Appendix 2:

Outline of the Country Report for the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative "One Road" Countries to be held 25-28 September 2018 in Nanning, Guangxi, China

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country

The Republic of Kazakhstan occupies the 9th place in the world in terms of the area of the territory, the 2nd place among the CIS countries (after Russia). The territory of the Republic is 2,724,902 square kilometres. The population is 18 272 430 people.

Agriculture is an important sector of the country's economy.

In terms of grain production, Kazakhstan ranks third in the CIS after Russia and Ukraine. In the north of Kazakhstan, wheat, oat, barley and other cereals are grown, as well as sunflower, fly-curls. Cultivation of vegetables and melons, watermelons is also well-developed. The West is famous for its corn, vegetable, sunflower and other crops. In the south of the republic, cotton crops, sugar beets, tobacco, and rice produce high yields with irrigation. Gardening is also well-developed.

Wheat is one of the main export products in the economy of the republic. Despite the fact that the country is in the zone of risky farming, and the harvest of cereals can differ in different years by more than 50%, Kazakhstan completely supplies itself with bread, and exports at least 70% of the crop even in the most lean years.

State Inspection Committee in the Agro-industrial Complex

Central Office

Regional territorial inspections

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Rural district territorial inspections

1) Republican Methodology Centre of Phytosanitary Diagnostics and Planning
2) Republican Centre of Plant Quarantine
3) Phytosanitary Republican Enterprise

2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests

Legal framework:

1) The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 11 February 1999 "On Plant Quarantine"

2) Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 30, 2015 No. 4-4/66 "On approval of phytosanitary requirements for imported quarantine products"

3) Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 13, 2015 No. 4-4/103 "On approval of the list of quarantine products"

4) Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan of March 30, 2015 No. 4-4/282 "On approval of the list of quarantine objects and alien species in relation to which plant quarantine measures and a list of highly dangerous pests are established and implemented"

5) Order of the Acting President. Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 29, 2015 No. 4-4/500 "On approval of standards of public services in the field of plant quarantine"

6) Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan of June 3, 2015 No. 15-4/513 "On Approval of the Rules for the Seizure and Destruction of Quarantine Products Infected with Quarantine Objects that are not Subject to Decontamination or Recycling"

7) Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 29, 2015 No. 15-08/590 "On Approval of the Rules for the Protection of the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan from Quarantine Objects and Alien Species"

8) Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 1 October 2015 No. 15-05/873 "On approval of regulations of public services in the field of plant quarantine".

The list of quarantine organisms is limited in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) Grapholita molesta (Busck)
2) Hyphantria cunea Drury
3) Monochamus galloprovincialis (Olivier)
4) Myiopardalis pardalina (Bigot)
5) Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuwana)
6) Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comst.
7) Tuta absoluta (Povolny)
8) Lymantria dispar asiatica Vnukovskij
9) Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens
10) Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al.
11) Acroptilon repens DC
12) Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.
13) Ambrosia psilostachya DC.
14) Cuscuta spp.

3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests

Since the beginning of 2018, when importing quarantine products, 56 cases of detection of quarantine organisms, were detected, such as:

- Grapholita molesta (Busck) on fruits of apricots, dried fruits, nectarines and peaches from Kyrgyzstan (15 cases), from Uzbekistan (7 cases);
- Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuwana) in batches of persimmons, apples, grapes, peaches from Kyrgyzstan (9 cases), from Uzbekistan (2 cases);
- Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens in potato batches from Azerbaijan (2 cases), from Kyrgyzstan (2 cases);
- Liriomyza in the green of parsley from Uzbekistan;
- Pseudococcidae in a batch of bananas, the origin of Ecuador;

In the current year, measures to eliminate the outbreaks of quarantine objects at the expense of the Republic Budget are planned on an area of 38.0 thousand hectares, and were carried out on the area of 5.7 thousand ha, including:

- Hyphantria cunea Drury - 0.12 thousand hectares,
- Grapholita molesta (Busck) - 0.38 thousand hectares,
- Myiopardalis pardalina (Bigot) – 0.08 thousand hectares,
- Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comst. - 0.09 thousand hectares,
- Lymantria dispar asiatica Vnukovskij - 1.4 thousand hectares,
- Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuwana) – 0.008 thousand hectares,
- Acroptilon repens DC – 3.6 thousand hectares.

4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures

Currently, 14 quarantine objects are restricted for dissemination on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in relation to which measures on localization and elimination of outbreaks are carried out. At the moment, on the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union 55 quarantine objects are registered, which poses a certain challenge for us. Phytosanitary risk analysis was carried out with respect to the 55 objects. Further on, it is necessary to develop methodological tools for detection of these objects, which is impossible for a number of reasons. As a result, NPPO of Kazakhstan cannot conduct surveys to identify these objects, which threatens a great danger for the territory of the Republic.

For example, in 2017, in batches of apples arriving from Kyrgyzstan, in 6 cases, an Asian berry drosophila was identified, which belongs to quarantine pests that is not present on the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Transfer to new territories and acclimatization, in addition to large crop losses, sometimes have the most serious consequences. This is a direct harm to population - bites, transfer of pathogens of human diseases; transfer of pathogens of diseases of domestic and wild animals, incl. insects; direct damage to plants, plant products, stocks; transfer of causative agents of plant diseases and the need to use chemical control agents, pesticides; quarantine (as well as trade) restrictions and much more.

5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures.

One of current obstacles for increasing exports from the Republic of Kazakhstan to China is the issue of obtaining stable quotas for the import of Kazakh agricultural products, including wheat and flour into the PRC market.

The decision to assist in obtaining stable quotas for the import of Kazakh agricultural products to the People's Republic of China would be one of the solutions in removing obstacles to the promotion of the potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6. Suggestions on international, Regional and political cooperation in the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative "the Belt and Road" countries.

One of the goals of the Chinese initiative "One belt-one road" is to ensure uninterrupted trade.

Within the framework of cooperation between the national development strategy of Kazakhstan named "Nurly Jol" and development of the "Economic belt of the Silk Road", our countries intend to stimulate trade, including agricultural products.

In this regard, we note a marked increase in the phytosanitary services of our countries, in order to increase mutual trade in agricultural products. To date, phytosanitary requirements have been agreed on five types of crop production (wheat, millet, bran, soybeans, rapeseed meal and alfalfa fodder). Joint inspection of maize and barley is currently under way. In this regard, the further cooperation of the MoA of our countries in this direction is of particular importance.

The main area of cooperation with the IPPC Secretariat is to strengthen the capacity of the national plant quarantine and protection service. To this end, Kazakhstan annually participates in the meetings of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, actively participates in various regional events. Also, the Ministry of Agriculture is constantly working to expand close border cooperation in the field of plant protection and quarantine to ensure a favorable phytosanitary situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Within the framework of increasing the potential of the phytosanitary service, there is a need to intensify cooperation with the International organizations:

1) we consider the possibility of participation of representatives of Kazakhstan in regional organizations of FAO;

2) there is also an interest of the Republic of Kazakhstan in participating as an observer in the next meeting of the Asian Pacific Commission on Plant Quarantine and Protection

We also consider it expedient to consider the possibility of studying the international (including China) experience in applying highly effective technologies in conducting phytosanitary measures, conducting training seminars by international experts, and also considering the possibility of joint projects of scientific research institutes of the RK and PRC on studying issues in the field of phytosanitary security.