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TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

Uzbekistan Certification and Market Access

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers, exporters and product managers



GOST UZ · DECLARATION · RECOGNITION
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

As of 14 October 2026

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UZBEKISTAN · CERTIFICATION GUIDE

How to use this handbook

Plan national market access technically and organisationally.

This guide serves manufacturers, exporters, importers and quality managers. It addresses Uzbekistan’s national conformity assessment: classification, conformity form, records, testing, registration and continuing support. GOST UZ and O‘zST are used in commercial practice; they do not automatically establish two independent approval systems. Current legal basis, product and permitted procedure decide. Uzbekistan is an EAEU observer, not a member; an EAC document is therefore not a general Uzbek market authorisation.

Structure and application

Pages 4-15 explain classification, legal position, conformity forms and supply routes. Pages 16-18 cover roles and workflow. Pages 19-23 address dossier, technical evidence and language planning. Testing and manufacture follow on pages 24-29. Pages 30-35 explain decision, registration, customs and marking. Pages 36-40 address validity, changes, surveillance and appeals. Pages 41-47 provide cases, costs, FAQs and worksheets. Sources and contact complete the handbook.

Edition 1.0 · As of 14 October 2026

The sector page was checked against official sources. The 2026 reform and future requirements are distinguished by date. Cases, diagrams and checklists are editorial working aids; confirm actual eligibility for each product.

Sources: [1]-[9], [17]

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Linked chapters and practical working resources.

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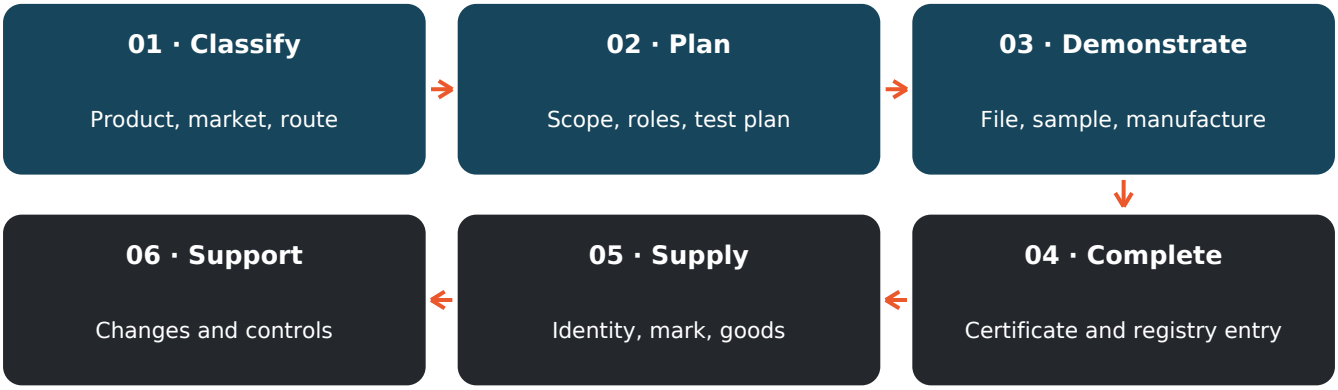
Suggested starting point

Start with function, Uzbek commodity code, importer, supply boundary and date. Then establish obligation, conformity form and possible recognition of existing evidence. Intake and release worksheets are on pages 46 and 47.

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Quick start: seven decisions

Approval needs clearly described goods.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Function, models, materials and use.
Obligation	Current lists, technical rules and exclusions.
Supply	Series, batch, single unit or contract supply.
Roles	Manufacturer, importer, body and laboratory.
Evidence	Dossier, samples, tests and registration.
Release	Document, status, customs and marking.
Support	Changes, surveillance and complaints.

Answer technical questions before ordering a certificate. A trade name and European HS code provide starting points, but cannot replace Uzbek classification. A plant may contain separately assessed assemblies. Give every decision a rationale and responsible participant. Reliable sampling, laboratory time and costs require a settled scope. For recurring supplies arrange model maintenance and subsequent control at the initial order. Dispatch follows recorded release of the actual goods.

In practice

Include datasheet, model list, product photograph and proposed shipment date in the enquiry.

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Understanding GOST UZ, O‘zST and EAC

Distinguish labels, standards and authorisations.



Term	Technical meaning
GOST UZ	Commercial label for national conformity assessment.
O‘zST / O‘z DSt	Standards designations and national standardisation; not automatically a second legal route.
Certificate	Conformity decision by a competent body.
Declaration	Responsible statement under the permitted national procedure.
EAC	EAEU evidence; not a blanket substitute for Uzbek assessment.
CE / ISO	Existing technical evidence or management-system certification.

The quotation identifies legal basis, product, procedure and resulting document. “GOST UZ certificate” alone establishes neither obligation nor scope. A CE mark is not a laboratory report; ISO 9001 addresses a management system and does not automatically prove product safety.

Sources: [1], [3], [8], [17]

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Legal position: 2023 to 2027

Distinguish current law from future reform.

Basis	Planning significance
Law ZRU 819 / 27 February 2023	Current technical regulation law; effective 29 August 2023.
Law 1006 XII / 1993	Repealed from 29 August 2023; historical context only.
Resolution 43 / 2021	Check current lists of assessment-controlled products.
Resolution 502 / 2024	Product certification, registration and further procedures.
Resolution 831 / 2025	Separate current declaration recording procedure.
Resolution 472 / September 2026	Includes new scheme 3A for certain contract supplies.
Decree UP 25 / February 2026	Staged reform; new marking envisaged from 2027.

Record the legal position by date. Read original acts with amendments; do not inadvertently treat future LexUZ versions as current rules. For projects spanning the year-end review requirements again before marking and supply release.

Source hierarchy

Official act, competent authority and current registry take precedence over older website statements.

Sources: [3]-[7], [18]

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Determining obligation and commodity code

Assess technical description and tariff entry together.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Description	Function, users, material and operating limits.
Code	Confirm Uzbek TN VED / TIF TN classification.
List	Read description, code and exclusions together.
Regulation	Applicable national technical regulation.
Result	Obligation, conformity form or justified exclusion.

Do not copy a tariff entry solely from a catalogue title. Purpose and design may classify similarly named goods differently. Importer and broker agree national tariff classification; the body confirms assessment scope. For sets and plants identify main product, accessories and separately supplied parts. A similar registry entry is insufficient as classification rationale. Record the assessed list wording and technical boundary in a matrix. Recheck classification when underlying data change.

In practice

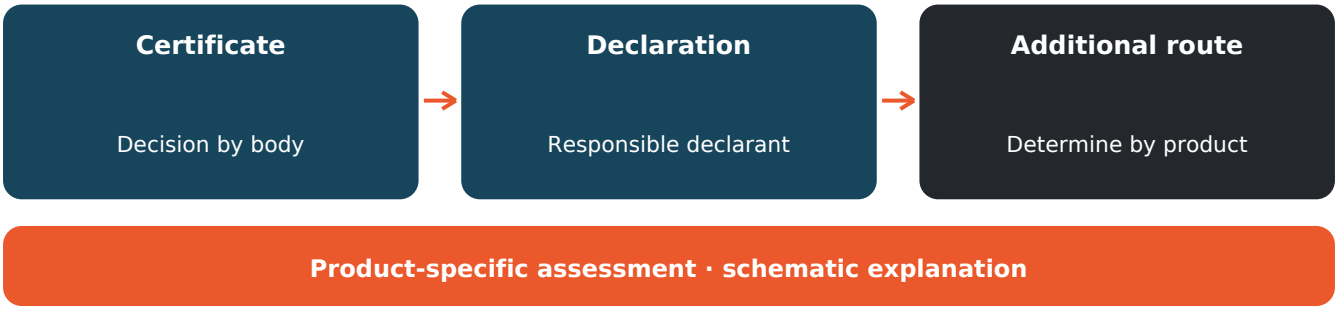
Codes are project data, not blanket approvals for an entire industry.

Sources: [4], [10], [13]

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Certificate, declaration and voluntary assessment

The permitted product rule determines the conformity form.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Certificate	Assessment and decision by competent body.
Declaration	Eligible economic operator assumes responsibility.
Voluntary	Additional supported claim without replacing obligations.
Recognition	Foreign evidence under the actual recognition route.
Additional duty	Assess health, metrology and sector authorisation.

Do not choose a conformity form solely by speed or price. Voluntary assessment leaves existing obligations intact. Foreign records may reduce work where their scope and national recognition route fit. For declarations check the current digital process; old instructions may describe superseded registration steps. The project plan identifies the actual document and release condition. For goods outside a particular obligation retain the rationale and assess other sector requirements.

