at the road BCP are the Transport control, taking 29 minutes, and the Customs Review of the Transit Documents, 20 minutes.

Import Road BCP, Detailed Overview



The longest time taken at the terminal is the Veterinary Control Inspection, with 4 hours 45 minutes. Customs' returning documents to the trade and carrying out the vehicle and cargo inspections take 33 and 35 minutes respectively.

Import Road Terminal, Detailed Overview



2) EXPORT PROCEDURES BY ROAD AT TERMINALS

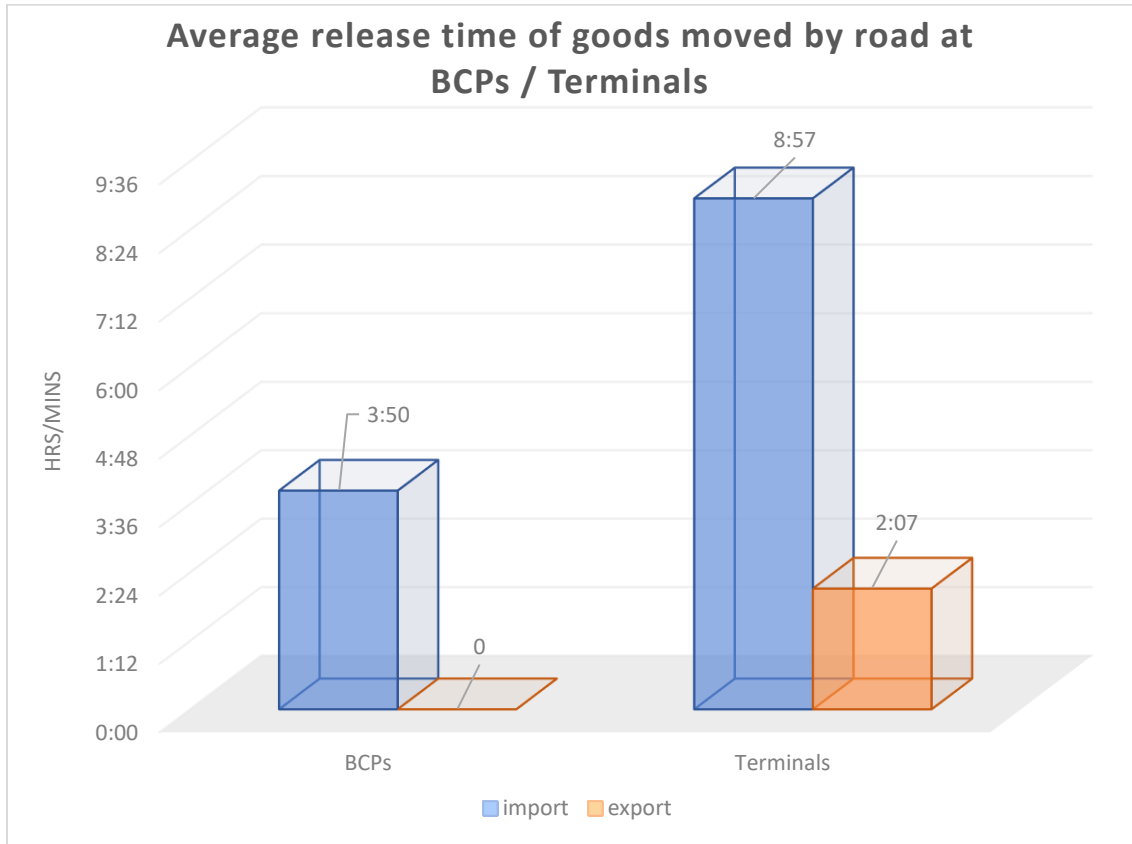
Export procedures in the Kyrgyz Republic are carried out at BCPs and terminals. During the TRS, export was only observed at terminals.

The average overall time for export clearance procedure at the terminal was 2 hours and 7 minutes.

The customs control procedures take 43 minutes. This includes weight check, registration of the declarations, checking of supporting documents, vehicle inspection and inspection act, and issuance of the decision on the release of goods. Brokers time, 16 minutes – covers the drawing up of the declaration documents and payments of the customs duties. SPS inspections did not take place at the terminal.

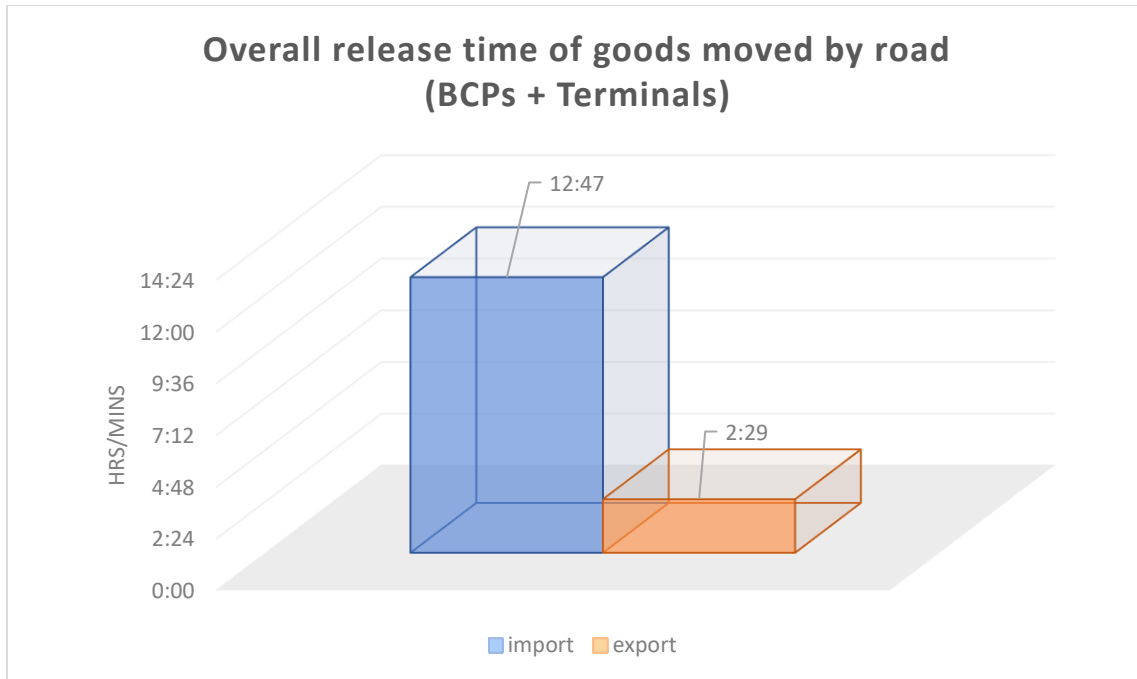


The average time for import / export clearance procedure at BCPs and terminals



Comparative analysis of overall average release time of goods at BCPs and terminals demonstrates as follows:

- Average import clearance time at BCP is 3 hours 50 minutes.
- Average import clearance time at terminals is 8 hours 57 minutes.
- Average export clearance time at terminals is 2 hours 07 minutes.
- Data on time spent for export clearance procedures at BCP are unavailable in the processed questionnaires.



3) TRANSIT PROCEDURES BY ROAD

There was no transit at the BCPs during the TRS implementation. As a result, no times were collected on this process. However, process maps and a narrative of the transit opening and closing procedures are provided in the Annex.

RAIL (ALAMEDIN RAIL TERMINAL)

1) IMPORT PROCEDURES BY RAIL

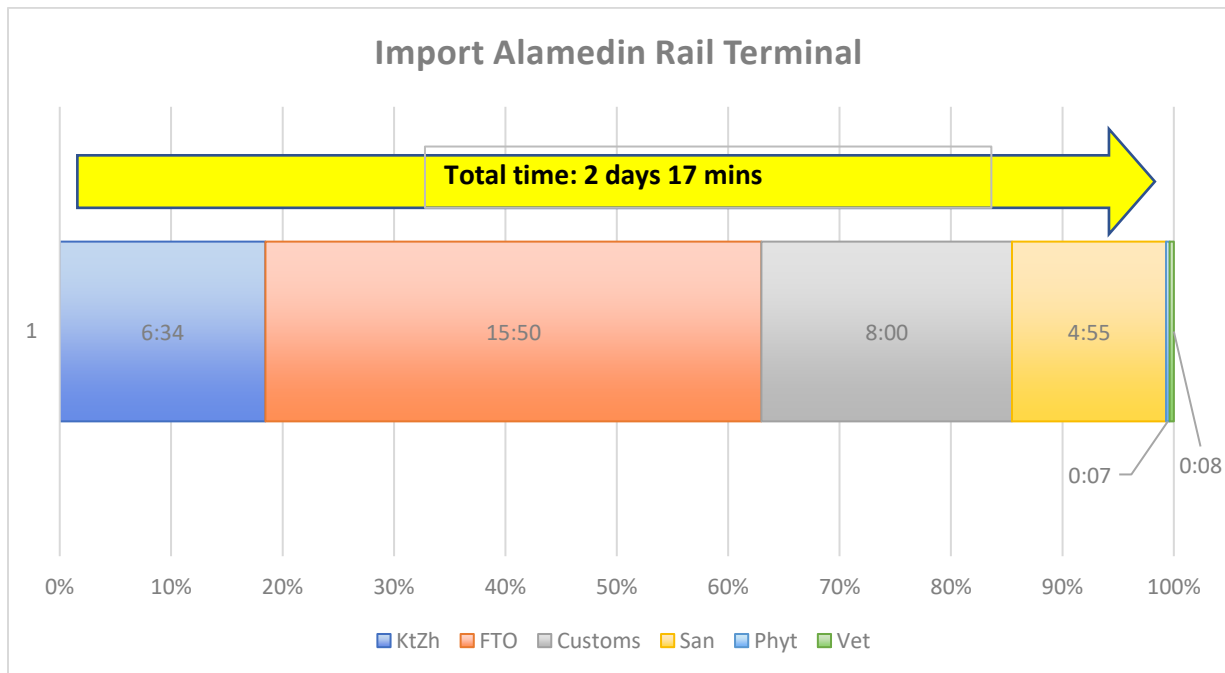
The TRS 2018 covered goods moved via BCPs and terminals exclusively by automobile transport. The TRS 2021 also covers for the first time goods transported by railway and air. The rail terminal Alamedin was included in the study and the results described are for this location. Data was recorded for imports and for transit. No exports took place during the TRS implementation.

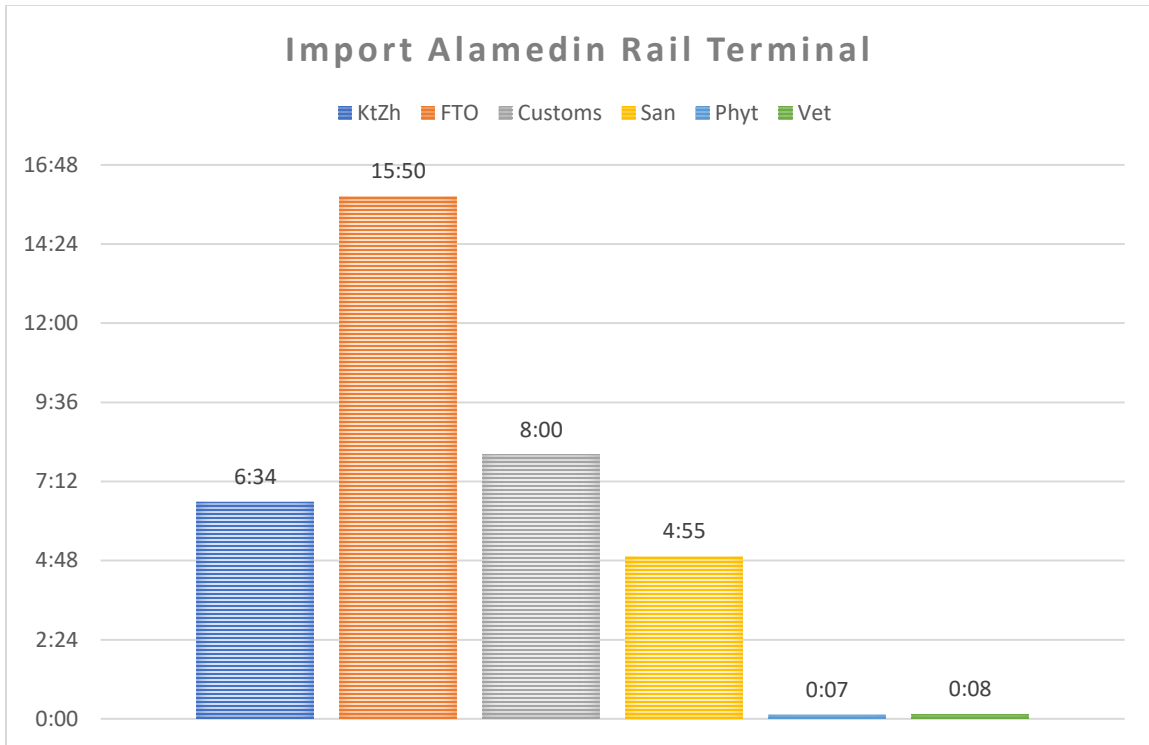
Import at Alamedin Rail Terminal

KTZh - Arrival of train to start of unloading	4:59
KTZh - Container Unloading	0:56
KTZh - Transfer of bills and documents to KTZ dispatcher	0:34
KTZh - Notification to FTO	0:05
FTO - Submission of railway bill and documents to authorities	15:02
Customs - Closure of transit, creation of temporary storage document	2:46
Sanitary and Epidemiological Control	4:55
Phytosanitary Control	0:07

Veterinary Control	0:08
Customs - Preparation of documents for Customs clearance (Customs)	3:51
FTO - Payment of Customs duties	0:25
Customs – Weighing	0:05
Customs - Closure of temporary storage and registration of declaration	0:20
Customs - Physical Inspection	0:26
Customs - Completion of Inspection Act	0:16
Customs - Review of documents and release decision	0:16
FTO - Payment of Railway Fees	0:23
Total Time	2:00:17

Overall import time at Alamedin Rail Terminal takes 2 days and 17 minutes. The foreign trade operator accounts for the largest share of this time – over 15 hours, for the submission of the railway bill and other documents to the authorities, and the payment of customs and railway fees. KtZh takes over 6 hours to process the arriving train, unload the cargo and accept the documents from the KtZh dispatcher and finally inform the trader. Customs requires 8 hours for all its work – transit closure, creation of temporary storage document, preparation of documents for customs clearance, weighing the cargo, closing the temporary storage, registering the declaration, inspecting the goods physically, completing the inspection act, and carrying out a final document review before releasing the cargo. Sanitary inspectors take almost 5 hours to carry out their control procedures. Phytosanitary and veterinary controls take only a few minutes each.



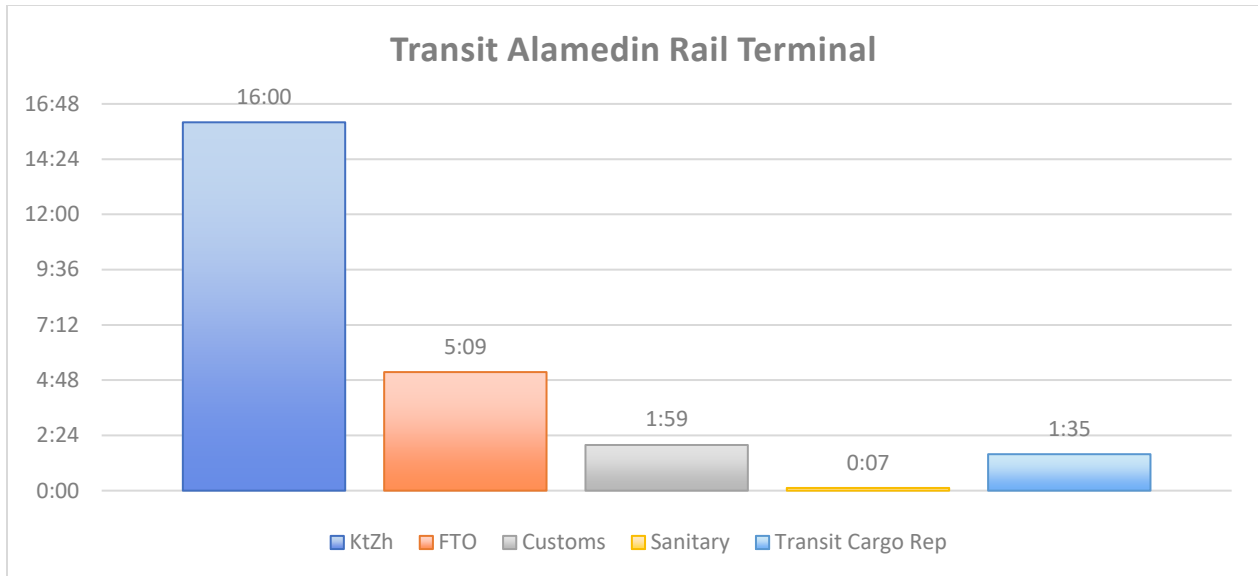


The chart below provides a high-level overview of the relative share of the time taken by the different actors in the import process at Alamedin.

2) TRANSIT PROCEDURES BY RAIL

Average time for transit clearance at Alamedin railway terminal

KtZh - Arrival of train, notification of trader of the arrival of cargo	16:00
FTO - Receiving railway bill and documents from KTZ dispatcher	5:09
Customs - Receipt of documents from transit cargo representative, closure of transit declaration and creation of temporary storage document (TSD)	1:00
Sanitary Control	0:07
Customs - Closure TSD and opening of Transit Declaration	0:33
Customs - Transit Formalities - Verification of documents, collateral guarantees, assignment of route and border crossing point and registration of transit declaration beginning	0:04
Customs - Safe Package Creation	0:22
Transit Cargo Rep - Payment for storage, loading/unloading of container and vehicle rent at Alamedin; Vehicle departure with transit goods from Alamedin	1:35



The overall average time of transit of goods at Alamedin terminal is 23 hours 25 minutes.

Average time of arrival of railway train at the terminal and notifying a FTO by KTZh dispatcher is 16 hours. Receipt of notice, railway bill of lading and other shipping documents takes 5 hours 9 minutes.

The following time was spent for the customs control procedures of transit goods:

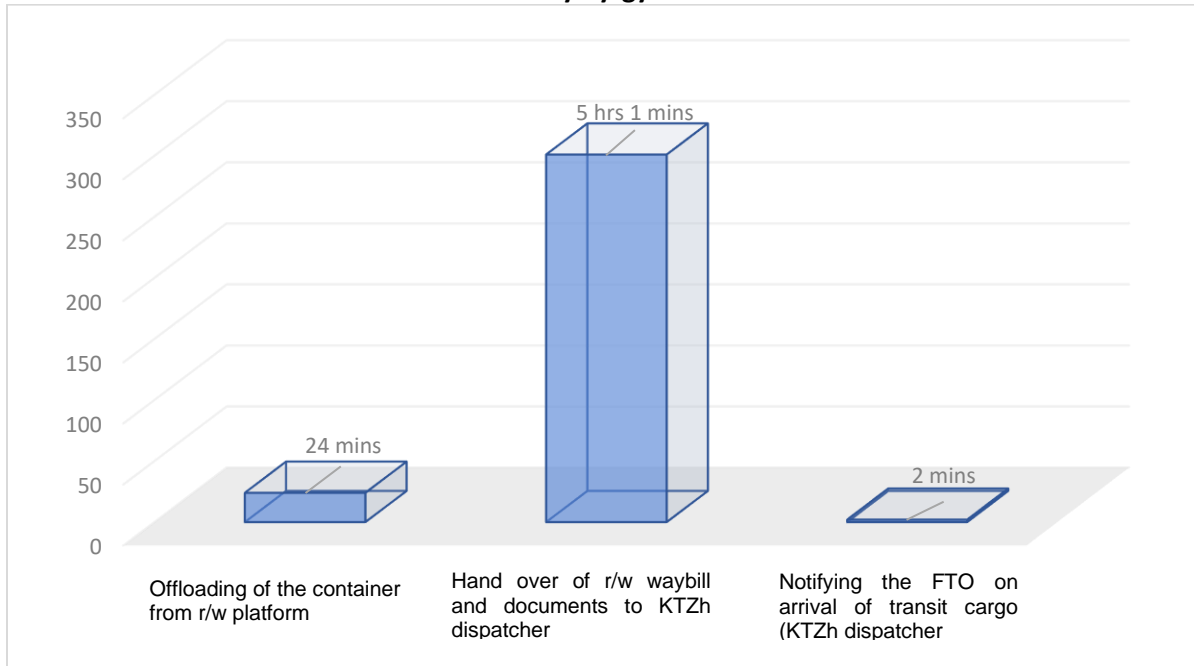
- 1 hour for acceptance of documents and generation of TSD;
- 33 minutes for closing of TSD and opening of a transit declaration;
- 4 minutes for addressing the issue of release of goods;
- 22 minutes for safe package preparation.

In total, the transit customs procedures took 1 hour 59 minutes.

SPS measures took 7 minutes.

Average time for terminal services took 1 hour 35 minutes.

Control by Kyrgyz Temir Zholu



This diagram shows the average time spent for the procedures by the KZTh administration.

Offloading of the railway container takes on average 24 minutes. Notifying a FTO by the KTZh dispatcher takes 2 minutes. Based on the completed questionnaires, handover of a railway bill of lading from the locomotive team to KTZh dispatcher is on average 301 minutes (5 hours).

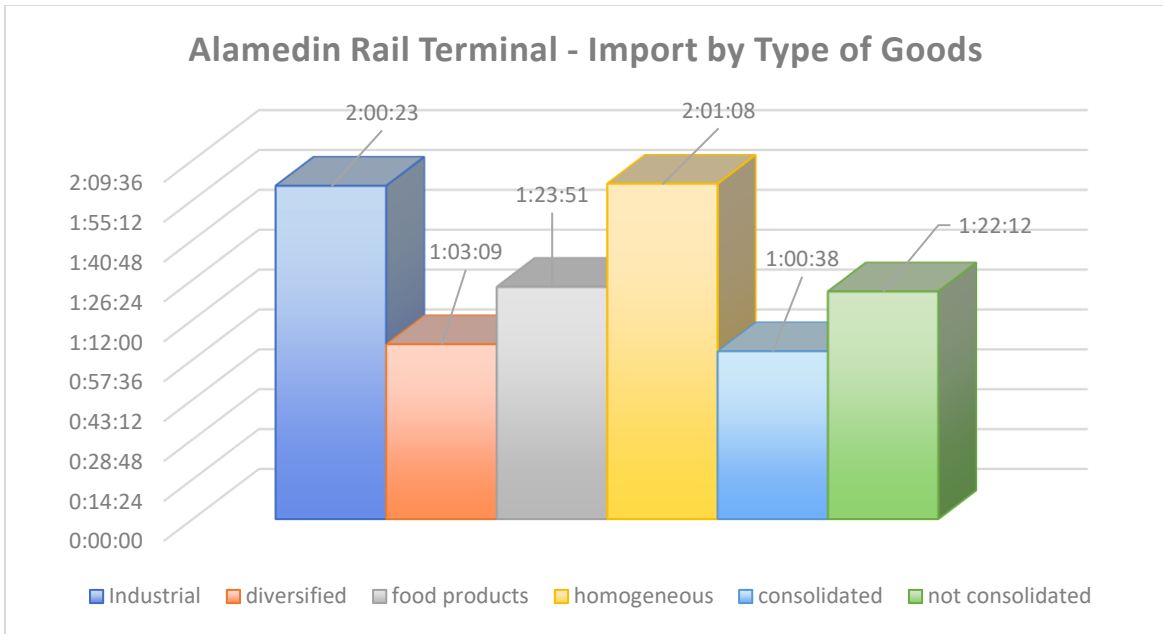
Average time spent for the import procedure at Alamedin terminal, by types of goods.

To determine the average time of the import procedure by types of imported goods at Alamedin terminal, non-homogeneous, homogenous goods, food products, industrial, consolidated and non-consolidated cargo were included into the study.

Average release times at Alamedin terminal, breakdown by types of goods

Alamedin Rail Terminal - Import by Type of Goods

Industrial	2:00:23
Diversified	1:03:09
Food Products	1:23:51
Homogeneous	2:01:08
Consolidated	1:00:38
Not consolidated	1:22:12



Pursuant to the questionnaire data, the average time of release is approximately the same - 2 days - for industrial, homogeneous, non-consolidated goods and food products. Diversified and consolidated goods, on the other hand, were released within about 1 day.

AIR (MMC TERMINAL)

Manas International Airport has a class-A cargo terminal. It is managed by the Manas Management Company (MMC), a close joint stock company. MMC carries out the following activities:

- unloading, loading and cargo handling, storage and sorting (MMC cargo terminal).
- Preparation and delivery of onboard meals (catering).

The cargo terminal is equipped with a climate control system and a secure warehouse, which can store all types of goods.

2 customs points operate at Manas customs:

- a place of preliminary customs procedures (Manas Airport PPCP) (passengers), and
- a customs clearance place (MMC CCP) (cargo).

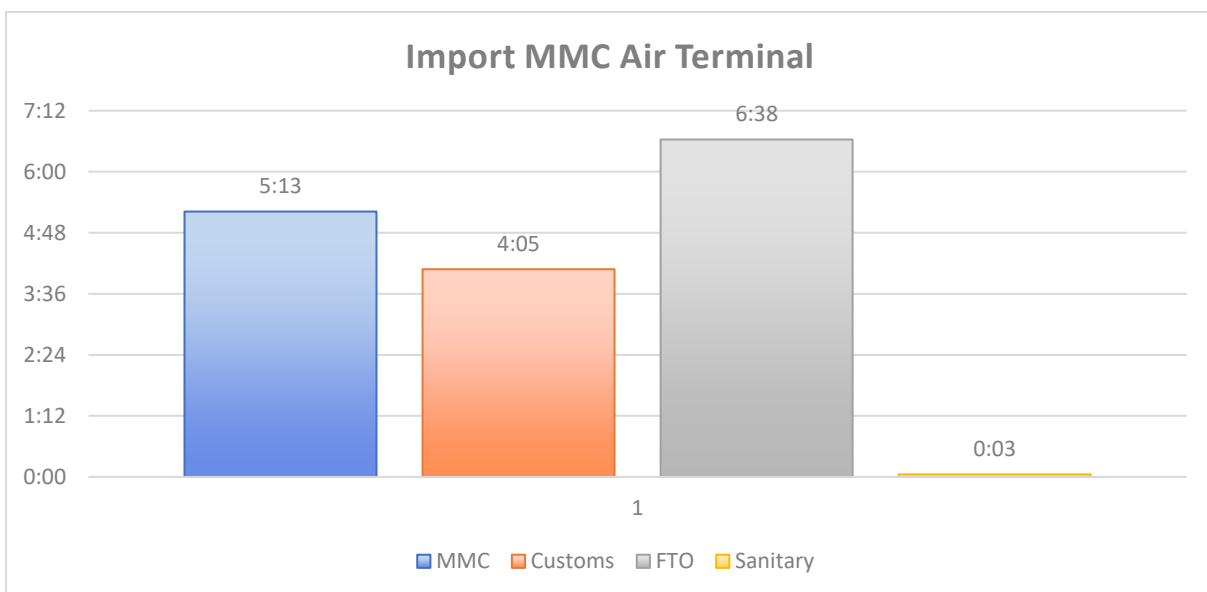
The Quarantine Service is located in the premises of the cargo terminal. The Veterinary Service is in the building of Manas International Airport.

Customs payments can be made at a cash-desk of RSK Bank, located in the Air Cargo Center on the 2nd floor of the Terminal administrative building.

1) IMPORT PROCEDURES BY AIR

The overall average time of import of goods at MMC terminal is 11 hours 30 minutes.

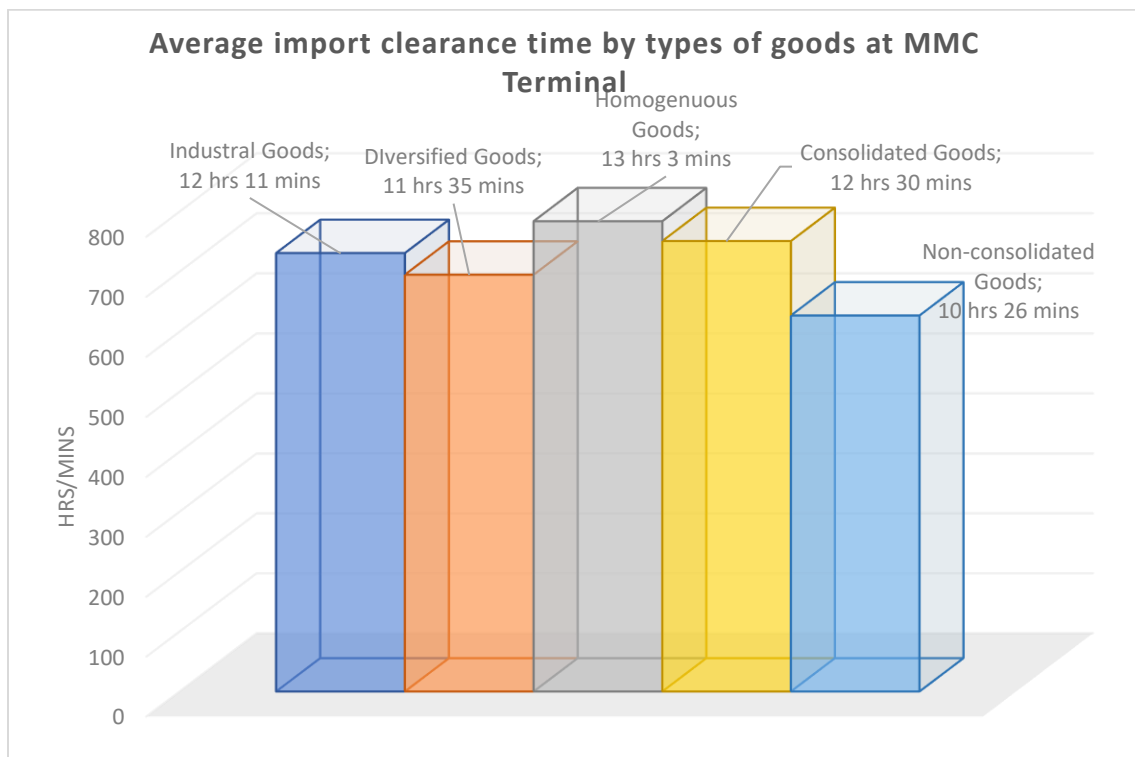
We can see from the data that the longest time in this process accounts for the Foreign Trade Operator, who takes 6 hrs 38 mins to receive the airway bill from the dispatcher. Second longest takes the MMC Terminal Operator, with 5 hours 13 minutes for the various operations it needs to engage in, including cargo off- and unloading. Customs operations take 4 hours 5 minutes in total. Sanitary operations take 0:03.



