TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

Kazakhstan EAC Certification and Market Access

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers, exporters and product managers



EAEU · KAZAKHSTAN · REGISTRATION · METROLOGY
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

As of 14 October 2026

ac-inorms.com

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How to use this handbook

Plan product conformity and Kazakh requirements together.

This guide serves manufacturers, exporters, importers and quality managers supplying Kazakhstan. It explains EAC certification and declaration under the EAEU framework and important national interfaces. The Eurasian Economic Union comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Product assessment, registration, marking and release of the actual supply are connected tasks. Not every imported item requires EAC certification.

Structure and application

Pages 4-12 address conformity form, legal basis and schemes. Pages 13-18 cover roles, bodies and workflow. Pages 19-27 explain records, translation, samples, testing and audit. Kazakh digital procedures and registries appear on pages 28-31. Pages 32-37 cover validity, inspection, changes and marking. Pages 38-42 address metrology, industrial safety, sectors and a worked case. Costs, FAQs, checklist, worksheets, sources and contact details complete the handbook.

Edition 1.0 · As of 14 October 2026

The sector page was checked against official EAEU and Kazakh sources. Effective rules, temporary system features and amendments not yet effective are explained separately. Diagrams and printable templates are editorial aids, not official forms.

Sources: [1]-[8]

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Linked chapters and practical working resources.

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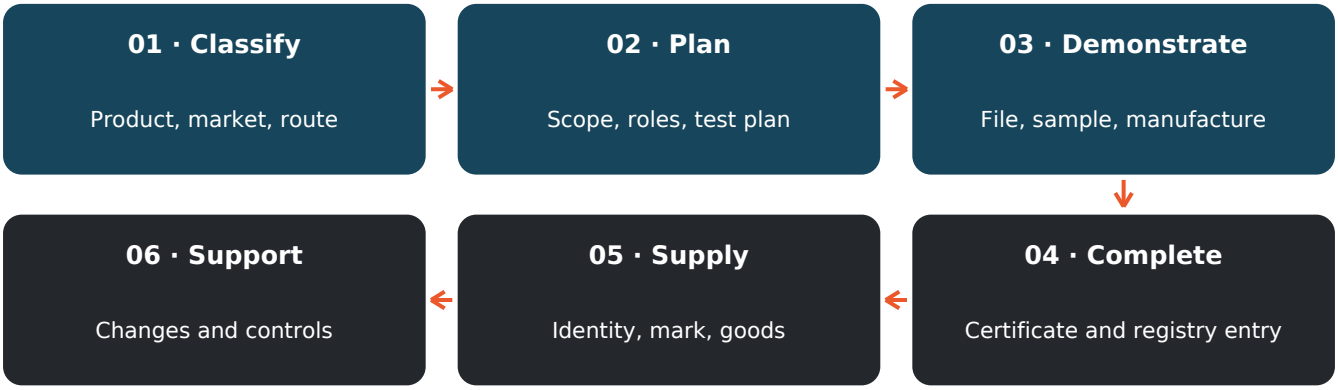
Suggested starting point

Start with function, configuration, manufacturer, intended use and supply type. Then assess relevant TRs and national interfaces. Use this basis to plan roles, samples and registration route.

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Quick start: seven decisions

A sound start prevents inconsistent records.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Models, site, version and intended use.
Regulations	EAEU TRs, exclusions and additional national duties.
Form / scheme	Certificate, declaration or specialist route; series / batch.
Roles	Eligible applicant, importer, body and lab.
Evidence	Dossier, languages, samples, reports and required audit.
Registration	Current permitted access and connected registry data.
Release	Marking, shipment identity, metrology and operation.

The initial enquiry should define clear product scope. A generic description such as industrial plant is insufficient where several independent devices carry different requirements. Record justified scope decisions and exclusions in the conformity matrix. A local customer or group entity is useful but does not automatically become an eligible applicant. Check role, authority and access to technical evidence. Complete required product and national evidence before releasing actual goods.

In practice

Use the worksheets on pages 46 and 47 at the initial enquiry.

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Kazakhstan within the common EAEU framework

Common product rules, national implementation and supervision.

EAEU

Common product TRs

Kazakhstan

Procedure and national duties

Supply

Matching scope and status

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
EAEU	Five member states sharing technical regulations.
EAC	Common market-circulation mark, not a test standard.
Evidence	Product TR determines form, scheme and requirements.
Kazakhstan	National bodies, digital procedures and additional duties.
Supply	Check scope, active status and actual goods.

