

# Overview of standardization and mandatory technical regulation systems of Belarus (gas and electricity)

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## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

### Abbreviations

BY	Belarus
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EASC	Eurasian Council for standardization, metrology and certification
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EOTS	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EU	European Union
IDT	Identical
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
ITC	Interstate Technical Committee for standardization
MOD	Modified
NEQ	Not equivalent
NSB	National Standardization Body
TC	Technical Committee for standardization

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

### CONTENTS

Abbreviations.....	2
<b>I. Mandatory technical regulation .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1. Regulatory framework (documents of mandatory technical regulation) .....	4
1.1. Legislative base.....	4
1.2. Types of documents in the system of mandatory technical regulation .....	8
1.3. Fundamentals of mandatory technical regulation system .....	9
1.4. Adoption of technical regulations.....	13
1.5. The process of technical legislation development and adoption .....	15
2. Participation in the mandatory technical regulation activity .....	17
2.1. Participants of national technical regulating system.....	17
2.2. Membership in international and regional organisations .....	17
<b>II. Standardization .....</b>	<b>19</b>
3. Regulatory framework (documents in the area of standardization).....	19
3.1. Legislative base.....	19
3.2. Types of documents used in the standardization system.....	19
3.3. Fundamentals of the standardization system .....	21
3.4. Implementation of international, regional and foreign standards as national standards .....	23
3.5. The order of development and adoption of standardization documents.....	27
4. Participants of the standardization activity .....	28
4.1. Main participants of standardization activities .....	28
4.2. List of the existing technical committees for standardization.....	30
4.3. Membership in international and regional organisations for standardization .....	31
4.4. Participation in the activities of international and regional technical committees for standardization.....	31

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

### I. Mandatory technical regulation

The system of mandatory technical regulation includes basic legal documents (legal basis), mandatory documents and participants of the technical regulation activity.

Transition from the former Soviet Union system of technical regulation (the system of mandatory standards and other normative acts of ministries and other governmental bodies) to the two-tier system of mandatory technical regulations and voluntary standardization documents began in the Republic of Belarus in 2004<sup>1</sup> and has not been fully completed to date.

#### 1. Regulatory framework (documents of mandatory technical regulation)

##### 1.1. Legislative base

###### International treaties

- Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) dated 30.05.2001 (amended and supplemented on 25.01.2006 and on 06.10.2007)
- Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 18.10.2011
- Agreement for a coordinated policy in technical regulations, sanitary, veterinary and phytosanitary measures by the decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council dated 25.01.2008 (revised № 549 dated 19.05.2011)
- Agreement on common principles and rules of technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation dated 18.10.2010

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<sup>1</sup> The relevant Law “On technical regulation and standardisation” was adopted in 2004

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

- Agreement on handling of products subject to mandatory conformity assessment (confirmation) on the customs territory of the Customs Union № 27 dated 11.12.2009
- Agreement on mutual recognition of accreditation of the certification (conformity assessment (confirmation)) bodies and test laboratories (centres) carrying out conformity assessment (confirmation) activities, the decision of the Interstate Council of EurAsEC № 27 dated 11.12.2009
- On common list of products, in respect of which mandatory requirements are established in the framework of the Customs Union (revised № 102 of 23/10/2012), Customs Union Commission Decision No. 526 dated 28 January 2011
- Schedule for development of the Customs Union technical regulations for 2012-2013, decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission № 103 dated 23.11.2012
- Provisions for the order of development, adoption, amendment and withdrawal of the Customs Union technical regulations, decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission № 48 dated 20.06.2012
- Recommendations on the standard structure of technical regulation of Euro-Asian Economic Community, decision of the Interstate Council of EurAsEC № 321 dated 27.10.2006
- Provisions for the procedure of issuing the lists of international and regional (interstate) standards, and, in their absence, the national (State) standards to ensure compliance with technical regulations of the Customs Union and necessary for the assessment (confirmation) of conformity, Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium Decision № 306 dated 25/12/2012
- Common forms of conformity certificate and the declaration of compliance with the requirements of the technical regulations of the CU and the rules for its

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

completion, Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium Decision № 293 dated 25/12/2012

