

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

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Abbreviations

KZ	Kazakhstan
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

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I. Mandatory technical regulation

The system of mandatory technical regulation includes basic legal documents (legal basis), mandatory technical regulations and participants of 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 Kazakhstan in 2004¹ 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 (as amended and supplemented on 25.01.2006 and on 06.10.2007)
- Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 18.10.2011
- Agreement on 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

¹ The relevant Law “On technical regulation” was adopted in 2004

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- Agreement on the 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, decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council № 27 dated 11.12.2009
- 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 28.01.2011 (as amended № 102 of 23.10.2012)
- Plan for development of the Customs Union technical regulations for 2012-2013, decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission Council № 103 dated 23.11.2012
- Provisions for the method of development, adoption, amendment and withdrawal of the Customs Union technical regulations, decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission Council № 48 dated 20.06.2012
- Recommendations on the standard structure of technical regulations of the Euro-Asian Economic Community, decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council № 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 certificates and the declaration of compliance with the requirements of the technical regulations of the CU and the rules for its

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completion, Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium Decision № 293 dated 25.12.2012

- Provisions for the use of modal schemes of conformity assessment (confirmation) in technical regulations of the Customs Union, Customs Union Commission Decision No. 621 dated 07.04.2011
- Image of 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, Customs Union Commission Decision No. 711 dated 15.07.2011 (amended № 800 of 23.09.2011 and № 61 of 20.07.2012)
- Provisions for product (goods) importation 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 (as amended № 767 of 16.08.2011, № 17 of 5.04.2012, and № 80 of 13.06.2012)

National legislation:

a) Laws

- On Technical Regulation, № 603-II dated 9.11.2004 (as amended № 209-III of 29.12.2006, № 62-IV of 05.07.08, № 562-IV of 16.02.2012, and № 31-V of 10.07.2012),

b) Government decrees

- Rules for the development, assessment, adoption, amendment and withdrawal of technical regulations, № 517 of 20.06.2007
- Technical regulations "Procedures for conformity assessment", № 90 dated 04.02.2008.

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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
- Harmonised standards that are voluntary to use having "Presumption of Conformity" with the technical regulations
- During the transition period (prior to the adoption of technical regulations), the existing standards and other regulation tools of public authorities, aimed at achieving safety goals set by the Treaty for the Establishment of the Customs Union and the Law on Technical Regulation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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

- Common list of products subject to mandatory assessment (confirmation) of conformity within the Customs Union,
- National list of products subject to mandatory certification which specifies the tools that contain the mandatory requirements to the product.

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, and is mandatory for use in countries of the Customs Union for the following products:

- Machinery and equipment
- Low voltage equipment
- High voltage equipment
- Appliances using gaseous fuels

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- Equipment operating under overpressure
- Vessels working under pressure
- Equipment for use in explosive environments
- Metro rolling stock
- Light rail systems and tramways
- Devices and systems to measure water, gas, heat and electricity
- Devices and systems to measure oil and oil products
- Telecommunication facilities

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

The remaining products and processes of their production as well as services are subject to mandatory technical regulation in the framework of the national technical legislation.

Area of application	
EurAsEC	Republic of Kazakhstan
Objects of technical regulation are identified basing 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.

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b) Contents of the technical regulations (basic sections):

EurAsEC	Republic of Kazakhstan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of application; • Definitions • Safety requirements • Conformity assessment • Rules of marking • Rules of commercialisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of application; • Definitions • Safety requirements • Conformity assessment • Rules of marking • Procedural requirements for the exercise of state supervision

c) Acceptable methods of specifying mandatory technical requirements:

Technical requirements are set forth as follows:	EurAsEC	National
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by describing the specific technical requirements for the design (prescriptive technical regulations) 	Not allowed except when it is otherwise impossible to ensure the safety of products	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by describing specific operational requirements 	Allowed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	Allowed	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<p>Allowed methods for inspection and testing</p>	<p>Allowed</p>
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d) Use of international and regional standards