Sequence of Steps at Import, MMC Air Terminal

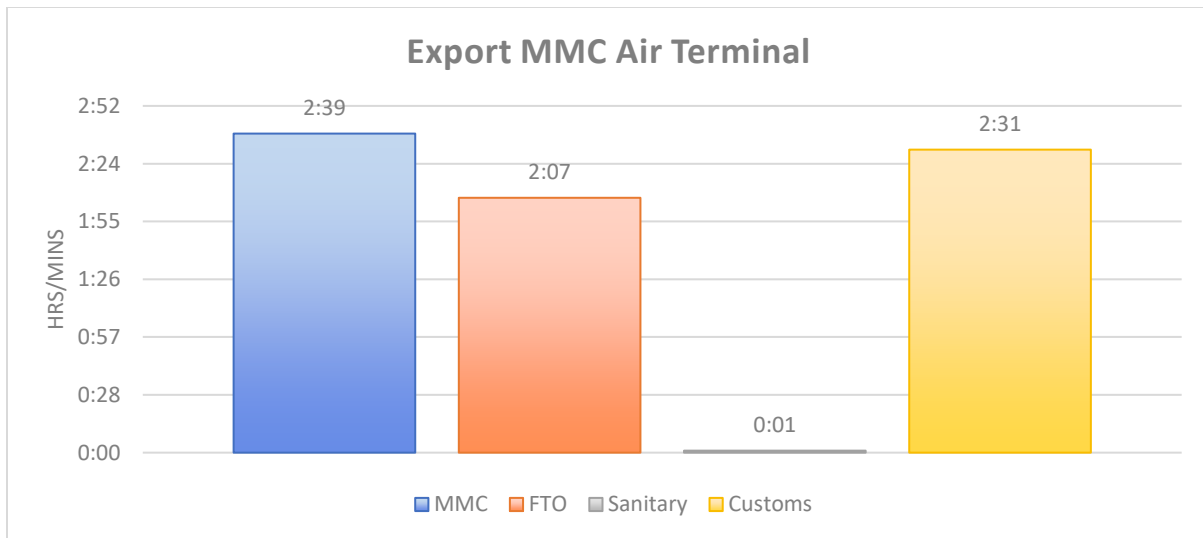
Step	Hrs/Mins
MMC- Aircraft offloading	1:06
Customs - Radiation control	0:01
Customs - PI check and TDS preparation	0:07
MMC - Unloading of goods into the warehouse	1:14
Customs - Weight check and acceptance of cargo	0:08
MMC - Handover of documents from warehouse operator to dispatcher	0:02
MMC - Notifying FTO on arrival of cargo	0:05
FTO - Receipt by FTO of airwaybill from dispatcher	6:38
Customs - Registration of declaration and TSD closing	0:08
Customs - Inspection of goods	0:11
Customs - Drawing up act of inspection	0:05
Customs/Sanitary - Document check, verification of payments, decision on release	0:03

Regarding the different types of goods observed, there is not a big discrepancy in processing times for the different types of products examined. Non-consolidated goods get released the fastest, after 10 hours and 26 minutes, and homogeneous goods the slowest, after 13 hours 3 minutes.



2) EXPORT PROCEDURES BY AIR

The overall average time spent on the export procedures at MMC terminal is 10 hours 21 minutes. The longest time is taken by the airport operator MMC, with 2 hours and 39 minutes, followed by Customs, which requires 2 hours 31 minutes for its control procedures. Foreign trade operators account for 2 hours 7 minutes and the Sanitary Control for only 1 minute.



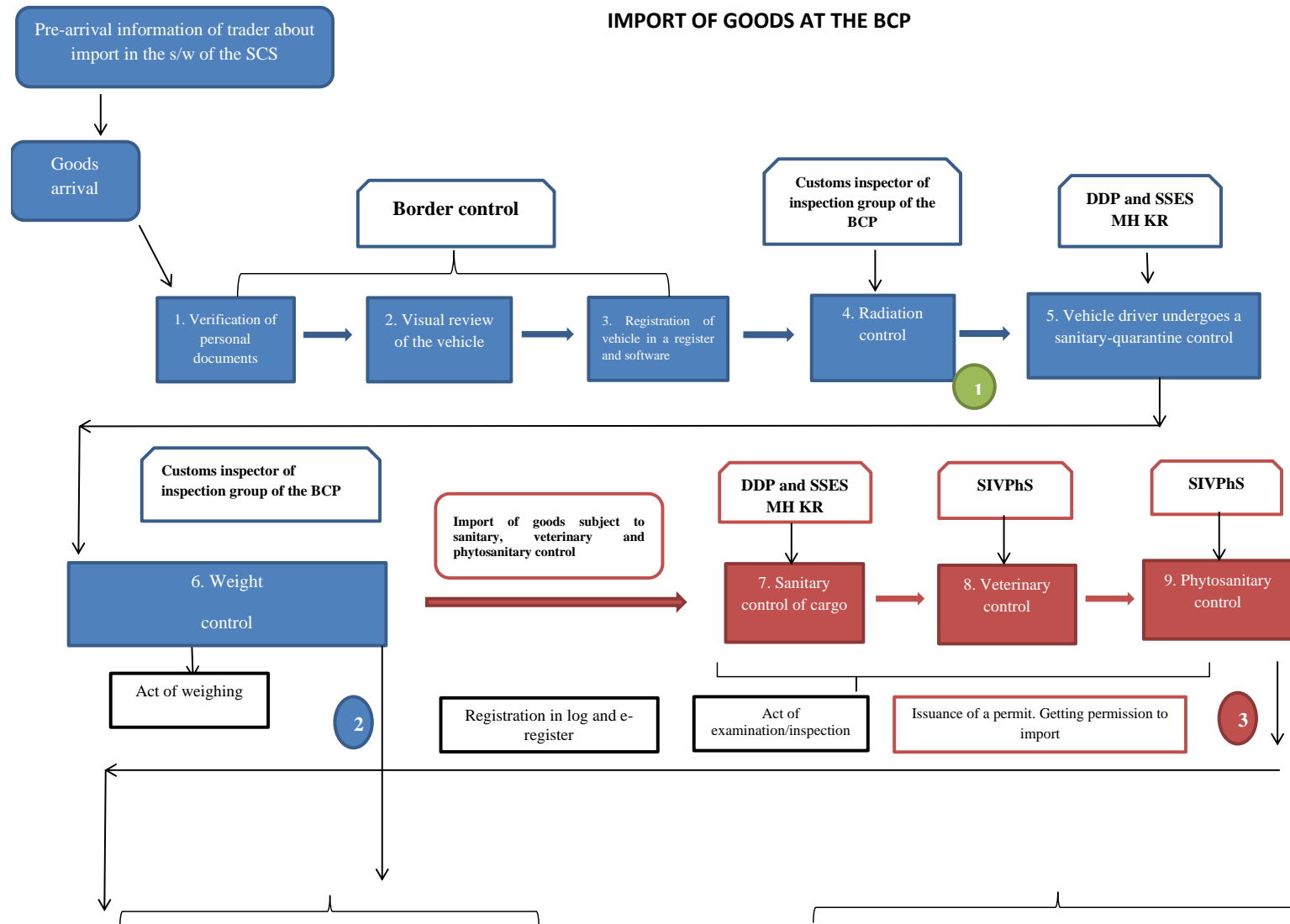
Sequence of Steps at Export, MMC Air Terminal

Step	Hs/Mins
MMC - Weighing, Cargo Receipt	0:26
FTO - Submission of air waybill and documents	0:01
Sanitary and Epidemiological Control	0:01
Customs - Creation of Good Declaration	0:07
FTO - Payment of Customs Duties	2:04
Customs Control	2:23
FTO - Payment of Airport Fees	0:02
MMC- Cargo Scanning, Loading Good onto Trucks	0:26
Customs - Radiation Control	0:01
MMC - Loading of Aircraft	1:47

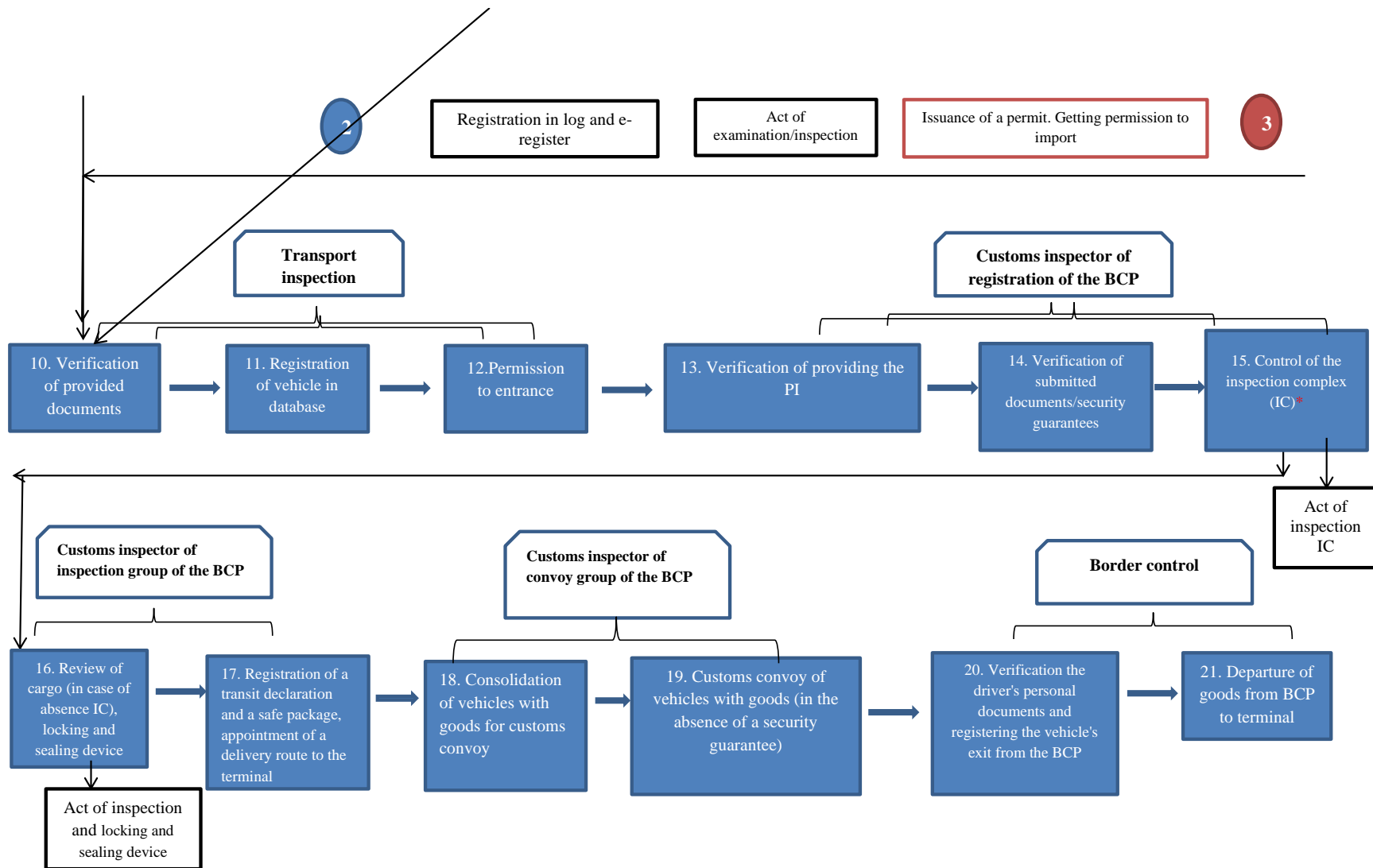
Abbreviations used in this section

SCS	State Customs Service
DDP & SSES of MH & SD KR	Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
CCP	Customs clearance point
FTO	Foreign Trade Operator
LRA	Legal & regulatory acts
CP	State border checkpoint
TV	Transport vehicle
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
FTO	Foreign trade operator
CSM MFE KR	Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Finance and Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
BS	Border Services of the State National Security Committee of the KR
KThZ	Kyrgyz Railway Company
MMC CJSC	Manas Management Company, Closed Joint-Stock Company

TABLE I - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE IMPORT AT THE BCP



Official Use



- 1 - radiation control is carried out by the customs authority if the BCP is equipped with stationary equipment - portal monitors of radiation control; in the absence of such equipment at the BCP, radiation control is carried out by the DPZ and the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- 2 - if the imported cargo is not subject to sanitary, veterinary or phytosanitary control, then the trader passes transport control.
- 3 - if the imported cargo (goods) is subject to sanitary, veterinary or phytosanitary control, then the relevant services check the documents for the cargo (goods) under their control, issued by the state of the exporter. If necessary, a visual inspection of the cargo (goods) and documentary control are carried out, and based on the results of the inspections, a decision is made on the admission of the goods to the terminal and decisions on the spot on the issue of importing controlled products into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic or a ban.

No.	State agencies / private organizations / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	For of submission / registration / LRA
1.	FTO / Customs representative	Sending preliminary information to a customs authority	Sending preliminary information to a customs authority on imported goods and transport vehicles. In case of sending the preliminary information through electronic means the FTO shall receive an identification number from the SCS.	Not later than 2 hours prior to importation of goods, but not earlier than 30 days prior to the importation of goods	Sending preliminary information through eais.customs.kg/PreInfo , the link is posted on the SCS website (http://www.customs.kg/)
2.	FTO	Arrival of shipment to the State border checkpoint	Submission of passport and certificate of registration of transport vehicle to the border service officer	Before entry of the territory of the checkpoint (BC)	Passport (availability of visa, if applicable) and certificate of registration of transport vehicle
3.	Border Service of SNSC KR (the "BS")	Checking personal documents of a driver and passengers (checking the compliance with visa requirements), as well as certificate of registration of transport vehicle	Passport (availability of visa, if applicable), certificate of registration of transport vehicle. The data are recorded in the unified e-database.		Registration of a driver's passport and certificate of registration of transport vehicle in e-database. In paper and electronic format. The BS performs functions pursuant to the Law "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated

					March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation on checkpoints through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.
4.	BS	Visual inspection of a transport vehicle jointly with the customs officers	Detection of concealments and persons illegally crossing the state border (migrants)		Visual inspection of a transport vehicle to identify concealments and persons illegally crossing the state border.
5.	BS	Registration of a transport vehicle and persons crossing the state border	Data are entered into e-database		E-registration
6.	Inspector, inspection group SCS SB CP	Radiation control of a transport vehicle	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.		In the information system of SCS. When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 27, 2011, No. 673 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566).
7.	DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	Visual inspection of motor vehicles crossing the customs border of the EAEU, interviewing, thermometry of drivers and passengers (for epidemiological reasons and in case of complaints)	In order to identify any disease associated with an increase in body temperature above 38 degrees, fever. In case of increased body temperature, the driver is examined by an ambulance doctor, who should be called by an employee of the DDP & SSES of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. During such examination the vehicle is on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. The driver is checked and treated (if necessary) in order to protect health of the population of the country. If fever, increase in body temperature is detected, the driver is detained by the aforementioned service until the ambulance		Registration in paper format. Sanitary & epidemiological control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on procedure for sanitary & epidemiological oversight (control) over individuals, transport vehicles and cargo moved through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2014, No. 580; - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 19, 2020, No. 572 approving the Procedure of interaction between authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic at automobile crossing points through

			arrives and the diagnosis is made (15-40 minutes on average). If the driver has been diagnosed with an infectious disease, he or she will be admitted to the hospital for inpatient treatment.		the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Kyrgyz Republic.
8.	DDP & SSES MH KR	<p>If the motor vehicles contain products (objects) subject to sanitary control, the official of DDP & SSES checks the documents confirming safety of products (objects) in terms of compliance with sanitary, epidemiological and hygiene requirements in accordance with the Unified list of products (objects) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological oversight (control) at the customs border. If the imported shipment contains goods subject to control by the DDP & SSES and the goods are compliant with the quality and safety requirements, the officials of DDP & SSES shall put a permissive data stamp on the accompanying documents.</p> <p>The shipment imported into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be subject to state registration.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SSES MH KR (the “<u>Department</u>”) verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents.</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof).</p>	The authorized body in the area of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population, within 15 minutes of receipt of the information, transmits to the information system of the customs authority the information on the results of consideration of the data submitted as preliminary information	<p>An official of the Department shall put data stamp on the protocol of examination that has been issued by the state of an exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be conducted pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods, subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and in the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 19, 2020, No. 572 approving the Procedure of interaction between authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic at automobile crossing points through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>
9.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS SB CP	Weight & dimensional control of shipment is performed	In order to prevent the release of an overloaded vehicle from the territory of the SB CP on public roads, as it may lead to deterioration of the roadway of the country. According to the results of the weight control, the inspector draws up a Weight Check Deed.		Based on the outcomes of the control a Weight Check Deed is drawn in accordance with Technological schemes of organizing customs control pursuant to the order of the SCS No. 5-4/345 dated September 20, 2013.

11.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	<p>If there are regulated goods in the imported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control.</p> <p>The Inspectorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - jointly with customs and other interested state regulatory authorities conducts inspection of goods and animals, if necessary (in case of detection of changes in organoleptic indicators) and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate; - exercises documentary control if products (objects) subject to veterinary control are available in vehicles; - assesses the veterinary and sanitary condition of the vehicle; - makes a decision permitting importation of goods and animals or prohibiting movement of goods and animals through the customs border of EAEU; - enters the results of veterinary control into the information system. 	<p>A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases</p>	<p>The authorized body in the veterinary area within 15 minutes of receipt of the information, transmits to the information system of the customs authority the information on the results of consideration of the data submitted as preliminary information</p>	<p>During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017) - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 19, 2020, No. 572 approving the Procedure of interaction between authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic at automobile crossing points through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Kyrgyz Republic.
12.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	<p>Each shipment of quarantineable products included into the List of Quarantineable Products and imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is subject to quarantine-based phytosanitary control (oversight).</p> <p>Quarantine-based phytosanitary control (oversight) at importation is exercised for the purpose of checking the conformity of the imported quarantineable products to the requirements set forth to quarantineable products and facilities at the customs border and in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p>	Phytosanitary Certificate	<p>The authorized body in the plant quarantine area within 15 minutes of receipt of the information, transmits to the information system of the customs authority the information on the results of consideration</p>	<p>During the inspection of the regulated goods, the relevant records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on procedure of quarantine phytosanitary control (oversight) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on March 17, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates.

		SIVPS inspects the imported goods and based on the results thereof issues a phytosanitary certificate.		of the data submitted as preliminary information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376; - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 19, 2020, No. 572 approving the Procedure of interaction between authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic at automobile crossing points through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Kyrgyz Republic.
13.	SIVPS / DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	In case pests or diseases are detected during the inspection/inspection of the goods, the employees of the supervisory authority have the right to detain the shipment for not more than 72 hours, then they take samples, seal the shipment, and send the sample for laboratory testing. The goods are placed in a specially equipped area until the results of the laboratory tests are obtained. If the tests are positive, a statement is drawn up about the return of the shipment to the sender, or a decision is made to destroy the goods.	The inspection is conducted in order to ensure food security, development of agricultural production and food industry, as well as under supervision and control over the safety of life and health of people, animals and plants.		<p>The authorities in activities thereof follow the provisions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Regulation on procedure of quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union's Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on March 17, 2017); - the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - the Regulation on procedure of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) over individuals and transport vehicles crossing the customs border of the Customs Union, regulated goods, moved through the customs border of the Customs Union and within the customs territory of the Customs Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union's Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on December 12, 2015).
14.	Agency for Road, Water Transport,	TI shall verify the availability of documents for transport vehicles stipulated in the cargo	In the event of international cargo transportation through the state border of		<p>Registration in e-database.</p> <p>The TI performs its functions based on:</p>

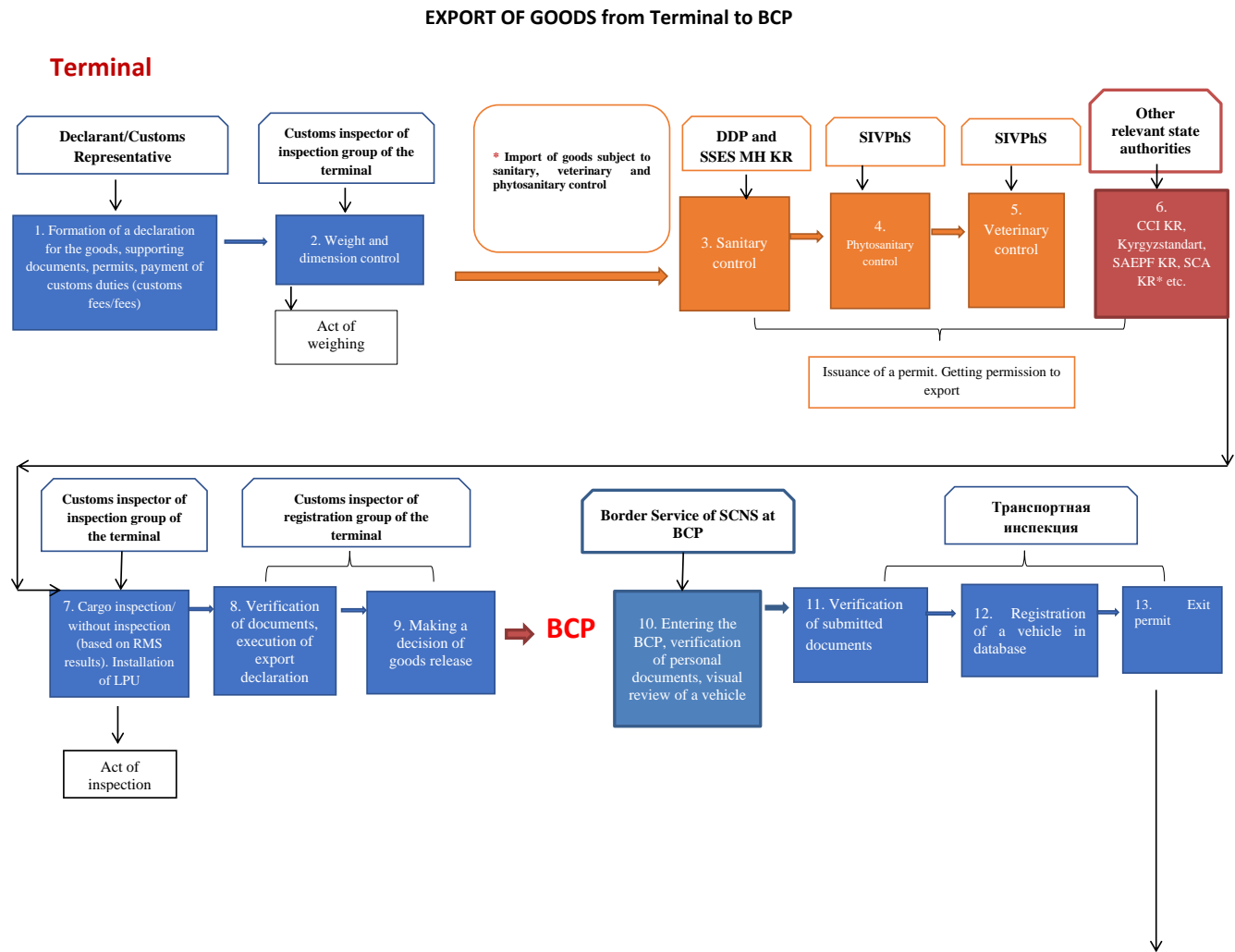
	<p>Weight and Dimensional Control under the Ministry of Transport and Roads of the Kyrgyz Republic (Transport Inspectorate / TI)</p>	<p>carriage rules and in some cases check documents for the shipment subject to control by the TI.</p> <p>TI shall register the transport vehicle in e-database of Eurasian Economic Union. Based on the outcomes of the verification the TI makes a decision to permit departure of the vehicles from the territory of the country or to prohibit the departure.</p>	<p>the Kyrgyz Republic the TI officials shall check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transportation/travel documents (permit, bill of lading, international road transport book, driver's license, waybill, technical passport, certificate of admission to international road transport, license for international road transport); - availability of tachograph or record sheets of work and rest hours of drivers; - availability of identification signs of the state of registration of motor vehicles. <p>In case of transportation of dangerous goods, officials of the TI shall check the availability of necessary documentation for the cargo (license, permit to conduct activities with specific dangerous goods issued by the appropriate authorized state body, the form of the route of dangerous goods, certificate of training of drivers and specialists, certificate of approval of the driver for the transportation of dangerous goods, admission of the vehicle for the carriage of dangerous goods).</p> <p>TI officials check the availability of sanitary & epidemiological inspection report allowing the motor vehicle to international transportation of goods products, as well as cargo the transportation of which requires relevant sanitary & epidemiological report. Data of a motor vehicle, its traffic route (from the departure point to the destination point), information about the goods shall be entered into the e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union.</p> <p>The TI shall undertake measures to issue motor vehicles traffic passes to foreign</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruction on state control over compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the area of automobile transport, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 23, 2014, No. 724. <p>If, in accordance with the laws of the EAEU member states, transportation is allowed without a permit to travel through the territories of other member states, as well as if the transportation is performed in accordance with a multilateral permit, a registration card in the form agreed by the transport (road) control authorities is issued.</p> <p>Procedure for issuance of registration card is implemented in accordance with the procedure for transport (automobile) control at external border of the Eurasian Economic Union (annex No. 1 to the Protocol on coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the Agreement on Eurasian Economic Union as amended on August 12, 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 19, 2020, No. 572 approving the Procedure of interaction between authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic at automobile crossing points through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Kyrgyz Republic.
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			carriers valid in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and to ensure availability of such passes for domestic carriers, including in accordance with the international treaties and agreements. In case of breach of the provisions of international treaties the TI may temporarily prohibit the issuance of such permits to transportation organizations (motor carriers). If the permissible value (of weight, dimensions, etc.) is exceeded the TI makes a decision to prohibit the vehicle from entering the territory of the KR.		
17.	Inspector of prearrival customs procedures group, SCS BCP	A customs officials shall verify the information against the preliminary information posted in the database.	Identification number received by the FTO at filing the preliminary information is checked (compared with the information in the database).		Filing the information is checked in the information system of SCS in accordance of Article 11 of Customs Code of EEU.
18.	Inspector, of prearrival customs procedures group, SCS BCP	Check the documents submitted: Upon arrival of goods into the customs territory of the following documents and data are provided: a) documents: - documents for the vehicle engaged in international road transport; - transportation (shipping) documents; - a document accompanying international mail items during their carriage, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union; - available commercial documents for the transported goods; b) data: - on state registration of a vehicle engaged in international road transport; - name and address of a carrier (transportation organization); - the country of departure and the country of destination of goods; - name and address of a sender and recipient of goods;	The customs authority shall check the documents and data provided at customs operations in order to identify authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness of filling and / or completion thereof.		In paper format and in the information system of SCS.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on seller and recipient of goods in accordance with the available commercial documents; - on number of cargo packages, their markings, and types of packaging; - name, as well as codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activities at least at the level of the first four characters; - gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for bulky goods; - availability of goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; - place and date of drawing up an international consignment note 			
	Inspector of prearrival customs procedures group, SCS BCP (for Torugart SB CP).	<p>Inspection & examination set (IDS) is a technical device for customs control, using the penetrating ionizing radiation to obtain image and analyze the content of goods and vehicles.</p> <p>Use of IDS makes it possible to cease administrative and criminal offences (transportation of arms, drugs and goods undeclared for customs control).</p>	<p>A customs official conducts image analysis and image processing to examine the cargo contents in detail, using a special set of tools and functions that help identify inconsistencies and provide a search for suspicious objects.</p> <p>These are functions implemented in the special software of the IDS, such as varying the brightness and contrast parameters, selecting zones with high (low) X-ray absorption, sharpness settings, color display settings, using a measuring ruler (determines the size of the object), etc.</p>		<p>A customs official conducts comparative analysis of the image conducts a comparative analysis of the obtained X-ray scan image with the information contained in the submitted documents and puts the appropriate marks on the paper carrier of the IDS image.</p>
	Inspector, SCS SB CP group, responsible for inspection (Dostuk SB CP)	Conducts inspection of cargo and inspection of the LSD to identify any violations of the integrity of the customs security.	Based on the results of the inspection, the inspector draws a customs inspection deed.		<p>In paper and electronic format.</p> <p>Pursuant to the results of the inspection a customs inspect deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017) On Forms of Customs Documents</p>

19.	Inspector, SCS SB CP group responsible for paperwork	Starts arranging transit declaration (ITD) for the route to the customs clearance point, safe-package and assigning the route for goods delivery.	TD is a financial guarantee, applicable to goods crossing the territory of the EAEU in transit or a guarantee of delivery of goods from the EAEU border to the customs warehouse / customs terminal. This guarantee is required if the goods moved across the territory of EAEU are not delivered to the border of customs warehouse / customs terminal. If such a situation arises, the FTO shall be obliged to pay all customs payments as if the goods have been released under import regime. Safe-package means a special security device that prevents unauthorized access to the shipping documents in it.		Transit declaration (in paper and electronic format). Internal transit declaration is arranged pursuant to the Instruction on specifics of customs operations in case of placing the goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564, Procedure for customs operations of customs authorities in connection with filing, registration of transit declaration and completion of the customs transit procedure, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated August 17, 2010, No. 438 (as amended on November 21, 2016, No. 157), Job description of customs officers when conducting customs operations at places of preliminary customs procedures approved by order of the State Customs Service under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 22, 2021 No. 35-04 / 253.
20.	Inspector, SCS SB CP group responsible for customs escort	A customs official shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate motor vehicles carrying goods for customs convoy • Organize customs escorting of motor vehicles carrying goods (if no security is available) 	Customs authorities use customs convoy in order to ensure carriage of goods under customs control in the territory of the EAEU. Customs convoy means escorting the motor vehicles carrying goods under customs control or motor vehicles under customs control. A customs officers shall provide customs escort services.		Customs officials carry out their activities pursuant to the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, Article 343, Customs escort, as well as Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, 2020, No. 79 approving the Regulation on customs escort
21.	BS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking personal documents of a driver; • Registration of departure of a transport vehicle from the SB CP. • Departure of the goods from the SB CP to CCP. 	Registration of departure of a driver and vehicles from the SB CP.		A driver's passport and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle are registered in e-database.