- Provisions for use of modal schemes of conformity assessment (confirmation) in technical regulations of the Customs Union, Customs Union Commission Decision No. 621 dated 7 April 2011
- Image of the common product commercialisation mark to be used on the market of the CU member-countries and Provisions on common product commercialisation mark to be used on the market of the CU member-countries (amended № 800 of 23.09.2011 and № 61 of 20.07.2012), Customs Union Commission Decision No. 711 dated 15 July 2011
- Provisions for product (goods) import into the CU territory to which the mandatory requirements have been set up within the framework of the Customs Union, EurAsEC Collegium Decision No. 294 dated 25.12.2012
- Common list of products subject to mandatory assessment (confirmation) of conformity within the Customs Union with the issue of unified tools, Customs Union Commission Decision № 620 dated 7.04.2011 (amended № 767 of 16.08.2011, № 17 of 5.04.2012, and № 80 of 13.06.2012)

### National legislation:

#### a) Laws

- On technical regulation and standardization, № 262-3 dated 05.01.2004 (amended № 42-3 of 19.07.2005, № 162-3 of 20.07.2006, № 247-3 of 09.07.2007, № 407-3 of 15.07.2008, № 228-3 of 31.12.2010, and № 340-3 of 07.01.2012)
- On conformity assessment to the requirements of technical normative legal acts in the fields of technical regulation and standardization, № 228-3 dated 31.12.2010

#### b) Resolutions of the Council of Ministers

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

- On the delegation of the authority to adopt individual normative legal acts to the Committee for standardization, metrology and certification under the Council of Ministers, № 896 dated 23.07.2004
- c) Normative legal documents of national administration bodies<sup>2</sup>
  - On the list of products, works and services and other objects of conformity, subject to mandatory conformity assessment in Republic of Belarus, the State Committee for Standardization (Gosstandart) decision № 46 of 14.07.2011
  - Technical Code of Good Practice TKP 1.0-2004 “Technical regulation and standardization system of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for technical regulations development”, Gosstandart decision № 52 of 29.10.2004
  - Technical Code of Good Practice TKP 1.4-2006 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for publication of technical normative legal acts in the field of technical regulation and standardization, and the information about them”, Gosstandart decision № 50 of 30.10.2006
  - Technical Code of Good Practice TKP 1.6-2006 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules to plan the technical regulation and standardization activities”, Gosstandart decision № 66 of 30.12.2006
  - Technical Code of Good Practice TKP 1.8-2008 “System of technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for notifications on technical regulations, technical codes of good practice and national standards”, Gosstandart decision № 64 of 24.12.2008
  - Technical Code of Good Practice TKP 1.10-2007 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for structure,

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<sup>2</sup> These normative legal acts are obligatory for execution as set forth

Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries presentation, design, and contents of technical regulations”, Gosstandart decision № 23 of 12.04.2007.

- Technical Code of Good Practice TKP 1.11-2008 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Requirements for the publishing design and the printing quality of the official publications of technical regulations, technical codes of good practice, and national standards”

## 1.2. Types of documents in the system of mandatory technical regulation

Systems of mandatory technical regulation of the Customs Union and the Republic of Belarus have the same types of documents, namely:

- Technical regulations
- Standards which are referenced in the technical regulations or other normative legal acts
- Standards that ensure the compliance with technical regulations of the Customs Union and are necessary to assess (confirm) the compliance (when used)
- During the transition period (prior to the adoption of technical regulations), the existing standards and other tools of public authorities, aimed at achieving safety goals set by the law on technical regulation and standardization.

No common exhaustive list of such documents exists, but most of them are presented in a:

- Common list of products subject to mandatory assessment (confirmation) of conformity within the Customs Union where the mandatory requirements to the product are specified.
- National list of products subject to mandatory certification which specifies the mandatory requirements to the product.



## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

### 1.3. Fundamentals of mandatory technical regulation system

#### a) Area of application

Mandatory technical regulation is carried out on the supra-national level in the framework of the Eurasian Economic Commission, EurAsEC, for the products as follows:

- Machinery and equipment
- Low voltage equipment
- High voltage equipment
- Appliances using gaseous fuels
- Equipment operating under overpressure
- High Pressure Vessels
- Equipment for use in explosive environments
- Metro rolling stock
- Light rail systems and tramways
- Devices and systems for water, gas, heat and electricity measuring
- Devices and systems for oil and measuring oil products
- Telecommunication facilities

In accordance with the Agreement on common principles and rules of technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on November 18 2010, the parties do not allow the establishment of mandatory requirements in their legislation for products not included in the common list.

Mandatory technical regulation is carried out in the framework of the national technical legislation for products not included in the common list, as well as for any of the following:

**Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries**

- defence goods (works, services) provided by the National defence order,
- goods (works, services) which data constitute National Security Information,
- goods (works, services) used to protect data constituting National Security Information or data containing restricted information,
- goods (works, services) and objects for which the requirements for nuclear and radiation safety are established in the field of nuclear energy use.