In practice

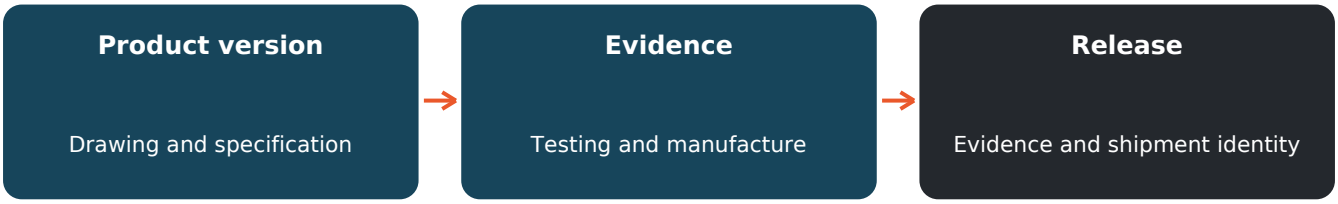
Do not automatically import EAEU certificate or declaration procedures.

Sources: [3]-[5], [7], [8]

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Using existing CE, EAC and ISO records

Review evidence before commissioning new tests.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
CE	Declaration, technical file and test reports.
EAC	Covered models, TRs, reports and manufacturing sites.
ISO	Valid management system covering actual site and scope.
Gaps	Methods, versions, language and national requirements.
Confirmation	Agree in writing which evidence can be reused.

Provide complete existing records, including annexes and test configurations. A certificate cover often does not show assessed variants. Check manufacturer, site, models, software and limits. Methods and edition must fit the proposed evidence route. A laboratory logo or CE mark alone cannot establish recognition. Agree remaining tests before shipping samples. This avoids duplicate work while covering national requirements. Explain differences between the earlier specimen and today’s series explicitly.

In practice

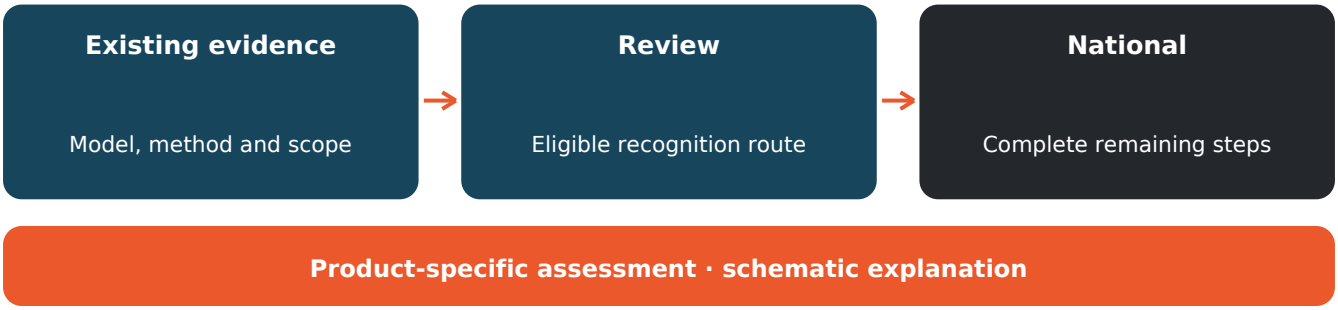
An evidence list identifies document number, date, model and reuse decision.

Sources: [8]

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Recognition of foreign assessment results

Recognition follows a defined legal procedure.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Basis	Resolution 292/2015 as amended.
Agreement	Applicable international or body agreement.
Report	International method and suitable accreditation.
National gap	Coverage of Uzbek technical requirements.
Completion	Necessary national records and registration.

Resolution 292 permits recognition under conditions, including suitable international test reports; read the 2025 amendments as well. Recognition of a report differs from direct admission using a foreign certificate. Confirm procedure, competent body and remaining work in writing. Retain originals, translations, accreditation evidence and model comparison. Missing methods or differing configurations call for targeted supplementary work. Avoid blanket claims that “EAC is valid in Uzbekistan”, even where records are technically useful.

In practice

Complete the recognition review before a binding cost and schedule quotation.

Sources: [8]

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Series: schemes 1C and 2C

Plan testing and series consistency together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
1C	Series product: testing and required manufacturing review.
2C	Series with a suitable certified management system.
Family	Technical commonality and critical variants.
Manufacture	Site, processes, suppliers and controls.
Support	Arrange subsequent assessment required by the scheme.

Set the supply form before selecting samples. For recurring manufacture maintain the model matrix and site relationship continuously. Management-system evidence must cover actual manufacture and remain available. Select specimens by safety characteristics rather than sales volume alone. Assess new sites or critical components before use. Identify initial audit, laboratory work, records and later control separately in the quotation. Series certification does not automatically extend to new product families. Recorded consistency supports later enquiries and market support.

In practice

Confirm scheme eligibility under the actual product rule and procedure.

Sources: [5]

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Batch, unit and specialist equipment scheme

Identity and supply boundary limit coverage.

Series

Model family and site

Batch

Defined goods quantity

Single unit

Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
3C	Identified batch with representative specimens.
4C	Single product with suitable testing without inadmissible damage.
9C	Specialist records route for certain enterprise equipment.
Boundary	Contract, quantity, model and serial number.
Later supply	Additional quantities are not automatically included.

A limited supply needs a clear goods list. Connect contract, invoice, packing list and technical identity. For large plants describe actual boundary, assemblies and installation work. A specialist scheme is not a blanket testing exemption for industrial machinery: confirm its conditions and the product rule. The specimen must represent the batch. Check replacements and additional serial numbers for coverage before supply. Unclear quantities must not turn a single supply into an effective series.

In practice

The goods list belongs to release, not merely to later customs formalities.

Sources: [5]

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New from September 2026: scheme 3A

Define contract supplies precisely.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Basis	Resolution 472 of 7 September 2026.
Product	Identical goods; vehicles are excluded.
Contract	One foreign-trade contract with clear linkage.
Period	One-time submission of evidence for no more than one calendar year.
Review	Confirm conditions, document content and customs use.

3A is not synonymous with general multi-year series approval. Identify identical goods and the relevant contract. Do not group different technical configurations merely because they share a customer. Importer and body confirm implementation for planned call-offs. Review contract extensions, additional models and the year-end before shipment. Older quotations without this distinction may not suit the supply plan. Record which evidence is submitted once and which goods or shipment data remain necessary.

In practice

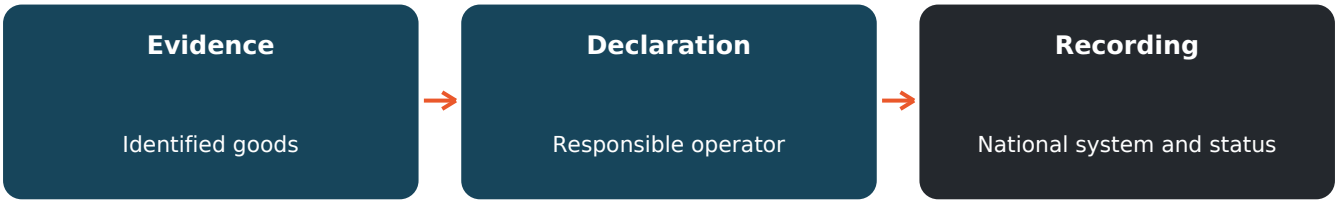
Do not apply to vehicles or differing goods without confirmed legal basis.

Sources: [6]

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Declaration: current digital procedure

Keep statement, evidence and system data consistent.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Basis	Resolution 831 of 26 December 2025.
Scope	Identified batch or single product.
Recording	National Technical Regulation information system.
Timing	Record import declaration before release for free circulation.
Status	Check number, date and QR linkage.

The recording procedure replaced the former declaration annex of Resolution 502. First confirm whether the category permits declaration. The responsible economic operator gathers product-specific evidence and checks data before submission. Free system recording does not make laboratory work, translation or advice free. A stored declaration cannot replace missing technical assessment. Use the permitted correction route for data errors; locally editing a PDF does not change the official record. Archive inputs and attachments with the confirmed system evidence.

In practice

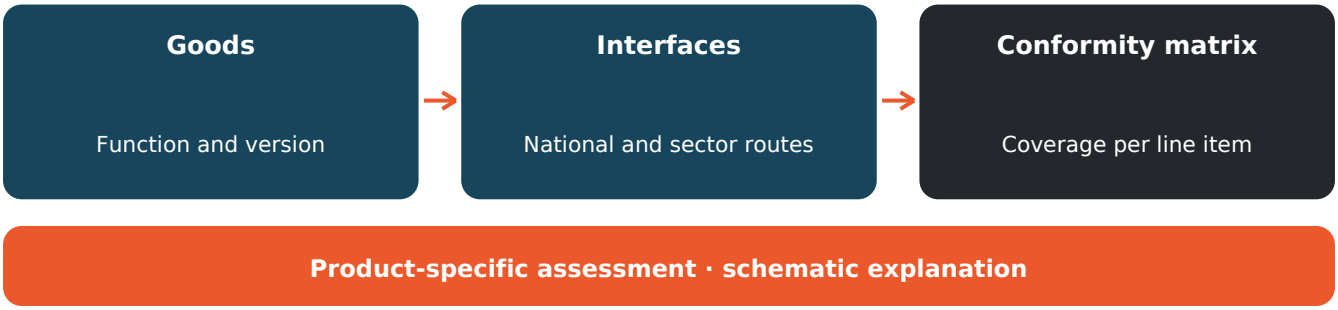
Do not treat an EAEU declaration as Uzbek registration.

