

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

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Abbreviations

TJ	Tadjikistan
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 Tajikistan in 2009¹ and has not been fully completed to date.

1. Regulatory framework (documents of mandatory technical regulation)

1.1. Legislative base

a) Laws

- On Technical Regulation, Law № 522 dated 19.05.2009 (amended № 726 of 28.06.2011),
- On Conformity Assessment, Law № 759 dated 02.09.2011.

b) Governmental decrees

- List of normative and technical documents (provisional technical regulations 2), decree № 704 dated 30.12.2009

¹ In 2009, the Law on Technical Regulation was adopted

² Provisional technical regulations are the mandatory tools of the executive bodies of state power which are valid till the day of enactment of the Law on Technical Regulation, that are subject to withdrawal after the validity of the relevant technical regulations.

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- On mandatory confirmation of conformity of products in the form of a declaration of conformity, decree № 512 dated 23.10.2006
- On approval of provisions on the procedure for the formation and activities of expert commissions on technical regulation, decree № 565 dated 04.09.2006

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

- Technical regulations
- Harmonized standards, which are voluntary for application, but have "Presumption of Conformity" to the requirements of corresponding 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 Law on Technical Regulation (provisional technical regulations).

Government decree № 704 of 30.12.2009 sets an exhaustive list of these temporary technical regulations, so since 2010 the use of all other normative and technical documents is voluntary

1.3. Fundamentals of mandatory technical regulation system

a) Area of application

Objects of technical regulation are identified on the basis of a description of their characteristics, as well as on the basis of their established lists.

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

- definition of the area of application
- technical requirements that are mandatory for compliance
- rules and forms of conformity assessment
- rules for labelling objects of technical regulation

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- procedural requirements for the exercise of state supervision over compliance with technical regulations

c) Acceptable methods of specifying mandatory technical requirements:

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

d) Use of international and regional standards

International standards should (and the interstate, regional and national standards, as well as technical regulations and standards of other countries - may) be used (in whole or in part) as a basis for the development of technical regulations, except in cases where such use is considered unsuitable due to national peculiarities of Tajikistan.

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- e) Use of "Presumption of Conformity"³ of standardization documents, which are voluntary for application

In case the mandatory requirements are set out in generalised terms (indicating possible dangers with the definition of the required safety level for possible hazards without identifying the specific ways of achieving this level) it is mandatory to create a set of harmonized standards⁴, which have «Presumption of Conformity». Detailed description of "Presumption of Conformity" principle is given in Article 16 of the Law on Technical Regulation and fully complies with internationally accepted interpretation.

1.4. Adoption of technical regulations

- a) National technical regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan:

- **Adopted technical regulations**

No technical regulations are adopted in Tajikistan to date. Draft version of the relevant Programme for development of technical regulations was prepared by TajikStandart, and is currently at the consultation stage with the relevant state authorities.

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

³ 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

⁴ Harmonised documents are understood to be any technical normative tools, containing a series of requirements that, on a voluntary basis, ensure compliance with technical regulations (including standards)

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	Technical regulation	Compliance with EU
1	On the electric grids safety	Not compliant
2	On the safety of operational dispatch control	Not compliant
3	On the safety of hydraulic engineering constructions	Not compliant
4	Instruments to measure the amount of electric power transferred between the CIS countries electric power grids	Not compliant

1.5. The process of technical legislation development and adoption

- Technical regulations are developed in accordance with the Programme, which is formed by the authorised body (Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection - TajikStandart), and are approved by the Government;
- State authorities are the unique bodies to be the developer of technical regulations;
- The process of 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

- a) Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- b) Authorised body for technical regulation - Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (TajikStandart);

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c) State executive bodies (in their area of competence)⁵

2.2. Membership in international and regional organisations

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

- EurAsEC - Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium on Technical Regulation
- 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 EurAsEC and Electric Power Council, are advisory in nature for Tajikistan and can be adopted in accordance with the general procedure for adoption of legislative acts in the field of technical regulation.