TABLE II - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE EXPORT AT THE BCP



No.	State agencies	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	Border Services of SNSC KR (BS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS checks documents of individuals crossing the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic granting him/her the right to enter or exit the Kyrgyz Republic and puts relevant marks on the documents. • FTO / driver receives from the BS a permit to entry the state border checkpoint. • BS checks personal documents of a driver, passengers, visas and jointly with the TI. <p>- enters the results of border control into the information system; - makes a decision to grant the right to move further to the driver, individuals and TV.</p>	Control and registration of visas, validity terms of documents and TV registration		Registration in paper and electronic format. BS carries out its activity pursuant to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic", Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Border Services of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Registration of a driver's passport and certificate of registration of transport vehicle in e-database. In paper and electronic format. The BS performs functions pursuant to the Law "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation on checkpoints through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739
2.	Agency for Road, Water Transport, Weight and Dimensional Control under the Ministry of Transport and Roads of the Kyrgyz Republic (Transport Inspectorate / TI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TI shall verify the availability of documents for transport vehicles stipulated in the cargo carriage rules and in some cases check documents for the shipment subject to control by the TI. • TI shall register the transport vehicle in e-database of Eurasian Economic Union. • Based on the outcomes of the verification the TI makes a decision to permit exit from the territory of the country or to prohibit the departure. 	<p>In the event of international cargo transportation through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic the TI officials shall check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transportation/travel documents (permit, bill of lading, international road transport book, driver's license, waybill, technical passport, certificate of admission to international road transport, license for international road transport); - availability of tachograph or record sheets of work and rest hours of drivers; - availability of identification signs of the state of registration of motor vehicles. <p>In case of transportation of dangerous goods, officials of the TI shall check the availability of necessary documentation for the cargo (license,</p>		Registration in e-database. The TI performs its functions based on: - Instruction on state control over compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the area of automobile transport, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 23, 2014, No. 724. If, in accordance with the laws of the EAEU member states, transportation is allowed without a permit to travel through the territories of other member states, as well as if the transportation is performed in accordance with a multilateral permit, a registration card in the form agreed by the

			<p>permit to conduct activities with specific dangerous goods issued by the appropriate authorized state body, the form of the route of dangerous goods, certificate of training of drivers and specialists, certificate of approval of the driver for the transportation of dangerous goods, admission of the vehicle for the carriage of dangerous goods).</p> <p>TI officials check the availability of sanitary & epidemiological inspection report allowing the motor vehicle to international transportation of goods products, as well as cargo the transportation of which requires relevant sanitary & epidemiological report.</p> <p>Data of a motor vehicle, its traffic route (from the departure point to the destination point), information about the goods shall be entered into the e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union.</p> <p>TI issues permits to foreign carriers (transportation organizations) allowing motor vehicles thereof to cross the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and ensures issuance of permits to domestic carriers engaged in international road transportation to cross the territory of foreign states, including under the international treaties and agreements. In the event of violations of international agreements, the TI may issue temporary ban on issuance of such permits to carriers.</p> <p>In the event of non-compliance with the permissible values (weights, dimensions, etc.), TI makes a decision to prohibit the entry of a TV into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>		<p>transport (road) control authorities is issued.</p> <p>Procedure for issuance of registration card is implemented in accordance with the procedure for transport (automobile) control at external border of the Eurasian Economic Union (annex No. 1 to the Protocol on coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the Agreement on Eurasian Economic Union as amended on August 12, 2017.</p>
3.	DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	A TV undergoes sanitary and quarantine inspection	<p>In order to identify any disease associated with an increase in body temperature above 38 degrees, fever.</p> <p>In case of increased body temperature, the driver is examined by an ambulance doctor, who should be called by an employee of the DDP & SSES of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. During</p>		<p>Registration in paper format.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on procedure for sanitary & epidemiological oversight (control) over individuals, transport vehicles and cargo moved through the state border of the Kyrgyz</p>

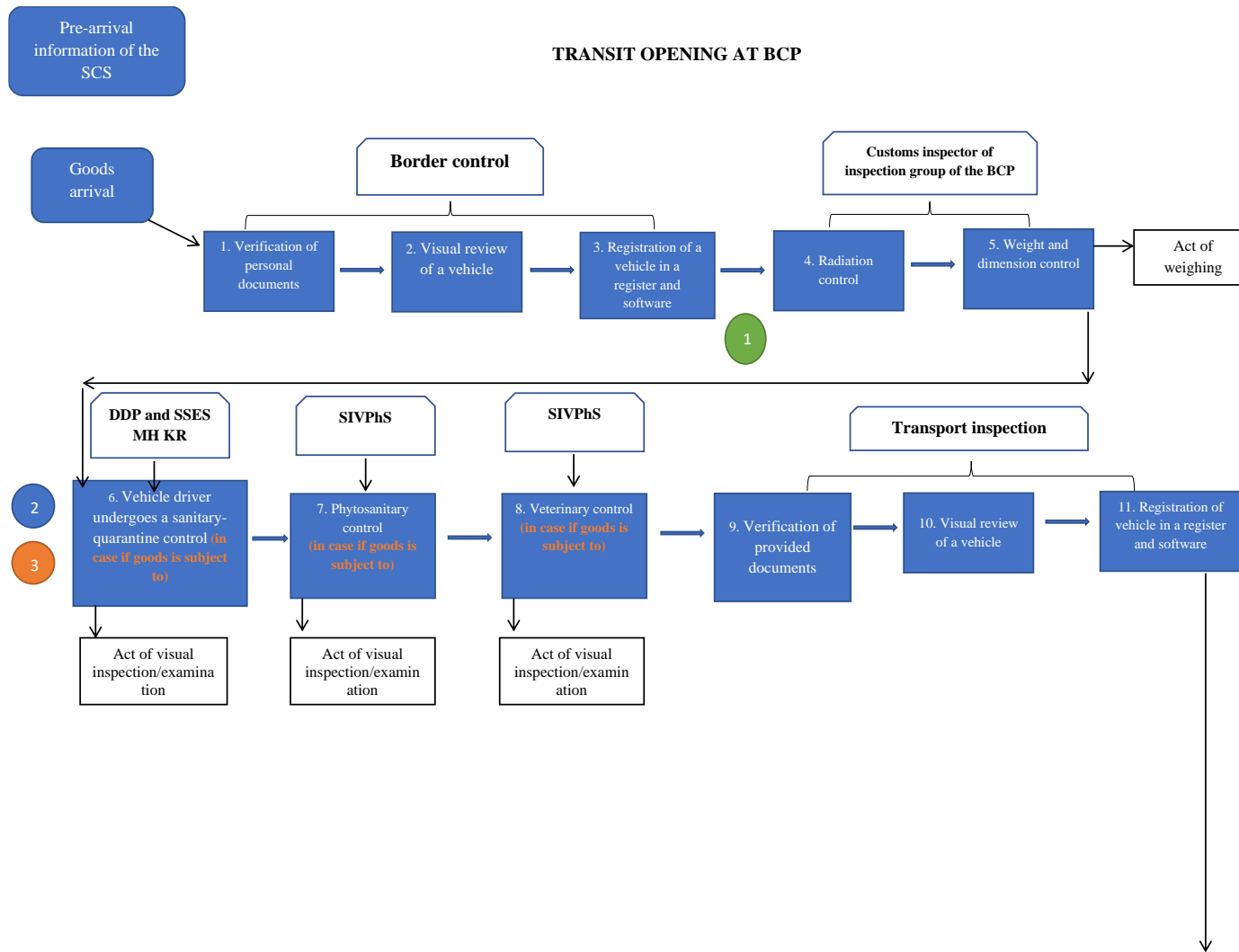
			<p>such examination the vehicle is on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. The driver is checked and treated (if necessary) in order to protect health of the population of the country.</p> <p>If fever, increase in body temperature is detected, the driver is detained by the aforementioned service until the ambulance arrives and the diagnosis is made (15-40 minutes on average). If the driver has been diagnosed with an infectious disease, he or she will be admitted to the hospital for inpatient treatment.</p>		<p>Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2014, No. 580.</p>
4.	DDP & SSES MH & SD KR (Department)	<p>If the exported shipment includes goods subject to inspection by the Department, the latter shall inspect the goods. If the goods are compliant with the declared quality and safety requirements, the official of the Inspectorate puts a stamp allowing export on the shipping documents.</p> <p>The exported goods are subject to state registration. FTO must pass through the state registration of the goods subject to supervision by the Inspectorate prior to the goods arrival at SB CP.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration</p> <p>The Department verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof).</p>		<p>Certificate of state registration</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be conducted pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods, subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and in the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p>
5.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	<p>The following is subject to quarantine phytosanitary control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plants, parts of plants, including seed and planting material, products of plant origin, containers, packing, including packing materials, cargo, soil, organisms and other materials included in the List of quarantinable products (quarantinable cargo, quarantinable materials, quarantinable goods) subjected to quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) 	<p>Phytosanitary certificate</p> <p>Quarantinable products are exported from the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic provided a phytosanitary or report phytosanitary certificate as required under quarantine phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, is available</p> <p>Phytosanitary and / or reexport phytosanitary certificate is issued at exportation for high-risk regulated goods shipment for the term of 14 days.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated goods, the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by

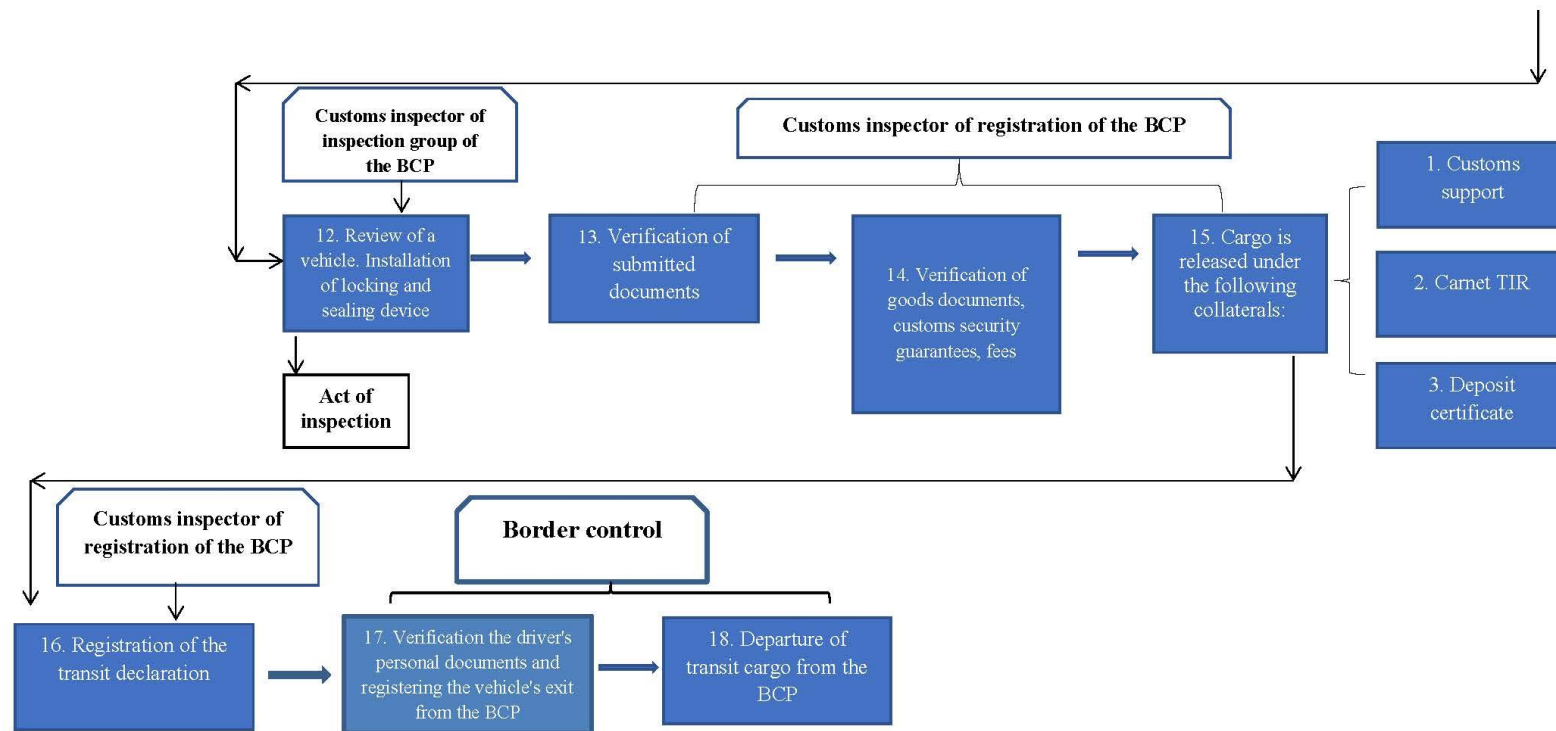
		<p>at the customs border of EAEU and within the customs territory of EAEU.</p> <p>Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are requirements to phytosanitary condition of quarantinable products, package of quarantinable products and labeling of such package, modes of transportation of quarantinable products established to ensure quarantine of plants according to international obligations of EAEU member-states and legislation thereof.</p> <p>If shipment contains quarantinable goods, the shipment is subject to phytosanitary control. The authorized body carries out inspection of goods / sampling and based on the outcomes of the inspection issues phytosanitary certificate. If the quarantinable products must have phytosanitary certificates pursuant to the requirements of the importing country, the said certificates shall be issued by the authorized EAEU state body based on the place of departure in accordance with the laws. If the exported shipment includes goods, subject to regulation, the said goods are subject to phytosanitary control. The authorized body inspects the exported and goods and based on the results of such inspection issues phytosanitary certificate.</p>	<p>Documentary control is performed at SB CP. The supervisory body officer puts a stamp (permit) specifying the date on the shipping documents.</p>		<p>the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
6.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS). Veterinary control	<p>If there are regulated goods in the exported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate.</p> <p>A permit to import regulated goods from the customs territory of the EAEU and veterinary certificates are issued by the authorized body in accordance with the legislation of the relevant member state of EAEU.</p>	<p>A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union</p>

		The exporter is obliged to comply with the veterinary legislation of the importing country.			Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).
7.	SIVPS / DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	In case pests or diseases are detected during the inspection/inspection of the goods, the employees of the supervisory authority have the right to detain the shipment for not more than 72 hours, then they take samples, seal the shipment, and send the sample for laboratory testing. The goods are placed in a specially equipped area until the results of the laboratory tests are obtained. If the tests are positive, a statement is drawn up about the return of the shipment to the sender, or a decision is made to destroy the goods.	The inspection is conducted in order to ensure food security, development of agricultural production and food industry, as well as under supervision and control over the safety of life and health of people, animals and plants.		The authorities in activities thereof follow the provisions of: - the Regulation on procedure of quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union's Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on March 17, 2017); - the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - the Regulation on procedure of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) over individuals and transport vehicles crossing the customs border of the Customs Union, regulated goods, moved through the customs border of the Customs Union and within the customs territory of the Customs Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union's Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on December 12, 2015).
8.	Inspector of preliminary customs procedures group, SCS BCP	Verification of shipping documents and other permits, export declaration for goods. Registration of declaration.	A customs authority checks the documents and data provided at customs operations to verify the authenticity of documents and / or correctness of filling and / or arranging thereof.		In paper and electronic format.
9.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS SB CP	The shipment is inspected, as well as the LSD to identify any violations of the customs security.	Based on the results of the inspection, the inspector draws up a Customs Inspection Deed.		Based on the results of the inspection a Customs Inspection Deed is arranged in the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20,

					2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents
10.	Inspector of preliminary customs procedures group, SCS BCP	Makes a decision on confirmation of the fact of export of goods, as well as puts his/her personal numbered seal, date and signature	Upon inspection of the exported goods documents, a customs official makes a decision to release the goods or on confirmation of the fact of export of goods from EEU territory thereof (in the event of breach of the EAEU customs legislation)		Registration in electronic system.
11.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS SB CP	Radiation control of a transport vehicle.	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.		When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 27, 2011, No. 673 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566)
12.	BS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking personal documents of a driver and passengers (check for compliance with visa requirements), as well as certificate of registration of a transport vehicle. • Visual inspection of a transport vehicle jointly with the customs officers. • Registration of a transport vehicle and persons crossing the state border. 	BS checks passport (expiry date, visa, etc.), as well as certificate of registration of a transport vehicle. Data are entered into unified e-database. The BS carries out activities on detecting concealments and individuals unlawfully moving across the state border (migrants).		Registration of passport of a driver and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle in e-database. Visual inspection of a transport vehicle is performed in order to detect concealments and individuals unlawfully moving across the state border. BS carries out its activity pursuant to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Border Service of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation "On checkpoints via the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic", approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.
13.	BS	Departure of exported goods from the SB CP	Departure of exported goods from SB CP		

TABLE III - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE FOR OPENING OF TRANSIT AT THE BCP





- 1 - radiation control is carried out by the customs authority, if the BCP is equipped with stationary equipment - portal monitors of radiation control, in the absence of such equipment at the BCP, radiation control is carried out by the DPZ and the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- 2 - if the imported cargo is not subject to sanitary, veterinary or phytosanitary control, then the trader passes transport control.
- 3 - if the imported cargo (goods) is subject to sanitary, veterinary or phytosanitary control, then the relevant services check the documents for the cargo (goods) under their control, issued by the state of the exporter. If necessary, a visual inspection of the cargo (goods) and documentary control are carried out, and based on the results of the inspections, a decision is made on the admission of the goods to the terminal and decisions on the spot on the issue of importing controlled products into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic or a ban.

No.	State agencies / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	FTO	Sending a preliminary information to a customs authority	Sending preliminary information to a customs authority on imported goods and transport vehicles. In case of sending the preliminary information through electronic means the FTO shall receive an identification number from the SCS	Not later than 2 hours prior to and not earlier than 30 days	Sending preliminary information through eais.customs.kg/PreInfo , the link is posted on the SCS website (http://www.customs.kg/)
2.	FTO	Arrival of shipment to the State border checkpoint	Submission of passport and certificate of registration of transport vehicle to the border service officer	Before entry of the territory of the checkpoint (BC)	Passport (availability of visa, if applicable) and certificate of registration of transport vehicle
3.	Border Service of SNSC KR (the "BS")	Checking personal documents of a driver and passengers (checking the compliance with visa requirements), as well as certificate of registration of transport vehicle	Passport (availability of visa, if applicable), certificate of registration of transport vehicle, The data are recorded in the unified e-database.		Registration of a driver's passport and certificate of registration of transport vehicle in e-database. In paper and electronic format. The BS performs functions pursuant to the Law "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation on checkpoints through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.
4.	BS	Visual inspection of a transport vehicle jointly with the customs officers	Detection of concealments and persons illegally crossing the state border (migrants)		Visual inspection of a transport vehicle to identify concealments and persons illegally crossing the state border.
5.	Inspector, inspection group SCS SB CP	Radiation control of a transport vehicle	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.		In the information system of SCS. When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz

					Republic dated October 27, 2011, No. 673 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566).
6.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS SB CP	Weight & dimensional control of shipment (cargo) is performed	In order to prevent the release of an overloaded vehicle from the territory of the SB CP on public roads, as it may lead to deterioration of the roadway of the country. Based on the results of the weight control, the inspector draws up a Weight Check Deed.		Based on the outcomes of the control a Weight Check Deed is drawn in accordance with Technological schemes of organizing customs control pursuant to the order of the SCS No. 5-4/345 dated September 20, 2013.
7.	DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	Sanitary & quarantine examination of a transport vehicle driver.	In order to identify any disease associated with an increase in body temperature above 38 degrees, fever. In case of increased body temperature, the driver is examined by an ambulance doctor, who should be called by an employee of the DDP & SSES of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. During such examination the vehicle is on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. The driver is checked and treated (if necessary) in order to protect health of the population of the country. If fever, increase in body temperature is detected, the driver is detained by the aforementioned service until the ambulance arrives and the diagnosis is made (15-40 minutes on average). If the driver has been diagnosed with an infectious disease, he or she will be admitted to the hospital for inpatient treatment.		Registration in paper format. Sanitary & epidemiological control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on procedure for sanitary & epidemiological oversight (control) over individuals, transport vehicles and cargo moved through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2014, No. 580; - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 19, 2020, No. 572 approving the Procedure of interaction between authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic at automobile crossing points through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Kyrgyz Republic.
8.	DDP & SSES MH KR	If regulated goods are in the transit shipment, the documents for the goods are subject to inspection. If the goods are compliant with the quality and safety requirements, the official of the Department post a stamp (permit) on the shipping documents.	If a transit shipment contains goods subject to sanitary control and the customs authority had no need to conduct the tampering and inspection procedure for the shipment, the FTO is inspected by the DDP & SSES MH KR, which check the documents of goods subject to their control. But, if the customs authority receives a report that a given transit cargo		The Department employee puts a stamp on the protocol of the test that has been issued in the exporting country. The list of goods subject to inspection by the Department is provided in the Unified list of goods, subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and in the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the

			contains pests and diseases, or the cargo at the checkpoint has not passed weight and dimension control, radiation control is triggered, the customs authority, with the participation of the relevant services, draws up a deed, unseals and inspects the cargo.		Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).
9.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	If the transit shipment contains regulated goods, the shipment documents are checked, if necessary a transport vehicle is inspected. Based on the results of the check and if the goods correspond to the declared quality and safety requirements, the official of the SIBPS shall put a stamp on the accompanying documents with "transit is allowed" mark.	If the transit shipment is subject to phytosanitary control and the customs authority did not have the need to conduct the procedure of breaking the seals and inspecting the cargo, then the FTO is checked by the SIVPS, which checks the documents on the goods under their control. However, if the customs authority received a report that a given transit cargo contains pests and diseases, or the cargo did not pass weight and dimension control at checkpoint, radiation control is triggered. The customs authority jointly with the representatives of relevant services draws up a deed (act), unseal the cargo and conduct an inspection.		Registration in a log (in paper format) and in e-database if the SIVPS exercises its supervisory functions. The SIVPS performs its functions based on: - Regulation on procedure of quarantine phytosanitary control (oversight) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on March 17, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376
10.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	If a transit shipment contains regulated goods, it is subject to veterinary control. The SIVPS checks the documents of the transit shipment (goods) and based on the results thereof issues a transit permit.	If a transit shipment contains goods subject to veterinary control and if the customs the customs authority did not have the need to conduct the procedure of breaking the seals and inspecting the cargo, then the FTO is checked by the SIVPS, which checks the documents on the goods under control thereof. However, if the customs authority received a report that a given transit cargo contains pests and diseases, or the cargo did not pass weight and dimension control at checkpoint, radiation control is triggered. The customs authority jointly with the representatives of relevant services draws up a deed (act), unseal the cargo and conduct an inspection.		Registration in a log (in paper format) and in e-database if the SIVPS exercises its supervisory functions. The SIVPS performs its functions based on the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).

11.	Agency for Road, Water Transport, Weight and Dimensional Control under the Ministry of Transport and Roads of the Kyrgyz Republic (Transport Inspectorate / TI)	<p>TI shall verify the availability of documents for transport vehicles stipulated in the cargo carriage rules and, in some cases, check documents for the shipment subject to control by the TI.</p> <p>TI shall register the transport vehicle in e-database of Eurasian Economic Union. Based on the outcomes of the verification the TI makes a decision to permit for transit of goods via the territory of the country or to prohibit transit of goods.</p>	<p>In the event of international cargo transportation through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic the TI officials shall check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transportation documents (permit, bill of lading, international road transport book, driver's license, waybill, technical passport, certificate of admission to international road transport, license for international road transport); - availability of tachograph or record sheets of work and rest hours of drivers; - availability of identification signs of the state of registration of motor vehicles. <p>In case of transit of dangerous goods, officials of the TI shall check the availability of necessary documentation for the cargo (license, permit to conduct activities with specific dangerous goods issued by the appropriate authorized state body, the form of the route of dangerous goods, certificate of training of drivers and specialists, certificate of approval of the driver for the transportation of dangerous goods, admission of the vehicle for the carriage of dangerous goods).</p> <p>TI officials check the availability of sanitary & epidemiological inspection report allowing the motor vehicle to international transportation of goods products, as well as cargo the transportation of which requires relevant sanitary & epidemiological report.</p> <p>Data of a motor vehicle, its traffic route (from the departure point to the destination point), information about the goods shall be entered into the e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union.</p> <p>The TI shall undertake measures to issue motor vehicles traffic passes to foreign carriers valid in the territory of the Kyrgyz</p>	<p>Registration in e-database</p> <p>The TI performs its functions pursuant to the Instruction on exercise of state control over compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the area of automobile transport, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 23, 2014, No. 724.</p>
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			Republic and to ensure availability of such passes for domestic carriers, including in accordance with the international treaties and agreements. In case of breach of the provisions of international treaties the TI may temporarily prohibit the issuance of such permits to transportation organizations (motor carriers). If the permissible value (of weight, dimensions, etc.) is exceeded the TI makes a decision to prohibit the vehicle from transit movement via the territory of the KR.		
12.	Transport Inspectorate	Performs visual inspection of a transport vehicle	Inspection is performed by an official of TI for any damage to the vehicle, which may affect the technical condition of the vehicle, the availability of appropriate equipment for the safe transportation of goods		Visual inspection of a transport vehicle
13.	Transport Inspectorate	TI official registers a transport vehicle in the unified e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union	Data of a motor vehicle, its traffic route (from the departure point to the destination point), information about the goods shall be entered into the e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union.		Registration in e-database of the EAEU
14.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS SB CP	Visual inspection of a transport vehicle and cargo. Installation of a locking and sealing device.	Locking and sealing device (LSD) is installed in order to prevent unauthorized access to the cargo. LSD allows visually record the fact of tampering in case of unauthorized opening of cargo.		Based on the results of the inspection Customs Inspection Deed is arranged in the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents, Procedure for application of customs identification tools approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 6, 2015, No. 563.
15.	Inspector of preliminary customs procedures, SCS BCP	Verifies that the preliminary information has been filed in the database	Comparing the identification number assigned to the FTO at filing the preliminary information		Filing of the preliminary information is verified in the database. Preliminary information is filed pursuant to the Article 11 of EEU Customs Code
16.	Inspector of preliminary customs procedures, SCS BCP	Check of the documents submitted. Upon arrival of goods into the customs territory the FTO shall submit the following documents:	A customs official checks the documents for the transit shipment filed by the FTO, as well as checks whether all supervisory services		A log in paper format and e-database. List of documents has been developed pursuant to the Instruction on specifics of customs

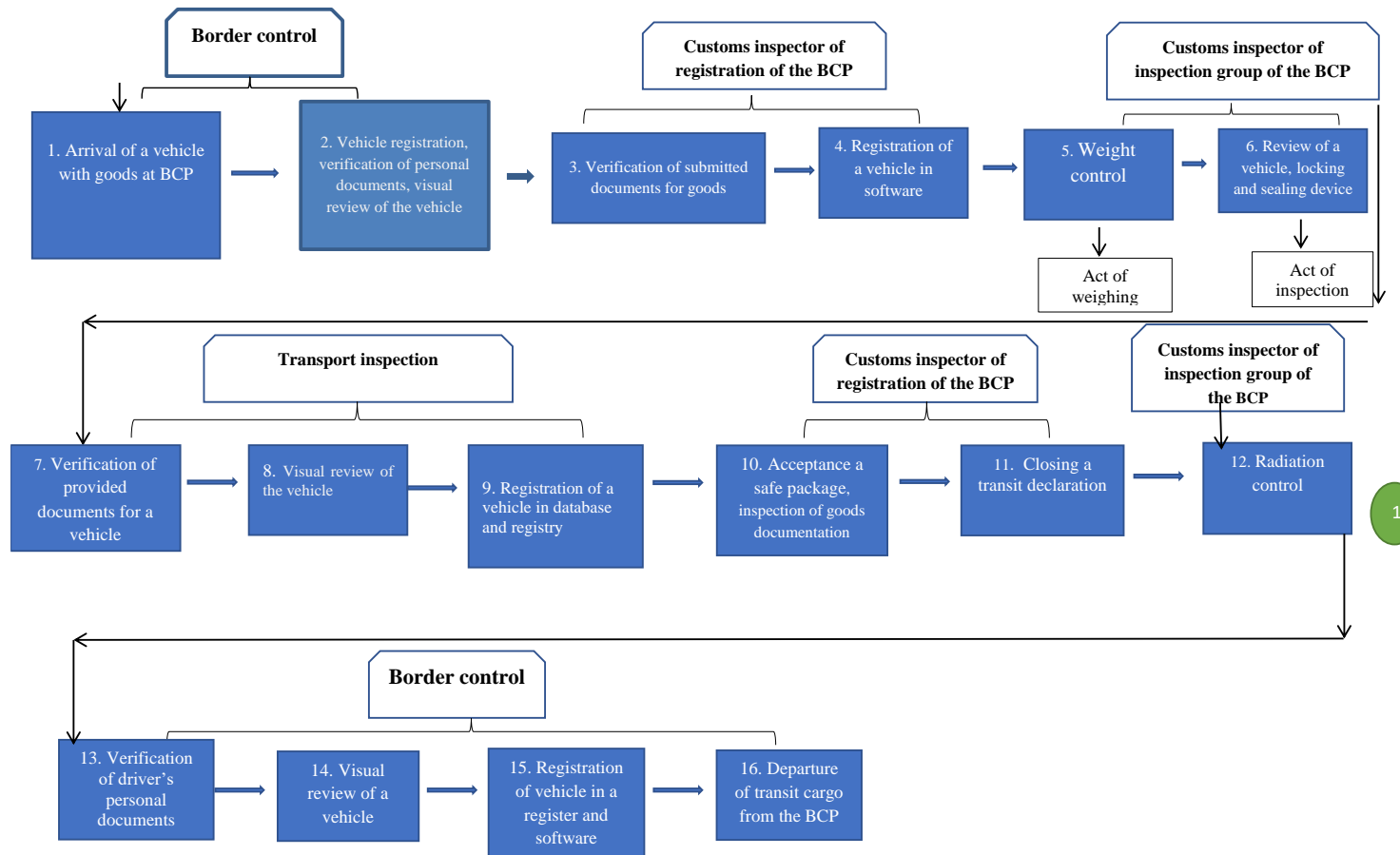
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documents confirming powers of a person to file customs declaration at declaring of goods; - documents confirming execution of a foreign economic transaction or right to possess, use and / or dispose of the goods; <p>The carrier shall provide the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport (shipping) documents; - commercial documents; - documents confirming compliance with prohibitions and restrictions related to movement of goods through the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, such movement is permissible provided the said documents are available; - documents confirming a country of origin of goods in cases when the customs authority of the point of departure detected signs that the country of origin of goods is a country whose goods are prohibited for importation into the customs territory of EEU or transit through this territory in accordance with international treaties that constitute the EEU law; - documents confirming payment of customs duties and taxes, envisaged in the customs legislation; - Certificates of admission of a transport vehicle engaged in international road transportation in the event the goods are transported under customs seals and stamps, except for cases of single-time admission to transportation under customs seals and stamps; - documents allowing to identify goods (description of goods, drawings, large-scale images, photographs, illustrations, shipping documents, etc.) if seals, stamps and other identification marks or any other markings may be used as identification tools; 	<p>have been passed and relevant permits have been received, whether the complete list of documents required under transit are available.</p>		<p>operations at placing goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564.</p>
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		- document on registration and nationality of a transport vehicle engaged in international (application to road transportation)			
17.	Inspector of preliminary customs procedures, SCS BCP	A shipment shall be released under the following types of security: 1. Customs convoy; 2. Carnet TIR; 3. Deposit certificate.	1. Customs escort of transport vehicles conveying goods shall be carried out by customs officials of the subdivisions of customs authorities, whose functional responsibilities include customs escort. Customs escort shall be carried out upon a written request of the FTO. One customs escort unit may escort not more than 10 transport vehicles, depending on the conditions of transportation and nature of goods. 2. Carnet TIR (МДП) - Customs transit document, which gives the right to transport goods across state borders in customs-sealed car bodies or containers under simplified customs procedures. 3. Deposit certificate confirms crediting monies by FTO to the deposit account of the customs authority for customs payments purposes		A customs official shall follow: - Regulation on customs escort approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, 2020, № 79 ; - Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets of 1975; - Instruction on the procedure for customs operations related to placing of goods and transport vehicles under customs procedure and on the procedure for certain forms of customs control, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564; - Instruction on specifics of customs operations related to placing of goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564.
18.	Inspector of preliminary customs procedures, SCS BCP	Drawing up a transit declaration	A transit declaration is a financial guarantee; it is applicable to goods moved via the territory of the EAEU in transit or to guarantee delivery of goods from the EAEU border to the customs warehouse / customs terminal. Such guarantee is needed in the event the goods crossing the territory of EAEU is not delivered to the border or customs warehouse / terminal. In this case the FTO will be obliged to pay all customs payments as if the goods have been released under import regime.		Transit declaration (in paper and electronic format). Drawn up by a Customs official pursuant to: - Instruction on specifics of customs operations related to placing of goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564; - Procedure for customs operations related to filing, registration of transit declaration and completion of customs transit procedure by the customs authorities, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated

					August 17, 2010, No. 438 (as amended on November 21, 2016, No. 157); Job description of customs officers when conducting customs operations at places of preliminary customs procedures approved by order of the State Customs Service under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 22, 2021 No. 35-04 / 253.
19.	BS	Checking personal documents of a driver; Registration of departure of a transport vehicles from the SB CP; Departure of the goods from the SB CP to CCP	Registration of departure of a driver and vehicles from the SB CP.		Paper-based and electronic registration. A driver's passport and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle are registered in e-database.