Sources: [7]

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Sector-specific additional procedures

One product may have several independent requirements.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Health	Sanitary assessment or state registration by product.
Measuring equipment	National metrology by purpose and instrument.
Radio / telecom	Sector conformity and use requirements.
Medical / food	Product law and competent sector authority.
Operation	Use, installation, workplace safety and national acceptance.

A conformity certificate is not a universal health, metrology or operating permit. Derive additional procedures from function, substances and use. For plants assess measurement modules, radio components and hazardous processes separately. Uzbek registration is not interchangeable with EAEU SGR. Food and chemical products may depend more on composition and purpose than trade name. The matrix identifies competent bodies, data and dependencies. Before contracting establish who handles national follow-on duties and whether they affect market entry.

In practice

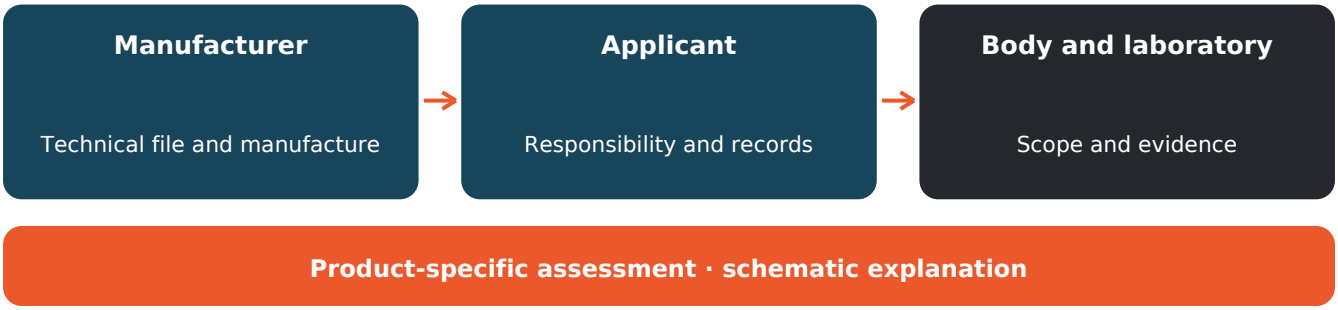
Give additional procedures their own release condition and schedule.

Sources: [5], [15], [16]

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Manufacturer, importer and authorised representative

Assign duties and eligible legal role in writing.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Manufacturer	Technical configuration, manufacture and original records.
Importer	National import, product linkage and market support.
Representative	Authority, responsibility and access to records.
Applicant	Eligibility under procedure and supply form.
Coordinator	Project delivery without replacing official decisions.

Identify legal entity and contact for every role. Authority is not a substitute for a suitable manufacturer agreement. Whoever submits data must understand identity and record version. For a foreign site arrange evidence access, change reporting and complaints. The importer checks goods and system data before customs. The certification body decides independently on conformity. A consultant is not automatically an accredited body or laboratory; verify actual performing institutions by name and scope.

In practice

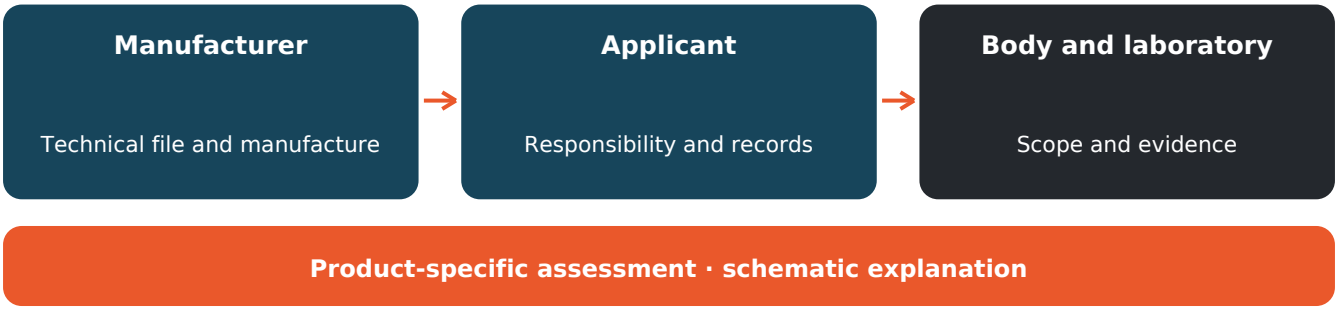
The role matrix records agreement, task, release authority and substitute contact.

Sources: [3], [5], [7]

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Selecting and checking a certification body

Eligibility is product- and procedure-specific.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Accreditation	Check status, number and effective scope.
National registry	Active status and scope in the national registry.
Product scope	Relevant national regulations, categories and assessment methods.
Implementation	Clarify lab, audit, decision and continuing assessment.
Contract	Scope, changes, dates and record access.

A familiar logo or previous order does not replace a current scope check. Record which body makes the certification decision and which organisation tests the goods. Ask about model coverage, deviations and later inspection arrangements. Changing bodies mid-project may trigger reassessment of evidence transfer. Selecting a body does not replace necessary technical testing. Document selection so procurement and quality teams can compare service scope.

In practice

Confirm body, lab and actual test methods before contract signature.

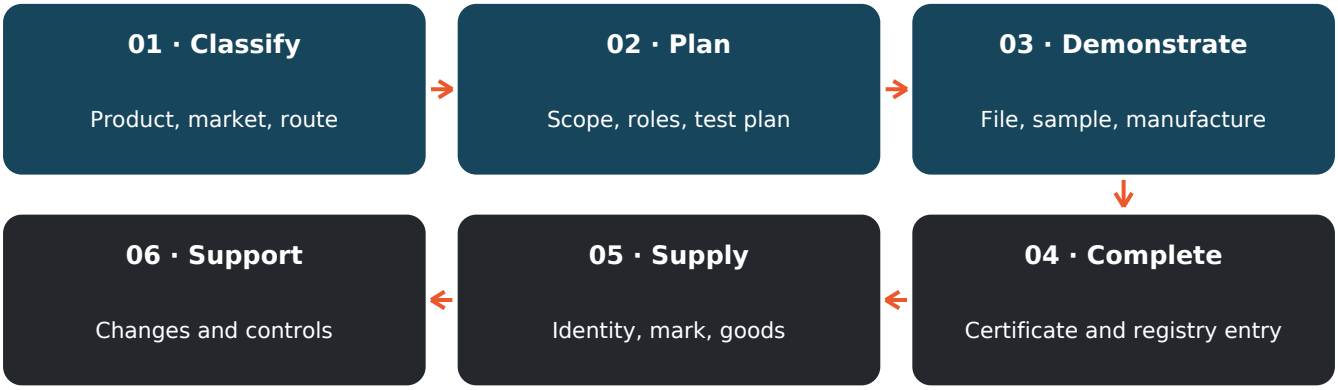
Use the Uzbek Accreditation Centre registry at akkred.uz and its commodity-code search. Verify the laboratory separately by methods, product and status. EAEU accreditation does not automatically establish eligibility under the Uzbek procedure.

Sources: [9], [10]

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Project workflow and release gates

Each stage ends with a verifiable decision.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Classification	Approve matrix and justified national rule mapping.
Application	Agree roles, scheme and scope with the body.
Assessment	Samples, testing and necessary manufacturing review.
Decision	Review reports and deviations conclusively.
Market release	Match document, registry, label and goods identity.

A plan identifies inputs, owners and acceptance criteria. Record preparation may run alongside sample logistics once the tested version is settled. Treat later model additions as change requests to preserve consistency between tests and annexes. Maintain one issue list with deadlines and decisions. Final release is more than sending a PDF: it connects confirmed technical scope with actual goods. Then plan complaints, inspection and legal updates.