⁵ Executive bodies of state power are entitled to engage the competent entities (including those on a contractual basis) in the preparation of the draft technical regulations.

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II. Standardization

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

3.1. Legislative base

a) Laws

- On Standardization, № 668 dated 29.12.2010.

b) Government decrees

- Procedure for the creation and maintenance of the State database of standards, № 554 dated 02.10.2011

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 Tajikistan include:

- international and regional standards;
- interstate standards - GOST;
- national standards of the Republic of Tajikistan - CT PT;
- recommendations for standardization – P CT;
- technical specifications - TY PT.

Fundamental tools of the standardization system

- CT PT 1.0-96 Basic provisions
- CT PT 1.2-97 Procedure for development and approval of standards
- CT PT 1.3-96 Procedure for development, consultation, approval, and state registration of technical specifications.
- CT PT 1.4-96 Procedure for development, consultation, and approval of technical descriptions and compoundings

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- CT PT 1.5-96 Requirements for the structure, presentation, design and contents of standards
- P PT 50.007-2005 Procedure for the incorporation in the Republic of Tajikistan of normative tools for standardization of other countries

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 Tajikistan or technical regulations contain direct instructions about them (reference to specific standards or their lists)
 - Protection of life, health and human heredity, property and the environment;
 - Protection of life and sustainable development of animals and plants;
 - Prevention of deceptive practices;
 - Assurance of measurement uniformity;
 - National security;
 - Rational use of resources;
 - Protection of economic interests;
 - Removal of technical barriers to trade.

Copyright on the documents in the field of standardization

- National standards are not subject to copyright
- Exclusive right to publish and disseminate national standards belongs to the authorised state body for standardization.
- Publication and dissemination of other tools for standardization is carried out by the agencies that approved them.
- Foreign countries company standards are used in compliance

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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 principle for voluntary standardization documents to carry 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 harmonized standards) are set forth in the content of standards that have a Presumption of Conformity (harmonized standards).

To date, no technical regulations have been adopted and, accordingly, there is no harmonized document, which has the Presumption of Conformity.

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

1	ISO - International Organisation for Standardization	yes (correspondent)
2	IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission	no
3	CEN - European Committee for Standardization	no
4	CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	no
5	EASC - Eurasian Interstate Council for standardization, Metrology and certification	yes (full member)
6	Russian Federation	yes (Russian standards are not the subject of copyright legislation)

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7	Republic of Belarus	yes, but only if there are translations of such standards into Tajik or Russian languages, and only in compliance with the copyrights requirement
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Methods for adoption of international and regional standards as national standards (except interstate standards GOST)

No separate standard exists that regulates the methods of incorporation of international, regional and foreign standardization tools in the capacity of national standards of Tajikistan. A draft national standard harmonized with ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005, is at the stage of initial development.

If necessary, the international ISO standards are incorporated as national standards in accordance with the general procedure for the development and adoption of national standards.

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

- Reference method ⁶ - not permitted
- Registration method ⁷ - not permitted

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

⁷ Application international, regional and foreign standards, which are registered by the authorised body in the prescribed manner

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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 Tajikistan:

- The interstate standards are applied directly without their re-registration as a national standard through the enactment of relevant organisational and administrative documents by the NSB.
- The NSB sets the start date for the standard's validity in the Republic of Tajikistan with timely withdrawal of national standard (standards) which are in conflict with it (or duplicate 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 Tajikistan 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 are developed on the basis of work plans for standardization that are prepared and approved by the authorised body for standardization;
- The remaining national standards may be developed by any person (natural or legal) interested in their development.
- The process of the development of national standards includes the following stages:
 - Publication of the information about the national standards development start;
 - Preparation of a draft standard by the developer considering the proposals from all stakeholders;

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- Expert assessment of draft national standards in the technical committee for standardization (if any), and the authorised body for standardization;
 - approval of the draft national standard by the authorised national body for standardization
- Procedure for development and registration of industry standards, company standards and technical specifications is defined by their developers.