TABLE IV - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE FOR CLOSING OF TRANSIT AT THE BCP

TRANSIT CLOSING AT BCP



1 - radiation control is carried out by the Customs authority, if the BP is equipped with stationary equipment – portal monitors of radiation control, in the absence of such equipment at the BCP, radiation control is carried out by the DPZ and the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

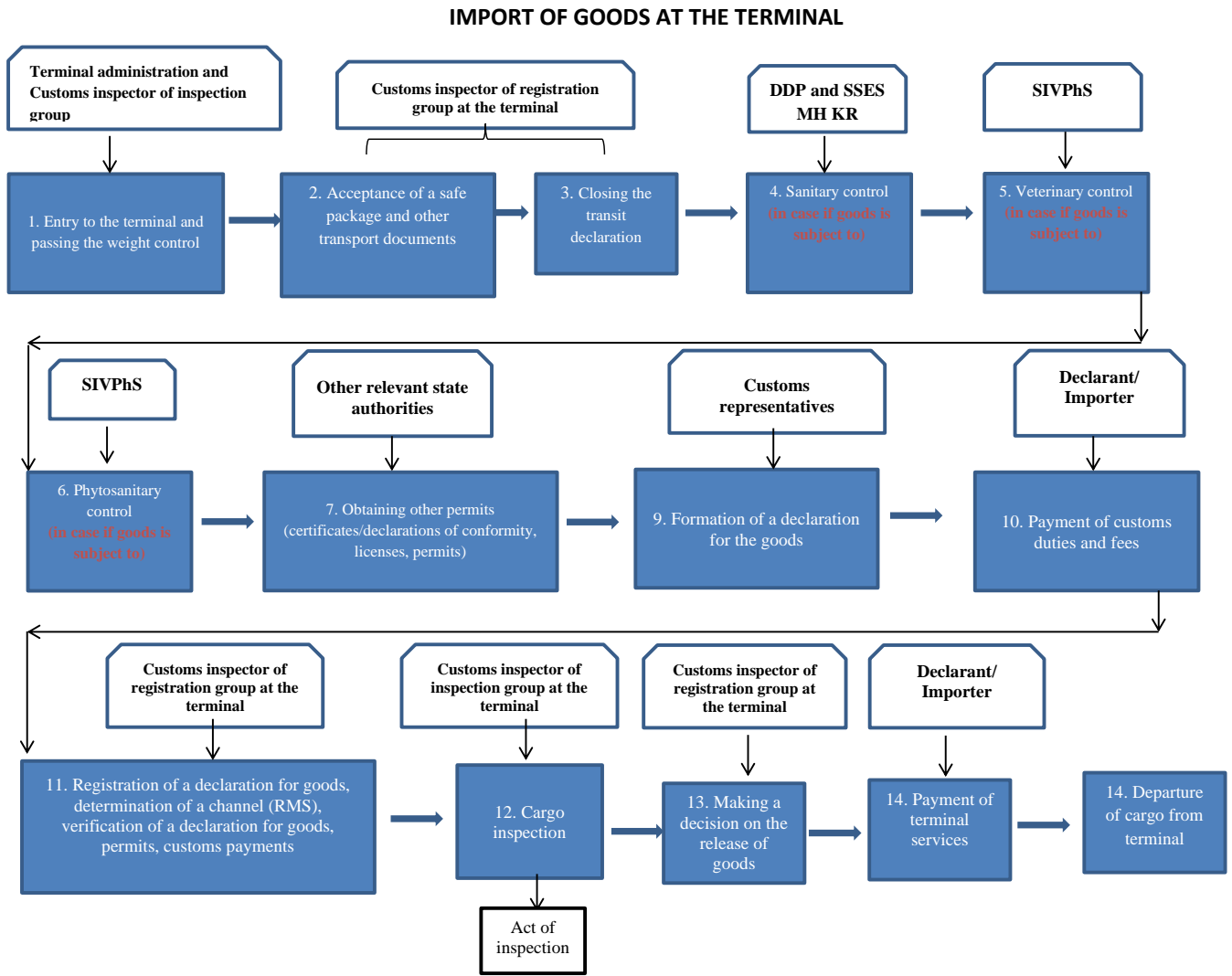
No.	State agencies / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	FTO / TV driver	Arrival of cargo at state border checkpoint	Submission of passport and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle to the border service officer	Before entry the territory of CP (SB CP)	Passport (visa, if applicable) and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle
2.	Border Service of SNSC KR ("BS")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checking personal documents of a driver and passengers (check for compliance with visa requirements), as well as certificate of registration of a transport vehicle. Visual inspection of a transport vehicle jointly with the customs officers. Registration of a transport vehicle and persons crossing the state border. 	<p>Passport (visa, if applicable) and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle.</p> <p>Detection of concealments and persons illegally crossing the state border (migrants) Data are entered into the e-database.</p>		<p>Registration in paper and electronic format. Registration of passport of a driver and certificate of registration of a transport vehicle in e-database.</p> <p>BS carries out its activity pursuant to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Border Service of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation "On checkpoints via the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic", approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.</p>
3.	Inspector, SCS SB CP group, responsible for paperwork	Checking the shipment (cargo) documents provided by FTO	Checking the transit shipment (cargo) documents, provided by FTO; registration of transit declaration within not more than 2 hours from the moment of filing thereof		Checking the documents in paper format and with the use of software.
4.	Inspector, SCS SB CP group, responsible for paperwork	Upon customs control of documents the registration procedure takes place.	Registration is performed by assigning a registration number.		Registration in paper and electronic format Instruction on the procedure for filling in the transit declaration, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 289 (as amended on October 6, 2015)
5.	Inspector, SCS SP CP inspection group	Weight & dimensional control of shipment (cargo) is performed	In order to prevent the release of an overloaded vehicle from the territory of the SB CP. Based on the results of the weight control, the inspector draws up a Weight Check Deed.		Based on the outcomes of the control a Weight Check Deed is drawn in accordance with Technological schemes of organizing customs control pursuant to the order of the SCS No. 5-4/345 dated September 20, 2013)

6.	Inspector, SCS SP CP inspection group	Visual inspection of a transport vehicle and of a locking and sealing device installed at CCP.	In order to detect any damage to the seals and the integrity of the cargo.	Based on the results of the inspection Customs Inspection Deed is arranged in the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents
7.	Agency for Road, Water Transport, Weight and Dimensional Control under the Ministry of Transport and Roads of the Kyrgyz Republic (Transport Inspectorate / TI)	TI shall verify the availability of documents for transport vehicles stipulated in the cargo carriage rules and, in some cases, check documents for the shipment subject to control by the TI	<p>In the event of international cargo transportation through the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic the TI officials shall check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transportation/travel documents (permit, bill of lading, international road transport book, driver's license, waybill, technical passport, certificate of admission to international road transport, license for international road transport); - availability of tachograph or record sheets of work and rest hours of drivers; - availability of identification signs of the state of registration of motor vehicles. <p>In case of transportation of dangerous goods, officials of the TI shall check the availability of necessary documentation for the cargo (license, permit to conduct activities with specific dangerous goods issued by the appropriate authorized state body, the form of the route of dangerous goods, certificate of training of drivers and specialists, certificate of approval of the driver for the transportation of dangerous goods, admission of the vehicle for the carriage of dangerous goods).</p> <p>TI officials check the availability of sanitary & epidemiological inspection report allowing the motor vehicle to international transportation of goods products, as well as cargo the transportation of which requires relevant sanitary & epidemiological report.</p>	TI officials check the availability of sanitary & epidemiological inspection report allowing the motor vehicle to international transportation of goods products, as well as cargo the transportation of which requires relevant sanitary & epidemiological report.

8.	Transport Inspectorate	Performs visual inspection of a transport vehicle	Inspection is performed by an official of TI for any damage to the vehicle, which may affect the technical condition of the vehicle, the availability of appropriate equipment for the safe transportation of goods.		Visual inspection of a transport vehicle
9.	Transport Inspectorate	TI official registers a transport vehicle in the unified e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union	Data of a motor vehicle, its traffic route (from the departure point to the destination point), information about the goods shall be entered into the e-database of the Eurasian Economic Union.		Registration in e-database of the EAEU
10.	Inspector, SCS SB CP group responsible for paperwork	Checking of safe-package and shipping documents	Safe-package means a special security device that prevents unauthorized access to the shipping documents in it.		Safe-package in paper format. Procedure for application of customs identification tools approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 6, 2015, No. 563
11.	Inspector, SCS SB CP group responsible for paperwork	A customs official carries out the procedure for closing an internal transit declaration.	If no violations of the customs legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union and of the Kyrgyz Republic in customs area have not been identified by a customs authority, the customs body of the point of destination shall arrange closing of the customs transit procedure within the shortest time possible, but not later than 24 hours from the moment of registration of transit declaration filed.		In paper and electronic format. A customs official acts pursuant to the Instruction on specifics of customs operations in case of placing the goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564.
12.	Inspector, SCS SP CP inspection group	Radiation control of a transport vehicle	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.		In electronic format. When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped CCP area. Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 26, 2011, No. 674 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566).

13.	BS	Checking of personal documents of a driver and passengers (compliance with the visa requirements), as well as certificate of registration of a transport vehicle	Passport, visa, if applicable, as well as certificate of registration of a transport vehicle. Data are entered into e-database.		Registration of a drivers passport and certificate of registration of transport vehicle in e-database.
14.	BS	Visual inspection of a transport vehicle jointly with the customs officers	Detection of concealments and persons unlawfully moving across the state border (migrants)		Visual inspection of a transport vehicle to identify concealments and persons illegally crossing the state border. Pursuant to the Law "On State Border of the Kyrgyz Republic", Regulation on checkpoints via the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739
15.	BS	Registration of a transport vehicle and persons, moving across the state border	Data are entered into the unified e-database		E-registration
16.	BS	Departure of transit shipment / cargo from SB CP	Departure of transit shipment / cargo from SB CP		

TABLE V - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE IMPORT AT THE TERMINAL



No.	State agency / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of filing / registration / LRA
1.	CCP administration, SCS inspection group employee	Entry into the CCP territory and weigh control	Weight Check Deed		Based on weigh control results a Weigh Check Deed is drawn pursuant to the Technological schemes for customs control (in accordance with the order of SCS No. 5 – 4 / 345 dated September 20, 2013)
2.	SCS CCP inspector responsible for customs clearance	Receipt of shipping documents, permits from FTO or its representative (TIR-CARNET, guarantee certificate). If a shipment has been delivered from the SB CP under customs convoy, a SB CP customs convoy inspector hands over security envelope to the customs clearance inspector of the SCS CCP	Receipt and opening of security envelope and check of the documents for the imported goods		Security envelope in paper format. Customs officials undertake actions pursuant to the Instruction on specifics of customs operations for placing of goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564, Procedure for customs operations of customs authorities related to filing, registration of transit declaration and completion of customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated August 17, 2010, No. 438 (as amended on November 21, 2016, No. 157), Job description of customs officers when conducting customs operations at places of preliminary customs procedures approved by order of the State Customs Service under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 22, 2021 No. 35-04 / 253.
3.	SCS CCP inspector responsible for customs clearance	Closure of transit declaration. Completion of transit customs procedure is a separate customs operation performed by the authorized customs officials of the destination point.	At crossing the SB CP an inspector of SCS CP draws an transit declaration, serving as a guarantee for delivery of goods from the SB CP to the CCP. At CCP the transit declaration is finalized electronically (with the use of software).		Transit declaration (in paper and electronic format). A customs procedure of transit is completed by the customs official pursuant to the Instruction on specifics of customs operations for placing of goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564, Procedure for customs operations of customs authorities related to filing, registration

					<p>of transit declaration and completion of customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated August 17, 2010, No. 438 (as amended on November 21, 2016, No. 157),</p> <p>Job description of customs officers when conducting customs operations at places of preliminary customs procedures approved by order of the State Customs Service under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 22, 2021 No. 35-04 / 253.</p>
4.	DDP & SSES MH KR	<p>Sanitary & quarantine control is a type of state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles and products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control).</p> <p>Regulated goods are products (goods), subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) included into the Unified list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological and hygienic assessment (expert examination) of regulated goods - activities of authorized bodies to establish compliance (non-compliance) of regulated goods with the acts of the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p> <p>If the shipment contains regulated goods, the latter are subject to inspection. If the goods meet the declared quality and safety requirements, an official of the state authority puts a stamp of approval on the accompanying documents.</p> <p>Shipment is subject to state registration, the FTO must undergo state registration of the regulated goods prior to their importation.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SSES MH KR (the "Department") verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof)</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The Department's employee puts a stamp on the protocol of examination issued in the state of exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be performed pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p>

5.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS)	If there are regulated goods in the imported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control. The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate.	A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases.	During the inspection of the regulated goods, the relevant records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats. The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017)
6.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS)	Each shipment of quarantinable products included into the List of Quarantinable Products and imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is subject to quarantine-based phytosanitary control (oversight). Quarantine-based phytosanitary control (oversight) at importation is exercised for the purpose of checking the conformity of the imported quarantinable products to the requirements set forth to quarantinable products and facilities at the customs border and in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission. SIVPS inspects the imported goods and based on the results thereof issues a phytosanitary certificate.	Phytosanitary certificate	During the inspection of the regulated goods, the relevant records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats. The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
7.	SIVPS / DDP & SSES MH KR	In case pests or diseases are detected during the inspection/inspection of the goods, the employees of the controlling authority have the right to detain the shipment for not more than 72 hours, then they take samples, seal the shipment, and send the sample for laboratory testing. The goods are placed in a specially equipped area until the results of the laboratory tests are obtained. If the tests are positive, a statement is	The inspection is conducted in order to ensure food security, development of agricultural production and food industry, as well as under supervision and control over the safety of life and health of people, animals and plants	The authorities in activities thereof follow the provisions of: - the Regulation on procedure of quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union's Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on March 17, 2017);

		drawn up about the return of the shipment to the sender, or a decision is made to destroy the goods.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - the Regulation on procedure of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) over individuals and transport vehicles crossing the customs border of the Customs Union, regulated goods, moved through the customs border of the Customs Union and within the customs territory of the Customs Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union's Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on December 12, 2015)
8.	OTHER SUPERVISORY SERVICES:				
8-1.	Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (CSM under ME KR)	<p>Certification bodies (conformity assessment bodies) of member states of the EAEU authorized to certify products included into the Unified list of products subject to compulsory conformity assessment (confirmation under the EAEU, with the issuance of unified documents arrange conformity certificates based on a unified form.</p> <p>Producer (supplier) of products subject to conformity assessment (confirmation) under the EAEU with the issuance of unified documents, based on the Unified list of products, draws a declaration of conformity in an unified form.</p> <p>FTO submits to the CSM under ME KR a list of documents for the purpose of obtaining conformity certificate.</p> <p>The list of documents for the purpose of obtaining the conformity certificate filed with the CSM ME KR depends on the type of products and Technical Regulations applicable to such type of products.</p>	<p>If customs legislation of a country and EAEU requires submission of conformity certificate for imported goods, the FTO shall be obliged to provide such certificate.</p> <p>If no such certificate is required by the legislation, the FTO shall file a declaration of conformity which is prepared by the FTO in a free form.</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 12, 2010, No. 91 (as amended on February 19, 2018, No. 98); - Unified list of products subject to mandatory conformity assessment with issuance of conformity certificates and declaration of conformity pursuant to a unified form, approved by the Decision of the Commission dated April 7, 2011, No. 620 (as amended on September 15, 2017).

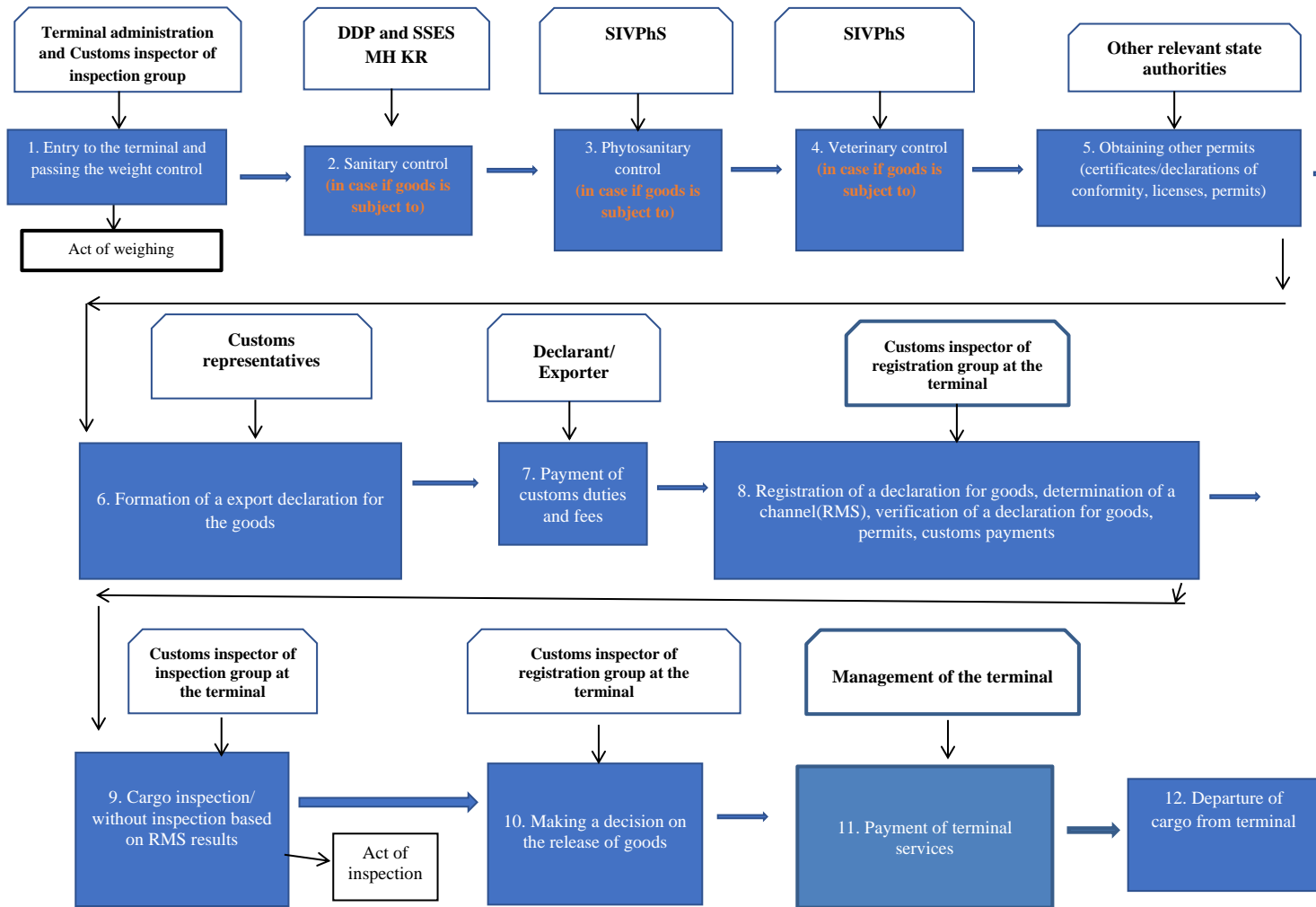
8-2	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (CCI KR)	<p>The CCI KR performs the function on arranging, certifying and issuance of certificates of origin of goods in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic".</p> <p>FTO shall submit to the CCI KR a list of documents (invoice, information about name of goods and description thereof, criteria of origin of goods, information about sender and recipient of goods, etc.) and samples of goods so that the expert of CCI KR could perform expert examination. Based on the latter, the CCI KR issues a certificate of origin of goods.</p> <p>If submission of a certificate of origin of goods is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of origin of goods arranged in a free form.</p>	<p>Certificate of origin of goods, declaration of origin of goods.</p> <p>The outcome of performance of function by the CCI KR is certification and issuance of certificates of origin of goods.</p> <p>Certificate of origin is a document unambiguously attesting to the country of origin of goods.</p>		<p>In paper format.</p> <p>The CCI KR performs its functions based on the following documents: EAEU Customs Code, Law "On Customs Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic", Instruction on procedure for customs operations related to placement of goods and transport vehicles under customs procedures and on the procedure for certain forms of customs control approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564 (as amended on February 12, 2016, No. 65).</p>
	Customs representative	<p>Customs representative carries out on behalf and in the name of a declarant or other interested parties transaction operations in the territory of a member state of EAEU, the customs authorities of which have included the customs representative into the registry of customs representatives, in accordance with the international treaties and acts in the area of customs regulation.</p> <p>Relations between the customs representative and the declarant or other interested parties are formed on a contractual basis.</p>	<p>Formation (generation) of declaration for goods.</p>		<p>In paper and electronic format.</p> <p>Activities of a customs representative are regulated by: Chapter 55, Customs Representative of the EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation", Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.</p>
	FTO	<p>Making customs payments (customs infrastructure services are paid separately)</p>	<p>Customs payments charged by the customs authorities at moving the goods through the customs border of the EAEU is an integral condition for importation or exportation of goods and represent state coercion measures.</p> <p>Payment for customs infrastructure services is charged by the CCP administration.</p>		<p>In paper and electronic format.</p> <p>Customs payments are made based on the provisions of: EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation"; Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.</p>

9.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	<p>Registration of goods declaration and verification of the submitted documents.</p> <p>The following documents and information shall be submitted to the customs authority:</p> <p>a) documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documents for transport vehicles of international carriage; - transport (shipping) documents; - document accompanying international mail in transit, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union; - commercial documents available for the goods transported; <p>b) data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the state registration of the vehicle of international carriage; - name and address of the carrier; - name of the country of departure and country of destination of goods; - the name and address of the consignor and consignee of goods; - the seller and the consignee of goods in accordance with available commercial documents; - the number of packages, markings and types of packaging of goods; - the names and codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities at least in the first four digits; - Gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for oversized goods; - the presence of the goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; - the place and date of drawing up an international consignment note. 	<p>A customs officer exercises customs control of the imported goods and applies risk management system.</p> <p>Customs authorities check the documents and data provided at customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness completion and / or filling thereof.</p> <p>Checking the documents and data is one of the customs control forms.</p>	<p>In paper and electronic format.</p> <p>Data and documents is approved by the Part 17 of EEU Customs Code</p>
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		In addition, the availability of certificates, declarations, licenses and permits (if the goods are subject to licensing) are checked. The customs officer determines the corridor for the imported goods based on the Risk Management System software (RMS) and makes a decision to inspect or not to inspect goods according to the RMS.			
13.	SCS CCP inspector, responsible for inspection of goods/transport vehicles	If a customs authority makes a decision based on RMS to inspect the imported goods, the inspector of the inspection group inspects the goods.	Following the results of the inspection, the inspector of the inspection group draws up a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the outcomes of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
14.	SCS CCP inspector, responsible for paperwork	A customs official approves a decision on release of goods by placing a "release if approved" on the goods declaration; he/she affixes personal numbered stamp, specifies the date and puts his/her signature or otherwise makes a decision to prohibit the release of goods.	Following the results of the inspection of accompanying documents and permits the customs officer registers the goods in the electronic system and makes a decision approving or prohibiting the release of goods.		In paper and electronic format. Customs official acts pursuant to the provisions of the Customs Code of the EAEU, Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, Job Description of customs officers at performance of customs operations related to placing of goods under customs procedure and customs control at customs clearance points, approved by the Order of the State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 30, 2017, No. 5-04/203
15.	CCP administration	Verification of payments for terminal services and procedure for departure of goods from the CCP	Departure of goods from the CCP to SB CP		

TABLE VI - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE EXPORT AT THE TERMINAL

EXPORT OF GOODS AT THE TERMINAL



No.	State agencies / private organizations / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	CCP administration, SCS inspection group employee	Entry into the CCP territory and weigh control	Weight Check Deed		Based on weigh control results a Weight Check Deed is drawn pursuant to the Technological schemes for customs control (in accordance with the order of SCS No. 5 – 4 / 345 dated September 20, 2013)
2.	DDP & SSES MH KR	<p>Sanitary & quarantine control is a type of state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles and products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control).</p> <p>Regulated goods are products (goods), subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) included into the Unified list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological and hygienic assessment (expert examination) of regulated goods - activities of authorized bodies to establish compliance (non-compliance) of regulated goods with the acts of the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p> <p>If the shipment contains regulated goods, the latter are subject to inspection. If the goods meet the declared quality and safety requirements, an official of the state authority puts a stamp of approval on the accompanying documents.</p> <p>Shipment is subject to state registration, the FTO must undergo state registration of the regulated goods prior to their importation.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SSES MH KR (the “<u>Department</u>”) verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof)</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The Department’s employee puts a stamp on the protocol of examination issued in the state of exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be performed pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p>
3.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and	The following is subject to quarantine phytosanitary control:	Phytosanitary certificate Quarantinable products are exported from the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic		During the inspection of the regulated goods, the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.

	Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	<p>- plants, parts of plants, including seed and planting material, products of plant origin, containers, packing, including packing materials, cargo, soil, organisms and other materials included in the List of quarantinable products (quarantinable cargo, quarantinable materials, quarantinable goods) subjected to quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at the customs border of EAEU and within the customs territory of EAEU.</p> <p>Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are requirements to phytosanitary condition of quarantinable products, package of quarantinable products and labeling of such package, modes of transportation of quarantinable products established to ensure quarantine of plants according to international obligations of EAEU member-states and legislation thereof.</p> <p>If shipment contains quarantinable goods, the shipment is subject to phytosanitary control.</p> <p>The authorized body carries out inspection of goods / sampling and based on the outcomes of the inspection issues phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>If the quarantinable products must have phytosanitary certificates pursuant to the requirements of the importing country, the said certificates shall be issued by the authorized EAEU state body based on the place of departure in accordance with the laws.</p> <p>If the exported shipment includes goods, subject to regulation, the said goods are subject to phytosanitary control.</p> <p>The authorized body inspects the exported and goods and based on the results of such inspection issues phytosanitary certificate.</p>	<p>provided a phytosanitary or report phytosanitary certificate as required under quarantine phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, is available</p> <p>Phytosanitary and / or reexport phytosanitary certificate is issued at exportation for high-risk regulated goods shipment for the term of 14 days. Documentary control is performed at SB CP. The supervisory body officer puts a stamp (permit) specifying the date on the shipping documents.</p>		<p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
4.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS). Veterinary control	<p>If there are regulated goods in the exported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate.</p>	<p>A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at</p>

		A permit to import regulated goods from the customs territory of the EAEU and veterinary certificates are issued by the authorized body in accordance with the legislation of the relevant member state of EAEU. The exporter is obliged to comply with the veterinary legislation of the importing country.	production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases.		the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).
5.	OTHER SUPERVISORY SERVICES:				
5-1	Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (CSM under ME KR)	<p>Certification bodies (conformity assessment bodies) of member states of the EAEU authorized to certify products included into the Unified list of products subject to compulsory conformity assessment (confirmation under the EAEU, with the issuance of unified documents arrange conformity certificates based on a unified form.</p> <p>Producer (supplier) of products subject to conformity assessment (confirmation) under the EAEU with the issuance of unified documents, based on the Unified list of products, draws a declaration of conformity in an unified form.</p> <p>FTO submits to the CSM under ME KR a list of documents for the purpose of obtaining conformity certificate.</p> <p>The list of documents for the purpose of obtaining the conformity certificate filed with the CSM ME KR depends on the type of products and Technical Regulations applicable to such type of products.</p>	<p>If customs legislation of a country and EAEU requires submission of conformity certificate for imported goods, the FTO shall be obliged to provide such certificate.</p> <p>If no such certificate is required by the legislation, the FTO shall file a declaration of conformity which is prepared by the FTO in a free form.</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 12, 2010, No. 91 (as amended on February 19, 2018, No. 98); - Unified list of products subject to mandatory conformity assessment with issuance of conformity certificates and declaration of conformity pursuant to a unified form, approved by the Decision of the Commission dated April 7, 2011, No. 620 (as amended on September 15, 2017); - Regulation on rules and procedure for mandatory certification of products, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 30, 2015, No. 639 (as amended on December 2, 2015).
5-2	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (CCI KR)	<p>The CCI KR performs the function on arranging, certifying and issuance of certificates of origin of goods in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic".</p> <p>FTO shall submit to the CCI KR a list of documents (invoice, information about name of goods and description thereof, criteria of origin of goods, information about sender and recipient of goods, etc.) and samples of goods so that the expert of CCI KR could</p>	<p>Certificate of origin of goods, declaration of origin of goods.</p> <p>The outcome of performance of function by the CCI KR is certification and issuance of certificates of origin of goods.</p> <p>Certificate of origin is a document unambiguously attesting to the country of origin of goods.</p>		<p>In paper format.</p> <p>The CCI KR performs its functions based on the following documents:</p> <p>EAEU Customs Code, Law "On Customs Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic", Instruction on procedure for customs operations related to placement of goods and transport vehicles under customs procedures and on the procedure for certain forms of customs control approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015,</p>

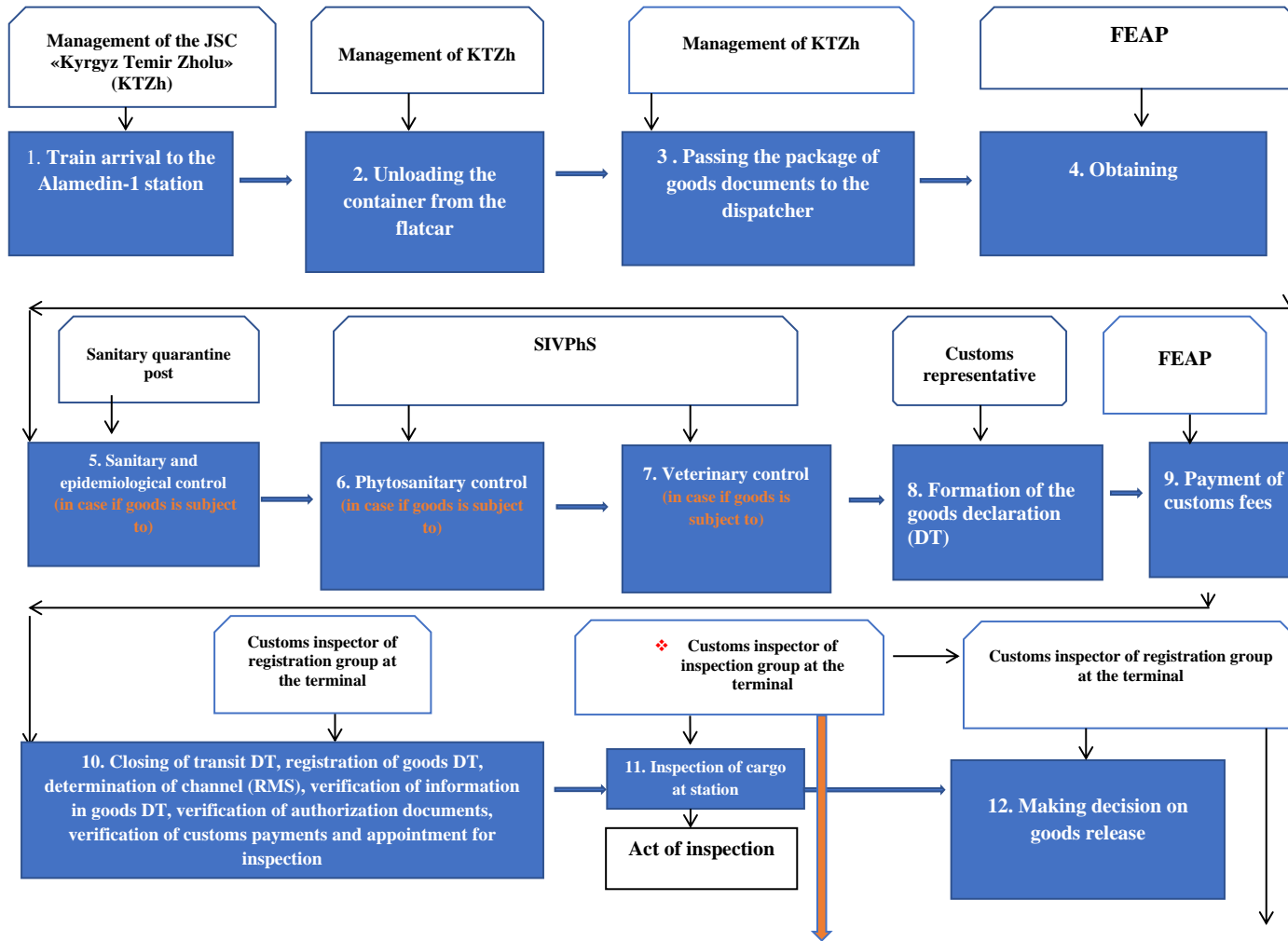
		perform expert examination. Based on the latter, the CCI KR issues a certificate of origin of goods. If submission of a certificate of origin of goods is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of origin of goods arranged in a free form.			No. 564 (as amended on February 12, 2016, No. 65).
6.	Customs representative	Customs representative carries out on behalf and in the name of a declarant or other interested parties transaction operations in the territory of a member state of EAEU, the customs authorities of which have included the customs representative into the registry of customs representatives, in accordance with the international treaties and acts in the area of customs regulation. Relations between the customs representative and the declarant or other interested parties are formed on a contractual basis.	Formation (generation) of declaration for goods.		In paper and electronic format. Activities of a customs representative are regulated by: Chapter 55, Customs Representative of the EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation", Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
7.	FTO	Making customs payments (customs infrastructure services are paid separately)	Customs payments charged by the customs authorities at moving the goods through the customs border of the EAEU is an integral condition for importation or exportation of goods and represent state coercion measures. Payment for customs infrastructure services is charged by the CCP administration.		In paper and electronic format. Customs payments are made based on the provisions of: EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation"; Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
8.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Registration of goods declaration and verification of the submitted documents. The following documents and information shall be submitted to the customs authority: a) documents: - documents for transport vehicles of international carriage;	A customs officer exercises customs control of the imported goods and applies risk management system. Customs authorities check the documents and data provided at customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and /		In paper and electronic format. Data and documents are approved by the Part 17 of EEU Customs Code