In practice

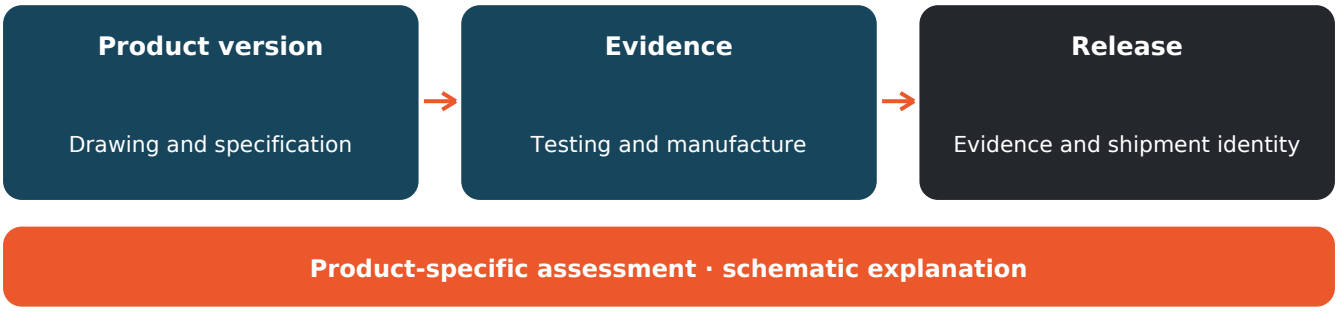
Do not build subsequent steps on unresolved model or site data.

Sources: [5], [7]

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The technical dossier

Every record must identify a defined product version.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Master data	Manufacturer, site, applicant, models and trade names.
Technical file	Specification, drawings, materials and components.
Safety	Requirements, risks and necessary technical assessments.
Evidence	Test reports, sampling records and manufacturing files.
Market records	Instructions, label, passport and shipping documents.

Create a dossier index listing document number, version, language, owner and approval status. Do not combine files with different model scopes without explanation. Drawings and bills of materials must reflect goods actually offered. For confidential formulations or design data agree who sends records directly to laboratory and body. Confidentiality must not prevent necessary assessment. Not every record type is required for every product; the confirmed legal route determines the necessary scope.

In practice

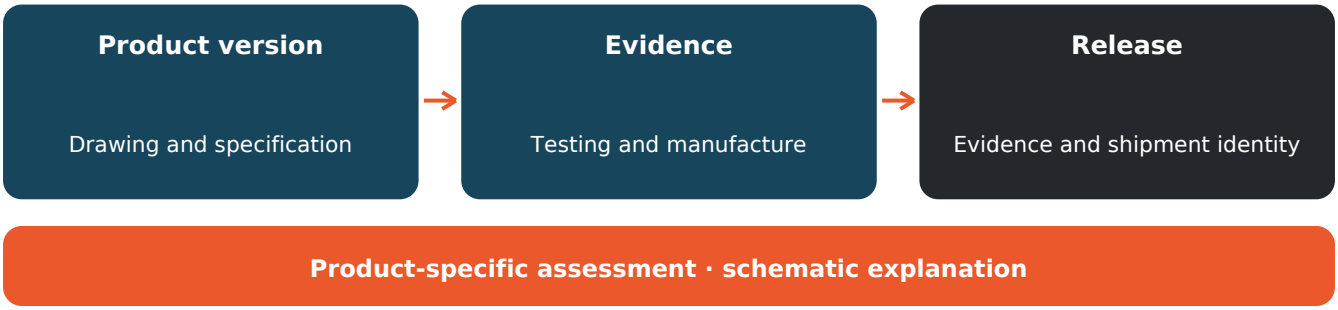
A dossier index reduces queries and makes later changes auditable.

Sources: [5], [7]

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Product-specific specialist technical evidence

There is no universal records list for every item.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Machinery	Risks, guards, drawings and functional tests.
Pressure equipment	Operating limits, materials and strength evidence.
Electrical	Circuit diagram, insulation, protection and test configuration.
Chemicals	Composition, safety data and purpose.
Ex use	Substances, zone, ignition sources and protection concept.

The website lists many record types as guidance. A pressure passport, ignition assessment or welding records are not universally required for every item. Compile technical data so actual safety requirements can be evaluated. Link calculations to model, material, drawing revision and operating limit. For older records check differences from today’s configuration. The test plan identifies missing evidence and its responsible author. A general catalogue is insufficient for complex products. Compare released records with the actual supply.

In practice

Give each specialist record a technical rationale for its necessity.

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Instructions, technical passport and language

Customer records must describe the same version as the assessment file.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Instructions	Use, limits, installation, operation and maintenance.
Technical passport	Equipment data, identity and necessary conformity references.
Language	Define Uzbek mandatory information and other necessary language versions.
Translation	Check terminology, units, warnings and model names.
Approval	Manufacturer reviews technical accuracy of the final version.

Translated instructions are more than a linguistic copy. Technical limits, diagrams and warnings must remain accurate. Some categories require specialist records; a generic equipment passport is not universally required for every item. Decide early which documents accompany product, packaging or shipment. After software, design or use changes, assess which records need updating. Original and translation should have corresponding version identification.

In practice

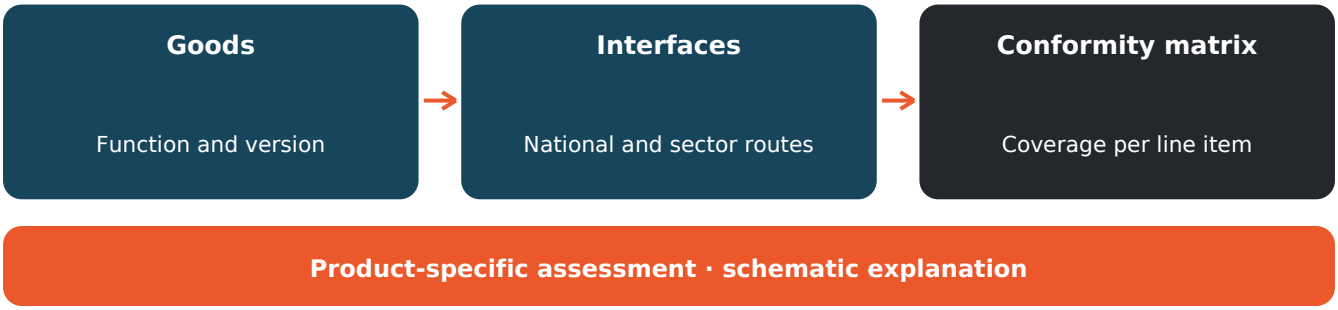
Check numbers, units and model names separately in the translation.

Sources: [14]

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Industrial products: machinery, electricity and plants

Define complete plant and separately supplied assemblies.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Machinery	Function, hazards, controls and safeguards.
Electrical	Ratings, environment, safety and EMC.
Pressure	Medium, pressure, temperature, volume and design.
Integration	Interfaces and owner of the complete assembly.
Release	Evidence covers every necessary supply item.

A separately certified motor or cabinet does not automatically establish conformity of a complete plant. Define supply boundary, assembly location and site-supplied work. The matrix distinguishes base machine, critical components and spare parts. Ensure national assessment misses no assembly and avoids inappropriate duplicate work. Review CE and EAC files as technical inputs. For large plants agree test location, specimens and safe access early. Track operating permits and local acceptance separately in the project plan.

In practice

A plant layout showing the supply boundary supports classification.

Sources: [4], [13]

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Consumer goods, chemicals and sensitive users

Include composition and use in assessment.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Consumer goods	Material, user group and intended use.
Food	Ingredients, shelf life, storage and packaging.
Cosmetics / chemicals	Formula, contact and advertised effects.
Children’s products	Age, mechanical hazards and substance exposure.
Health	Check additional sanitary or registration procedures.

An industry label does not determine a binding conformity form. Composition, concentration, users and claims may change classification. Prepare a justified variant matrix for similar formulas. Raw-material data cannot replace required finished-product assessment. Food and cosmetics labels, formulas and product lists must agree. Supply specimens under suitable storage and transport conditions. Competent sector authority and national lists determine additional procedures; do not automatically transfer EAEU rules.

In practice

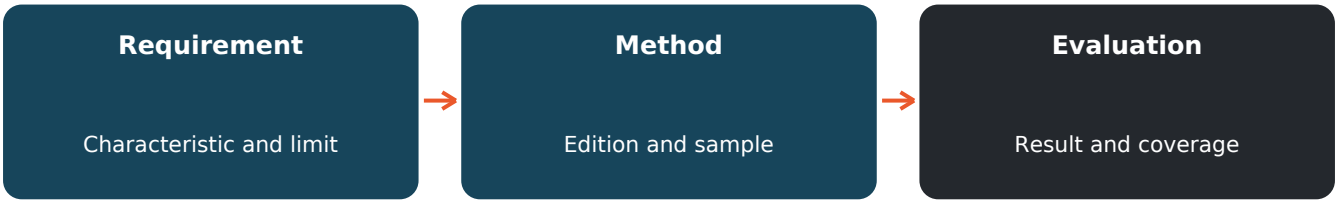
Confirm product claims and target users before adding new items.