EurAsEC	Republic of Kazakhstan
<p>International or harmonised with the interstate and national standards may be used (in whole or in part) as a basis for the development of technical regulations.</p>	<p>Is not regulated, but one of the main purposes of mandatory technical regulation is declared to be "the removal of technical barriers to trade," which is impossible without the use of international and regional standards.</p>

e) Use of "Presumption of Conformity²" of standardization documents, which are voluntary for application

In the Customs Union and the Republic of Kazakhstan, 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 a presumption of conformity, are approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission or the State Committee for Standardization

² 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.

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(in cases where technical regulations apply to areas not within the scope of supra-national technical regulation of the Customs Union).

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

1.4. Adoption of technical regulations

a) Custom Union (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia):

Adopted technical regulations

(together with the List of Standards that, being applied on a voluntary basis, provides the compliance with the technical regulations - the Presumption of Conformity).

	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	On safety of devices operating on gaseous fuel – TP TC 016/2011, valid from 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2009/142/EC
2	On safety of low voltage equipment – TP TC 004/2011, valid from 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2006/95/EC
3	Electromagnetic compatibility of technical means – TP TC 020/2011, valid from 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2004/108/EC
4	On safety of equipment for work in explosive environments – TP TC 012/2011, valid from 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 94/9/EC
5	On safety of machines and equipment – TP TC 010/2011, valid from 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 2006/42/EC

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6	Safety of lifts – TP TC 011/2011, valid from 15.02.2013	on the basis of Directive 95/16/EC
7	On safety of railway rolling stock - TP TC 001/2011, valid from 02.08.2014	on the basis of Directive 2004/49/EC

Draft technical regulations submitted for national coordination

	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	On safety of overpressure equipment (developed by Kazakhstan)	on the basis of Directive 97/23/EEC
2	On the notification of the consumer about the energy efficiency of electrical energy consuming devices (developer - Russia)	

Draft technical regulations submitted for public consultation

	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	On the requirements to measuring instruments of oil and oil products (developer - Russia)	on the basis of Directive 2004/22/EC

Plan for development of technical regulations

	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	On the requirements for the devices and systems for water, gas, heat and electricity measuring (developer - Russia)	-
2	On the requirements to the energy efficiency of electrical energy consuming devices (developed by Eurasian Economic Commission)	-
3	On the safety of metro rolling stock (developer - Russia)	-

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4	On the safety of light rail systems and tramways (developer - Russia)	-
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b) National technical regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	Safety requirements for the construction of onshore and offshore production facilities related to petroleum operations Government Decree № 1335 of 31.12.2008	-
2	Safety requirements for gas filling stations and appliances burning gaseous fuels, Government Decree № 248 of 03.03.2009	-
3	Safety requirements for processes development of ore, non-metallic and gravel deposits by underground methods Government Decree № 2207 of 25.12.2009	-
4	Safety requirements for mine hoisting installation Government Decree № 1940 of 26.11.2009	-

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

	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	On the electric grids safety	-
2	On the safety of operational dispatch control	-
3	On the safety of hydraulic engineering constructions	-

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4	Instruments to measure the amount of electric power transferred between the CIS countries electric power grids	-
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1.5. The process of technical legislation development and adoption

a) Customs Union of the 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
- 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 technical regulations development and public comment of its draft.
- Immediately prior to the technical regulation approval, the procedure of its national coordination is provided.
- The decision to settle the dispute through negotiations is taken between the developer and bodies for technical regulation of the Customs Union ³
- The developer, together with the bodies for technical regulation of the Customs Union member-countries, provides for the development of the draft Lists of

³ In the Republic of Kazakhstan the body for mandatory technical regulations is the Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies

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standards that ensure the compliance with the requirements of the draft technical regulations 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 plan for the development of technical regulations, which is prepared by the authorised body (Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies) and is approved by the Government
- State authorities are the unique bodies to develop technical regulations. Specialised expert councils are created by the state authorities to carry out the development of technical regulations,
- The process for the development of technical regulations provides for procedures of notification on commencement of technical regulations development, and public comment on their drafts,
- Technical regulations are approved by a Government decree.