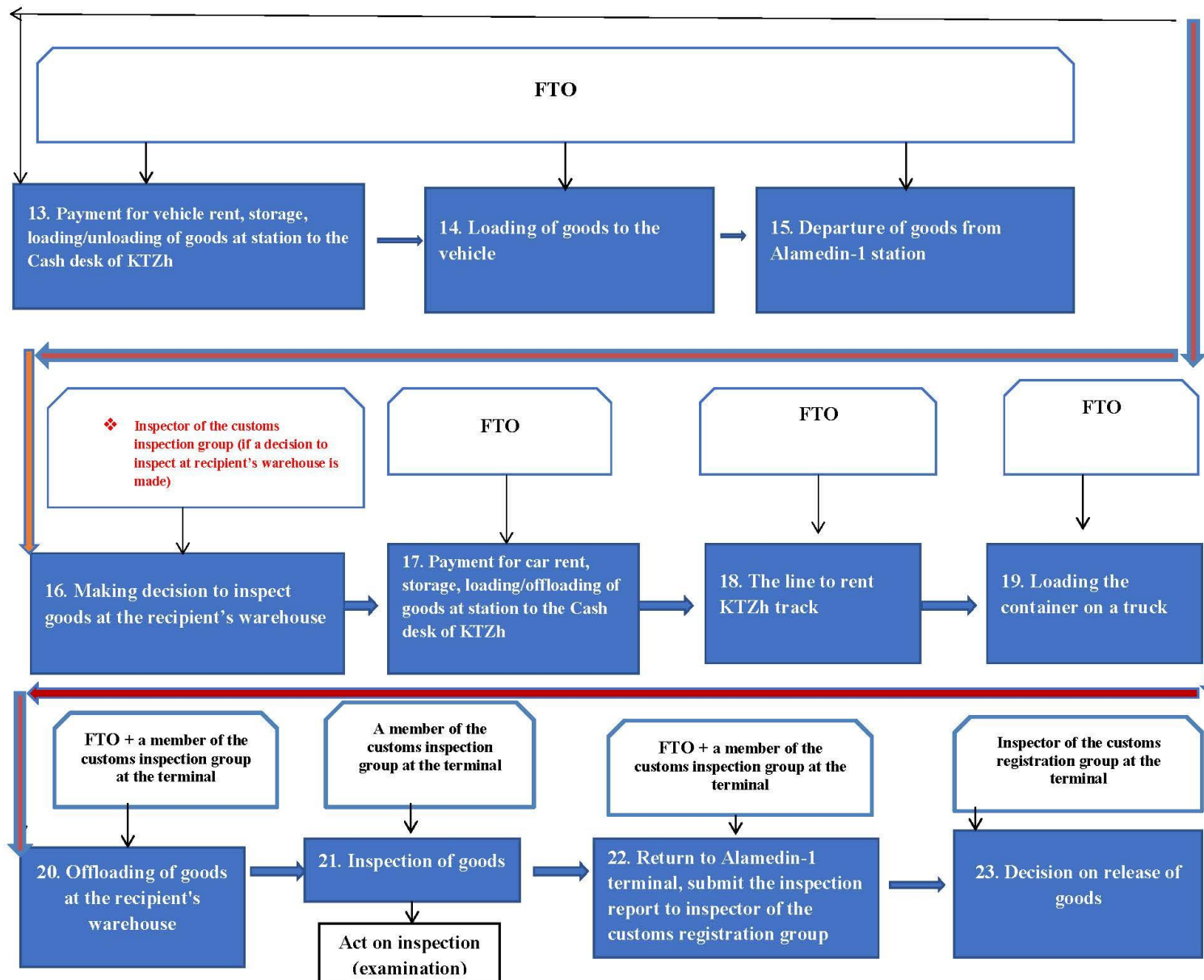
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport (shipping) documents; -document accompanying international mail in transit, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union; - commercial documents available for the goods transported; <p>b) data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the state registration of the vehicle of international carriage; - name and address of the carrier; - name of the country of departure and country of destination of goods; - the name and address of the consignor and consignee of goods; - the seller and the consignee of goods in accordance with available commercial documents; - the number of packages, markings and types of packaging of goods; - the names and codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities at least in the first four digits; - Gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for oversized goods; - the presence of the goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; - the place and date of drawing up an international consignment note. <p>In addition, the availability of certificates, declarations, licenses and permits (if the goods are subject to licensing) are checked.</p> <p>The customs officer determines the corridor for the imported goods based on the Risk Management System software (RMS) and makes a decision to inspect or not to inspect goods according to the RMS.</p>	<p>or correctness completion and / or filling thereof.</p> <p>Checking the documents and data is one of the customs control forms.</p>		
9.	SCS CCP inspector, responsible for inspection of	If a customs authority makes a decision based on RMS to inspect the imported goods, the inspector of the inspection group inspects the goods.	Following the results of the inspection, the inspector of the inspection group draws up a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the outcomes of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the

	goods/transport vehicles				Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
10.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Makes a decision to release the goods or to decline the release thereof.	Following the results of the inspection of the documents for the exported shipment provided by the FTO, the customs officer makes a decision to release the goods or to prohibit release thereof (in the event of breach of the procedure for declaring of goods).		Registration in electronic system. See LRA above.
11.	CCP administration	Verification of payments for terminal services and procedure for departure of goods from the CCP	Departure of goods from the CCP to SB CP		

TABLE VII - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE IMPORT AT ALAMEDIN RAILWAY TERMINAL

IMPORT OF GOODS AT ALAMEDIN RAIL TERMINAL





No.	State agencies / private organizations / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	Administration of Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) JSC	Arrival of train at Alamedin – 1 railway station	Operations procedures at railway station		
2.	Administration of Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) JSC	Unloading the container from the flatcar	Operations procedures at railway station		
3.	Administration of Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) JSC	Receipt by dispatcher of consignment note, transit declaration and package of documents for goods	Operations procedures at railway station		
4.	FTO	Receipt of the consignment note, transit declaration and other documents from the KTZh dispatcher	Operations procedures at railway station		In paper format
	Sanitary & Quarantine Point of DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	<p>Sanitary & quarantine control is a type of state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles and products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control).</p> <p>Regulated goods are products (goods), subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) included into the Unified list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological and hygienic assessment (expert examination) of regulated goods - activities of authorized bodies to establish compliance (non-compliance) of regulated goods with the acts of the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p> <p>If the shipment contains regulated goods, the latter shall be subject to inspection. If the goods meet the</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SES MH KR (the "Department") verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The Department's employee puts a stamp on the protocol of examination issued in the state of exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be performed pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission</p>

		declared quality and safety requirements, an official of the state authority puts a stamp of approval on the accompanying documents. Shipment is subject to state registration, the FTO must undergo state registration of the regulated goods prior to their importation.	carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof).		dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).
5.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS). Phytosanitary control.	The following is subject to quarantine phytosanitary control: - plants, parts of plants, including seed and planting material, products of plant origin, containers, packing, including packing materials, cargo, soil, organisms and other materials included in the List of quarantineable products (quarantineable cargo, quarantineable materials, quarantineable goods) subjected to quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at the customs border of EAEU and within the customs territory of EAEU. Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are requirements to phytosanitary condition of quarantineable products, package of quarantineable products and labeling of such package, modes of transportation of quarantineable products established to ensure quarantine of plants according to international obligations of EAEU member-states and legislation thereof. If shipment contains quarantineable goods, the shipment is subject to phytosanitary control. The authorized body carries out inspection of goods / sampling and based on the outcomes of the inspection issues phytosanitary certificate.	Phytosanitary certificate Quarantineable products are imported into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic pursuant to quarantine phytosanitary requirements provided a phytosanitary certificate is available.		During the inspection of the regulated goods, the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats. The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
6.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS). Veterinary control.	If there are regulated goods in the imported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control. The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate. A permit to import regulated goods from the customs territory of the EAEU and veterinary certificates are	A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals,		During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats. The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the

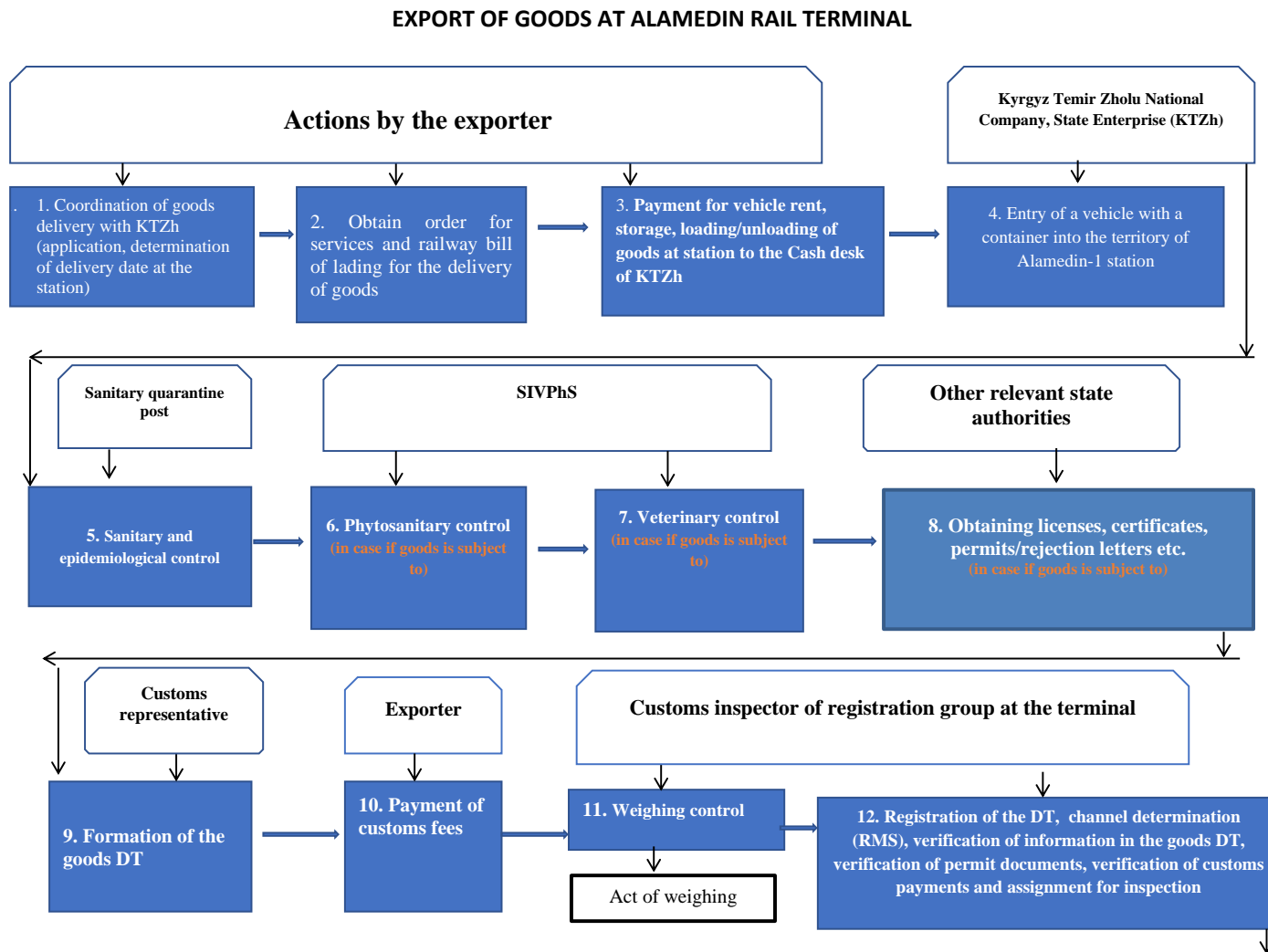
		issued by the authorized body in accordance with the legislation of the KR.	including shared human-animal diseases.		Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).
7.	Customs representative	Customs representative carries out on behalf and in the name of a declarant or other interested parties transaction operations in the territory of a member state of EAEU, the customs authorities of which have included the customs representative into the registry of customs representatives, in accordance with the international treaties and acts in the area of customs regulation. Relations between the customs representative and the declarant or other interested parties are arranged on a contractual basis.	Issuance of a goods declaration (GD).		In paper and electronic format. Activities of a customs representative are regulated by: Chapter 55, Customs Representative of the EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation", Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
8.	FTO	Making customs payments	Customs payments charged by the customs authorities at moving the goods through the customs border of the EAEU is an integral condition for importation or exportation of goods and represent state coercion measures.		In paper and electronic format. Customs payments are made based on the provisions of: EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation"; Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
9.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Customs official closes a transit declaration, register goods declaration (GD), determines corridor (RMS), verifies data specified in the GD, checks non-tariff regulation measures, customs payments and appoints an inspection. The following documents and data are provided to the customs body: a) documents: - documents for transport vehicles of international carriage; - transport (shipping) documents; -document accompanying international mail in transit, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union;	A customs official exercises control over the imported goods and applies risk management system. Customs authorities verify documents and data submitted at customs operations to identify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness of completion and / or filling thereof, as well as check the customs payments made. Checking the documents is one of the forms of customs control.		In paper and electronic format. A list of documents is approved by the Regulation on procedure for notifying and list of documents and data submitted to the customs body at arrival and departure of goods and transport vehicles to / from the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union under transportation of goods by road, railroad, air and other transportation modes, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 6, 2015, No. 563.

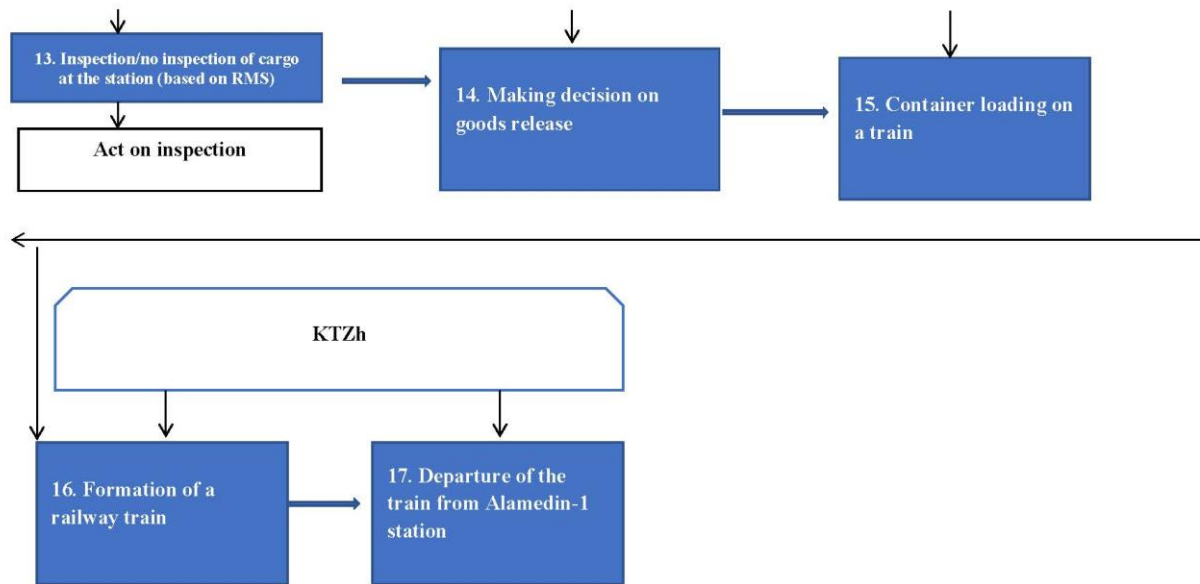
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commercial documents available for the goods transported; <p>b) data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the state registration of the vehicle of international carriage; - name and address of the carrier; - name of the country of departure and country of destination of goods; - the name and address of the consignor and consignee of goods; - the seller and the consignee of goods in accordance with available commercial documents; - the number of packages, markings and types of packaging of goods; - the names and codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities at least in the first four digits; - Gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for oversized goods; - the availability of the goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; - the place and date of drawing up an international consignment note. <p>In addition, the availability of certificates, declarations, licenses and permits (if the goods are subject to non-tariff regulation measures) are checked.</p> <p>The customs officer determines the corridor for the imported goods based on the Risk Management System software (RMS) and makes a decision to inspect or not to inspect goods according to the RMS.</p> <p>.</p>			
10.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	If based on the outcomes of RMS a customs officials makes a decision to inspect the imported goods, the inspection group member inspects the goods.	Based on the outcomes of the inspection, the member (employee) of the inspection group arranges a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the outcomes of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the

					Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
11.	Inspector, SCS CCP group responsible for paperwork	A decision to release goods is made			In paper and electronic format
12.	FTO	Payment for lease of truck, storage, unloading / loading of goods at the railway station is made to the KTZh cash-register	Receipts, cheques, payment orders		In paper format
13.	FTO	Loading of goods onto a transport vehicle	Operations procedures at railway station		
14.	FTO	Departure of goods from Alamedin-1 railway station	Operations procedures at railway station		
15. INSPECTION OF GOODS AT RECIPIENT'S WAREHOUSE					
15-1	Inspector, inspection group (if a decision is made to inspect the goods at the recipient's warehouse)	A decision is made to inspect the goods at the recipient's warehouse	Based on the outcomes of the inspection, the member (employee) of the inspection group arranges a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the outcomes of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
15-2	FTO	Payment for lease of truck, storage, unloading / loading of goods at the railway station is made to the KTZh cash-register	Receipts, cheques, payment orders		In paper format
15-3	FTO	Queue to rent a KTZh truck	Operations procedures at railway station		
15-4	FTO	Loading of goods onto a truck	Operations procedures at railway station		
15-5	FTO + member of the inspection group of SCS CCP	Unloading of goods at the recipient's warehouse	Operations procedures with the goods		
15-6	Member of inspection group of SCS CCP	If based on the outcomes of RMS a customs officials makes a decision to inspect the imported goods, the inspection group member inspects the goods.	Based on the outcomes of the inspection, the member (employee) of the inspection group arranges a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the outcomes of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on

					July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
15-7	FTO + member of the inspection group of SCS CCP	Return to Alamedin CCP, submission of customs inspection deed to the inspector of the group, responsible for arranging documents	Operations procedures with the goods		In paper and electronic formats
15-8	Inspector of inspection group of SCS CCP	A customs official approves a decision on release of goods by placing a "release if approved" on the goods declaration; he/she affixes personal numbered stamp, specifies the date and puts his/her signature or otherwise makes a decision to prohibit the release of goods.	Following the outcomes of the inspection of accompanying documents and permits the customs officer registers the goods in the electronic system and makes a decision approving or prohibiting the release of goods.		In paper and electronic format. Customs official acts pursuant to the provisions of the Customs Code of the EAEU, Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, Job Description of customs officers at performance of customs operations related to placing of goods under customs procedure and customs control at customs clearance points, approved by the Order of the State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 30, 2017, No. 5-04/203

TABLE VIII - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE EXPORT AT ALAMEDIN RAIL TERMINAL





No.	State agencies / private organizations / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	FTO	Approval of shipment with the KTZh (application, determination of shipment arrival date to the station)	Operations procedures at the railway station		
2.	FTO	Issue an order for services and the railway bill of lading for the delivery of goods	Operations procedures at the railway station		
3.	FTO	Payment for transport vehicle rent, storage, loading / unloading of goods at the station to the cash register of KTZh	Operations procedures at the railway station		
4.	KTZh	Entry of a truck with a container into the territory of Alamedin station and unloading of the container to the storage area of the station	Operations procedures at the railway station		
5.	Sanitary & quarantine point of DDP & SSES MH&SD KR	<p>Sanitary & quarantine control is a type of state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles and products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control).</p> <p>Regulated goods are products (goods), subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) included into the Unified list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological and hygienic assessment (expert examination) of regulated goods - activities of authorized bodies to establish compliance (non-compliance) of regulated goods with the acts of the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p> <p>If the shipment contains regulated goods, the latter shall be subject to inspection. If the goods meet the declared quality and safety requirements, an official of the state authority puts a stamp of approval on the accompanying documents.</p> <p>Shipment is subject to state registration, the FTO must undergo state registration of the regulated goods.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SSES MH KR (the "Department") verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof).</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The Department's employee puts a stamp on the protocol of examination issued in the state of exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be performed pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p>

6.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS). Phytosanitary control	<p>The following is subject to quarantine phytosanitary control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plants, parts of plants, including seed and planting material, products of plant origin, containers, packing, including packing materials, cargo, soil, organisms and other materials included in the List of quarantinable products (quarantinable cargo, quarantinable materials, quarantinable goods) subjected to quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at the customs border of EAEU and within the customs territory of EAEU. <p>Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are requirements to phytosanitary condition of quarantinable products, package of quarantinable products and labeling of such package, modes of transportation of quarantinable products established to ensure quarantine of plants according to international obligations of EAEU member-states and legislation thereof.</p> <p>If shipment contains quarantinable goods, the shipment is subject to phytosanitary control.</p> <p>The authorized body carries out inspection of goods / sampling and based on the outcomes of the inspection issues phytosanitary certificate.</p>	<p>Phytosanitary certificate</p> <p>Quarantinable products are exported from the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic provided a phytosanitary or report phytosanitary certificate as required under quarantine phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, is available</p> <p>Phytosanitary and / or reexport phytosanitary certificate is issued at exportation for high-risk regulated goods shipment for the term of 14 days.</p> <p>Documentary control is performed at SB CP. The supervisory body officer puts a stamp (permit) specifying the date on the shipping documents.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated goods, the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
7.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS). Veterinary control	<p>If there are regulated goods in the exported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate.</p> <p>A permit to import regulated goods from the customs territory of the EAEU and veterinary certificates are issued by the authorized body in accordance with the legislation of the relevant member state of EAEU.</p> <p>The exporter is obliged to comply with the veterinary legislation of the importing country.</p>	<p>A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the</p>

					Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).
8	Other supervisory authorities (if required)				
8-1	Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (CSM under ME KR)	<p>Certification bodies (conformity assessment bodies) of member states of the EAEU authorized to certify products included into the Unified list of products subject to compulsory conformity assessment (confirmation under the EAEU, with the issuance of unified documents arrange conformity certificates based on a unified form.</p> <p>Producer (supplier) of products subject to conformity assessment (confirmation) under the EAEU with the issuance of unified documents, based on the Unified list of products, draws a declaration of conformity in a unified form.</p> <p>FTO submits to the CSM under ME KR a list of documents for the purpose of obtaining conformity certificate.</p> <p>The list of documents for the purpose of obtaining the conformity certificate filed with the CSM ME KR depends on the type of products and Technical Regulations applicable to such type of products</p> <p>If an importing country does not require the conformity certificate of goods, the FTO may provide a declaration of conformity of goods.</p>	Certificate of origin of goods, Declaration of origin of goods		<p>In paper format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 12, 2010, No. 91 (as amended on February 19, 2018, No. 98); - Unified list of products subject to mandatory conformity assessment with issuance of conformity certificates and declaration of conformity pursuant to a unified form, approved by the Decision of the Commission dated April 7, 2011, No. 620 (as amended on September 15, 2017); <p>Regulation on rules and procedure for mandatory certification of products, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 30, 2015, No. 639 (as amended on December 2, 2015).</p>
8-2	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (CCI KR)	The CCI KR performs the function on arranging, certifying and issuance of certificates of origin of goods in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic".	Certificate of origin of goods, declaration of origin of goods. The outcome of performance of function by the CCI KR is		<p>In paper format.</p> <p>The CCI KR performs its functions based on the following documents:</p>

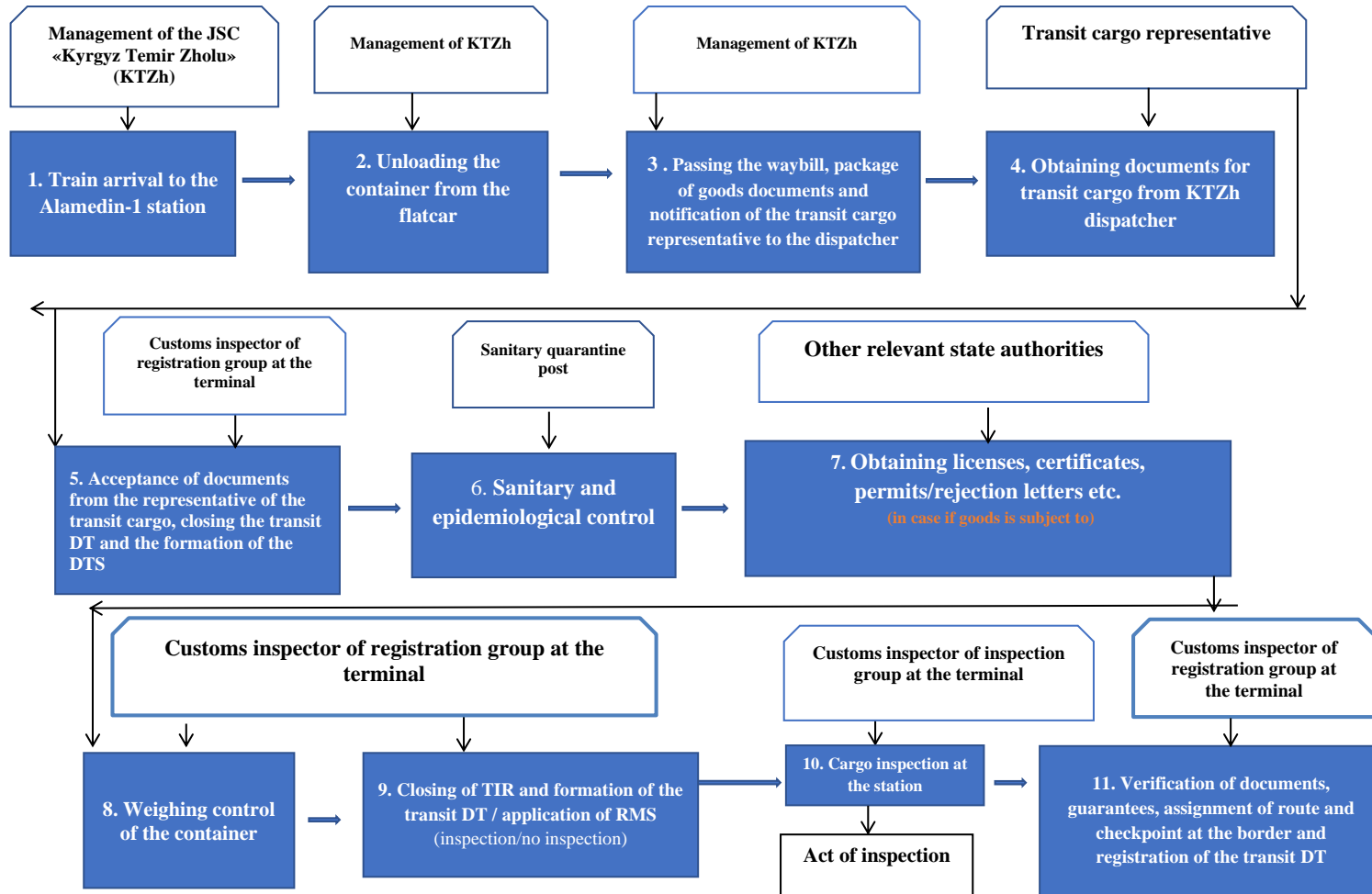
		FTO shall submit to the CCI KR a list of documents (invoice, information about name of goods and description thereof, criteria of origin of goods, information about sender and recipient of goods, etc.) and samples of goods so that the expert of CCI KR could perform expert examination. Based on the latter, the CCI KR issues a certificate of origin of goods. If submission of a certificate of origin of goods is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of origin of goods arranged in a free form,	certification and issuance of certificates of origin of goods. Certificate of origin is a document unambiguously attesting to the country of origin of goods.		EAEU Customs Code, Law “On Customs Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic”, Instruction on procedure for customs operations related to placement of goods and transport vehicles under customs procedures and on the procedure for certain forms of customs control approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564 (as amended on February 12, 2016, No. 65).
9.	Customs representative	Customs representative carries out on behalf and in the name of a declarant or other interested parties transaction operations in the territory of a member state of EAEU, the customs authorities of which have included the customs representative into the registry of customs representatives, in accordance with the international treaties and acts in the area of customs regulation. Relations between the customs representative and the declarant or other interested parties are formed on a contractual basis.	Formation (generation) of declaration for goods.		In paper and electronic format. Activities of a customs representative are regulated by: Chapter 55, Customs Representative of the EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Customs Regulation”, Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
10.	FTO	Making customs payments	Customs payments charged by the customs authorities at moving the goods through the customs border of the EAEU is an integral condition for importation or exportation of goods and represent state coercion measures.		In paper and electronic format. Customs payments are made based on the provisions of: EAEU Customs Code; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Customs Regulation”; Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
11.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Weight control	A Weight Check Deed		In paper and electronic format.