As for the products from the common list for which the relevant technical regulations of the Customs Union have not yet become valid, the national legislation of the Customs Union member countries is still valid (Agreement on common principles and rules for technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation November 18 2010).

Area of application:

<b>Customs Union</b>	<b>Republic of Belarus</b>
Objects of technical regulation are identified based on the attributes of the objects that are subject to regulatory requirements, as well as on the basis of their lists as established.	Objects of technical regulation are identified solely on the basis of establishing the exhaustive lists of products and processes that are subject to the mandatory requirements.

b) Contents of the technical regulations:

<b>Customs Union</b>	<b>Republic of Belarus</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preface;</li> <li>• Area of application;</li> <li>• Definitions;</li> <li>• Rules for commercialisation;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Denomination;</li> <li>• Area of use;</li> <li>• Normative references;</li> <li>• Terms and definitions;</li> </ul>

### Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety requirements;</li> <li>• Presumption of conformity;</li> <li>• Confirmation of conformity;</li> <li>• Marking with conformity mark;</li> <li>• Protection clause;</li> <li>• Final provisions;</li> <li>• Addenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbols and abbreviations;</li> <li>• Rules for commercialisation;</li> <li>• Technical requirements;</li> <li>• Ensuring of compliance;</li> <li>• Confirmation of compliance;</li> <li>• Marking with conformity mark;</li> <li>• Responsibility;</li> <li>• State supervision;</li> <li>• Addenda.</li> </ul>
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c) Allowed methods to establish mandatory technical requirements:

<b>Technical requirements are set forth as follows:</b>	<b>Customs Union</b>	<b>Republic of Belarus</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by describing the specific technical requirements for the design (prescriptive technical regulations)</li> </ul>	Not allowed except when it is otherwise impossible to ensure the safety of products	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by describing specific operational requirements</li> </ul>	Allowed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by describing generalised technical requirements (description of possible dangers with the definition of the required level of safety without identifying specific ways to achieve this level)</li> </ul>	Allowed	

Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as references to specific standards or technical codes of practice (in this case the referenced documents become mandatory and fall into the category of technical regulations)</li> </ul>	<p>Allowed methods for inspection and testing</p>	<p>Allowed</p>
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d) Use of international and regional standards

In the Customs Union and the Republic of Belarus, the international, regional or interstate standards and national standards adopted on their basis can be used (in whole or in part) as a basis for the development of technical regulations.

e) Use of "Presumption of Conformity"<sup>3</sup> of voluntary standards

In the Customs Union and the Republic of Belarus, it is allowed to use the principle of "Presumption of Conformity" of voluntary standards with mandatory requirements of technical regulations in order to assess the conformity.

Lists of voluntary standards that have Presumption of Conformity are approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission or the State Committee for Standardization (in cases where technical regulations apply to areas not within the scope of supra-national technical regulation of the Customs Union).

For technical regulations containing essential technical requirements, developed in the framework of the Customs Union and as a part of national technical regulation, the lists of standards are developed based on which use on a voluntary basis provides compliance with mandatory essential requirements of these technical regulations.

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<sup>3</sup> Presumption of Conformity - the principle according to which it is believed that products, conforming to the requirements of the voluntary standards, meet the mandatory requirements of technical regulations, until reasonably proved otherwise

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

### 1.4. Adoption of technical regulations

Customs Union (Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia):

a) Adopted technical regulation

(together with the List of Standards, being applied on a voluntary basis, provide the compliance with the technical regulations - the presumption of conformity):

	<b>Technical regulation</b>	<b>Compliance with EU</b>
1	On safety of devices operating on gaseous fuel (TR CU 016/2011), valid since 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2009/142/EC
2	On safety of low voltage equipment (TR CU 004/2011), valid since 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2006/95/EC
3	Electromagnetic compatibility of technical means (TR CU 020/2011), valid since 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2004/108/EC
4	On safety of equipment for work in explosive environments (TR CU 012/2011), valid since 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 94/9/EC
5	On safety of machines and equipment (TR CU 010/2011), valid since 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2006/42/EC
6	Safety of lifts (TR CU 011/2011), valid since 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 95/16/EC
7	On safety of railway rolling stock (TR CU 001/2011), will be valid from 02.08.2014	on the basis of Directive 2004/49/EC

Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

b) Draft technical regulations submitted for national coordination

	<b>Technical regulation</b>	<b>Compliance with EU</b>
1	On safety of overpressure equipment (developed by Kazakhstan)	on the basis of Directive 97/23/EEC

c) Draft technical regulations submitted for public consultation

	<b>Technical regulation</b>	<b>Compliance with EU</b>
1	On the requirements to measuring instruments of oil and oil products (developer - Russia)	on the basis of Directive 2004/22/EC
2	On the notification to consumers about the energy efficiency of electrical energy consuming devices (developer - Russia)	-

d) Schedule for development of technical regulations for 2013

	<b>Technical regulation</b>	<b>Compliance with EU</b>
1	On the requirements for the devices and systems for water, gas, heat, and electricity measuring (developer - Russia)	on the basis of Directive 2004/22/EC
2	On the requirements for the energy efficiency of electrical energy consuming devices (developed by Eurasian Economic Commission)	-
3	On the safety of metro rolling stock (developer - Russia)	-
4	On the safety of light rail systems and tramways (developer - Russia)	-

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

### National technical regulations of the Republic of Belarus:

	<b>Technical regulation</b>	<b>Compliance with EU</b>
1	Units of measurement accepted for use in the territory of the Republic of Belarus - TR 2007/003/BY	on the basis of Directive 80/181/EEC

In addition, CIS Electric Power Council is currently developing draft technical regulations, as follows (all of them are advisory for the member-countries):

	<b>Technical regulation</b>	<b>Compliance with EU</b>
1	On the electric grids safety	-
2	On the safety of operational dispatch control	-
3	On the safety of hydraulic engineering constructions	-
4	Instruments to measure the amount of electric power transferred between the CIS countries electric power grids	-

### 1.5. The process of technical legislation development and adoption

#### a) Customs Union of Eurasian Economic Community

- Technical regulations are developed in accordance with the Plan for Technical Regulations Development (programme, schedule), which is formed by Eurasian Economic Commission.
- Draft technical regulations are developed by the national authorities of the Customs Union member-countries on behalf of Eurasian Economic Commission

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

- Draft technical regulations are developed in accordance with the Guidelines for Model Structure of Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Community, approved by the EurAsEC Interstate Council Decision № 321 of 27.10.2006.
- The process of technical regulations development includes procedures of notification about the beginning of the development of technical regulations and public comment of its draft.
- Immediately prior to the approval procedure provided by its national coordination to the technical regulation.
- The decision to settle the dispute through negotiations taken between the developer and bodies for technical regulation of the Customs Union <sup>4</sup>
- The developer, together with the bodies for technical regulation of the Customs Union member-countries, provides for the development of the draft lists of standards that ensure the compliance with the requirements of the draft technical regulation and are necessary for the conformity assessment (confirmation).
- Technical regulations are approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission Council decision, and the lists of standards are approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium decision.

### b) National technical regulations

- Technical regulations are developed in line with the technical regulations development programme, which is formed by the State Committee for Standardization and is approved by the Council of Ministers.
- State authorities are the unique bodies to be developers of technical regulations.

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<sup>4</sup> In Belarus, the authority for mandatory technical regulation is represented by the State Committee for Standardisation under the Government of the Republic of Belarus (Gosstandart)



## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

- Draft technical regulations are coordinated with national bodies.
- The process of the development of technical regulations provides for procedures of notification on commencement and completion of technical regulations development, and public comment on their drafts.
- Technical regulations are approved by the Council of Ministers decision and are registered by the State Committee for Standardization.

In accordance with the Agreement on common principles and rules for technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation of 18.10.2010, starting from the date of the Customs Union technical regulations validity in the territories of the Parties, the relevant mandatory requirements established by the legislation of the Parties shall not apply.

## **2. Participation in the mandatory technical regulation activity**

### **2.1. Participants of national technical regulating system**

- President of the Republic of Belarus
- Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus
- State Committee for Standardization (Gosstandart) - The authorized body for technical regulation
- The central bodies of national administration

### **2.2. Membership in international and regional organisations**

#### a) Customs Union – full member

Mandatory technical regulation within the framework of the Customs Union has a direct effect on the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

#### b) Electric Power Council of the CIS countries - full member

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

Electric Power Council main goal is to ensure reliable power supply for the CIS countries and to organise stable parallel operation of the national electric power grids.

Documents developed within the Electric Power Council are advisory in nature and can be adopted in the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the general procedure for adoption of legislative acts in the field of technical regulation.

Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

## **II. Standardization**

### **3. Regulatory framework (documents in the area of standardization)**

#### **3.1. Legislative base**

##### **a) Laws, decrees**

- Law “On technical regulation and standardization” № 262-3 dated 05.01.2004 (amended № 42-3 of 19.07.2005, № 162-3 of 20.07.2006, № 247-3 of 09.07.2007, № 407-3 of 15.07.2008, № 228-3 of 31.12.2010, and № 340-3 of 07.01.2012)
- On the procedure of making technical normative legal acts available to the public, the Republic of Belarus Presidential Decree № 318 dated 16.07.2007 (amended № 472 of 17.10.2011)

##### **b) Resolutions of the Council of Ministers**

- On the national database of technical normative legal acts, № 16 dated 8.01.2008 (amended № 1430 of 3.11.2009)

##### **c) Documents of other public authorities**

- On approval of procedures to submit the data of the technical normative legal acts in order to create the national database of technical normative legal acts and the legal information reference data bank of the Republic of Belarus, the provisions of the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus № 55 of 30.10.2007 (amended № 91 of 14.12.2011)
- Technical codes of the State Committee for Standardization

#### **3.2. Types of documents used in the standardization system**

Technical normative legal acts in the field of standardization that are valid in the territory of the Republic of Belarus include:

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

- Technical codes,
- Standards, including national standards and company standards;
- Technical specifications.

## Basic documents of technical regulation and standardization

- Technical Code TKP 1.1-2004 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for development of technical codes of good practice”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.2-2004 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for national standards development”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.3-2010 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for development of technical specifications”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.4-2006 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for publication of technical normative legal acts in the field of technical regulation and standardization, and the information about them”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.5-2004 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for structure, presentation, design and contents of technical codes of good practice and national standards”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.6-2006 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules to plan the technical regulation and standardization activities”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.7-2007 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for interstate standards development”.

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

- Technical Code TKP 1.8-2008 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for notifications on technical regulations, technical codes of good practice, and national standards”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.9-2007 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for adoption of international, regional, and national standards of other countries as national standards”.
- GOST 1.3-2008 “Interstate standardization system. Rules and methods for adoption of international and regional standards as interstate standards”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.10-2007 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for structure, presentation, design and contents of technical regulations”.
- Technical Code TKP 1.12-2008 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for organisation and work of the technical committees for standardization”.

### 3.3. Fundamentals of the standardization system

#### Legal status of standardization documents

- The voluntary use of tools in the field of standardization is reaffirmed by the law
- In case technical regulations are referencing a specific national standard, the requirements of the latter become mandatory for compliance.
- If the manufacturer or supplier of goods (services) voluntarily used national standard and declared its products (services) to be compliant with this standard (using the designation of national standard in the product labelling, transport or consumer packaging, operational or other documentation), and if the products (services) of the manufacturer or supplier are certified as compliant with the national standard, the compliance with the national standard becomes mandatory for them.

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

### Copyright on the documents in the field of standardization

- National standards are not subject to copyright
- The right to official publication of national standards and technical codes which were approved by the State Committee for Standardization belongs to the State Committee for Standardization. The right to official publication of technical codes belongs to the government bodies of national administration which approved them.

### Application of presumption of conformity of voluntary standards to the mandatory requirements of technical regulations

It is allowed to use the presumption of conformity principle<sup>5</sup> of voluntary standardization documents in carrying out the procedures for conformity assessment with the mandatory technical regulations.

In accordance with the requirements of TKP 1.5-2004 “Rules for structure, presentation, design and contents of technical codes of good practice and national standards” the data of technical regulations, which conformity can be assessed with the use of specific interrelated standard, should be stated in the preface to the relevant standard (Compliance with voluntary interrelated national standard provides for meeting the mandatory requirements of technical regulations).

No additional requirements (for example, the presence of additional addendums indicating the relationship between the requirements of technical regulations and the provisions of harmonised standards) are set forth to the content of standards that have a presumption of conformity.

At present the Republic of Belarus has prepared a draft technical code, which is supposed to stipulate in the special annex the relationship of individual provisions of a

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<sup>5</sup> Presumption of conformity - the principle according to which it is believed that products, conforming to the requirements of the voluntary standards, meet the mandatory requirements of technical regulations, until reasonably proved otherwise

Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries standard with the relevant requirements of related technical regulations. This annex prescribes to provide a table with the information about the specific elements of the relevant standard that implements the requirements of technical regulations, with reference to its specific elements.