2. Participation in the mandatory technical regulation activity

2.1. Participants of national technical regulating system

- Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium on Technical Regulation,
- Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
- Authorised body for technical regulation - Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies
- State authorities in their area of competence,

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- Expert councils for technical regulation under the state authorities,
- Technical committees for standardization.

2.2. Membership in international and regional organisations

In the field of technical regulation, Kazakhstan has signed agreements and co-operates with the following regional organisations:

- EurAsEC - Collegium of Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Commission - Full member
- Electric Power Council of the CIS countries - Full member

Electric Power Council's main goal is to ensure reliable power supply for the CIS countries by taking advantage of a common technological base of electric power industry, 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 Kazakhstan in accordance with the general procedure for adoption of legislative acts in the field of technical regulation.

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II. Standardization

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

3.1. Legislative base

a) Laws

- Law “On technical regulation” № 603-II dated 9.11.2004 (amended № 209-III of 29.12.2006, № 62-IV of 05.07.08, № 562-IV of 16.02.2012, and № 31-V of 10.07.2012), Chapter 3 “Standardization. General Provisions” (Articles 20 – 25)

b) Documents of state authorities

- Rules for record registration and use of international standards, regional standards, foreign countries’ standards, company standards, classifiers of technical and economic information as well as rules, regulations and guidelines of foreign countries on standardization, conformity assessment and accreditation in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except for their application in the company standards – Order of Minister of Industry and New Technologies № 39 of 23.04.2010
- Rules for creation, work and dissolution of technical committees for standardization - Order of Ag. Minister of Industry and New Technologies № 42 of 23.04.2010.
- Rules of dissemination and provision of users with official publications of regulatory technical tools - Order of Minister of Industry and New Technologies № 318 of 14.09.2012

3.2. Types of documents used in the standardization system

Normative documents on standardization applicable in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan include:

- International standards;

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- Regional standards, rules and recommendations for standardization;
- National standards
- Company standards;
- Recommendations for standardization
- National standards, company standards, rules, guidelines, and recommendations for standardization of foreign countries;
- Non-governmental standards;
- Standards of consortia;
- Provisional national standards.

Fundamental documents of standardization system:

- CT PK 1.0-2006 Basic provisions
- CT PK 1.2-2008 Procedure for the development of national and company standards
- CT PK 1.5-2008 General requirements to the structure, presentation, design, and content.
- CT PK 1.7-2009 Procedure for planning works on standardization
- CT PK 1.8-2010 Procedure for publication and provision with regulatory documents and records of the State database of technical regulations and standards
- CT PK 1.9-2007 Procedure for application of international, regional and national standards of foreign countries, and other normative documents on standardization
- CT PK 1.15-2004 Technical committees for standardization. Procedure for their establishment and functioning. General requirements

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- CT PK 1.21-2010 State database of technical regulations and standards.
Acquisition, maintenance and storage
- CT PK 1.23-2001 Procedure for development, approval, and application of interstate standards

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
- Some national standards may be mandatory if the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan or technical regulations contain direct instructions about them (reference to specific standards or their lists)
- During the transition period (prior to the adoption of technical regulations), the application is mandatory for the standards that cover:
 - Safety of products and processes for human life and health, and the environment, including flora and fauna,
 - National security,
 - Prevention of actions that may mislead consumers regarding safety and quality of products and services,
 - Removal of technical barriers to trade.

Copyright on the documents in the field of standardization

- National standards are not subject to copyright
- Copyright of non-governmental standard belongs to their developers
- Foreign countries company standards are used in compliance with the companies-holders of the original copyright on the use of these documents.