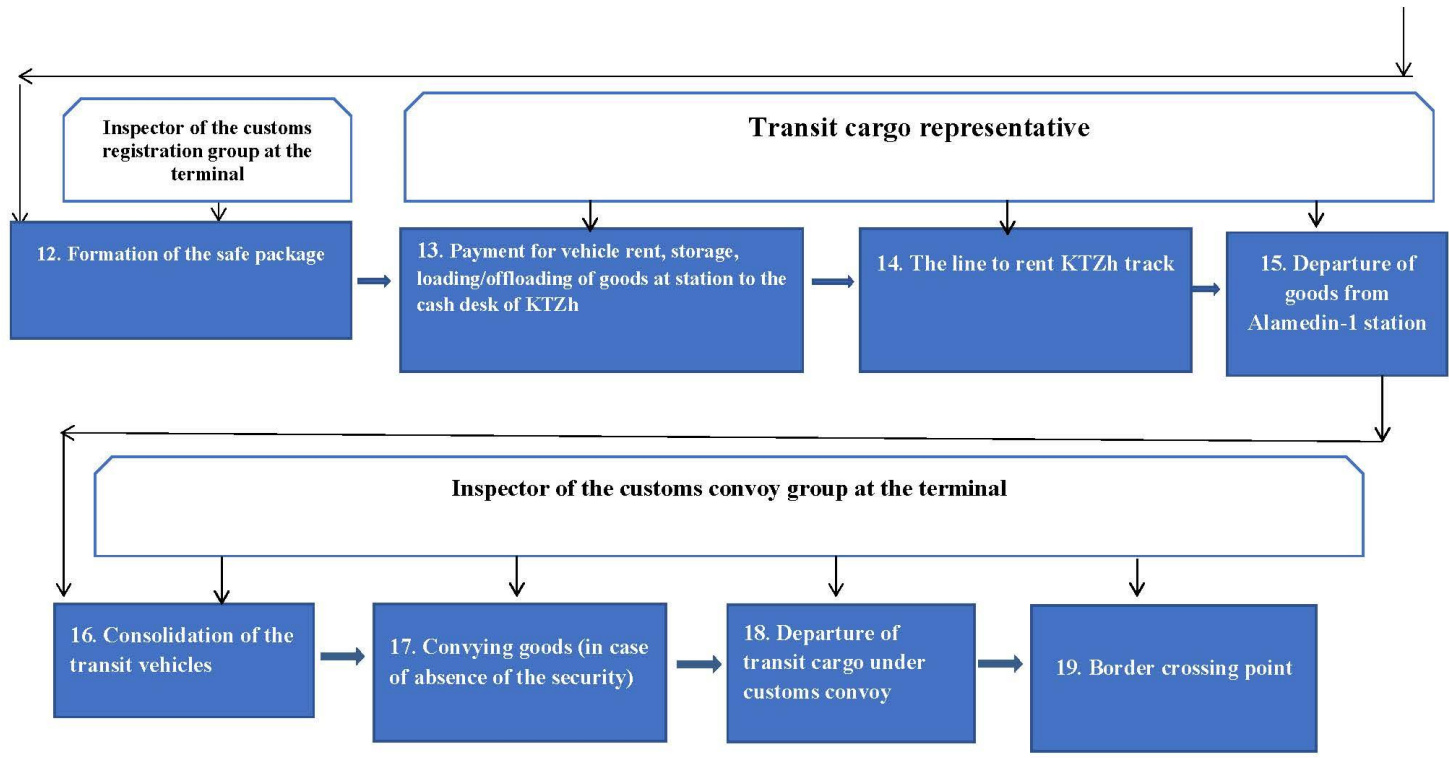
12.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	<p>A customs official registers the goods declaration (GD), determines the corridor (RMS), verifies data in GD, non-tariff regulation measures, making customs payments and assignment for inspection.</p> <p>The following documents and data are filed with the customs authority:</p> <p>a) documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documents for transport vehicles of international carriage; - transport (shipping) documents; - document accompanying international mail in transit, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union; - commercial documents available for the goods transported; <p>b) data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the state registration of the vehicle of international carriage; - name and address of the carrier; - name of the country of departure and country of destination of goods; - the name and address of the consignor and consignee of goods; - the seller and the consignee of goods in accordance with available commercial documents; - the number of packages, markings and types of packaging of goods; - the names and codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities at least in the first four digits; - Gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for oversized goods; - the presence of the goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; - the place and date of drawing up an international consignment note. <p>In addition, the availability of certificates, declarations, licenses and permits (if the goods are subject to licensing) are checked.</p> <p>The customs officer determines the corridor for the imported goods based on the Risk Management System software (RMS) and makes a decision to inspect or not to inspect goods according to the RMS.</p>	<p>A customs officer exercises customs control of the imported goods and applies risk management system.</p> <p>Customs authorities check the documents and data provided at customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness completion and / or filling thereof.</p> <p>Checking the documents and data is one of the customs control forms</p>		<p>In paper and electronic format.</p> <p>A list of documents is approved by the Regulation on procedure for notifying and list of documents and data submitted to the customs body at arrival and departure of goods and transport vehicles to / from the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union under transportation of goods by road, railroad, air and other transportation modes, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 6, 2015, No. 563</p>
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13.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	If a customs authority makes a decision based on RMS to inspect the imported goods, the inspector of the inspection group inspects the goods.	Following the results of the inspection, the inspector of the inspection group draws up a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the outcomes of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
14.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Makes a decision to release the goods or to decline the release thereof.	Following the results of the inspection of the documents for the exported shipment provided by the FTO, the customs officer makes a decision to release the goods or to prohibit release thereof (in the event of breach of the procedure for declaring of goods).		Registration in electronic system. GD in paper format .
15.	KTZh	Loading of the container onto the train	Operations procedures at railway station.		
16.	FTO	Blocking of trains	Operations procedures at railway station		
17.	FTO	Departure of goods from Alamedin railway station			

TABLE IX - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE TRANSIT AT ALAMEDIN RAIL TERMINAL

TRANSIT PROCEDURES AT ALAMEDIN RAIL TERMINAL





No.	State agencies / private organizations / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	Administration of Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) JSC	Arrival of train at Alamedin – 1 railway station	Operations procedures at railway station		
2.	Administration of Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) JSC	Unloading the container from the flatcar	Operations procedures at railway station		
3.	Administration of Kyrgyz Temir Zholu (KTZh) JSC	Receipt by dispatcher of consignment note, transit declaration and package of documents for goods	Operations procedures at railway station		In paper format
4.	FTO / Representative of transit shipment	Receipt of the consignment note, transit declaration and other documents from the KTZh dispatcher	Operations procedures at railway station		In paper format
5.	Inspector, SCS CCP inspection group	Acceptance of documents from FTO / representative of transit shipment, closing of transit declaration and generation of TSD			In paper format, in the information system of SCS

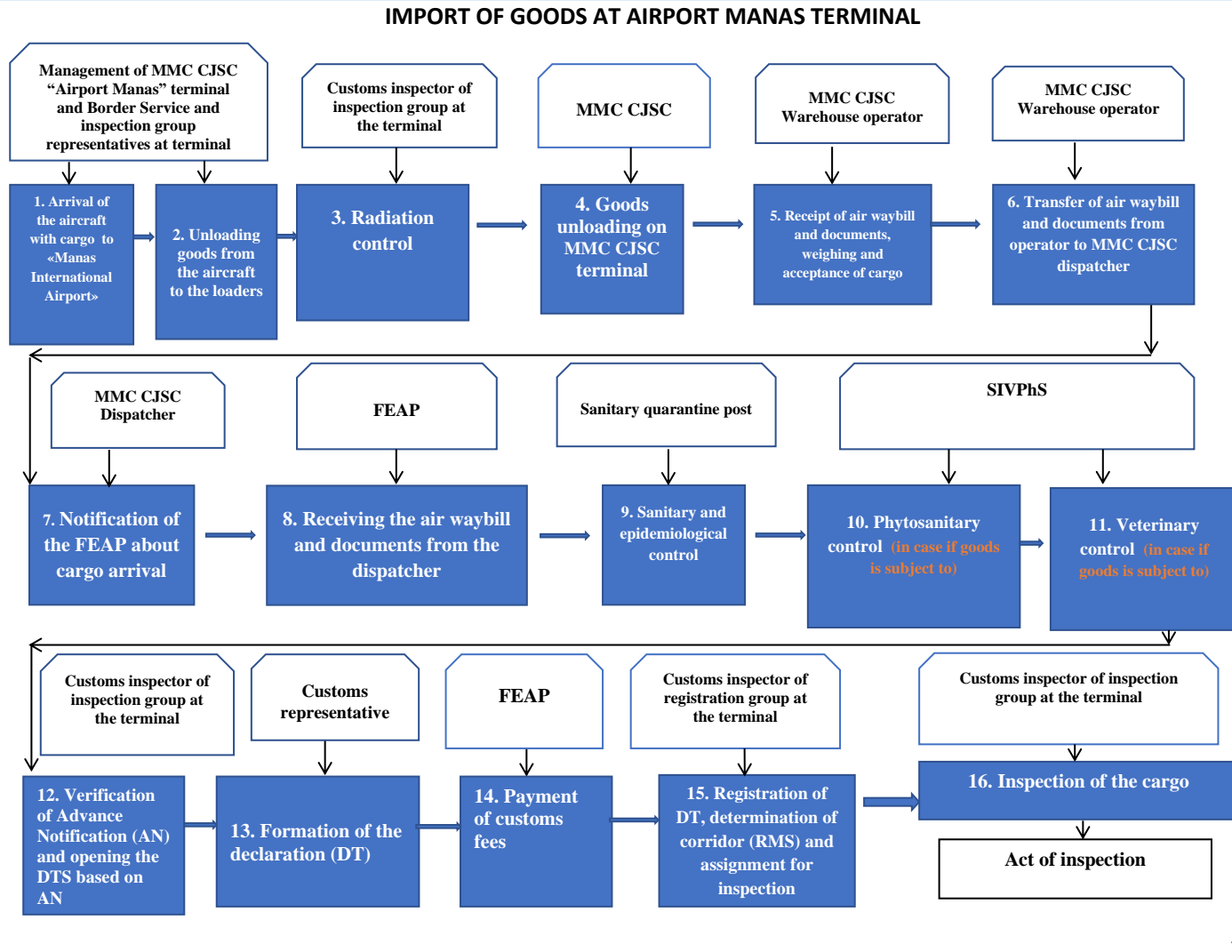
6.	Sanitary & quarantine point of DDP and SSES MH & SD KR / State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic (SIVPS).	Passing through sanitary / veterinary / phytosanitary control (only if regulated goods are shipped)	Pursuant to the List of regulated goods subject to movement (shipment) in the territory of EAEU. Control certifies the safety of goods in phytosanitary / veterinary / sanitary respect and the welfare of the administrative territories of the places of manufacturing of these goods for contagious diseases, including diseases common to humans / animals / plants. A permit for the transit of regulated goods, based on the epizootic state of the exporting countries, issued by an official of the authorized body, shall be issued for regulated goods under veterinary requirements.		In paper format Documentary control is performed. Cargo documents are stamped with an authorization date by an official of the supervisory authority. Controls are carried out in accordance with the following regulations: On procedure for sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles, goods and cargo crossing the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2014, No. 580; Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at customs border and customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299; On procedure for quarantine phytosanitary supervision (control) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 200 r. № 318. On procedure for veterinary supervision (control) at customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317.
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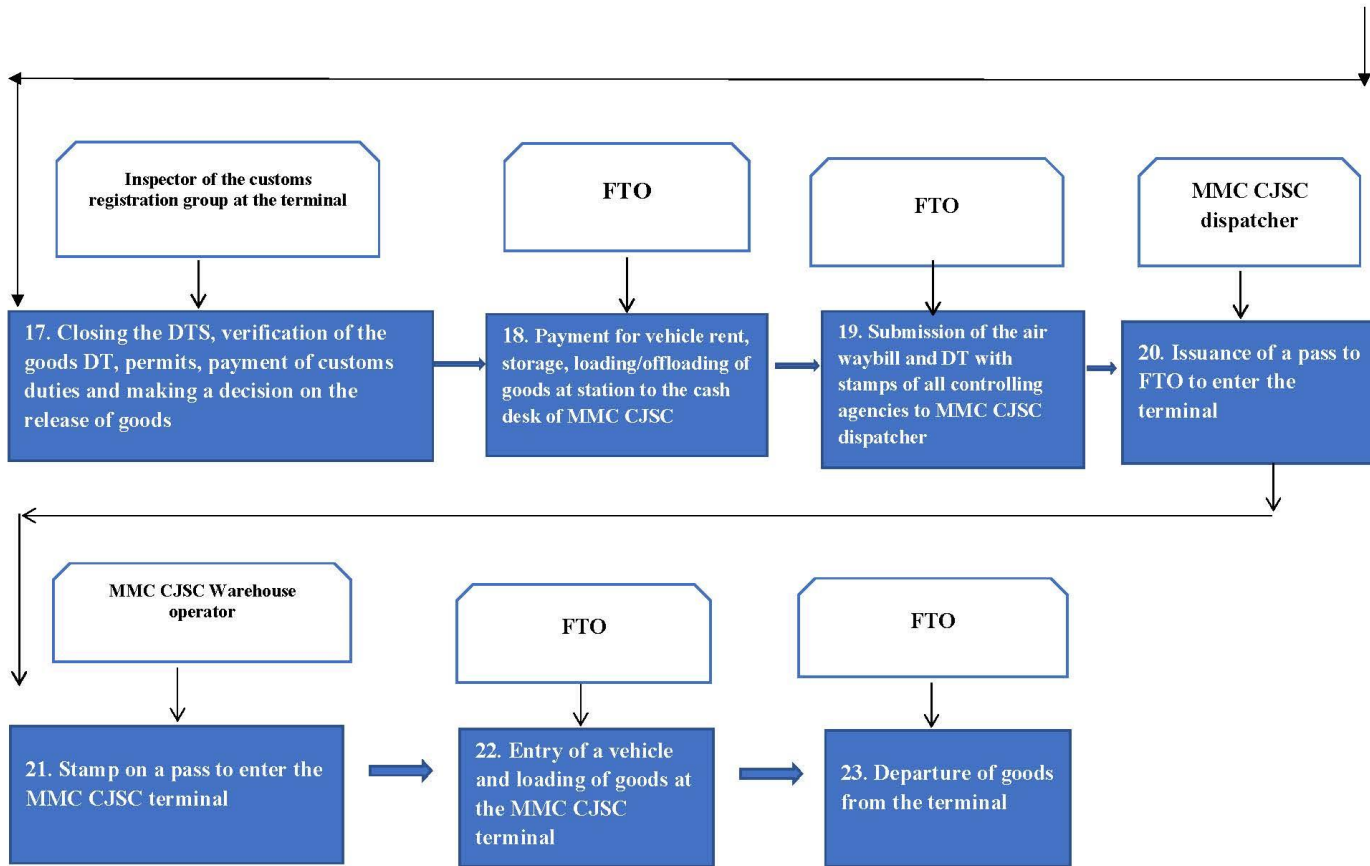
7.	Other supervisory authorities	Non-tariff regulation measures: obtaining licenses, certificates, permits/waivers, and etc. (applicable to regulated goods)	Non-tariff regulation measures include: - prohibition of importation and / or exportation of goods; - quantitative restrictions on importation and / or exportation of goods; - exclusive right to export and / or import goods; - licensing of export and import of goods.		In paper format Non-tariff regulation measures are applied pursuant to Article 46 of the Agreement on EAEU dated May 29, 2014 .
8.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Container weight control in the customs control zone	In order to prevent the release of an overloaded vehicle from the territory of the SB CP on public roads, as it may lead to deterioration of the roadway of the country. Based on the results of the weight control, the inspector draws up a Weight Check Deed.		In paper format and via the information system of SCS. Based on the outcomes of the control a Weight Check Deed is drawn in accordance with Technological schemes of organizing customs control pursuant to the order of the SCS No. 5-4/345 dated September 20, 2013.
9.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	A customs official closes the TSD and generation of transit declaration / RMS application (accompanied by inspection or without it)	A customs official performs customs control of goods in transit and applies risk management system. Customs authorities check the documents and data provided under customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness of filling or arranging thereof, as well as to check whether the customs payments have been made.		In paper format and via the information system of SCS. Data and documents is approved by the Part 17 of EEU Customs Code

10.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	If a customs official identifies a need in inspecting the goods in-transit based on RMS results, the inspection group officer inspects the goods.	Based on the results of inspection, the inspection group officer draws a Customs Inspection Deed.		In paper format and via the information system of SCS. Based on the results of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
11.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Documents, guarantee (security), assigned route and checkpoint at the border, as well as completed transit declaration are checked.	<p>Transit declaration is a financial guarantee, applicable to goods crossing the territory of the EAEU in transit or a guarantee of delivery of goods from the EAEU border to the customs warehouse / customs terminal.</p> <p>This guarantee is required if the goods moved across the territory of EAEU are not delivered to the border of customs warehouse / customs terminal. If such a situation arises, the FTO shall be obliged to pay all customs payments as if the goods have been released under import regime.</p>		<p>Transit declaration (in paper format and in the information system of SCS).</p> <p>Arranged by a customs official pursuant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruction on specifics of customs operations in case of placing the goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564; - Procedure for customs operations of customs authorities in connection with filing, registration of transit declaration and completion of the customs transit procedure, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated August 17, 2010, No. 438 (as amended on November 21, 2016, No. 157);

12.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Safe-package is formed			In paper format
13.	FTO / Representative of transit shipment	Payment through the cash register of KTZh for truck rent, storage, loading / unloading of goods at the station	Receipts, cheques, payments orders.		In paper format
14.	FTO / Representative of transit shipment	Loading of goods onto the vehicle	Operations procedures at the railway station		
15.	FTO / Representative of transit shipment	Departure of goods from Alamedin station	Operations procedures at the railway station		
16.	Inspector, SCS CCP escort group	Consolidation of transit vehicles in the customs control zone	Customs procedures at railway station		
17.	Inspector, SCS CCP escort group	Organizing escorting of goods (if no guarantee 9security) has been provided)	Customs procedures at railway station		
18.	Inspector, SCS CCP escort group	Departure of transit cargo under customs escort	Customs procedures at railway station		
19.	Inspector, SCS CCP escort group	Arrival at state border checkpoint	Customs procedures		

TABLE X - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE OF IMPORT AT MMC TERMINAL





№	State agencies / private organizations/ FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	FTO / customs representative	Sending preliminary information to a customs authority	Sending preliminary information to a customs authority about imported goods and transport vehicles. If preliminary information is sent through electronic means, the SCS shall send an identification number of the FTO.	Not less than 2 hours and not earlier than 30 days prior to arrival of cargo	Sending preliminary information through eais.customs.kg/PreInfo , link to the said portal is posted on the SCS website (http://www.customs.kg/)
	MAM JSC administration, BS, inspection group of SCS CCP	Arrival of aircraft with cargo at Manas International Airport	Border and customs control of aircraft Checking of aircraft crew documents by BS		In paper and electronic format BS carries out its activities pursuant to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Border Services of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation on checkpoints through the state borders of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.
	MMC CJSC	Unloading goods from the aircraft to the loaders	Operations procedures at the terminal		

Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	Radiation control	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.	Not later than one hour from the moment of filing the documents	In electronic format. When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped CCP area. Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 26, 2011, No. 674 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566).
Warehouse operator, MMC CJSC	Unloading of goods at MCC CJSC terminal	Operations procedures at the terminal		
Warehouse operator, MMC CJSC	Acceptance of air waybill and documents, weight check and acceptance of cargo	Weight Check Deed Cargo acceptance deed		In paper format and in e-database of MMC CJSC
Warehouse operator, MMC CJSC	Handing over of air waybill and documents by the operator to the dispatcher of MMC CJSC	Operations procedures at the terminal		
Warehouse operator, MMC CJSC	Unloading, weight check and acceptance of cargo at the terminal	Weight Check Deed issued by MMC CJSC		In paper format
Dispatcher, MMC CJSC	Informing FTO about cargo arrival	Sending information to FTO	Immediately upon receipt of documents	Informing through mobile phone, by email
FTO	Receipt of air waybill and documents from the dispatcher	Operations procedures at the terminal		In paper format

2.	DDP & SSES MH & SD KR	<p>Sanitary & quarantine control is a type of state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles and products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control).</p> <p>Regulated goods are products (goods), subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) included into the Unified list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological and hygienic assessment (expert examination) of regulated goods - activities of authorized bodies to establish compliance (non-compliance) of regulated goods with the acts of the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p> <p>If the shipment contains regulated goods, the latter are subject to inspection. If the goods meet the declared quality and safety requirements, an official of the state authority puts a stamp of approval on the accompanying documents.</p> <p>Shipment is subject to state registration, the FTO must undergo state registration of the regulated goods prior to their importation.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SSES MH KR (the "Department") verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof).</p>		<p>In paper format The Department's employee puts a stamp on the protocol of examination issued in the state of exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be performed pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p>
3.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS)	<p>The following is subject to quarantine phytosanitary control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plants, parts of plants, including seed and planting material, products of plant origin, containers, packing, including packing materials, cargo, soil, organisms and other materials included in the List of quarantinable products (quarantinable cargo, quarantinable materials, quarantinable goods) subjected to quarantine phytosanitary control 	<p>Phytosanitary certificate</p> <p>Quarantinable products are imported into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic pursuant to quarantine phytosanitary requirements provided a phytosanitary certificate is available.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated goods, the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic

		<p>(supervision) at the customs border of EAEU and within the customs territory of EAEU.</p> <p>Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are requirements to phytosanitary condition of quarantinable products, package of quarantinable products and labeling of such package, modes of transportation of quarantinable products established to ensure quarantine of plants according to international obligations of EAEU member-states and legislation thereof.</p> <p>If shipment contains quarantinable goods, the shipment is subject to phytosanitary control.</p> <p>The authorized body carries out inspection of goods / sampling and based on the outcomes of the inspection issues phytosanitary certificate</p>			<p>Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
4.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	<p>If there are regulated goods in the imported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate.</p> <p>A permit to import regulated goods from the customs territory of the EAEU and veterinary certificates are issued by the authorized body in accordance with the legislation of the KR.</p>	<p>A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).</p>
5.	OTHER SUPERVISORY SERVICES (if required):				

5-1	Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (CSM under ME KR)	<p>Certification bodies (conformity assessment bodies) of member states of the EAEU authorized to certify products included into the Unified list of products subject to compulsory conformity assessment (confirmation under the EAEU, with the issuance of unified documents arrange conformity certificates based on a unified form.</p> <p>Producer (supplier) of products subject to conformity assessment (confirmation) under the EAEU with the issuance of unified documents, based on the Unified list of products, draws a declaration of conformity in a unified form.</p> <p>FTO submits to the CSM under ME KR a list of documents for the purpose of obtaining conformity certificate.</p> <p>The list of documents for the purpose of obtaining the conformity certificate filed with the CSM ME KR depends on the type of products and Technical Regulations applicable to such type of products. If submission of a conformity certificate is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of conformity.</p>	<p>Conformity certificate Declaration of conformity</p>	<p>In paper format</p> <p>The CSM performs its functions based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 12, 2010, No. 91 (as amended on February 19, 2018, No. 98); - Unified list of products subject to mandatory conformity assessment with issuance of conformity certificates and declaration of conformity pursuant to a unified form, approved by the Decision of the Commission dated April 7, 2011, No. 620 (as amended on September 15, 2017). - Regulation on the rules and procedure for mandatory certification of products approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 30, 2005, No. 639 (as last amended on December 2, 2015).
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5-2	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (CCI KR)	<p>The CCI KR performs the function on arranging, certifying and issuance of certificates of origin of goods in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic”.</p> <p>FTO shall submit to the CCI KR a list of documents (invoice, information about name of goods and description thereof, criteria of origin of goods, information about sender and recipient of goods, etc.) and samples of goods so that the expert of CCI KR could perform expert examination. Based on the latter, the CCI KR issues a certificate of origin of goods.</p> <p>If submission of a certificate of origin of goods is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of origin of goods arranged in a free form.</p>	<p>Certificate of origin of goods, declaration of origin of goods.</p> <p>The outcome of performance of function by the CCI KR is certification and issuance of certificates of origin of goods.</p> <p>Certificate of origin is a document unambiguously attesting to the country of origin of goods.</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The CCI KR performs its functions based on the following documents: EAEU Customs Code, Law “On Customs Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic”, Instruction on procedure for customs operations related to placement of goods and transport vehicles under customs procedures and on the procedure for certain forms of customs control approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564 (as amended on February 12, 2016, No. 65)</p>
	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	<p>Checking preliminary information and based on the said information opening a temporary storage document (TSD)</p>	<p>Based on the documents provided or based on the data specified in the letter a customs official shall for the purpose of recording of foreign goods movement (as provided in Article 100 of the EAEU Customs Code) produce a temporary storage document (TSD) pursuant to the established form.</p> <p>TSD is generated through the information system of the customs authority. The information system of the customs authority registers and assigns registration number of the TSD.</p>		<p>TSD is drawn by the customs official pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 79 dated February 13, 2020, Regulation on Temporary Storage of Goods under Customs Control.</p>

6.	Customs representative	<p>Customs representative carries out on behalf and in the name of a declarant or other interested parties transaction operations in the territory of a member state of EAEU, the customs authorities of which have included the customs representative into the registry of customs representatives, in accordance with the international treaties and acts in the area of customs regulation.</p> <p>Relations between the customs representative and the declarant or other interested parties are arranged on a contractual basis</p>	Issuance of a goods declaration (GD).		<p>In paper and electronic formats</p> <p>Activities of a customs representative are regulated by:</p> <p>Chapter 55, Customs Representative of the EAEU Customs Code;</p> <p>Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation",</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79</p>
7.	FTO	<p>Making customs payments (services of MMC CJSC are paid separately)</p>	<p>Customs payments charged by the customs authorities at moving the goods through the customs border of the EAEU is an integral condition for importation or exportation of goods and represent state coercion measures.</p> <p>Payment for the services of customs infrastructure is charged by the MMC CJSC.</p>		<p>In paper and electronic formats</p> <p>Customs payments are made pursuant to the provisions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EAEU Customs Code, - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation"; - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.

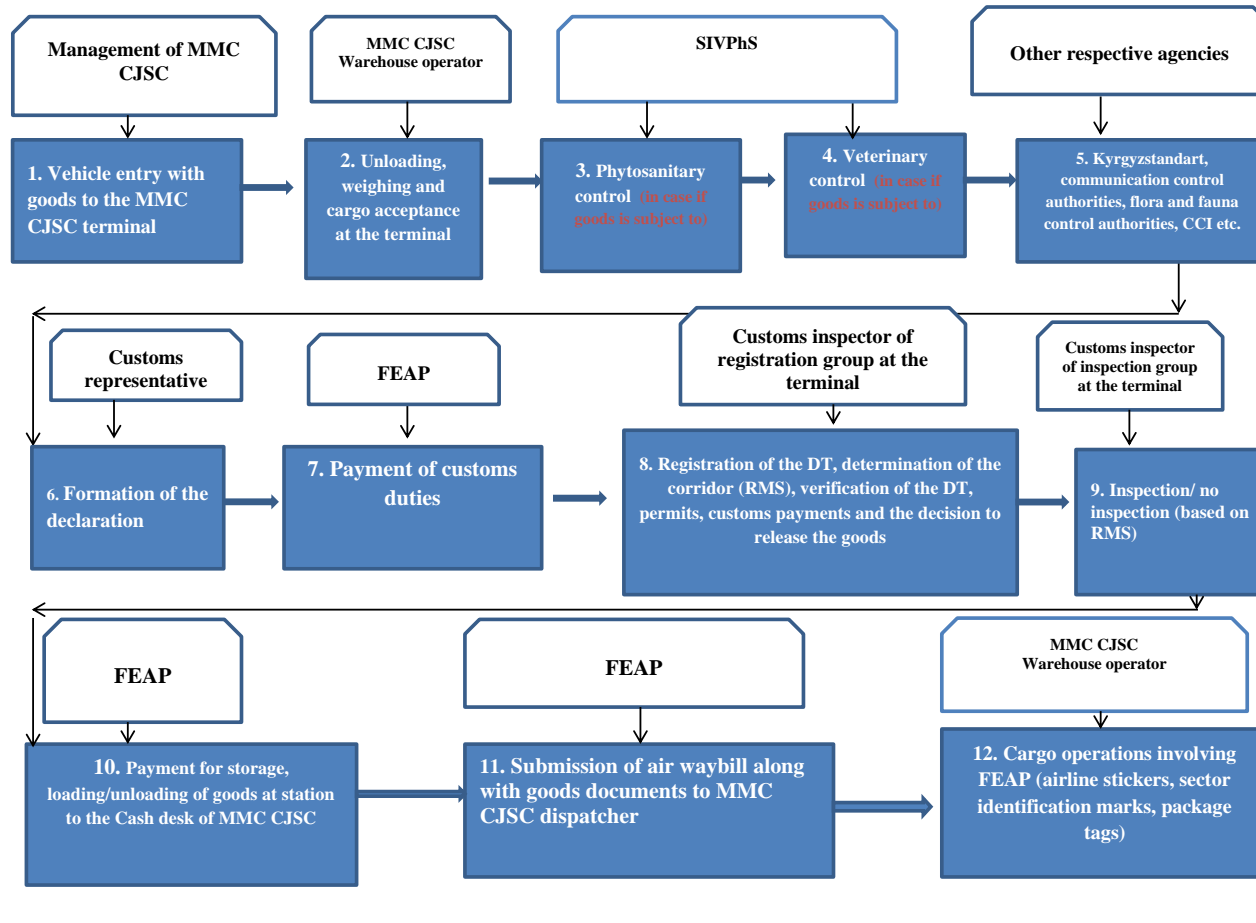
8.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	<p>Goods declaration is registered and the submitted documents are checked.</p> <p>The following documents and data are provided to the customs body:</p> <p>a) documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documents for transport vehicles of international carriage; - transport (shipping) documents; - document accompanying international mail in transit, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union; - commercial documents available for the goods transported; <p>b) data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the state registration of the vehicle of international carriage; - name and address of the carrier (transportation organization); - name of the country of departure and country of destination of goods; - the name and address of the consignor and consignee of goods; - the seller and the consignee of goods in accordance with available commercial documents; - the number of packages, markings and types of packaging of goods; - the names and codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities at least in the first four digits; - Gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for oversized goods; - the availability of the goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; 	<p>A customs official exercises control over the imported goods and applies risk management system. Customs authorities verify documents and data submitted at customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness of completion and / or filling thereof, as well as check the customs payments made. Checking the documents is one of the forms of customs control.</p>		<p>In paper and electronic formats Data and documents are approved by the Part 17 of EEU Customs Code</p>
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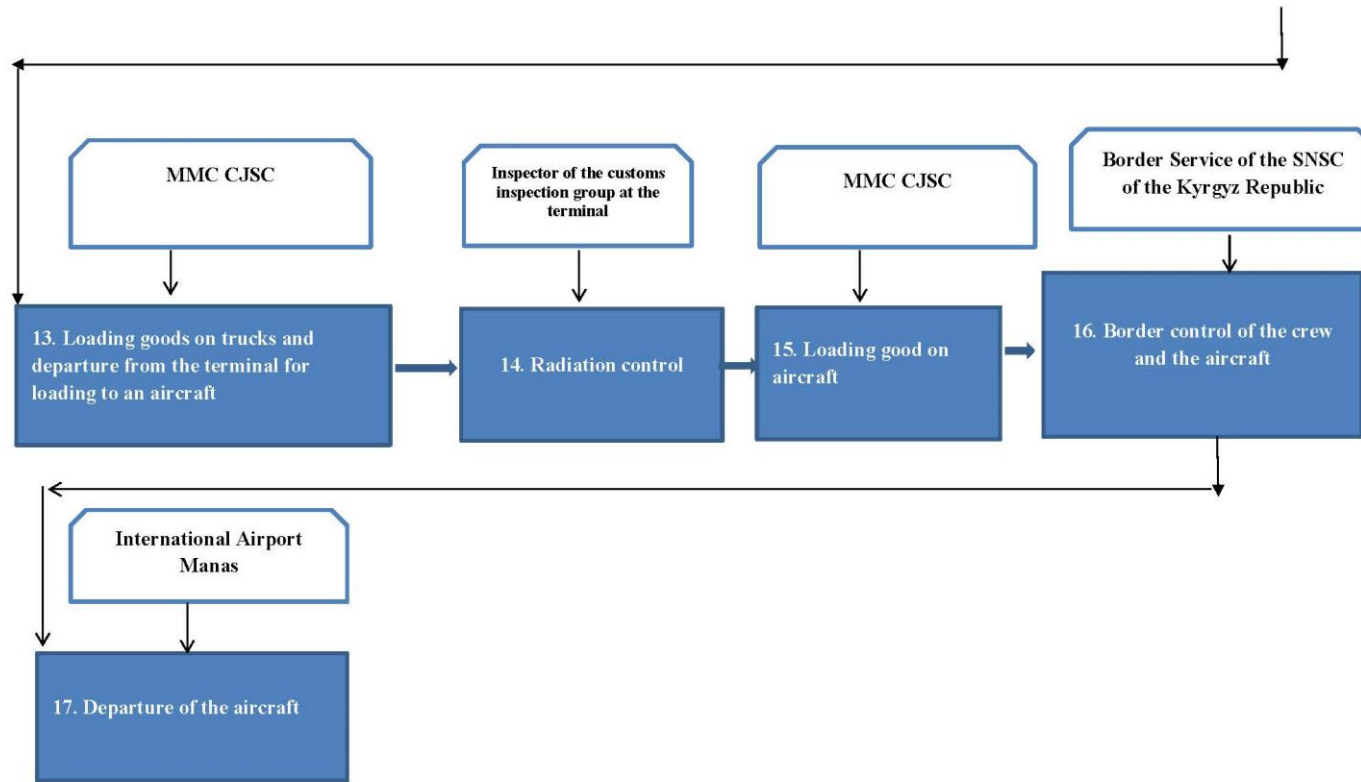
		<p>- the place and date of drawing up an international consignment note.</p> <p>In addition, the availability of certificates, declarations, licenses and permits (if the goods are subject to licensing) are checked.</p> <p>The customs officer determines the corridor for the imported goods based on the Risk Management System software (RMS) and makes a decision to inspect or not to inspect goods according to the RMS.</p>			
9.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	If based on the outcomes of RMS a customs official makes a decision to inspect the imported goods, the inspection group member inspects the goods.	Based on the outcomes of the inspection, the member (employee) of the inspection group arranges a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the results of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.
10.	Inspector, SCS CCP group responsible for paperwork	A customs official closes the TSD, checks the GD, permits and customs payments made. A decision to release the goods or prohibit the release thereof is made .	Upon check of the documents for the imported cargo submitted by the FTO, the customs official makes a decision to release the goods or to prohibit the release thereof (if the procedure for		Registration in electronic system Goods declaration in paper format .