According to TKP 1.9-2007 “Rules for adoption of international, regional, and national standards of other countries as national standards” quote the annexes ZA, ZB, ZC of the European standard in the identical national standard in accordance with the original.

Annex ZA (ZB, ZC) can contain the data as follows:

- about the relationship of the European standard with EC Directives, as well as information on the implementation of the essential technical requirements of the EU Directives;
- about the compliance of European standards to the reference international standards (international tools), in case the European standard is identical to the international standard (international tool);
- on peculiarities of use of a harmonised European standard.

### 3.4. Implementation of international, regional and foreign standards as national standards

1	ISO - International Organisation for Standardization	yes (full member)
2	IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission	yes (full member))
3	CEN - European Committee for Standardization	yes (affiliate)
4	CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	yes (affiliate)
5	EASC - Eurasian Interstate Council for standardization, metrology and certification	yes (full member)

### Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

6	Russian Federation	yes (national Russian standards are not the subject of copyright legislation)
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#### Methods for adoption of international and regional standards as national standards (except interstate standards GOST)

The adoption of international, regional, and national standards of other countries as national standards is regulated by technical code TKP 1.9-2007 “System for technical regulation and standardization of the Republic of Belarus. Rules for adoption of international, regional, and national standards of other countries as national standards” that corresponds to ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005.

<b>Methods of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005</b>	
1. Endorsement	<p>With this method of adoption, the international standard (international tool) acquires the status of the national standard through issuing the organizational and administrative tool of Gosstandart (decision, decree). The text of the international standard (international tool) is not attached.</p> <p>This method of adoption is applied to the national standards with identical degree of conformity in the presence of the official version of the international standard (international tool) in <u>Russian</u> and in the absence of the need for an international standard (international tool) editorial changes.</p>
2. Republication	<p>Method of republication of an international standard (international tool) into the national standard can be carried out by reprinting, translation, and compiling the redraft.</p>



## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

<p>2.1. Reprinting</p>	<p>National standard is issued (published) by direct reproduction of the international standard (international tool) (e.g., by photographing, scanning, electronic file reproduction).</p> <p>This method is applied for the adoption of national standards with identical or modified degree of conformity in the presence of the official version of the international standard (international tool) in Russian and in the absence and / or a need for an international standard (international tool) editorial changes and / or technical deviations.</p>
<p>2.2. Translation</p>	<p>National standard is a translation of the official international standard (international tool).</p> <p>This method of adoption is applied to the national standards with identical or modified degree of compliance in the absence of the official version of the international standard (international tool) in Russian.</p>
<p>2.3. Redrafting</p>	<p>International standard (international tool) is adopted as a national standard by drawing up a redraft if the latter was developed without the use of reproduction as a reprint or identical translation.</p> <p>This method is applied for the adoption of national standards with a modified degree of conformity in the presence of the official version of the international standard (international tool) in Russian or on the basis of the official translation and the need for the international standard (international tool) editorial changes, technical deviations and / or a difference in structure between the national and the international standard (international tool).</p>

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

### Methods of incorporation of international, regional and foreign standards without their adoption as national standards:

- Reference method<sup>6</sup> - allowed, provided that the products are sold not in the territory of the Republic of Belarus
- Registration method<sup>7</sup> - not allowed

### The order of application of interstate standards GOST

In accordance with GOST 1.2-2009 the interstate standard is used as a national standard in the countries whose national authorities have adopted this standard (acceded to) in line with with the procedure established by these national bodies.

In the Republic of Belarus:

- The interstate standards are applied directly without their re-registration as a national standard through the issue of the relevant organizational and administrative documents by the State Committee for Standardization.
- State Committee for Standardization sets the start date for the standard's validity in the Republic of Belarus with timely withdrawal of all the national standards being in in conflict with it (or duplicating it).
- Publication of information on the introduction of interstate standard for its use as a national standard, its publication and distribution on the territory of the Republic of Belarus is carried out in accordance with the procedure established for the national standards.

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<sup>6</sup> Application of international, regional and international standards, which are referenced in legal documents (including the contracts between businesses)

<sup>7</sup> Application of international, regional and interstate standards, which are registered by the authorised body in the prescribed manner

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

When the interstate standard is published in the Republic of Belarus, its cover-sheet should be drawn up, the title page should be re-drawn, the inside front title page (in the preface) should state the information about the tool that incorporates this interstate standard in the territory of the Republic of Belarus, and the start date for the standard's validity.