Proper EAEU evidence belongs to the common conformity framework; registration in Kazakhstan does not by itself restrict it to that country. Conversely, evidence from another member state does not automatically release every line item. Manufacturer, models, sites and specified requirements must match. Assess additional national operation, metrology and information duties separately. Start with goods rather than the country prefix of a document number. For recurring supplies maintain the valid technical version in a central matrix.

In practice

Document EAEU conformity and additional Kazakh requirements separately.

Sources: [3]-[6]

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Comparing declaration and certificate

The regulation determines the conformity form.

Declaration	Certificate	Allocation
Adoption by applicant	Decision by body	Product TR determines form

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Decision	Declaration: applicant; certificate: certification body.
Testing	Both routes may require laboratory testing.
Manufacturing	Controls and assessments depend on the scheme.
Responsibility	Manufacturer duties continue under certification too.
Marking	The same EAC mark where applicable TRs are satisfied.

Do not choose certification for a declaration product solely by price or customer preference. Some TRs expressly permit replacing declaration with certification; check the actual permission. A certificate under one TR likewise does not replace a declaration under another. The body is responsible for its assessment and decision. This does not transfer all product responsibility away from the manufacturer. Map every requirement to its permitted conformity route in the project matrix.

In practice

Several applicable TRs may prescribe different conformity forms.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Legal foundations: effective, repealed, forthcoming

Record the legal basis and its version.

Act	Status as of 14 October 2026
Law 396-VI of 30 December 2020	Effective technical regulation law, as amended.
Order 433-NQ of 29 June 2021	Kazakh assessment rules; EAEU schemes follow product TR.
Order 155-NQ of 1 April 2026	Amendments, many effective from 12 July 2026; note different starts.
Order 268-NQ of 23 September 2026	Staged commencement; main amendments after 60 days from publication.
Former Law 603	Repealed by Law 396-VI; not the current main basis.
Resolution 90/2008	Repealed in 2021; not the current general procedure basis.

Order 268 introduces, among other things, a revised product-identification framework. Its main part is not yet effective at the editorial date; some paragraphs follow an earlier commencement rule. Do not present future identification deadlines or forms as obligations already generally effective. For each project check publication, relevant start and affected clause. The German archive supports working review but does not replace official versions and transitions.

Source review

Use former Law 603 and Resolution 90 only as historical references.

Sources: [2]-[8]

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Classifying product and conformity form

Assess function, scope and list entry together.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Technical identity	Description, photo, datasheet and model matrix.
Use	Application, users and operating conditions.
TR scope	Record coverage and exclusions under each regulation.
Form / scheme	Check relevant product list and permitted schemes.
Customs code	Assess TN VED code together with goods description.

The HS code alone does not establish declaration duty. Technical function and TR criteria remain decisive. A broad sector name may cover several conformity forms. Consider every relevant function in combined equipment. Changes to intended use or users may alter classification even where construction remains identical. Manufacturer, applicant and laboratory should use one jointly approved description. Resolve classification questions before sample selection and a binding quotation.

In practice

A conformity matrix connects model, TR, form, scheme and test scope.

Sources: [3]

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EAC and national Kazakh procedures

Absence of an EAEU TR does not automatically mean no obligations.

EAEU

Applicable product TRs

National

Kazakh product law

Specialist duties

Metrology and operation

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
EAEU product law	Applicable regulations and conformity forms.
National product law	Apply only where the Kazakh framework covers the goods.
Metrology	Measurement purpose and state-regulated use.
Industrial safety	Hazardous facility, technology or technical device.
Market information	Product TR, language and consumer duties.

Make a separate decision for each legal basis. National evidence does not automatically share the geographic reach of EAEU evidence. A voluntary certificate cannot replace mandatory assessment. Where no EAC obligation applies, record function, limits and assessed exclusions. A negative-scope letter is not a universal import or operating permit. Complex projects may require several forms alongside one another; map them to devices or requirements rather than classifying a whole contract by one keyword.

In practice

The conformity matrix records route, scope, result and owner.

Sources: [3], [5], [6], [11], [14]

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Models, variants and supply type

A brand alone does not establish a jointly assessable product family.

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

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Model matrix	Function, performance, material and safety-relevant differences.
Series	Common technical scope and controlled manufacture.
Batch	Defined quantity, batch, contract and identity.
Unit	Serial number and actually assessed configuration.
Test representation	Justify samples representing covered variants.

Form families by technical commonality rather than similar names alone. Justify selection of a critical specimen for every relevant characteristic. Different materials, sensors or performance limits may require separate testing. For custom installations identify the supply configuration described by the conformity document. Do not silently reuse batch-specific evidence for a later series. Connect manufacturer, site and model annex with test reports.