Sources: [4], [15]

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Standards matrix and edition control

Record requirement standard and test method separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Characteristic	Identify safety or performance requirement.
Reference	Record act, list entry and standard clause.
Edition	Check year, amendments and permitted transitions.
Method	Map test procedure, sample and measurement conditions.
Status	Evidence available, gap or new testing required.

A report under a newer international standard is not automatically an accepted substitute for a method prescribed in the procedure. Conversely, an older GOST edition is not unsuitable merely because of its age when the effective list refers to it. The matrix distinguishes the binding reference from the method actually used. Resolve differences in writing before testing. When references change, compare characteristics first, then identify additional assessment work. This permits focused use of existing evidence without blindly repeating the entire programme.

In practice

A standard number without edition and clause is often insufficient for the test order.

UP 25 provides voluntary application of standards from 1 May 2026. Distinguish this from mandatory technical requirements. The standards matrix records how a chosen method covers the actual safety requirement; the reform does not generally exempt products from conformity assessment.

Sources: [3], [11]

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Samples, sampling and test logistics

Samples must represent the scope later confirmed.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Selection	Justify type, variant and critical characteristics.
Sampling	Record responsibility, quantity, place, date and identity.
Shipment	Photos, serial numbers, packaging and transport conditions.
Import	Agree purpose and necessary records for test samples.
Laboratory receipt	Secure receipt, condition and identification in the report.

Sample quantity depends on methods, variants and destructive tests. One universal quantity for every national procedure would mislead. The sample trail must be traceable from manufacturer to report. Plan appropriate storage and transport for sensitive, refrigerated or chemical products. Do not treat test samples as regular released merchandise without assessing the applicable conditions. If samples are lost or damaged, clarify whether replacements need identical sampling conditions. Agree retention of remaining specimens in the order.

In practice

Reconcile sample list and final model scope before dispatch.

Sources: [5], [8]

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Test report and technical evaluation

Connect measured results with requirements and product identity.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Manufacturer, model, sample and manufacturing version.
Method	Standard edition, clauses and any deviations.
Result	Measured values, limits and traceable evaluation.
Test organisation	Laboratory, location, date and authorised sign-off.
Model coverage	Rationale for variants represented by the result.

A passing result confirms the assessed scope under stated conditions, not every possible use. Close critical failures through cause analysis, correction and retesting where needed. Identify the new version clearly after design correction. Do not silently transfer a report for the earlier sample to a changed construction. The final decision connects all necessary characteristics with the intended certificate or declaration family.

In practice

Review reports in full; a result summary alone is often insufficient.

Sources: [5], [8]

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Manufacturing audit: preparation and delivery

Reconcile manufacture with the certified product version.



Manufacture and audit · image: AC Inorms

Specification
Approved product version

→

Process
Controlled manufacture

→

Release
Consistent series products

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Scope	Site, manufacturing stages, models and critical processes.
Material flow	Incoming inspection, approved suppliers and traceability.
Competence	People, instructions and special processes.
Equipment	Suitability, calibration and recorded use.
Completion	Findings, actions and effectiveness evidence.

An audit does more than establish that a factory exists. It connects approved design, actual manufacture and final inspection. Agree plan, records and access with the body. Ensure the assessed family is traceably manufactured at the correct site. For outsourced production record responsibilities and quality controls. Assign deviations a cause, action, owner and deadline. Release follows the required assessment of corrections; photographs do not universally replace the prescribed audit method.

In practice

Identify audit needs and travel costs in the quotation before starting.

Sources: [5], [9]

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Management system and series consistency

Product conformity remains a separate task.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Scope	Site, processes and product family of the system.
Suppliers	Control critical parts and material changes.
Equipment	Suitable instruments and recorded results.
Release	Compare series product with approved configuration.
Deviation	Demonstrate cause, correction and effectiveness.

A certified management system supports controlled manufacture but does not replace product assessment. Release drawings, bills of materials and supplier data with revision control. Do not substitute critical components without technical review. Connect measurements and test results to product and period. Deviations require cause analysis and traceable correction. Check certification scope for new sites or processes before supply. Series support is continuing work between manufacturer, importer and body; it does not begin only shortly before expiry.

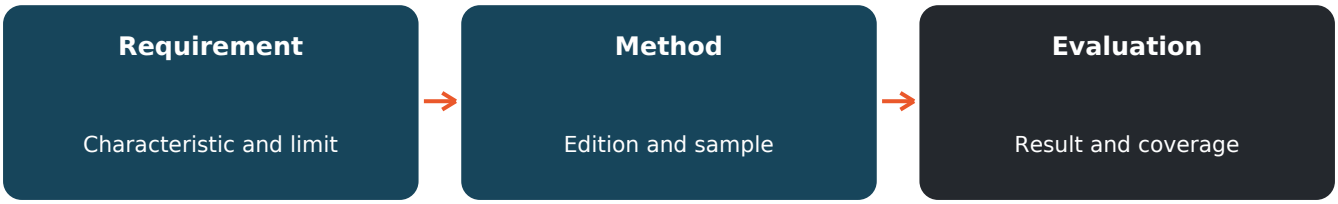
In practice

Maintain a change calendar with family, owner and release status.

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Test plan and handling deviations

Set test objectives and acceptance criteria in advance.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Requirement	Actual safety or performance requirement.
Method	Suitable standard, edition and laboratory capability.
Specimen	Identity and representative configuration.
Result	Measurement, limit and traceable evaluation.
Correction	Action and required retesting.

A test appointment alone is not a test plan. Define characteristics, critical variants and available records. The laboratory confirms methods and specimens. Preliminary tests can reveal weaknesses but are not automatically official certification evidence. For a failed result establish the cause first. Record specimen changes and connect them to later production. A passing repeat test covers only the assessed configuration. The final report identifies remaining limits rather than making blanket claims about the whole model range.

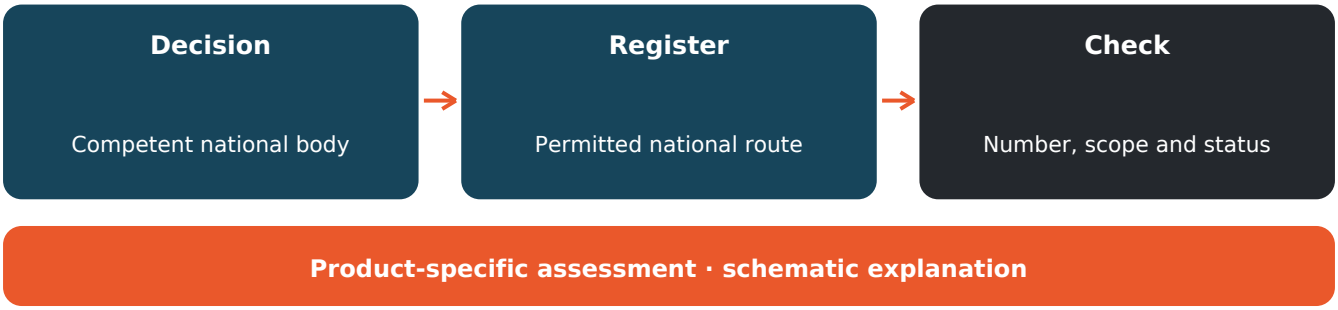
In practice

Close technical deviations before the certification decision.

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Certification decision and document content

Complete evidence must match the stated goods.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Participants	Manufacturer, applicant, site and competent body.
Product	Name, model, variant and goods identity.
Basis	National requirement, scheme and reports.
Boundary	Series, quantity, contract or unit.
Registry	Number, date, status and annexes.

Compare the draft certificate with released project data. Do not copy manufacturer or site addresses from outdated catalogues. Annexes are essential for complete model coverage. Trade names cannot replace technical model identity. The body’s decision relies on admissible evidence and procedure; the coordinator cannot guarantee it. After completion reconcile document, registry data and actual supply. Use only the officially released final version. Archive electronic status evidence with date and case reference.

In practice

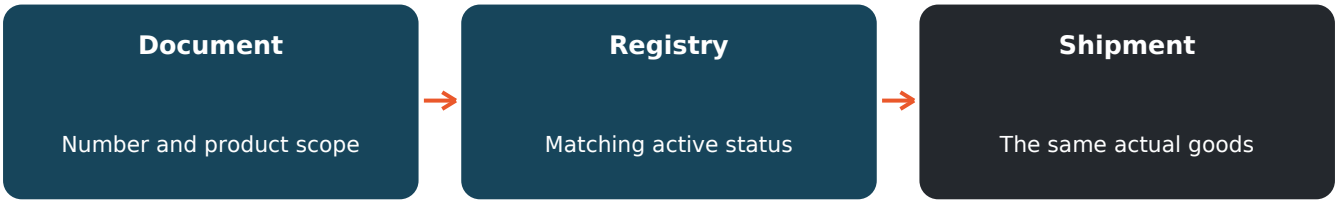
Have manufacturer and importer cross-check the draft before completion.