The interstate standard is not published in case it is incorporated in the territory of Belarus as being developed on the basis of a valid national standard of the Republic of Belarus, and being content-wise identical with the relevant national standard. In this case, on the territory of Belarus, one should be guided by the national standard with the reference allowed to either national or interstate standard.

Information about the interstate standards (changes to them) that are valid in the territory of the Republic of Belarus, as well as the text of changes to interstate standards, are published in the official periodicals (reference indexes) of Gosstandart (Ministry of Construction and Architecture - for the interstate standards in the field of architecture, municipal engineering and building).

Adherence to the interstate standard that previously is not adopted in the Republic of Belarus shall be carried out by Gosstandart on the initiative of the subjects of technical regulation and standardization.

Gosstandart may accede to the interstate standard at any time by submitting to the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-State Council a ballot paper with its favourable decision. Information about this decision is published in the electronic catalogue "Interstate standards".

### **3.5. The order of development and adoption of standardization documents**

National standards are developed on the basis of work plans for standardization that are prepared and approved by the State Committee for Standardization.

Development of national standards is carried out by technical committees and, in their absence, by any stakeholder.

The process of national standards development includes:

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

- Preparation of a draft standard by the developer
- Publication of the notice about the national standards development start and completion
- Collection and consideration of stakeholder comments to the draft standard
- Preparation of a final draft standard version

Development and approval of technical codes are carried out by the republican national bodies.

Registration of technical codes is made by the State Committee for Standardization

Company standards and technical specifications are developed and approved by the companies themselves.

Company standards are not subject to registration in the State Committee for Standardization.

Technical specifications are subject to registration in the State Committee for Standardization.

## **4. Participants of the standardization activity**

### **4.1. Main participants of standardization activities**

a) Council of Ministers:

- provides for the establishment and functioning of the national system of standardization;
- approves the programmes for development of national standards interrelated with technical regulations;

b) State Committee for Standardization - National body for standardization:

- sets out the procedure for the development, approval and publication of national standards, technical codes and specifications,

## Overview of technical normalisation and standardization systems of the Partner Countries

- approves and gives effect to national standards,
- carries out the official publication of national standards,
- approves the composition of technical committees on standardization and their provisions,
- creates and maintains the national database of technical regulations in the order determined by the Council of Ministers

In addition to the functions of the NSB, the State Standardization Committee shall perform the functions of the authorised national body for:

- assessment (confirmation) of conformity with technical regulations,
- carrying out national control (supervision) of compliance to requirements set forth by technical regulations,
- metrology.

### c) Ministry of Architecture and Construction:

- approves the drafts of national standards used in construction activities;
- develops and approves the technical codes in the construction industry
- approves jointly with the State Committee for Standardization the composition of technical committees for standardization in the field of construction, including their statute.

### d) Other organs of national executive power within the competence:

- develop and approve technical codes

### e) Technical committees for standardization:

- develop national and interstate standards

### f) Developers of standards:

- In the absence of relevant technical committee, the development of national standards may be carried out by any stakeholder (including foreign one).

Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

4.2. List of the existing technical committees for standardization

Abbreviations:

P – Participant

O – Observer

M – Mirror (the same subject-matter), indicated in the absence of official relations

S – Similar (partially overlapping with the same subject-matter), indicated in the absence of official relations

**Gas sector:**

<b>Analogous international and regional Technical Committees (TC)</b>				
TK BY 17 Main-pipeline transportation of oil, gas and oil products (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - Educational Establishment "Polotsk State University")				
<b>Existing National Technical Committees</b>				
<b>ISO</b>	<b>IEC</b>	<b>CEN</b>	<b>CENELEC</b>	<b>EASC</b>
TC 62 - S		TC 12 - S		ITC 523 - O

**Electrical sector:**

<b>Analogous international and regional Technical Committees (TC)</b>				
<b>Existing National Technical Committees</b>				
TK BY 5 Welding and allied processes (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat – Institute of Welding and Protective Coatings of the State Scientific Institution "Institute of Powder Metallurgy")				
<b>ISO</b>	<b>IEC</b>	<b>CEN</b>	<b>CENELEC</b>	<b>EASC</b>
TC 44 - S		TC 121 - S		ITC 72 - P

### Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

TK BY 19 Electrical engineering and electronics (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat – Belarusian State Institute for Standardization and Certification)				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
	TC 23 - S			
TK BY 27 Telecommunications (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - “Giprosvjaz” Ltd)				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
			TC 215 - S	