			declaring the goods has been violated)		
11.	MMC CJSC administration / FTO	Payment for MMS CJSC terminal services is verified	Receipts, cheques, payment orders.		In paper format
12.	FTO	Files the air waybill and goods documents to the dispatcher of MMC CJSC	Air waybill is handed over to the co-pilot of the aircraft crew		In paper format
13.	Dispatcher of MMC CJSC	Issuance of a permission slip to the FTO allowing the motor vehicle to enter the terminal	Operations procedures at the terminal		In paper format
	Warehouse operator of MMC CJSC	Stamp on the permission slip to exit the terminal of MMC CJSC	Operations procedures at the terminal		In paper format
14.	MMC CJSC administration / FTO	The motor vehicle enters the terminal; the goods are loaded onto the vehicle at the MMC CJSC terminal	Operations procedures at the terminal		
	FTO	Departure of the goods from the MMC CJSC terminal			

TABLE XI - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE EXPORT AT MMC TERMINAL

EXPORT OF GOODS AT AIRPORT MANAS TERMINAL





No.	State agencies / private organizations / FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	MMC CJSC administration / FTO	Entry of a transport vehicle with goods to the Manas Airport CCP terminal	High-security facility regime		TV passing through the guarded entry point of MMC CJSC
	Warehouse operator of MMC CJSC	Unloading, weight check and acceptance of cargo at the terminal	Weight Check Deed issued by MMC CJSC		In paper format
2.	DDP & SSES MH&SD KR	<p>Sanitary & quarantine control is a type of state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) of individuals, transport vehicles and products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control).</p> <p>Regulated goods are products (goods), subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) included into the Unified list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU.</p> <p>Sanitary & epidemiological and hygienic assessment (expert examination) of regulated goods - activities of authorized bodies to establish compliance (non-compliance) of regulated goods with the acts of the Eurasian Economic Commission.</p> <p>If the shipment contains regulated goods, the latter are subject to inspection. If the goods meet the declared quality and safety requirements, an official of the state authority puts a stamp of approval on the accompanying documents.</p> <p>Shipment is subject to state registration, the FTO must undergo state registration of the regulated goods prior to their importation.</p>	<p>Certificate of state registration DDP & SSES MH KR (the "Department") verifies the state registration of regulated goods subject to state registration and their compliance with transport (shipping) and (or) commercial documents;</p> <p>The FTO must notify the Department in advance that it intends to import regulated goods and undergo state registration.</p> <p>If the FTO fails to notify the Department in advance about the import of regulated goods and to provide registration documents, an employee of the Department decides to return the goods or place them under the destruction procedure, if the goods are not suitable for use and if there are carriers and transmitting agents of infection (insects, rodents or traces thereof).</p>		<p>In paper format The Department's employee puts a stamp on the protocol of examination issued in the state of exporter.</p> <p>State registration of products and substances shall be performed pursuant to the Regulation on Department for Diseases Prophylactics and State Sanitary & Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 10, 2013, No. 319 (as amended on April 1, 2015, No. 175) and the Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018).</p>

3.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS)	<p>The following is subject to quarantine phytosanitary control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plants, parts of plants, including seed and planting material, products of plant origin, containers, packing, including packing materials, cargo, soil, organisms and other materials included in the List of quarantinable products (quarantinable cargo, quarantinable materials, quarantinable goods) subjected to quarantine phytosanitary control (supervision) at the customs border of EAEU and within the customs territory of EAEU. <p>Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are requirements to phytosanitary condition of quarantinable products, package of quarantinable products and labeling of such package, modes of transportation of quarantinable products established to ensure quarantine of plants according to international obligations of EAEU member-states and legislation thereof.</p> <p>If shipment contains quarantinable goods, the shipment is subject to phytosanitary control.</p> <p>The authorized body carries out inspection of goods / sampling and based on the outcomes of the inspection issues phytosanitary certificate</p>	<p>Phytosanitary certificate</p> <p>Quarantinable products are imported into the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic pursuant to quarantine phytosanitary requirements provided a phytosanitary certificate is available.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated goods, the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - Regulation on procedure of issuance of phytosanitary, re-export phytosanitary and quarantine certificates; - Quarantine phytosanitary rules of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 18, 2015, No. 376.
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4.	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS).	<p>If there are regulated goods in the imported shipment, such goods will be subject to veterinary control.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs the inspection of the exported goods and based on the results of the inspection issues a veterinary certificate.</p> <p>A permit to import regulated goods from the customs territory of the EAEU and veterinary certificates are issued by the authorized body in accordance with the legislation of the KR.</p>	<p>A veterinary certificate is a document for the regulated goods to be transported, issued by the authorized body of a member state of EAEU that certifies its veterinary safety and safety of administrative territories where the production facilities are located in terms of infectious diseases of animals, including shared human-animal diseases.</p>		<p>During the inspection of the regulated, goods the records are made in a log in paper and electronic formats.</p> <p>The Inspectorate performs its functions pursuant to the Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).</p>
5.	OTHER SUPERVISORY SERVICES (if required):				
5-1	Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (CSM under ME KR)	<p>Certification bodies (conformity assessment bodies) of member states of the EAEU authorized to certify products included into the Unified list of products subject to compulsory conformity assessment (confirmation under the EAEU, with the issuance of unified documents arrange conformity certificates based on a unified form.</p> <p>Producer (supplier) of products subject to conformity assessment (confirmation) under the EAEU with the issuance of unified documents, based on the Unified list of products, draws a declaration of conformity in a unified form.</p> <p>FTO submits to the CSM under ME KR a list of documents for the purpose of obtaining conformity certificate.</p> <p>The list of documents for the purpose of obtaining the conformity certificate filed with the CSM ME KR depends on the type of products and Technical Regulations applicable to such type of products.</p> <p>If submission of a conformity certificate is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of conformity.</p>	<p>Conformity certificate Declaration of conformity</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The CSM performs its functions based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 12, 2010, No. 91 (as amended on February 19, 2018, No. 98); - Unified list of products subject to mandatory conformity assessment with issuance of conformity certificates and declaration of conformity pursuant to a unified form, approved by the Decision of the Commission dated April 7, 2011, No. 620 (as amended on September 15, 2017). - Regulation on the rules and procedure for mandatory certification of products approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 30, 2005, No. 639 (as last amended on December 2, 2015).

5-2	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (CCI KR)	<p>The CCI KR performs the function on arranging, certifying and issuance of certificates of origin of goods in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic”.</p> <p>FTO shall submit to the CCI KR a list of documents (invoice, information about name of goods and description thereof, criteria of origin of goods, information about sender and recipient of goods, etc.) and samples of goods so that the expert of CCI KR could perform expert examination. Based on the latter, the CCI KR issues a certificate of origin of goods.</p> <p>If submission of a certificate of origin of goods is not required, the FTO may submit a declaration of origin of goods arranged in a free form.</p>	<p>Certificate of origin of goods, declaration of origin of goods.</p> <p>The outcome of performance of function by the CCI KR is certification and issuance of certificates of origin of goods.</p> <p>Certificate of origin is a document unambiguously attesting to the country of origin of goods.</p>		<p>In paper format</p> <p>The CCI KR performs its functions based on the following documents:</p> <p>EAEU Customs Code, Law “On Customs Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic”, Instruction on procedure for customs operations related to placement of goods and transport vehicles under customs procedures and on the procedure for certain forms of customs control approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564 (as amended on February 12, 2016, No. 65)</p>
6.	Customs representative	<p>Customs representative carries out on behalf and in the name of a declarant or other interested parties transaction operations in the territory of a member state of EAEU, the customs authorities of which have included the customs representative into the registry of customs representatives, in accordance with the international treaties and acts in the area of customs regulation.</p> <p>Relations between the customs representative and the declarant or other interested parties are arranged on a contractual basis</p>	<p>Issuance of a goods declaration (GD).</p>		<p>In paper and electronic formats</p> <p>Activities of a customs representative are regulated by:</p> <p>Chapter 55, Customs Representative of the EAEU Customs Code;</p> <p>Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Customs Regulation”,</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of the KR dated February 13, 2020, No. 79</p>

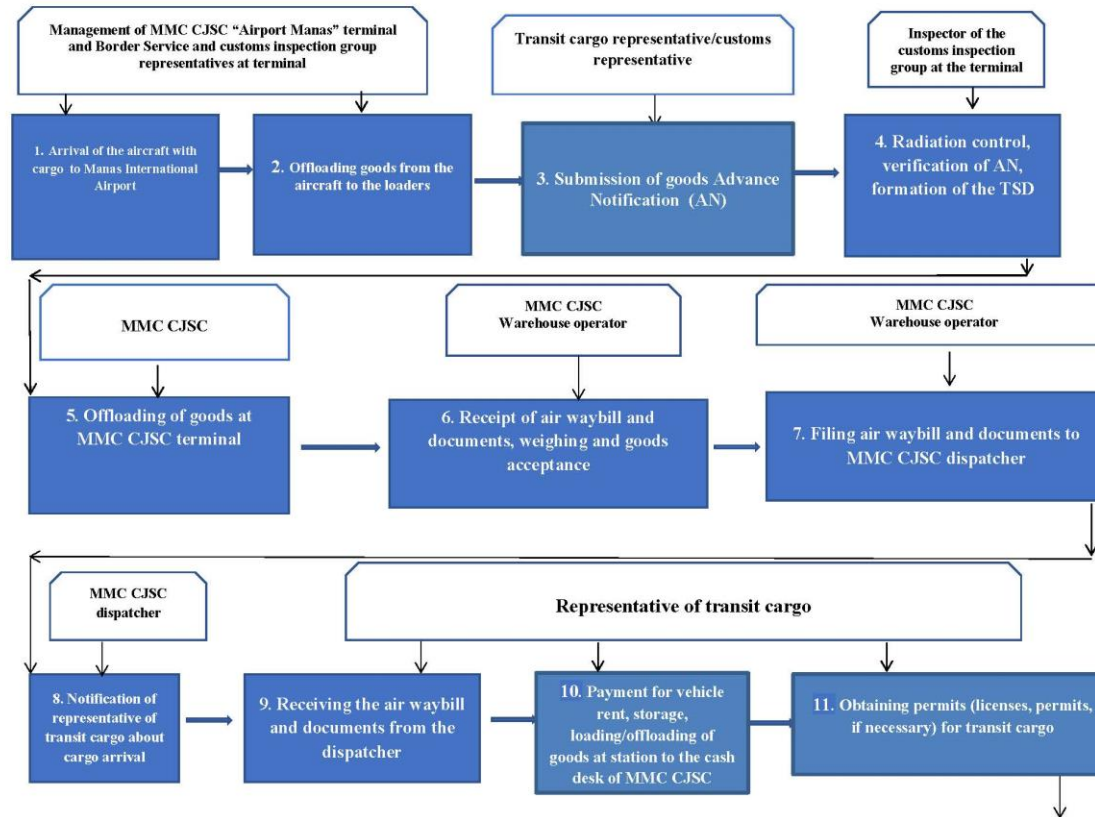
7.	FTO	Making customs payments (services of MMC CJSC are paid separately)	Customs payments charged by the customs authorities at moving the goods through the customs border of the EAEU is an integral condition for importation or exportation of goods and represent state coercion measures. Payment for the services of customs infrastructure is charged by the MMC CJSC.		In paper and electronic formats Customs payments are made pursuant to the provisions of: - EAEU Customs Code, - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Regulation"; - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, 2020, No. 79.
8.	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Goods declaration is registered and the submitted documents are checked. The following documents and data are provided to the customs body: a) documents: - documents for transport vehicles of international carriage; - transport (shipping) documents; - document accompanying international mail in transit, as defined by the acts of the Universal Postal Union; - commercial documents available for the goods transported; b) data: - the state registration of the vehicle of international carriage; - name and address of the carrier (transportation organization); - name of the country of departure and country of destination of goods; - the name and address of the consignor and consignee of goods;	A customs official exercises control over the imported goods and applies risk management system. Customs authorities verify documents and data submitted at customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness of completion and / or filling thereof, as well as check the customs payments made. Checking the documents is one of the forms of customs control.		In paper and electronic formats Data and documents are approved by the Part 17 of EEU Customs Code

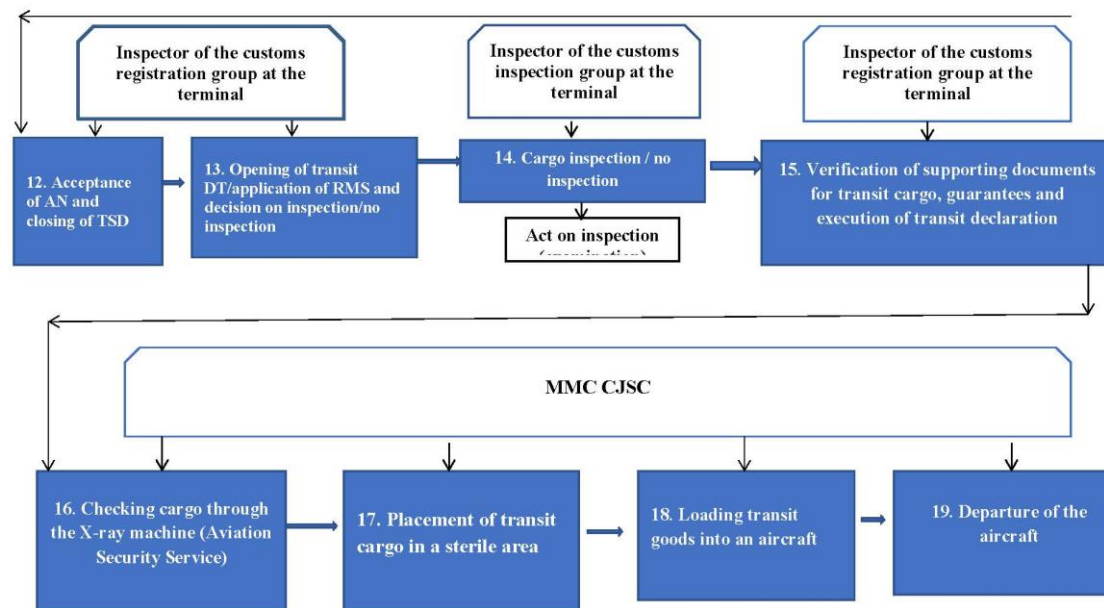
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the seller and the consignee of goods in accordance with available commercial documents; - the number of packages, markings and types of packaging of goods; - the names and codes of goods in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities at least in the first four digits; - Gross weight of goods (in kilograms) or volume of goods (in cubic meters), except for oversized goods; - the availability of the goods, the import of which into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited or restricted; - the place and date of drawing up an international consignment note. <p>In addition, the availability of certificates, declarations, licenses and permits (if the goods are subject to licensing) are checked.</p> <p>The customs officer determines the corridor for the imported goods based on the Risk Management System software (RMS) and makes a decision to inspect or not to inspect goods according to the RMS.</p>			
9.	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	If based on the outcomes of RMS a customs official makes a decision to inspect the imported goods, the inspection group member inspects the goods.	Based on the outcomes of the inspection, the member (employee) of the inspection group arranges a customs inspection deed.		In paper and electronic format. Based on the results of inspection, a customs inspection deed is arranged pursuant to the form approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents.

10.	Inspector, SCS CCP group responsible for paperwork	A customs official makes a decision to release the goods or decline the release thereof is made	Upon check of the documents for the imported cargo submitted by the FTO, the customs official makes a decision to release the goods or to prohibit the release thereof (if the procedure for declaring the goods has been violated)		Registration in electronic system Goods declaration in paper format
11.	MMC administration CJSC	Payment for MMS CJSC terminal services is verified	Receipts, cheques, payment orders.		In paper format
12.	FTO	Files the air waybill and goods documents to the dispatcher of MMC CJSC	Air waybill is handed over to the co-pilot of the aircraft crew		In paper format
13.	MMC CJSC warehouse operator / FTO	Handling the cargo with participation of FTO (labels on cargo package with the No. Of air waybill, identification signs, marking the package)	Identification signs on export shipment for operative handling at the importer's warehouse.		
14.	MMC administration CJSC	Loading of goods on auto cars and departure of cargo from the MCC CJSC terminal for loading on board the aircraft	Operations procedures with export shipment		
15.	Inspector, inspection group SCS SB CP	Radiation control of a transport vehicle	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.		In the information system of SCS. When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped SB CP area. Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 27, 2011, No. 673 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566).
16.	MMC administration CJSC	Loading of goods on board the aircraft	Operations procedures with export shipment		

17.	BS	Border control of aircraft and the crew	Checking passports of the crew (compliance with visa requirements). Inspection of a transport vehicle. Registration of aircraft and individuals, crossing the state border		In e-database BS carries out its activities pursuant to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Border Services of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation on checkpoints through the state borders of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.
18.	Manas International Airport JSC	Departure of aircraft			

TABLE XII - PROCESS MAP AND NARRATIVE TRANSIT AT MANAS AIRPORT





№	State agencies / private organizations/ FTO	Description of step	Document / purpose	Term	Form of submission / registration / LRA
1.	MAM JSC administration, BS, inspector of inspection group of SCS CCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrival of aircraft with cargo at Manas International Airport Unloading goods from the aircraft to the loaders 	Border and customs control of aircraft. Checking of aircraft crew documents by BS.		In paper and electronic format BS carries out its activities pursuant to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On Border Services of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 19, 1999, No. 28, Regulation on checkpoints through the state borders of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 7, 2004, No. 739.
	Representative of transit cargo / customs representative	Filing a preliminary information (PI)	Sending preliminary information on imported goods and transport vehicles to a customs authority. If the PI is sent through electronic means, the SCS assigns identification number to the FTO	PI is sent not later than 2 hours prior to aircraft arrival at the customs territory of the EAEU. If the flight duration is less than 2 hours 30 minutes, the PI is sent not later than in 30 minutes upon actual departure of aircraft from the airport of departure to the airport of aircraft arrival at the customs territory of the EAEU.	Sending preliminary information through eais.customs.kg/PreInfo , link to the said portal is posted on the SCS website (http://www.customs.kg/)
	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	Passing radiation control / PI verification / generation of TSD (temporary storage document)	In order to comply with the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and	Not later than 1 hour from the	In electronic format.

			<p>nuclear materials, prevention of violations of customs rules during the movement across the state border of radioactive materials, goods and vehicles with increased levels of ionizing radiation. All individuals, goods and vehicles crossing the state border without exception shall be subject to radiation control.</p> <p>Based on the documents provided or based on the data specified in the letter a customs official shall for the purpose of recording of foreign goods movement (as provided in Article 100 of the EAEU Customs Code) produce a temporary storage document (TSD) pursuant to the established form.</p> <p>TSD is generated through the information system of the customs authority. The information system of the customs authority registers and assigns registration number of the TSD.</p>	moment of filing the documents	<p>When the radiation portal is triggered, the parking of the vehicle crossing the state border is carried out on the territory of the specially equipped CCP area.</p> <p>Radiation control is performed pursuant to the Regulation on radiation control at border checkpoint of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 26, 2011, No. 674 (as amended on August 10, 2015 No. 566).</p> <p>TSD is drawn by the customs official pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 79 dated February 13, 2020, Regulation on Temporary Storage of Goods under Customs Control.</p>
	MMC CJSC / warehouse operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unloading at the MMC CJSC terminal • Receipt of air waybill and documents, weighting and acceptance of cargo • Handing over of air waybill and documents to the MMC CJSC dispatcher 	Operations procedures related to transit shipment at the terminal Weighing Deed issued by MMC CJSC		In paper format
	MMC CJSC / dispatcher	Informing the representative of transit shipment about arrival of shipment	Operations procedures related to transit shipment at the terminal	Immediately upon receipt of documents	Informing by mobile phone
	Representative of transit shipment / FTO	Passing sanitary / veterinary / phytosanitary control (if the shipment includes regulated goods)	Pursuant to the List of regulated goods subject to movement (transportation) in the territory of EAEU. Control certifies its phytosanitary / veterinary / sanitary safety, as well as		<p>In paper format.</p> <p>Data stamp of a supervisory body official is put on the shipping documents.</p>

			welfare of administrative territories of places of manufacture of these goods in terms of contagious diseases, including human / animal / plants-shared diseases.		Exercise of control is based on the following LRAs: - Unified list of goods subject to sanitary & epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and within the customs territory of the EAEU, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 28, 2010, No. 299 (as amended on January 23, 2018). - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 318 (as amended on December 5, 2017); - Regulation on unified procedure for veterinary control (oversight) at the customs border of Eurasian Economic Union and within the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by the Resolution of the Customs Union Commission dated June 18, 2010, No. 317 (as amended on December 5, 2017).
	Representative of transit shipment / FTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining air waybill and documents from the dispatcher • Payment for storage / loading / unloading of cargo at the terminal through the cash register of MCC • Obtaining permits (licenses, permits, if necessary) for the transit goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations procedures at the terminal; • Receipts, cheques, payment orders; • Activities ensuring compliance with the non-tariff measures at customs declaring of imported and exported goods. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In paper format • Importation and / or exportation of goods based on licenses and reports, permits, in accordance with the Regulations, approved by the decisions of the Extended Committee of the Eurasian

					Economic Commission dated August 16, 2012, No. 134 and April 21, 2015, No. 30.
	MMC CJSC warehouse operator	Unloading, weighing and acceptance of cargo at the terminal	Operations procedure at the terminal		In paper format
	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt of PI and closing of TSD • Opening of a transit declaration / RMS application and making a decision to conduct or not to conduct the inspection. 	<p>A customs official performs customs control of transit goods and applies risk management system. Risk management system is the main tool of the customs authorities with the help of which the selectivity principle of the customs control is implemented. RMS application allows concentrating the focus of the customs authorities on the shipments of higher risk of breach of the customs legislation.</p> <p>Customs authorities check the documents and data provided under customs operations to verify the authenticity of data, documents and / or correctness of filling or arranging thereof, as well as to check whether the customs payments have been made.</p> <p>Verification (checking) of documents and data is one of the forms of customs control.</p>		<p>In electronic format via the information system of the customs authority; in paper format.</p> <p>A customs official complies with the following regulations: PI is filed pursuant to the Decision on introduction of mandatory filing of preliminary information on imported goods imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union by road dated December 9, 2011, No. 899.</p> <p>A customs official acts based on the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564, Instruction on specifics of customs operations of placing the goods under customs transit procedure. EAEU Customs Code, Article 378, Application of risk management system by customs authorities</p>
	Inspector, inspection group of SCS CCP	If a customs officer makes a decision to inspect the transit goods, the inspection group officer inspects the goods.	Based on the results of inspection, the inspection group officer draws up a Customs Inspection Deed.		Based on the results of inspection a Customs Inspection Deed is arranged pursuant to the form established by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated May 20, 2010, No. 260 (as amended on July 11, 2017), On Forms of Customs Documents

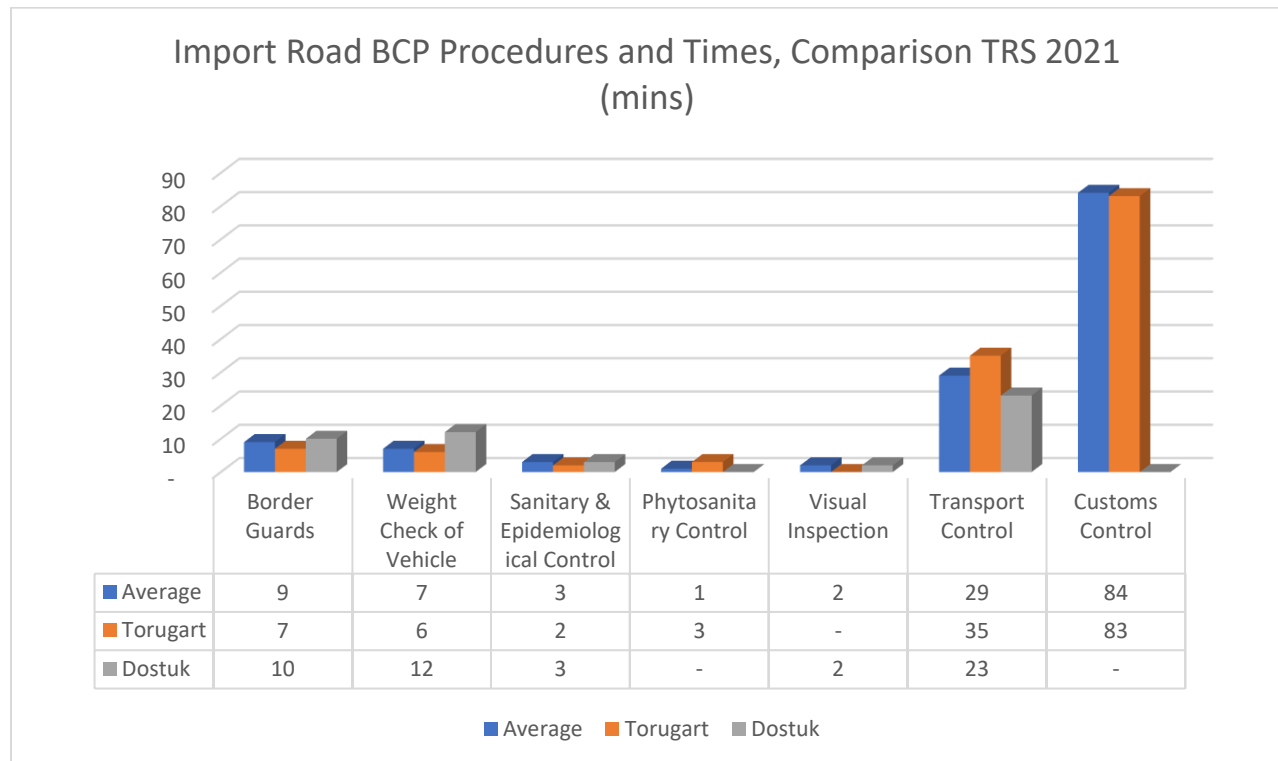
	Inspector, SCS CCP group, responsible for paperwork	Checking the shipping documents for transit goods, guarantee (security) and transit declaration	<p>Transit declaration is a financial guarantee, applicable to goods crossing the territory of the EAEU in transit or a guarantee of delivery of goods from the EAEU border to the customs warehouse / customs terminal.</p> <p>This guarantee is required if the goods moved across the territory of EAEU are not delivered to the border of customs warehouse / customs terminal. If such a situation arises, the FTO shall be obliged to pay all customs payments as if the goods have been released under import regime</p>		<p>Transit declaration (in paper format and in the information system of SCS).</p> <p>Arranged by a customs official pursuant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruction on specifics of customs operations in case of placing the goods under customs transit procedure, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 10, 2015, No. 564; - Procedure for customs operations of customs authorities in connection with filing, registration of transit declaration and completion of the customs transit procedure, approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated August 17, 2010, No. 438 (as amended on November 21, 2016, No. 157); - Job description of customs officers responsible for preliminary and other customs operations, customs control and paperwork at preliminary customs procedures points, approved by the order of the State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 30, 2017, No. 5-04/203
	MMC CJSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking the cargo via X-ray equipment (Aviation Security Service) • Placing the transit cargo in sterile zone; • Loading of transit on board of the aircraft 	Operations procedures with transit cargo at the terminal		
	MAM JSC	Departure of aircraft			

ANNEX 2 - COMPARISON BCPS DOSTUK & TORUGART, INCLUDING SELECTED GOODS

OVERALL IMPORT PROCESS

The overall process time on import at the two BCPs covered by the TRS 2021 was 3 hours 50 minutes, 3 hours 58 minutes at Torugart and 3 hours and 45 minutes at Dostuk.

Below is a higher level overview of the times taken by the border agencies, as well as of the times taken by Customs.



Weighing: The information obtained through the weighing of the truck and cargo is compared by the customs officer with the data specified in the shipping documents.

During the TRS, large-scale works on reconstruction of crossing point at Dostuk BCP were underway, therefore no weight check of transport vehicles was carried out there. Drivers had to go to Asia TNK to get weighed and return to the BCP. This time was captured based on drivers' testimonials. (average time recorded: 12 minutes). An average time for weight check was 6 minutes at Torugart BCP: the truck moves on the scale, the weight is automatically checked and the truck moves on to customs control. The customs officer registers the weight of the transport vehicle.

SPS controls were mostly limited to documentary checks, with sampling, laboratory testing, or inspection / examination carried out rarely. Sanitary and epidemiological control is performed by a special service of the Ministry of Health responsible for medical control over health of individuals at the border (vehicle drivers and individuals crossing the border). Visual inspection / examination and disinfection of transport vehicles crossing the customs border of the EAEU takes place directly at the BCP, as do the survey,

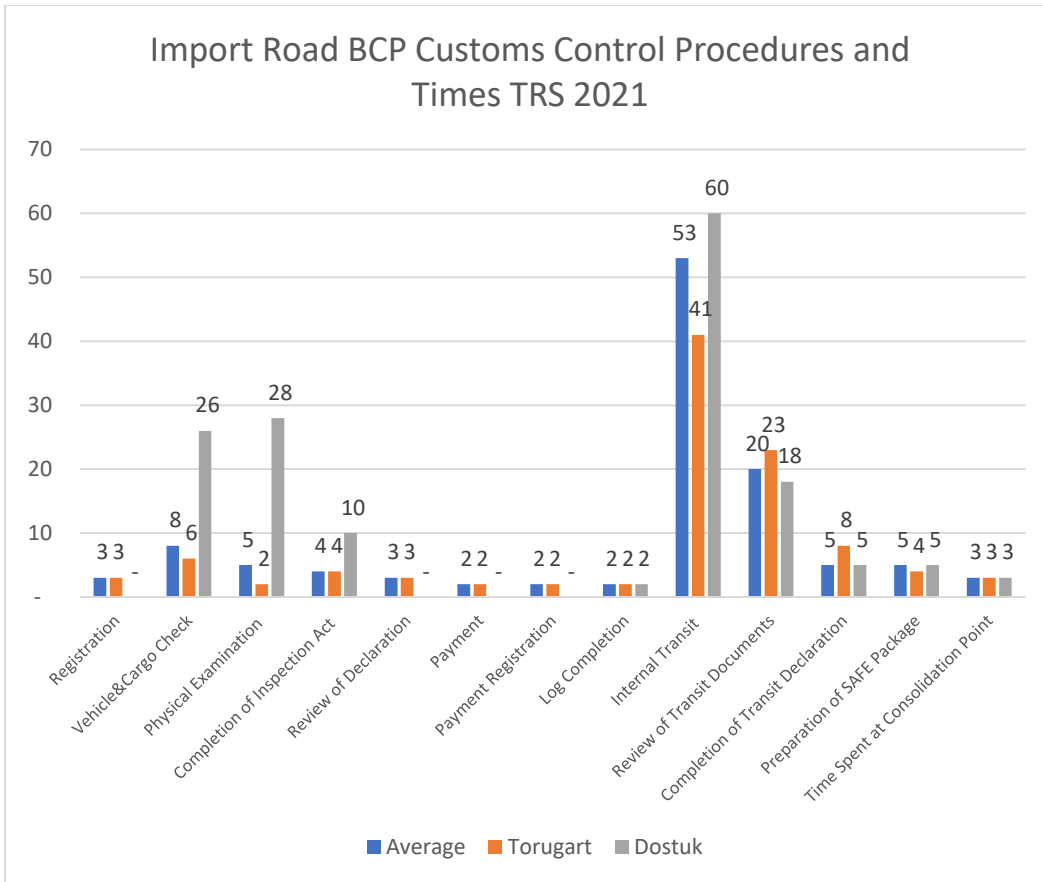
measuring temperature of vehicle drivers and passengers (if required due to epidemiological reasons or in case complaints are received). Sanitary and epidemiological control at BCP takes on average 2 minutes at Torugart BCP and 3 minutes at Dostuk BCP.