In practice

Include all variants in the model matrix before commissioning the laboratory.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Certification schemes and supply type

Series connects product testing with controlled manufacture.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
1c · Product	Testing of representative samples.
1c · Manufacture	Analysis of manufacturing conditions.
2c · Product	Sample testing with a system element.
2c · System	Management-system assessment under the procedure.
Continuity	Periodic assessment under TR and scheme.

The table describes the typical baseline. Confirm the permitted variant in the product TR before ordering. For planning identify site, family and critical suppliers. Prepare manufacturing to reconcile the approved sample with continuing production. Do not extend site-specific evidence to another location without review. Under a system approach, examine the certificate, scope and actual processes together. Plan subsequent dates at initial assessment and record tasks in the quality calendar.

Further typical certification schemes address batches (3c), units (4c), design or type examination (5c-8c) and certain individual enterprise equipment (9c). Use them only where the actual product TR permits; a number cannot replace review of its description.

In practice

Identify audit and continuing assessment scope and responsibility in the quotation.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Declaration: a distinct conformity route

Plan certification and declaration separately.

Scheme	Typical baseline
1d / 2d	Own evidence: series / batch; sufficient testing basis required.
3d / 4d	Accredited laboratory: series / batch.
5d	Type examination under the actual product TR.
6d	Accredited laboratory and management system; series.

The eligible applicant adopts the statement and arranges necessary registration. A consultant assists preparation and coordination but does not automatically become the legal declarant. Own evidence does not mean no testing. Declaration also does not universally exclude external bodies. Check testing duties, system elements and later controls under the permitted scheme. Combined product requirements may require a declaration alongside a certificate, for example for substance-related duties.

Further guide

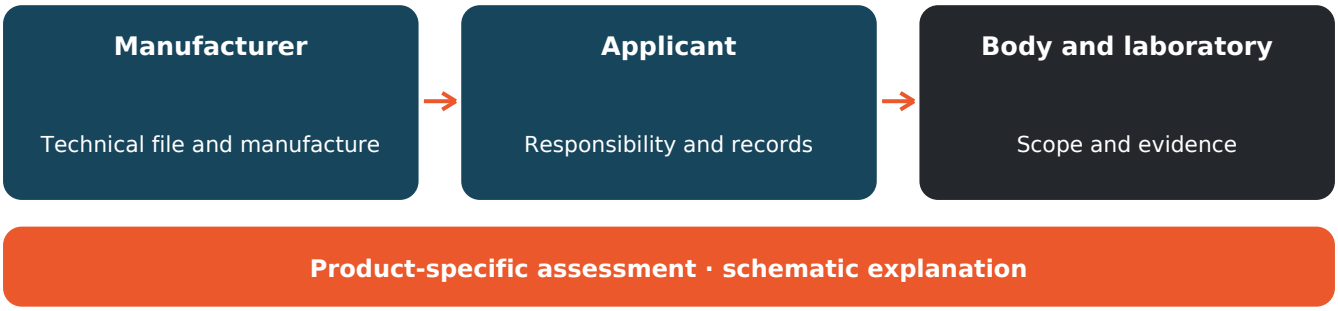
A separate AC Inorms EAC declaration handbook explains schemes, national registration and record maintenance in detail.

Sources: [3], [4], [6]

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Applicant: role and eligibility

Residence alone is insufficient; the role must also be eligible.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Legal status	Member-state-registered legal entity/entrepreneur under the TR.
Series	Manufacturer or eligible representative under the actual TR.
Batch / unit	Seller/importer only where the TR permits.
Responsibility	Application, evidence, registry data and authority contact.
Registration state	Account for national procedure and access requirements.

A foreign manufacturer without an eligible EAEU establishment cannot simply use its German address for the local applicant role. Derive eligibility from the relevant TR and scheme. A batch importer is not automatically eligible for every series assessment. Check legal form, registration, authority and effective responsibility. For several destinations, select a registration route meeting the competent member state’s conditions. The applicant must be able to maintain access to necessary evidence.