Sources: [5], [12]

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Registry checks: certificate and status

Paper security features are insufficient for supply release.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Source	Authority portal with official registry references.
Identity	Number, models, manufacturer and applicant.
Status	Active, suspended, terminated or restored.
Additional list	Consider published status changes.
Evidence	Archive dated query and release decision.

The authority portal links product certificates and lists of suspended, revoked and restored records. A document may look complete while no longer being usable. Match model and supply form to the registry; a common brand is insufficient. Where public data are missing or contradictory, obtain competent confirmation before release. Do not rely solely on paper colour, watermark or hologram. A registry entry also does not prove conformity of every later technical change.

In practice

Repeat status checks immediately before recurring supplies.

Sources: [12]

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Declaration data and digital evidence chain

From test report to identified supply.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Models, quantity, codes and goods list.
Operator	Eligible declarant with accurate entity data.
Evidence	Report and further necessary attachments.
System	Number, date and traceable linkage.
Archive	Retain inputs, evidence and changes together.

Prepare a controlled data set before entry. Take model names, manufacturer and quantity from the released matrix. Commercial and technical records must be consistent. Check required national codes rather than copying a European code unchanged. Match QR information to the official record. For incorrect data follow the eligible national correction route and trace the old record. The responsible person retains access to complete evidence even where a service provider supports administration.

In practice

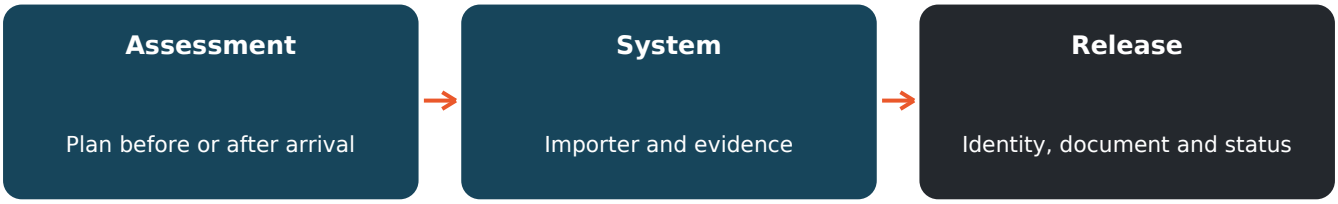
Automatic recording is not automatic technical product approval.

Sources: [7]

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Pre-arrival certification and customs processing

Coordinate supply and evidence route early.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Before arrival	Certification may be possible under an eligible procedure.
Samples	Organise traceable sampling, identity and shipment.
System	Importer supplies necessary evidence to customs systems.
After arrival	Allow for storage, sample access and release time.
Records	Reconcile contract, invoice, packing list and codes.

The older blanket claim that contract goods can be certified only after arrival is not generally correct. Agree the eligible route with body, importer and broker. Test location and sample logistics shape the programme. A pre-arrival certificate without matching goods identity is insufficient. Reconcile names and quantities before dispatch. If assessment takes place after arrival, include storage costs, access and possible repeat testing in the schedule. Do not treat goods as released merely because an application is pending.

In practice

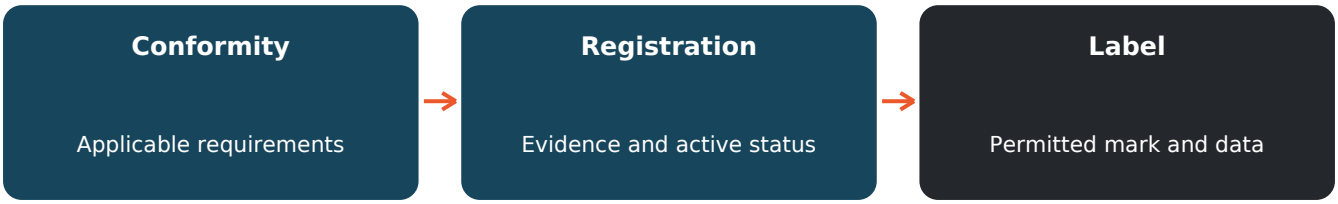
Link the contractual release point to evidence and customs status.

Sources: [5], [13]

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National conformity mark and EAC

Marking requires eligible conformity evidence.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
National	Applicable national marking rule and entitlement.
EAC	Not a general Uzbek mandatory mark.
2027	Conformity Uzbekistan envisaged from 1 January 2027.
Design	Check current official artwork and technical rules.
Release	Review label, packaging and records together.

Do not invent national artwork or transfer EAC dimensions to the Uzbek mark. For supplies spanning the year-end recheck implementation rules and product transitions. Release marking artwork under control and connect it to actual goods. Additional foreign marks must not imply incorrect approval. Voluntary assessment does not automatically authorise a mandatory product mark. Ensure sales, manufacture and importer use the same released artwork. Obtain official design from current national rules.

In practice

This handbook uses schematic processes, not invented official marks.

Sources: [3], [11], [17]

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Product labels, language and consumer information

Combine technical particulars and local information.

Series	Batch	Single unit
Model family and site	Defined goods quantity	Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Product, model, manufacturer and importer.
Safety	Limits, warnings and intended use.
Language	Confirm product-specific Uzbek mandatory information.
Substances	Composition, shelf life and storage where required.
Release	Compare original, translation and actual label.

Plan national-language records before printing and packaging. Russian instructions alone are not universally sufficient Uzbek consumer information. Review technical terms, units and warnings professionally. Translation must not change model or intended use. For formula products match ingredients and labels. Machinery receives readable limits and safe installation information. Actual format and location follow the relevant product rule. Archive final artwork with a photograph of supplied goods.

In practice

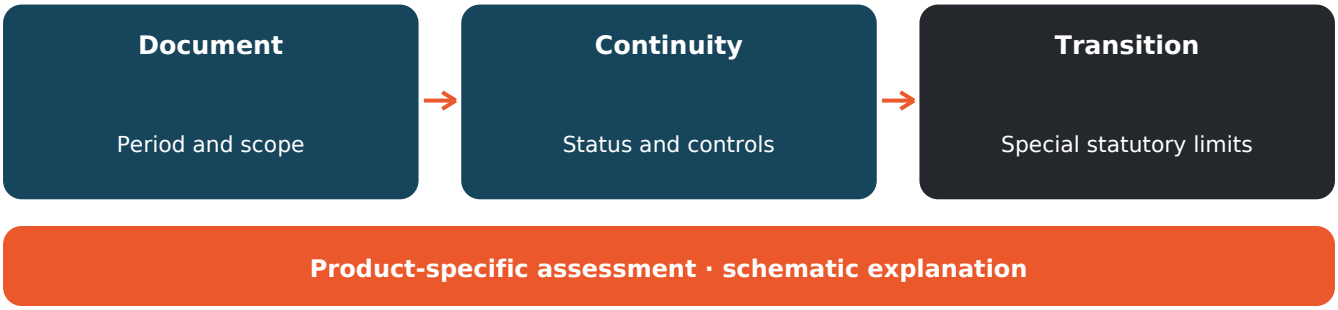
Check numbers and model names separately in every language version.

Sources: [14]

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Validity: series, batch and contract supply

Period and goods scope are different limits.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Series	Current general procedure provides three years.
Batch	Shelf-life or warranty linkage and identified quantity.
3A	Special contract rule: no more than one calendar year.
Special rule	Read the product-specific regulation as well.
Status	Check suspension or termination independently of expiry.

The website’s “1-3 years” statement is insufficient as a universal contractual basis. Agree actual permitted period and coverage. A new order does not enlarge a batch. For series maintain production period, approved variants and surveillance plan. A negative status can prevent use before printed expiry. Allow sufficient time for reassessment. Recheck the legal position for year-end and regulatory reform. The supply calendar records deadline, status check and responsible person together.