#### 4.3. Membership in international and regional organisations for standardization

	Organisation for standardization	yes (status) / no
1	ISO - International Organisation for Standardization	yes (full member)
2	IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission	yes (full member)
3	CEN - European Committee for Standardization	yes (affiliate)
4	CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	yes (affiliate)
5	EASC - Eurasian Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification	yes (full member)

#### 4.4. Participation in the activities of international and regional technical committees for standardization

Abbreviations:

P – Participant

O – Observer

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

### Gas sector:

	ISO Technical Committee		Representation of Belarus	Status
1	ISO TC 28	Petroleum products and lubricants	Belarusian State Institute for Standardization and Certification BelGISS	○
2	ISO TC 138	Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids	Stroytechnorm	○
3	ISO TC 207	Environmental management	BelGISS	○

	CEN Technical Committee		Representation of Belarus	Status
1	CEN/TC 234	Gas infrastructure	Stroytechnorm	○
2	CEN/TC 48	Domestic gas-fired water heaters	OAO "Testing and certification of consumer and industrial products" BELLIS	○
3	CEN/TC 49	Gas cooking appliances	BELLIS	○
4	CEN/TC 267	Industrial piping and pipelines	Stroytechnorm	○



## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

	<b>EASC Technical Committee</b>		<b>Representation of Belarus</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	ITC 007	Pipe and steel tanks	NSB	P
2	ITC 052	Natural gas	NSB	P
3	ITC 098	Household equipment operating on gas and liquid fuels	NSB	P
4	ITC 155	Connection of pipelines for engineering applications	NSB	O
	ITC 523	Technique and technology of oil and gas extraction and processing	NSB	O

**Electrical sector:**

	<b>ISO Technical Committee</b>		<b>Representation of Belarus</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	ISO TC 22/SC 2	Braking systems and equipment	Belarusian State Institute for Standardization and Certification BelGISS	O

	<b>IEC Technical Committee</b>		<b>Representation of Belarus</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	IEC TC 9	Electrical equipment and systems for railways	BELLIS	O
2	IEC TC 23	Electrical accessories	BELLIS	O
3	IEC SC 23J	Switches for appliances	BELLIS	P

**Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries**

4	IEC TC 34	Lamps and related equipment	BELLIS	O
5	IEC TC 61	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances	BELLIS	O
6	IEC TC 77	Electromagnetic compatibility	BELLIS	O
7	IEC SC 77B	High frequency phenomena	BELLIS	P
8	IEC TC 116	Safety of motor-operated electric tools	BELLIS	O

	<b>CEN &amp; CEN/CLC Technical Committee</b>		<b>Representation of Belarus</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	CEN/SS F23	Energy	BelGISS	O
2	CEN/CLC/TC 2	Power engineering	BelGISS	O
3	CEN/CLC/TC 3	Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices	BELLIS	O

	<b>CLC Technical Committee</b>		<b>Representation of Belarus</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	CLC/TC 9X	Electrical and electronic applications for railways	Public Association "Belarusian Railways"	O
2	CLC/TC 20	Electric cables	BELLIS	O
3	CLC/SR 34A	Lamps	BelGISS	O

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

4	CLC/SR 34D	Luminaires	BELLIS	O
5	CLC/TC 34Z	Luminaires and associated equipment	BelGISS	O
6	CLC/SR 56	Dependability	BelGISS	O
7	CLC/TC 61	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances	BELLIS	O
8	CLC/TC 62	Electrical equipment in medical practice	BelGISS	O
9	CLC/SR 77	Electromagnetic compatibility	BelGISS	O
10	CLC/SR 100	Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment	BelGISS	O
11	CLC/TC 116	Safety of motor-operated electric tools	BelGISS	O
12	CLC/TC 210	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	BelGISS	O

	<b>EASC Technical Committee</b>		<b>Representation of Belarus</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	ITC 019	Electrical machinery and apparatus	National body for standardization	P
2	ITC 036	Power transformers	National body for standardization	P
3	ITC 042	Explosion protected and mining equipment	National body for standardization	O

## Overview of technical normalisation and standartization systems of the Partner Countries

4	ITC 111	Energy saving	National body for standardization	P
5	ITC 208	Air-conditioning and ventilation	National body for standardization	P
6	ITC 232	Apparatus for measuring electrical energy and load control	National body for standardization	P
7	ITC 233	Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities	National body for standardization	P
8	ITC 234	Alarm and anti-burglary protection systems	National body for standardization	O
9	ITC 244	Stationary power equipment	National body for standardization	O
10	ITC 333	Rotating electrical machines	National body for standardization	O