In practice

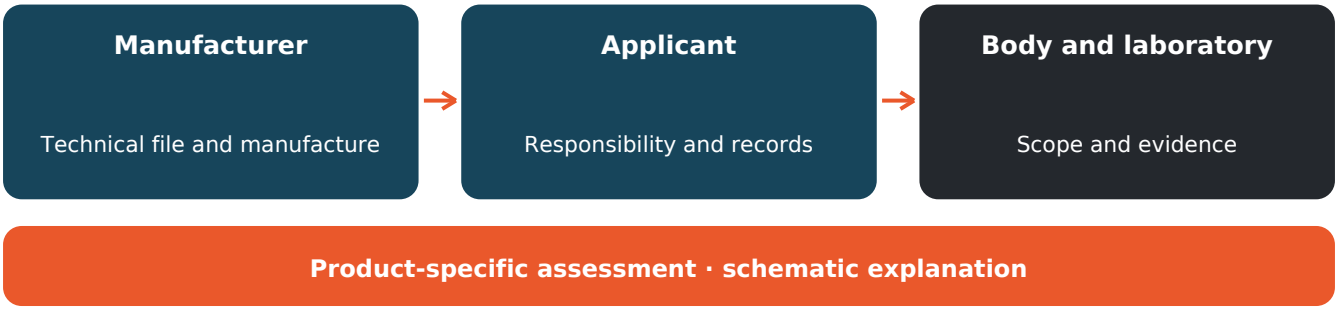
Confirm applicant eligibility before sample import and contract execution.

Sources: [3], [5], [6]

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Local entity, importer and representation

Legal role follows the TR and actual task.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Local entity	Check registration, competence and business activity.
Applicant	Eligibility for series or batch under product TR.
Importer	Allocate customs and supply duties separately.
Authority / agreement	Scope, duties and technical evidence.
Digital access	Required BIN/IIN, signature and permitted system role.

A Kazakh customer can assist organisation but is not eligible for every scheme merely by having a local address. Series may require foreign-manufacturer representation; for batches an importer qualifies only in the permitted role. Establish who provides records, reports changes and answers authorities. Keep manufacturer and site addresses separate from importer details. Electronic signature and company data must match the legally responsible party. A consultant may prepare the file without automatically assuming statutory applicant responsibility.

In practice

Confirm the local role before contract signature and sample import.

Sources: [3], [5], [6], [17]

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Manufacturer’s authorised representative

A contract connects responsibility with effective authority.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product scope	Identify models, sites, brands and relevant TRs.
Duties	Define conformity, evidence and communication obligations.
Changes	Notification for materials, design, software and site changes.
Complaints	Agree response, goods identification and corrective measures.
Contract end	Arrange file transfer, registry status and continuing supply.

Representation is more than an address service. The role carries obligations under the applicable procedure. The contract must match the actual family and selected scheme. Manufacturer and representative need reliable communication and access to technical records. Confidential information may be transmitted directly to authorised assessment participants under controlled arrangements. A responsible contact must be available for authority queries. On replacement of the representative, assess whether existing conformity records require replacement or new registration; a contract amendment alone may be insufficient.

In practice

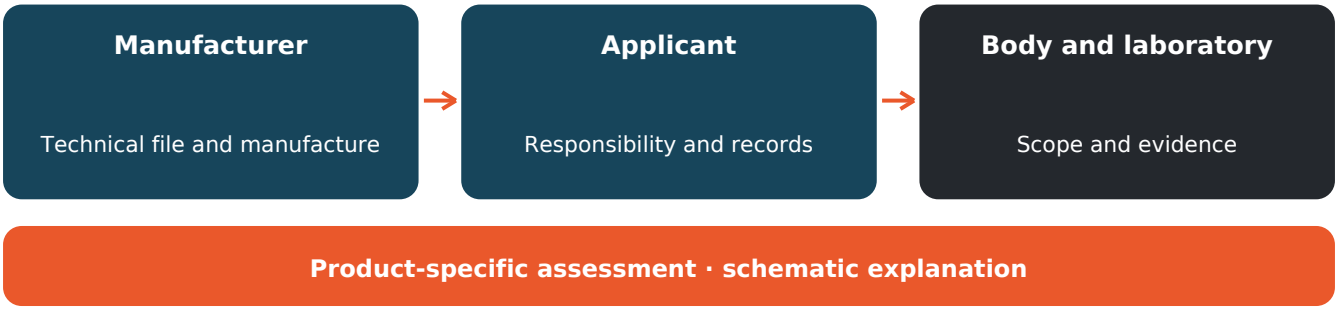
Review representation contract and scope of application authority together before signing.

Sources: [3], [5], [6]

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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.
EAEU registry	Entry and eligibility for the actual procedure.
Product scope	Relevant TRs, 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 member state must not circumvent necessary technical testing. Document selection so procurement and quality teams can compare service scope.