In practice

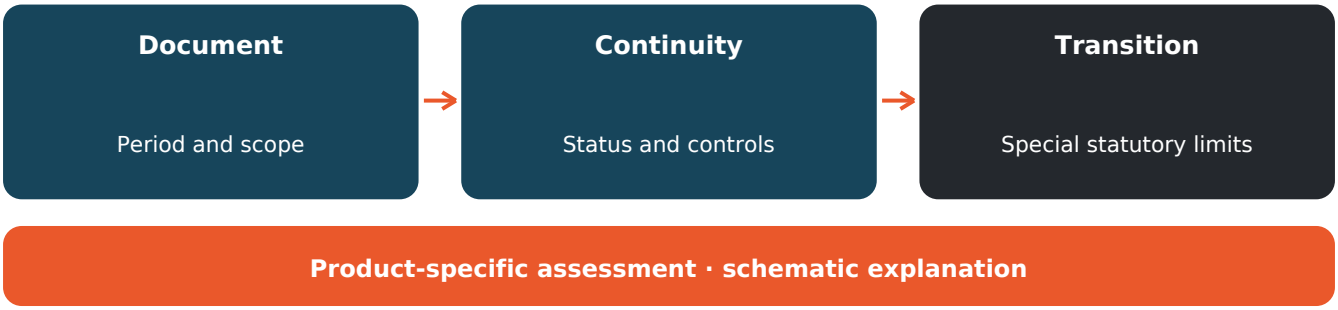
Do not determine validity solely from an old certificate copy.

Sources: [5], [6], [12]

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Periodic assessment and continuing surveillance

Agree control scope by product and scheme.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Programme	Scope, date, method and responsibility.
Samples	Current series and relevant variants.
Manufacture	Process and component changes.
Result	Report, correction and confirmed document status.
Unscheduled	Complaints and safety-related findings.

Do not automatically transfer an EAC inspection plan to the national procedure. The engagement specifies the required periodic assessment. Provide current records and test access. Report site, material and safety-function changes independently of scheduled dates. Include later control costs in long-term budgeting. Close adverse findings through cause analysis and correction; control affected supplies pending eligible release. Do not assume continuing series surveillance for completed batches unless the actual procedure requires it.

In practice

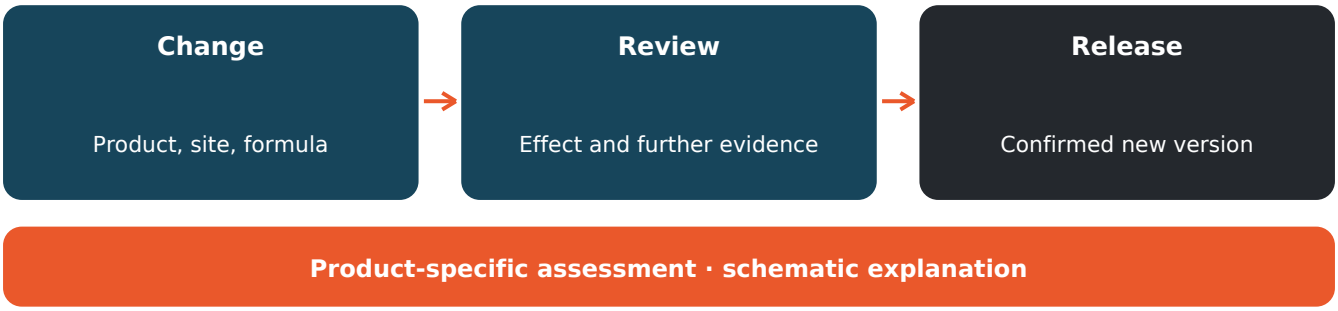
Connect control calendar, change log and status verification.

Sources: [5], [12]

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Surveillance and change control

Product identity remains decisive after initial assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Control plan	Agree dates, scope, responsibility and evidence.
Product change	Material, component, formulation, software and performance limits.
Site change	New site, outsourced production or process change.
Review	Assess effects; determine additional testing or record changes.
Supply release	Only after confirming coverage of the new version.

Report changes through a technical notice stating reason, affected model and safety effect. A new trade name may be administrative; new materials or a changed protective concept may affect test evidence. The responsible body or applicant assesses further evidence under the applicable procedure. Record negative decisions too, for example where no additional testing is required. Keep old and new versions distinguishable in stock. Do not rely on a document whose scope excludes the changed goods.

“Renewal” does not create a general right to automatic extension. For continuing supply assess current product/legal versions and determine the required new or replacement registration route.

In practice

Assess changes before implementation rather than after a complaint.

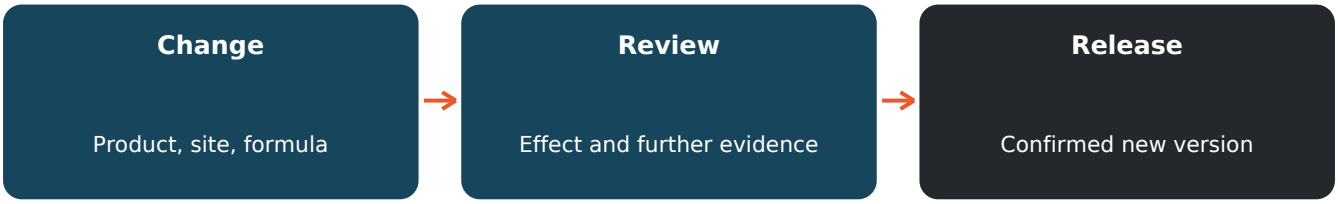
Under Resolution 831 declaration data errors require a new recording, retaining traceability of the old record. Keep declaration, attachments and information for ten years from system recording.

Sources: [5], [7]

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Market support, findings and traceability

Responsibility continues after the certificate.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Traceability	Product, customer, batch and delivery date.
Complaint	Record safety, function and record errors.
Assessment	Identify affected variants and supplies.
Action	Correction, communication and necessary supply hold.
Closure	Effectiveness and eligible continuing use.

A defined reporting route connects manufacturer, importer and body. Analyse complaints technically rather than closing them only commercially. For safety issues identify affected products and supplies. Responsible participants coordinate actions and required authority communication. Retain reports, series changes and released information. Updated instructions alone do not resolve every design deviation. Verify effectiveness after closure. Give sales and logistics clear instructions on affected scope to prevent accidental continuing supply of unchanged problematic goods.

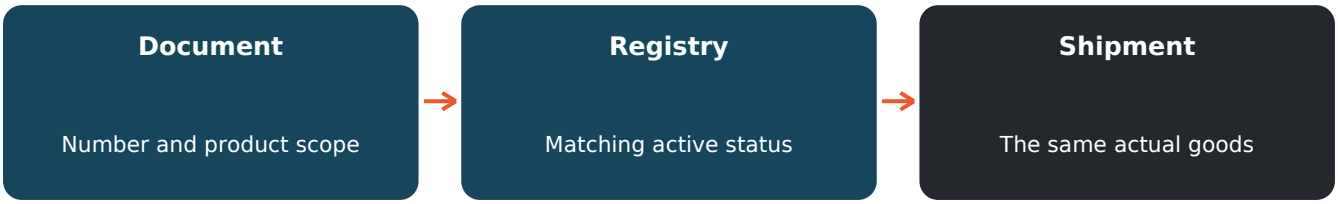
In practice

Appoint a responsible market-support owner and substitute.

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Complaint, refusal and appeal

Present rationale and technical evidence systematically.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Decision	Retain written reasons and affected scope.
Evidence	Reports, product data and procedural records.
Correction	Close remediable technical gaps precisely.
Appeal route	Check competent appeal or court procedure.
Supply	A pending appeal does not automatically release goods.

Distinguish clarification requests, technical nonconformity and formal refusal. National certification provides remedies; confirm competence and deadlines for the actual case. Assemble complete records with chronology and technical references. A differing commercial opinion cannot replace a report. Targeted correction may be more useful than a general appeal for remediable defects. Do not use suspended evidence for new supplies pending an eligible decision. The owner informs importer and manufacturer of status and next steps.

In practice

Archive written decisions and supplementary submissions together.

Sources: [5]

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Case study: single-supply industrial machine

Editorial example without prejudging approval.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	New machine with control cabinet and pressure components.
Classification	Function, national code and list obligation.
Procedure	Confirm eligible batch or unit scheme.
Evidence	CE file, drawings, reports and safe integration.
Release	Document, registry status, goods list and customs route.

The exporter provides datasheet, plant layout and serial number. Importer and body define national scope. Review existing reports for reuse. Select a specialist records scheme only where conditions are met. Define the safe plant and separately supplied components together. Sample access and location determine whether completion before arrival is possible. Before dispatch reconcile contract, invoice and packing list with the draft document. Handover includes released language versions and agreed national follow-on tasks.

In practice

Assess a new safety controller before supply release.

Sources: [4], [5], [8]

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Case study: electrical product family in series

Record variants and site relationship clearly.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Family	Similar devices with different ratings.
Obligation	National list and technical requirement.
Samples	Critical insulation, rating, enclosure and EMC.
Series	Eligible scheme and manufacturing consistency.
Support	Change approval, controls and label maintenance.

A common brand is insufficient for a common family. The manufacturer provides ratings, circuit diagrams and critical-part matrix. The laboratory confirms representative configurations. Compare earlier CE or EAC reports for methods and model revision. The body establishes remaining work and eligible series scheme. After completion review nameplates and national information. Do not add an alternative power supply or new board to the certified series without assessment. Reconfirm national marking before further 2027 supplies.