4. Participants of the standardization activity

4.1. Main participants of standardization activities

a) Government:

- creates the national system for standardization;
- identifies the authorised NSB;
- provides for material and financial solution of public tasks in the field of standardization

b) The authorised NSB - Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan - Tajikstandart:

- coordinates the work of central bodies of executive power in the field of standardization;
- develops and approves the programmes for development of national standards on the basis of the proposals of technical committees for standardization and stakeholders;
- develops and approves national standards;
- carries out the expert assessment and registration of draft national standards and standardization tools subject to registration;

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- maintains the register of approved (withdrawn) national standards and standardization documents subject to registration;
 - registers and establishes a procedure for the application of international, regional and national standards of other countries on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, unless provided otherwise by international treaties (agreements);
 - creates and maintains a database of international, regional (interstate) and national standards, rules and recommendations for standardization;
 - disseminates international, regional (interstate) and national standards, rules and recommendations for standardization, and issues the Catalogue of national standards annually;
 - takes decisions on the establishment of technical committees for standardization;
 - participates in the development of international and regional standards;
- c) State bodies of executive power:
- organise the development, approval and dissemination of documents for standardization within their powers;
 - submit proposals to the authorised state body for standardization on the establishment of technical committees for standardization;
 - participate in the work of the technical committees for standardization;
 - create and maintain a database of standardization tools within their powers.
- d) Scientific organisations and institutions:
- participate in the work of the technical committees for standardization;
 - in coordination with authorised state body for standardization hold the secretariat of the technical committees for standardization;
 - analyse the existing database of standards for compliance with the current level of development of the national economy.

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e) Scientific organisations and institutions:

Technical committees for standardization are created by the authorised NSB on the basis of proposals from the state authorities of executive power.

Technical committees are created on the basis of scientific organisations and institutions that hold the secretariats of technical committees.

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

- organisation of the development of national standards
- expert assessment of draft national standards within their area of activities;
- preparation of proposals for the development of international, regional (interstate) standards.

f) Developers of standards:

- Both national and foreign natural or legal persons can be the developers of standards.

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 - no TCs:

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Electrical sector:

Existing National Technical Committees				
TC KT 242/762 - Energy saving, energy efficiency and energy management (TC Secretariat holding organisation – TajikStandart)				
Analogous international and regional Technical Committees (TC)				
ISO	IEC	CEN	CLC	EASC
TC 207 - S TC 242 - S				ITC 111 - P

4.3. Membership in international and regional organisations for standardization

	Organisation for standardization	yes (status) / no
1	ISO - International Organisation for Standardization	yes (correspondent)
2	IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission	no
3	CEN - European Committee for Standardization	no
4	CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	no
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

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Gas sector:

	ISO Technical Committee		Representation of Tajikistan	Status
1	TC 207	Environmental management	Tajikstandart	O

	EASC Technical Committee		Representation of Tajikistan	Status
1	ITC 007	Pipe and steel tanks	Tajikstandart	O
2	ITC 098	Household equipment operating on gas and liquid fuels	Tajikstandart	P

Electrical sector:

	ISO Technical Committee		Representation of Tajikistan	Status
1	TC 242	Energy Management	TC KT 242/762	O

	EASC Technical Committee		Representation of Tajikistan	Status
1	ITC 019	Electrical machinery and apparatus	Tajikstandart	O
2	ITC 042	Explosion protected and mining equipment	Tajikstandart	O
3	ITC 111	Energy saving	TK KT 242/762	O
4	ITC 208	Air-conditioning and ventilation	Tajikstandart	O
5	ITC 233	Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities	Tajikstandart	O
6	ITC 234	Alarm and anti-burglary protection systems	Tajikstandart	O
7	ITC 506	Fans, centrifugal and axial-based contactless AC and DC motors	Tajikstandart	O