Phytosanitary controls of regulated plants and products of plant origin took 3 minutes at Torugart BCP. None was recorded at Dostuk BCP.

Transport control: Transport control at the BCP is performed by the Transport Inspectorate of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Its officers check the documents of transport vehicles required pursuant to the cargo transportation rules (licenses) and in some cases cargo documents subject to inspection by the Inspectorate. An employee of the Transport Inspectorate registers the transport vehicle in the Unified E-Database of Transport Vehicles of the EAEU. The Transport Inspector can decide whether to allow or prohibit a transport vehicle to enter / exit to / from the territory of the country. The graph below shows the differences between Torugart and Dostuk related to the vehicle inspection.

It takes on average 29 minutes for drivers of cargo vehicles to pass the inspection of the transport control authority at the BCP. The average time for passing transport control at Torugart BCP is 35 and at Dostuk BCP is 23 minutes.

Customs control is the most involved process and therefore takes the longest. It is recorded at 1 hour and 24 minutes on average for the two BCPs.



The Kyrgyz customs authorities provide customs convoy services for cargo from BCP to in-land terminals to ensure arrival of a transport vehicle to the destination point and thus guaranteeing that the customs payments are made. Pursuant to the questionnaire data an average time for consolidation of transport vehicles at Torugart and Dostuk BCP is identical at 3 minutes. Such a short period of consolidation time at Dostuk BCP is due to the proximity of Asia TNK terminal. Transport vehicles upon passing Dostuk BCP are convoyed to the terminal. The low consolidation time at Torugart BCP may be explained by low traffic flow due to weather conditions and closing of the BCP for holidays.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED GOODS PROCESSED AT THE BCPS

In order to determine an average time of import clearance of specific types of goods at BCP, the coverage of the TRS was extended to goods without TIR carnet, perishable goods, food products, industrial products, consolidated and non-consolidated cargo.

- **Perishable goods** mean any product whose quality deteriorates over time due to environmental conditions, such as meat and meat by-products, fish and seafood, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, flowers, pharmaceutical products and chemicals;
- **Non-consolidated cargo** means goods sent to a single consignee;
- **Consolidated cargo** means a consolidated cargo consisting of several consignments of goods transported on the same vehicle and destined for several recipients;
- **Industrial cargo** means goods purchased for the production of other goods.
- **Food products** mean products in natural or processed form, which are in circulation and consumed by humans for food;

Below is an overview table of the processing times for these types of good at the BCPs Torugart and Dostuk.

2021 Summary of Processing of Selected Goods

Type of goods	Torugart BCP	Dostuk BCP	Overall average
TIR	9 hours 28 minutes	4 hours 19 minutes	7 hours 30 minutes
non TIR	1 hour 42 minutes	3 hours 22 minutes	3 hours 50 minutes
Perishable goods	4 days 1 hours 08 minutes	3 hours 37 minutes	5 hours 31 minutes
Non-consolidated cargo	3 hours 39 minutes	3 hours 42 minutes	3 hours 42 minutes
Consolidated cargo	1 hour 59 minutes	3 hours 35 minutes	2 hours 47 minutes
Industrial goods	2 hours 41 minutes	4 hours 10 minutes	3 hours 25 minutes
Food products	1 day 2 hours 01 minute	3 hours 27 minutes	4 hours 32 minutes

The overall average release time **of perishables** at BCP is 5 hours 31 minutes.

- 4 days 1 hour 8 minutes at Torugart BCP. The indicator for this BCP is based on the only questionnaire completed on perishable goods. Torugart BCP is not traditionally a place for perishable goods movement, therefore during the TRS only one questionnaire has been filled in on perishable goods. Results of the questionnaire formed the basis of the average release time analysis. The delay was due to untimely filing of the required permits by the driver / declarant with the customs authority;

- 3 hours 37 minutes at Dostuk BCP. This indicator has the outlier of 1 day 01 hour 37 minutes due to the same reason as described above. If the outlier indicator is excluded, the time indicator would have been equal to 1 hour 42 minutes.

The overall average time required for release of **food products** at both BCPs is 4 hours 32 minutes.

- The average release time of food products is 1 day 2 hours 1 minute at Torugart BCP taking into account an outlier (maximum 4 days 1 hour 8 minutes) due to delays related to untimely filing of the required documents with the authorized customs body. If the outlier is excluded, the average release time is 2 hours 55 minutes.
- The average release time of food products is 3 hours 27 minutes at Dostuk BCP.

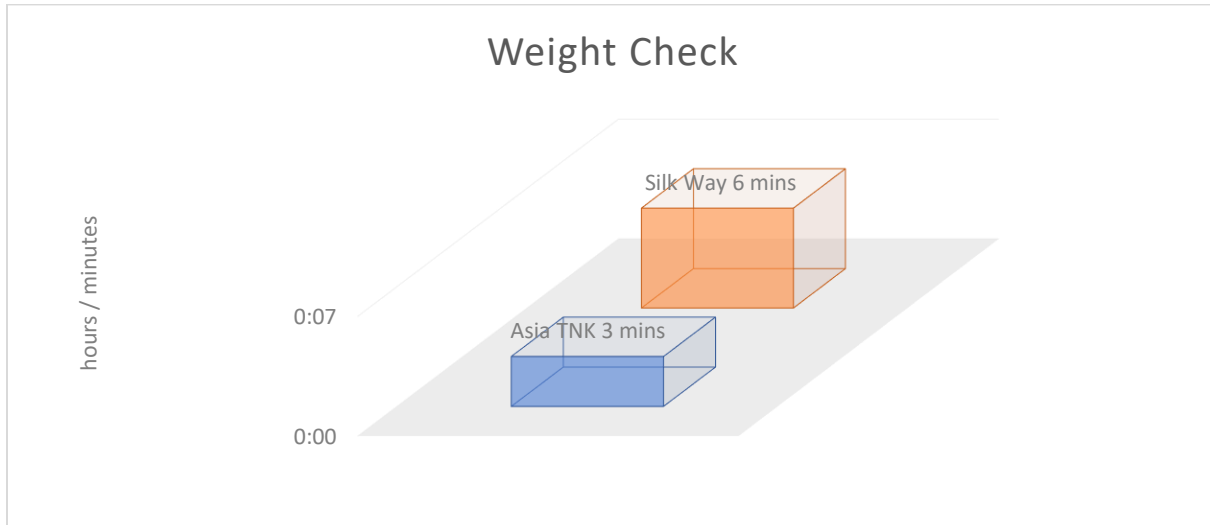
A comparison with 2018 shows a mixed picture – there are some significant improvements, but there are also times that are significantly longer in 2021 compared to 2018.

2018 Summary of Processing of Selected Goods

Type of goods	BCP “Kyzyl-Bel”	BCP “Torugart”	BCP “Dostuk”	All BCPs
TIR	4 hours and 30 min	-	9 hours and 41 min	7 hours and 46 min
Not TIR	5 hours and 20 min	1 hour and 42 min	11 hours and 28 min	4 hours and 58 min
Perishable goods	1 hour and 16 min	1 hour and 59 min	1 hour and 59 min	1 hour and 53 min
Diversified cargo	5 hours and 18 min	1 hour and 9 min	12 hours and 31 min	8 hours and 34 min
Homogeneous cargo	2 hours and 50 min	1 hour and 45 min	10 hours and 13 min	4 hours and 34 min
Consolidated cargo	10 hours and 2 min	1 hour and 17 min	2 hours and 24 min	2 hours and 50 min
industrial goods	4 hours and 31 min	1 hour and 41 min	11 hours and 29 min	5 hours and 14 min
Products	1 hour and 16 min	1 hour and 59 min	8 hours and 4 min	5 hours and 29 min

ANNEX 3 - COMPARISON TERMINALS SILK WAY AND ASIA TNK

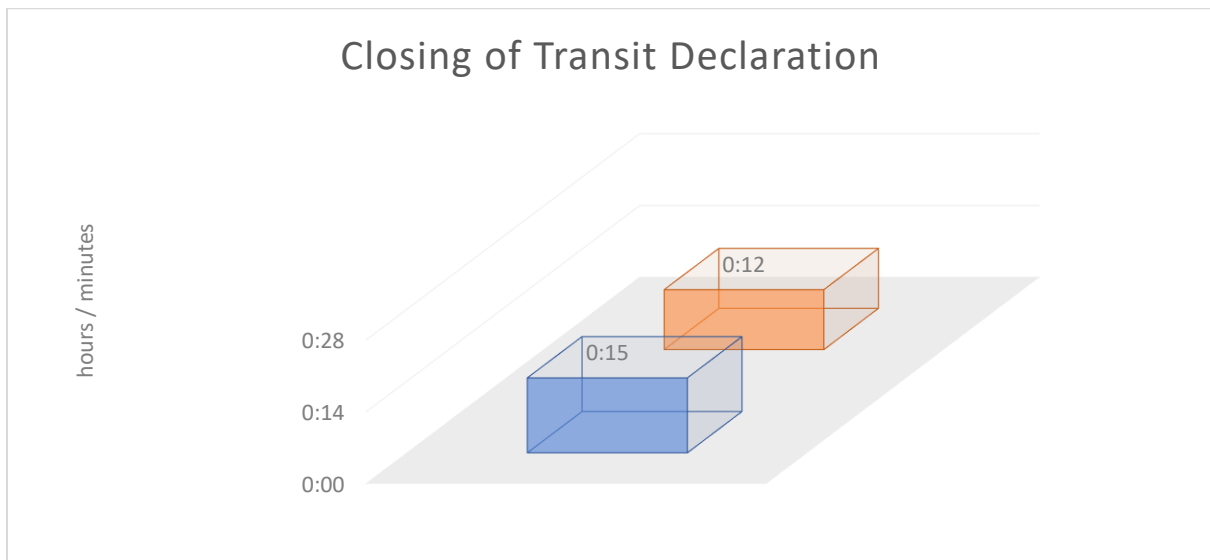
The charts below review the comparative performance of Silk Way and Asia TNK road terminals related to selected indicators.



The overall average weight check time at two terminals is 5 minutes.

The average time for the weight check at:

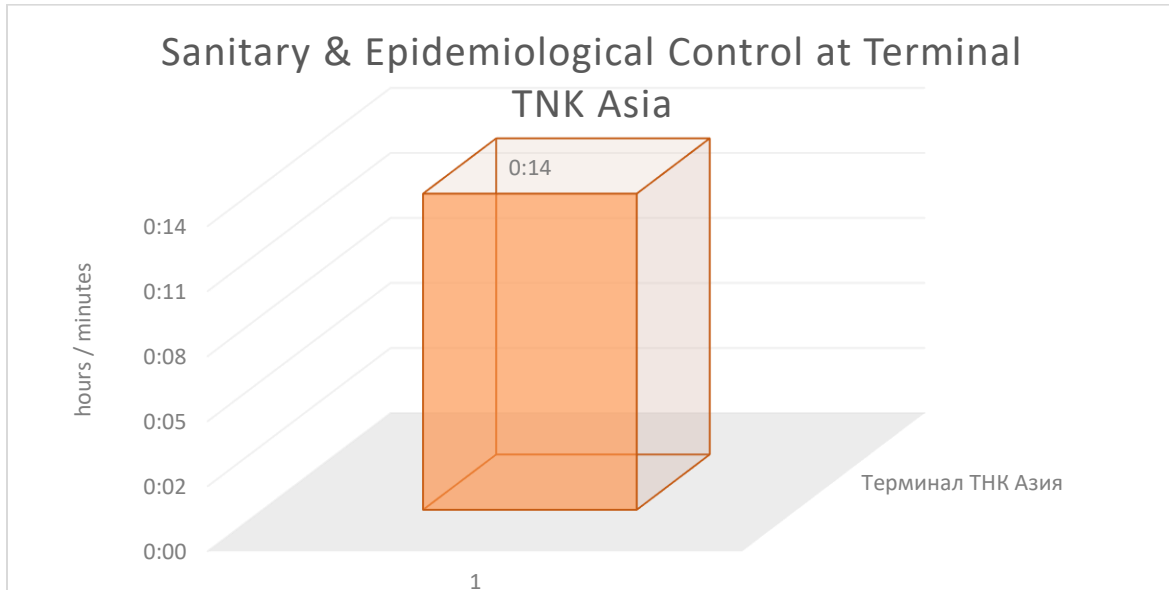
- Silk Way terminal is 3 minutes, and
- Asia TNK terminal is 6 minutes.



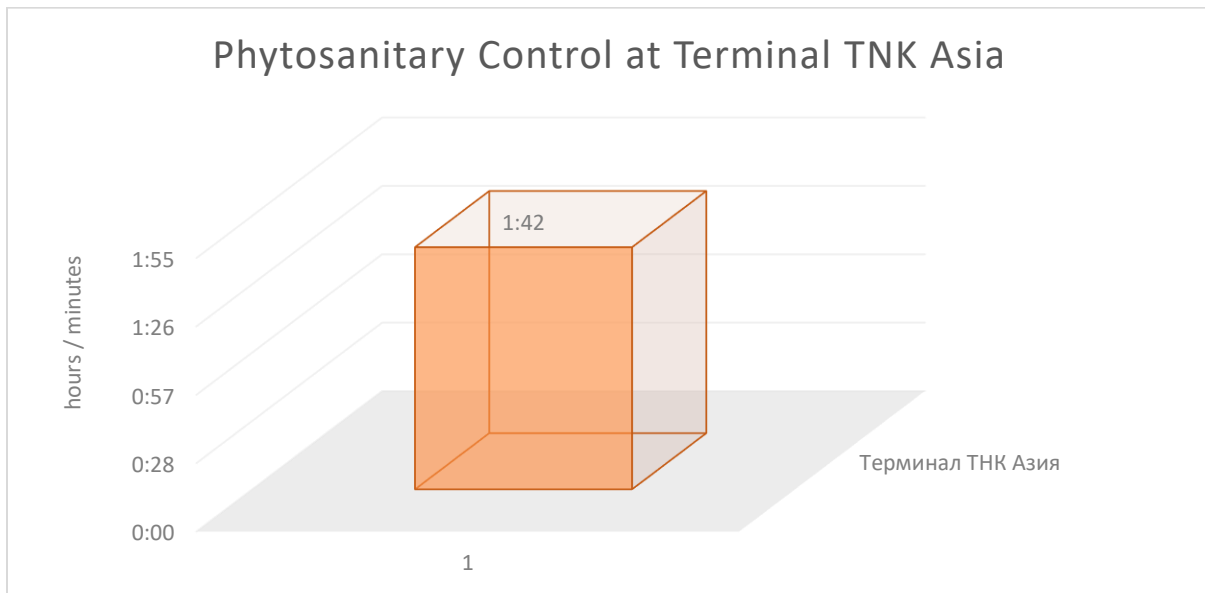
The overall average time for acceptance of documents and closing of a transit declaration at the terminals is 13 minutes.

- At Silk Way this process takes 15 minutes

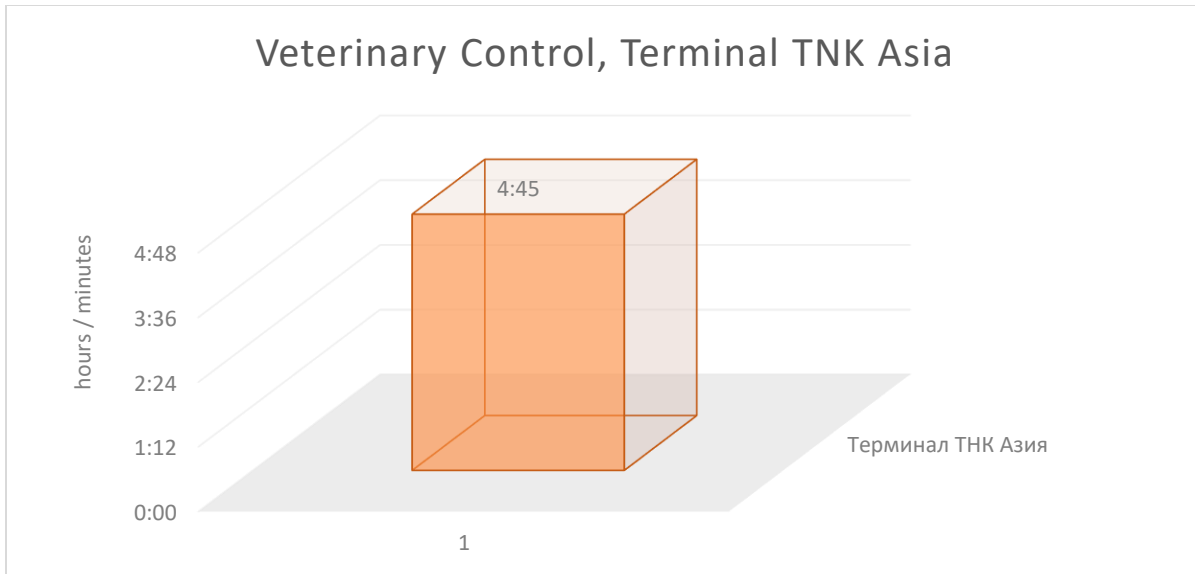
- At Asia TNK terminal, 12 minutes.



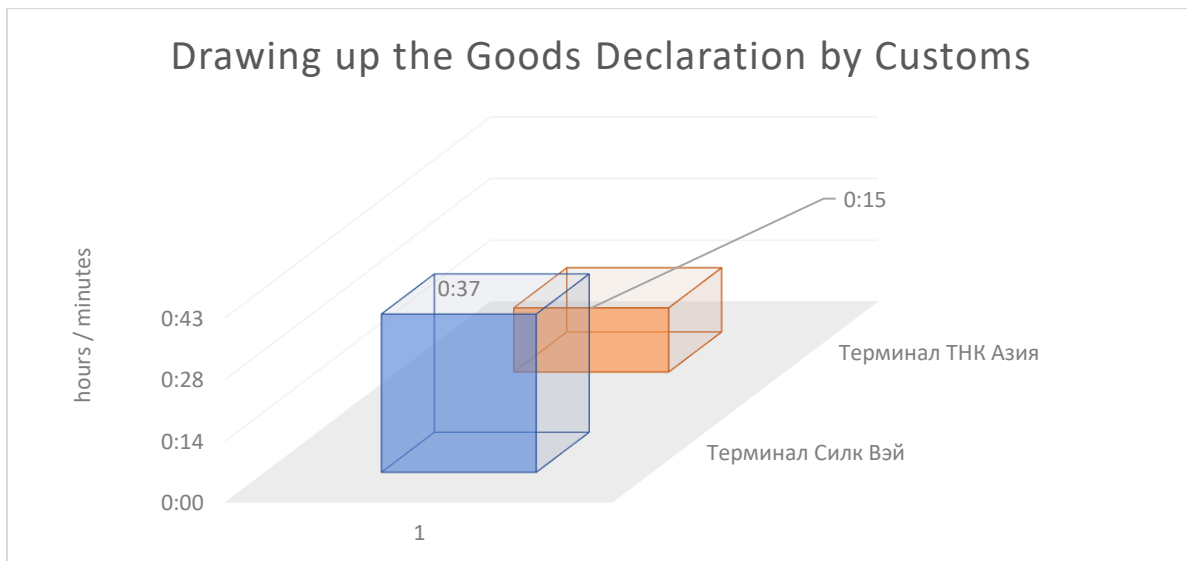
The average sanitary & epidemiological control time at Asia TNK terminal is 14 minutes. It was not possible to measure this time at Silk Way terminal as this new terminal was put into operation as recently as September and as of the time of TRS, sanitary & epidemiological services were not yet operational.



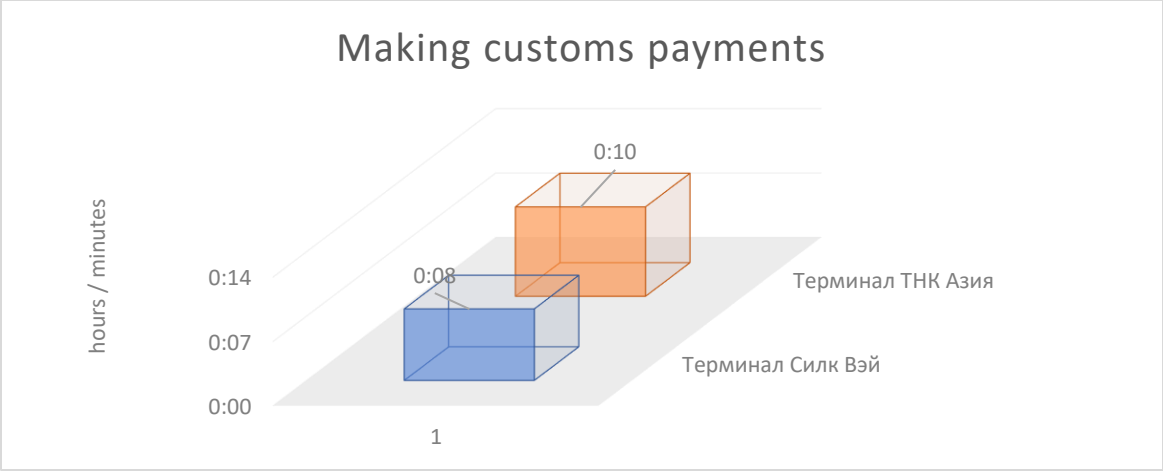
The phytosanitary control procedures took 1 hour 42 minutes, based on the times observed at Asia TNK terminal. No data are available on Silk Way terminal due to the reasons mentioned above.



The average time for veterinary control is 4 hours 45 minutes based on the data collected at TNK Asia only.



The overall average time for the generation of goods declaration by customs at the terminals is 26 minutes. The average time for the generation of goods declaration by a broker at Silk Way terminal is 37 minutes, at Asia TNK terminal 15 minutes.



The overall average time for making customs payment at terminals is 8 minutes.

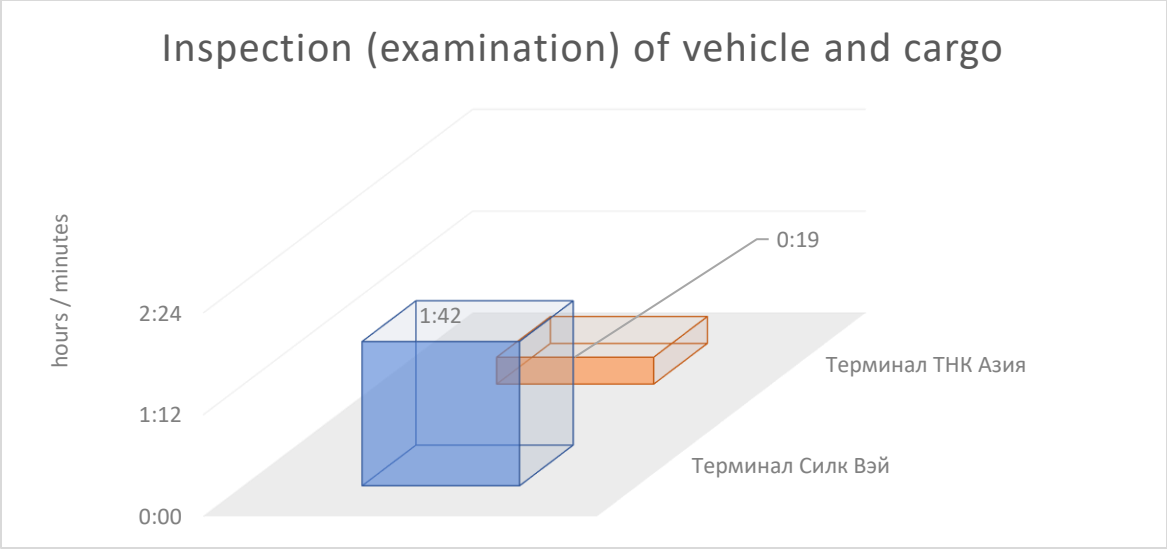
Time spent by a declarant for making customs payments is on average:

- 8 minutes at Silk Way terminal;
- 10 minutes at Asia TNK terminal.

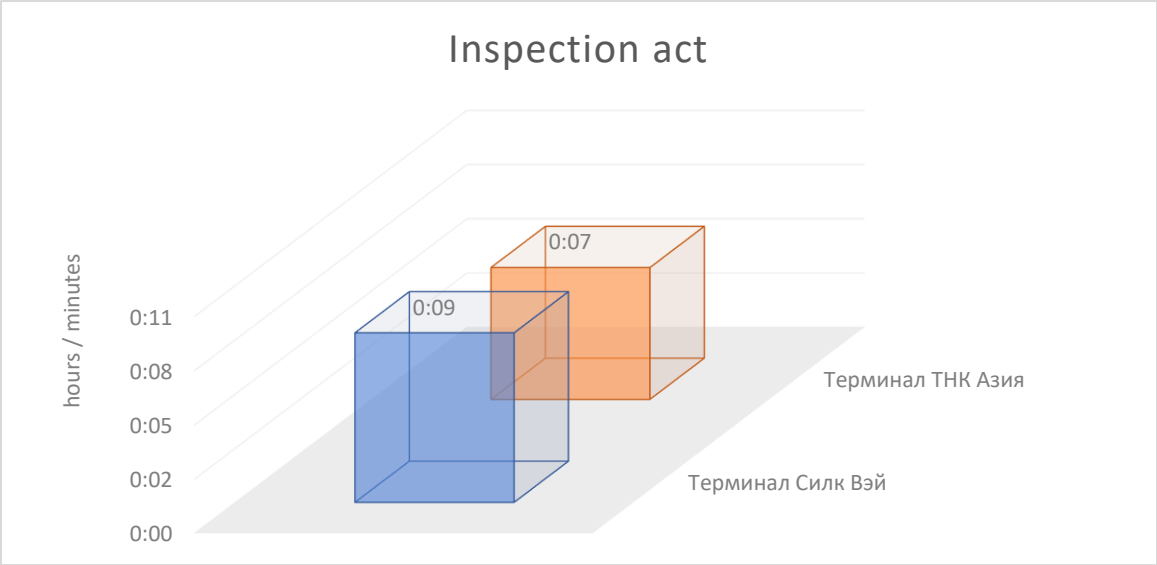
This fast turnaround is due to the availability of local bank branch offices at both terminals.



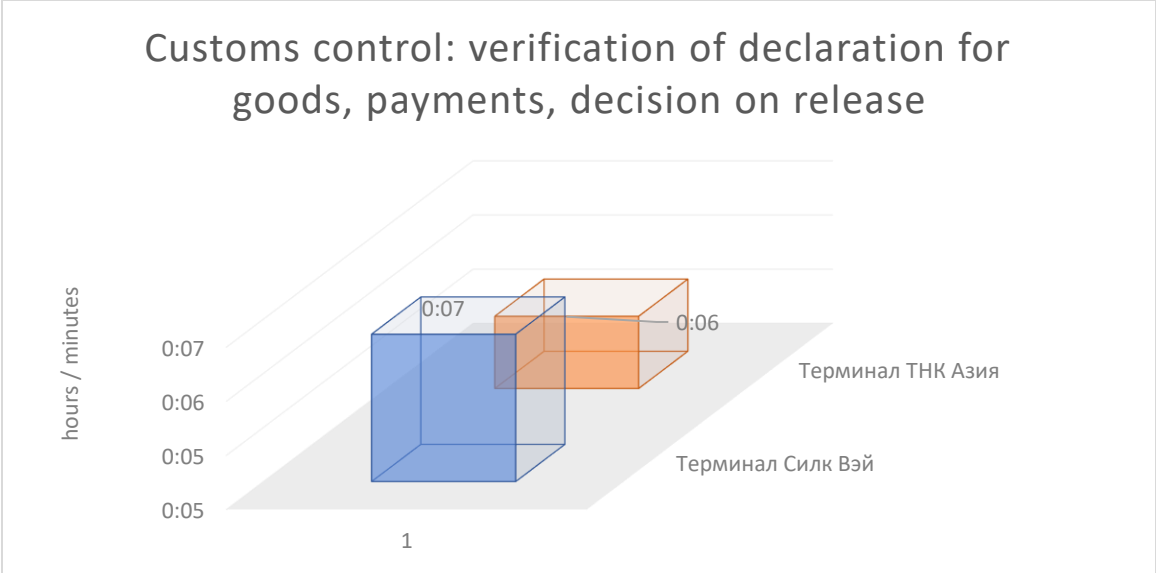
At Asia TNK terminal, it took Customs 33 minutes to return a declaration for goods to the broker for corrections or refiling. This process was not observed at the Silk Way Terminal during the TRS.



The overall average time for inspection (examination) of transport vehicles at two terminals is 59 minutes. At Silk Way, the procedure takes 1hr 42 minutes, at Asia TNK 18 minutes. There was an outlier of 5 days and 1 hour spent on this inspection. Excluding this data would bring the average to 28 minutes.



The overall average time spent for drawing up an act on inspection of vehicles and goods is 8 minutes: 9 minutes as Silk Way and 7 minutes at Asia TNK.



The overall average time for customs control at two terminals is 6 minutes, 7 at Silk Way and 6 minutes as Asia TNK.

ANNEX 4 - QUESTIONNAIRES



Export Air.pdf



Export Rail.pdf



Export Road.pdf



Import Air.pdf



Import Rail.pdf



Import Road.pdf



Transit Air.pdf


















Transit Rail.pdf



Transit Road.pdf

ANNEX 5 - REPORTS FROM WCO SOFTWARE

Air				
				
2021 Air Export Overall	2021 Air EXPORT - Specific Time Intervals	2021 Air IMPORT- Overall.docx	2021 Air IMPORT - Specific Time Interval:	2021 Air TRANSIT - Overall.docx
Rail				
				
2021 Rail EXPORT - Overall.docx	2021 Rail IMPORT - Commodities.docx	2021 Rail IMPORT - Overall.docx	2021 Rail TRANSIT - Overall.docx	2021 Rail TRANSIT - Specific Intervals.
Road				
				
2021 Road EXPORT Terminal - Overall.doc	2021 Road IMPORT BCP - Overall.docx	2021 Road IMPORT BCP - Specific Times.d	2021 Road IMPORT Terminal - Specific Tir	2021 Road TRANSIT - Overall.docx

(confirmed March 2023)