In practice

Use identical names in the model matrix and labels.

Sources: [4], [5], [8], [11]

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Case study: identical goods with call-off supplies

Assess new scheme 3A by product and contract.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Supply	Identical products across several call-offs.
Contract	One identified foreign-trade contract.
Exclusion	Keep vehicles outside 3A scope.
Time boundary	Observe no more than one calendar year.
Control	Reconcile configuration, quantities and shipment records.

An Uzbek customer orders identical goods for several delivery dates. Importer and body assess whether 3A fits product and contract. Freeze product version; assess changes before the next call-off. Link the evidence submitted once through the agreed system route. Keep goods lists and identity traceable for each dispatch. A new contract or product version is not automatically included. Before year-end confirm new evidence or procedural changes needed. The quotation distinguishes initial assessment from support for later call-offs.

In practice

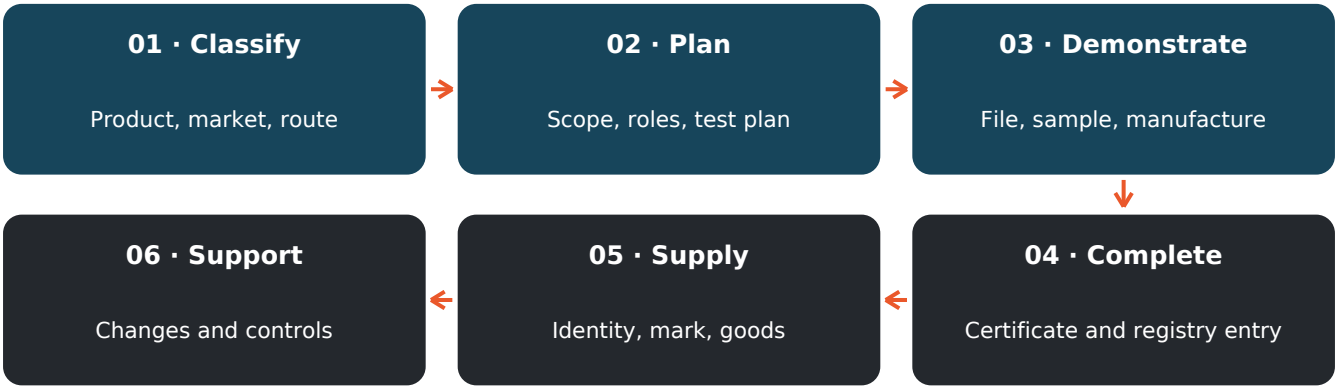
3A replaces neither goods identity nor eligible national assessment.

Sources: [6]

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Costs and realistic schedules

Scope, evidence and logistics determine work.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Classification	Categories, boundaries and additional procedures.
Dossier	Gaps, translations and technical corrections.
Testing	Samples, methods, laboratory and possible repeats.
Manufacture	Audit, travel and subsequent periodic assessment.
Processing	Representation, registration, customs and support.

The website offers non-binding guidance of up to eight weeks and around three weeks for single supplies. This is neither a statutory processing period nor a guaranteed overall deadline. Preliminary reviews, sample transport, audit or additional procedures may extend the programme. Confirm reuse of evidence before allowing for reduced work. A reliable quotation identifies services, ancillary costs, conditions and open issues. Budget series support across the full term. Compare offers only for equal product and test scope; a quick document without suitable evidence cannot reliably deliver market access.

In practice

Agree a fixed price and date only after scope and record review.

Sources: [1]

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Common questions and release check

Key decisions before dispatch.

Do I need EAC for Uzbekistan?

Observer status creates no general EAC obligation. Assess national evidence; existing EAC records may help under an eligible procedure.

Are GOST UZ and O‘zST two freely selectable routes?

Labels cannot replace legal basis. Product, national regulation and eligible form decide.

Must the goods arrive first?

Not universally. Establish eligible pre-arrival procedure, specimens and system submission in advance.

How long is evidence valid?

Supply form and rules differ: series, batch and 3A have different limits. Also check active status.

Release point	Completed?
Product and national obligation confirmed	Yes / No / open
Roles, body and lab verified	Yes / No / open
Records and tests suitable	Yes / No / open
Document / recording and status checked	Yes / No / open
Marking, language and customs aligned	Yes / No / open
Additional duties and support arranged	Yes / No / open

Sources: [3]-[13], [17]

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Worksheet: project intake

Printable template for manufacturer, procurement and sales.

Item	Your entry
Company / contact	_____
Manufacturer / production site	_____
Product / models / brand	_____
Version / date / serial number	_____
Purpose / application / location	_____
Destination / importer	_____
HS/TN VED code	_____
Series / batch / quantity	_____
Key technical data	_____
Material / formula / critical parts	_____
Existing documents / reports	_____
Requested shipment date	_____
Uzbek importer / tax identifier	_____
National obligation / series / batch / 3A	_____

Please attach

Datasheet, product photo, model list, drawings, instructions, label draft and existing reports. Add composition and further technical records where relevant to classification.

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Open questions: _____
_____

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Worksheet: conformity and release matrix

Complete separately for each family or shipment line.

Review item	Result / evidence / owner
Product / model / version	
Destination / intended use	
Legal act / list entry	
Coverage / exclusion / rationale	
Form / supply type / scheme	
Standards / editions / clauses	
Applicant / body / laboratory	
Samples / sampling / reports	
Manufacturing review / controls	
Document number / registry status	
Transition review / validity	
Label / instructions / language	
Changes / open issues	
Release / date / signature	
National procedure / recognition route	
Customs / language / additional duty / 2027	

Release criterion

All necessary evidence is available and matches the actual goods. Close open points before release or resolve them through a justified, permitted decision.

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Sources and legal foundations

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[1] AC Inorms: certification for Uzbekistan

Open original source

[2] AC Inorms: regulations archive

Open original source

[3] ZRU 819/2023: technical regulation

Open original source

[4] Resolution 43/2021: mandatory lists

Open original source

[5] Resolution 502/2024: national assessment procedures

Open original source

[6] Resolution 472/2026: amendments and scheme 3A

Open original source

[7] Resolution 831/2025: declaration recording

Open original source

[8] Resolution 292/2015: foreign results recognition

Open original source

[9] ZRU 820/2023: accreditation

Open original source

Official original texts remain authoritative. Read amendments, commencement and national implementation together. Distinguish current from future LexUZ versions.

Sources: [1]-[9]

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Further sources and image credits

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[10] Accreditation Centre: current national registry

Open original source

Body search by commodity code

[11] UP 25/2026: staged reform and marking from 2027

Open original source

[12] Authority portal: certificates and status lists

Open original source

[13] Customs: commodity codes and Single Window restrictions

Open original source

[14] Consumer protection: national product information

Open original source

[15] Food: quality and safety

Open original source

[16] Metrology: national legal foundation

Open original source

Additional information: telecommunications

[17] EAEU: Uzbekistan as observer

Open original source

[18] Historical Law 1006 XII: repealed

Open original source

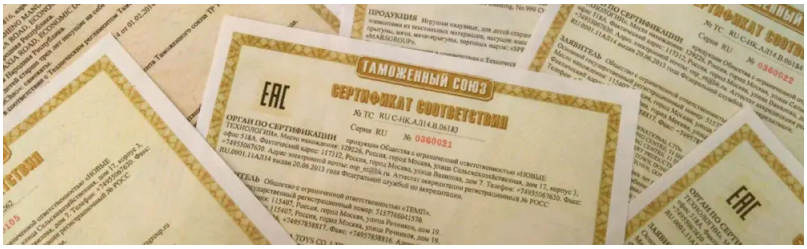
As of 14 October 2026. Images: cover, machinery and document illustrations from ac-inorms.com. Diagrams, tables, cases and printable forms are original editorial working aids. Do not equate them with official certificate or mark designs.

Sources: [10]-[18]

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Your Uzbekistan project with AC Inorms

From initial enquiry to recorded market release.



International document illustration · not an Uzbek official form · AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports manufacturers and exporters with technical classification, documentation and coordination of conformity evidence. Function, models, sites, destination and supply type form the basis. Determine conformity form, permitted scheme, applicant role and necessary evidence from those inputs. Planning connects records, translations, samples, testing and any audit. Before supply release reconcile certificates, annexes, registry data and marking. Continuing support covers agreed inspections, changes and preparation for reassessment.

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Email: info@ac-inorms.com
Web: ac-inorms.com

For your initial enquiry

Send the worksheet on page 46 with datasheet, model list, photo, application and existing reports. These inputs support concrete agreement on scope, work and schedule.

Sources: [1], [2]