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

It is allowed to use the Presumption of Conformity principle⁴ of voluntary standardization documents in carrying out procedures for conformity assessment with the mandatory 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).

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 (affiliates)
3	CEN - European Committee for Standardization	yes (license agreement)
4	CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	yes (license agreement)
5	EASC - Eurasian Interstate Council for standardization, Metrology and certification	yes (full member)
6	Russian Federation	yes (Russian standards are not the subject to copyright legislation)

⁴ 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

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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 national standard “CT PK 1.9-2007 - Procedure for application of international, regional and national standards of foreign countries, and other normative documents on standardization” that corresponds to ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005:

Methods of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005	
1. Endorsement	<p>Allowed.</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 in Kazakh and Russian languages, and in the absence of the need for an international standard (international tool) editorial changes.</p>
2. Republication	
2.1. Reprinting	<p>Allowed.</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 Kazakh and Russian languages, and in the absence and (or) a need for an international standard (international tool) editorial changes and (or) technical deviations.</p>

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<p>2.2. Translation</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>This method is applied for the adoption of national standards with identical or modified degree of conformity in the absence of the official version of the international standard in Kazakh and Russian languages.</p> <p>In this case, the national standard with an identical degree of conformity must be issued in bilingual form (in Kazakh and Russian languages) and, if necessary, in the official language of the international or regional organisation for standardization, in which it was published.</p>
<p>2.3. Redrafting</p>	<p>Allowed.</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 Kazakh and Russian languages or on the basis of the official translation and the need for the international standard editorial changes, technical deviations and / or a difference in structure between the national and the international standard.</p>

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

- Reference method ⁵ - allowed

It is allowed to use the standards of international and regional organisations, as well as other normative documents on standardization of foreign countries,

⁵ Application of international, regional and international standards, which are referenced in legal documents (including the contracts between businesses)

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subject to the availability of references to these documents in contracts or in the regulations for standardization of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- Registration method ⁶ - allowed only in the interests of individual users in the cases as follows:
 - Urgent application of international standards, international tools, other standards and regulations in connection with the implementation of new technologies and products;
 - Use of international standards, international tools is limited by one or two users in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and their objects do not constitute the priorities for the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Record registration is effective for the term up to the data of decision being taken by the authorised body for technical regulation on the application of international standards and international tools as national ones; and for the standards of the CIS countries - as national or interstate standards, but not exceeding the validity term of the standard or tool.

Record registration of other categories of tools is issued for a period not exceeding the validity of the registered document.

Record registration is carried out subject to availability of:

- two copies of the document: the official version, and (or) the authentic translation (the authentic translation is submitted together with the two copies of the original document from which the translation was made);
- copies of documents (including contracts, agreements, memoranda with the holder of original) and (or) the presence of references, in the cover

⁶ Application of international, regional and interstate standards, which are registered by the authorised body in the prescribed manner

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letter, to the available sources of information confirming the right to use of international standards and regulation tools;

- copies of conclusion (conclusions) of state supervision bodies for the safety of products and processes, if international standards, international tools, other standards and tools have requirements for products, processes, and services within their competence;
- conclusions of other bodies and organisations, whose mandatory approval is established by legislative, regulatory, legal acts and (or) standards of the national system for technical regulation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- copy of conclusion of the competent authority for metrology authorised by the body for standardization, metrology, and certification to consider the documents that establish methods of control (test, measurement, analysis) of quality of products, processes, methods of measurement;
- product index sheet (for industry standards, standards organisations and technical specifications, if they are developed in CIS countries);
- safety data sheet, if this category of products falls under such requirements.

For the purposes of the adoption of international standards as national ones, method of record registration does not apply.

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 Kazakhstan:

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- The interstate standards are applied directly without their re-registration as a national standards through the issue of the relevant organisational and administrative tools by the national body for standardization.
- The national body for standardization sets the start date for the standard's validity in the Republic of Kazakhstan with timely withdrawal of national standard (standards) which are 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 Kazakhstan is carried out in accordance with the procedure established for the national standards.

3.5. The order of development and adoption of standardization documents

- National standards and provisional national standards are developed on the basis of work plans for standardization that are prepared and approved by the national body for standardization.
- Fundamental national standards are developed by the NSB and state bodies within their competence, as well as by organisations for standardization whose main activity is the development of normative tools on standardization, participation in international standards bodies and co-operation with foreign organisations.
- The remaining national standards may be developed by any person (natural or legal) interested in their development.
- The process for developing national standards includes the following stages:
 - Publication of information about the start of the development of national standards through the NSB's internet web page
 - Preparation of a draft standard and its explanatory notice by the developer
 - Mutual approval of the draft standard with the following bodies:

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- state bodies within their competence;
state bodies responsible for the development of technical regulations, if the draft standard is planned to be given the status of the harmonised standard;
- authorised state regulatory authorities, if the draft standard contains references to technical regulations and documents establishing safety standards;
- technical committees on standardization, in accordance with their area of activity;
- conformity assessment bodies;
- accredited industry associations of private entrepreneurship entities;
- scientific and research institutes (if necessary);
- vote on the draft standard in the relevant technical committee
- approval of the draft standard by the NSB
- Procedure for development and registration of non-governmental standards and consortium standards is defined by their developers.
- Company standards are developed and approved by the companies themselves and are not subject to registration and record registration within the NSB.

4. Participants of the standardization activity

4.1. Main participants of standardization activities

a) Government

- forms the national system for standardization;
- provides legal reform in the field of standardization;

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- approves programmes for development of the national system for standardization;
- b) National body for standardization - Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies:
- sets out the procedure for the development of plans of national standardization;
 - establishes the procedure for the development of national standards and draft national standards (except for the military standards);
 - organises the analysis and development of standards harmonised with technical regulations;
 - establishes the procedure to record registration and application of international, regional standards and standards of foreign countries, company standards, as well as rules, standards and recommendations for standardization of foreign countries in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - organises confirmation of translation of normative tools on standardization into Kazakh and Russian languages;
 - establishes the procedure for the development and distribution of non-governmental standards, as well as the procedure for the copyrights of the developers.

In addition to the functions of the NSB, the Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies performs the functions of the authorised national body for:

- mandatory technical regulation (development of technical regulations),
- metrology,
- national supervision of compliance to requirements set forth by technical regulations,

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c) State bodies of executive power:

- prepare proposals for updating and harmonization of regulatory tools on standardization,
- organise the work on the development of national standards,
- participate in the development of non-governmental standards
- prepare proposals for the establishment of technical committees for standardization
- form the database of standards and other tools on matters within their competence.

d) Organisations, whose main activity is the development of normative tools on standardization, participation in international standards bodies and interaction with foreign organisations for standardization:

- Kazakhstan Institute of Standardization (lower organisation to Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology)

e) Technical committees for standardization

Technical committees for standardization are created by NSB on the basis of proposals from state agencies and stakeholders, in order to carry out work on standardization at the inter-industry level.

Technical committees are created on the basis of the state executive bodies or specialised companies and legal entities that hold the secretariats of technical committees.

Main functions of the technical committees on standardization are as follows:

- expert assessment of draft national standards, provisional national standards, international standards, regional standards and standards of foreign countries
- participation in the development of national standards and provisional national standards

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f) Developers of standards

The development of standards is carried out by the bodies of state power by industries or their authorised specialised companies or other legal entities.

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:

Existing National Technical Committees				
Analogous international and regional Technical Committees (TC)				
TK 13 - Protection of nature and sustainable use of natural resources (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - BPE "State Research and Production Association of Industrial Ecology")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
TC 207 - P				
TK 15 - Exploration, drilling and production of oil and gas (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - JSC "Scientific-Research Institute of Oil and Gas ")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
TC 67 - П		TC 234 - П		MTK 052 - P MTK 523 - P
TK 30 - Metrology (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - RSE "KazInMetr")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC

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TC 30 - O, TC 30/SC 2 - P TC 135 - P				
TK 33 - Neftegazmash (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - "SAPA Intersystem" Ltd)				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
				MTK 523 - P
TK 39 - Environmental Quality Management (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - North Kazakhstan State University)				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
TC 207 - P				
TK 49 – Oil and gas industry (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - JSC "Kazakh Institute of Oil and Gas ")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
				MTK 523 - P
TK 58 - Oil, gas, and their derived products, materials, equipment and structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - JSC "Information-Analytical Centre of Oil and Gas")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
TC 28 - P TC 30 - O, TC 30/SC 2 - P TC 67 - P, TC 67/SC 2 - P, TC 67/SC 4 - O TC 67/SC 6 - P TC 67/SC 7 - P TC 67/SC 8 - P TC 193 - P TC 193/SC 1 - P TC 193/SC 3 - P		TC 234 - П		MTK 007 - P MTK 260 - O MTK 523 - P

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Electrical sector:

Existing National Technical Committees				
Analogous international and regional Technical Committees (TC)				
TK 37 - Standardization of equipment and facilities of electrical engineering and electronics (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - CJSC "Tyazhpromelektroproekt")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC
TK 80 - Energy saving and energy efficiency (Organisation holding the TC Secretariat - JSC "Kazahenergoekspertiza ")				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CENELEC	EASC

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 (affiliates)
3	CEN - European Committee for Standardization	no ⁷
4	CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	

⁷ In 2010, a framework agreement on the adoption of European standards from CEN and CENELEC was signed between the Kazakhstan Institute of Standardization and Certification and the European Committee for Standardization

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5	EASC - Eurasian Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification	yes (full member)
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4.4. Participation in the activities of international and regional technical committees for standardization

Abbreviations:

P – Participant

O – Observer

Gas sector:

	ISO Technical Committee		Representation of Kazakhstan	Status
1	TC 28	Petroleum products and lubricants	TC 58	P
2	TC 28/SC 2	Measurement of petroleum and related products	TC 58	P
3	TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	TC 30	O
4	TC 30/SC 2	Pressure differential devices	TC 30	P
5	TC 30/SC 5	Velocity and mass methods	TC 30	P
6	TC 30/SC 7	Volume methods including water meters	TC 30	P
7	TC 67	Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries	TC 58	P

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8	TC 67/SC 2	Pipeline transportation systems	TC 58	P
9	TC 67/SC 4	Drilling and production equipment	TC 58	O
10	TC 67/SC 6	Processing equipment and systems	TC 58	P
11	TC 67/SC 7	Offshore structures	TC 58	P
12	TC 67/SC 8	Arctic operations	TC 58	P
13	TC 193	Natural gas	TC 58	P
14	TC 193/SC1	Analysis of natural gas	TC 58	P
15	TC 193/SC 3	Up-stream area	TC 58	P
16	TC 207	Environmental management	TC 13, TC 39	P

	EASC Technical Committee		Representation of Kazakhstan	Status
1	ITC 007	Pipe and steel tanks	TC 58	P
2	ITC 052	Natural gas	TC 15	P
7	ITC 260	Chemical, petrochemical and gas processing equipment	TC 58	O
8	ITC 523	Technique and technology of oil and gas extraction and processing	TC 15, TC 33, TC 49, TC 58	P

Electrical sector:

	IEC Technical Committee		Representation of Kazakhstan	Status
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1	TC 18	Electrical installations of ships, and of mobile and fixed offshore units	North Caspian Operating Company B.V.	P
2	TC 46	Cables, wires, waveguides, R.F. connectors, R.F. and microwave passive components and accessories	RSE "KazInMetr"	P
3	TC 77	Electromagnetic compatibility	RSE "KazInMetr"	P

EASC Technical Committee			Representation of Kazakhstan	Status
1	111	Energy saving	TK 80	P