In practice

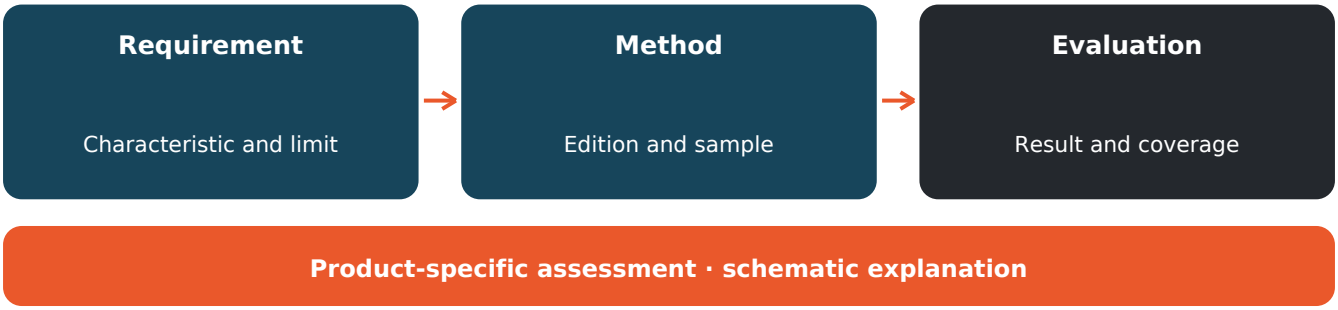
Confirm body, lab and actual test methods before contract signature.

Sources: [9]

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Laboratory and other assessment bodies

Check accreditation, scope and acceptance for the actual product.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Laboratory identity	Verify name, location and accreditation number.
Technical scope	Product category, standards editions and methods.
EAEU registry	Check inclusion where the procedure requires it.
Type / system	Eligible body for 5d or management-system elements.
Traceability	Clarify test site, sample trail, reports and subcontracting.

An accredited laboratory is not automatically authorised for every product and method. Its technical scope is decisive. Own-evidence schemes offer different options from expressly required accredited testing. Assess existing international reports for acceptance and coverage. Declaration registration does not replace a technical assessment of the underlying test scope. Recheck eligibility when laboratory or type-assessment body changes.

In practice

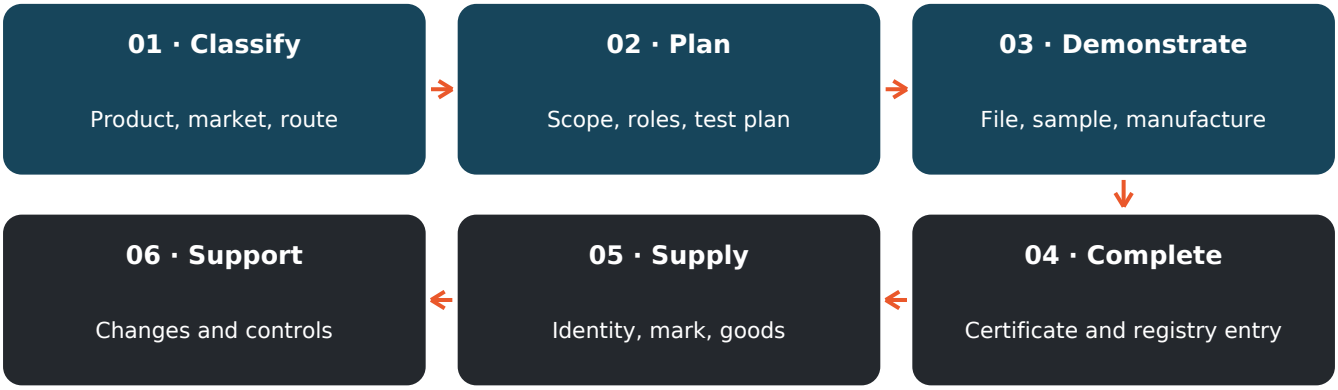
Document eligibility and actual methods before placing the test order.

Sources: [9]

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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 TR 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.

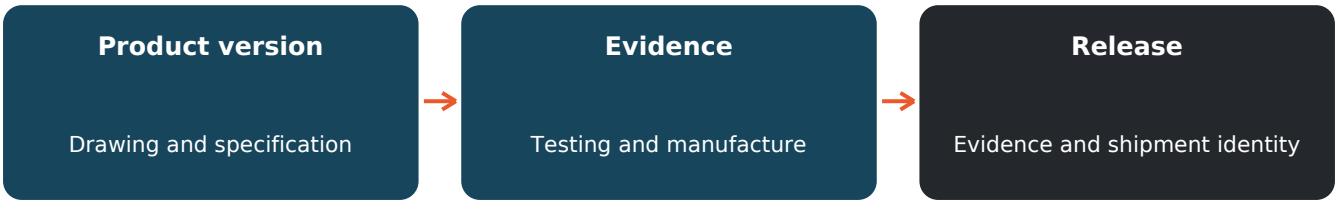
In practice

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

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The technical dossier

Every record must identify a defined product version.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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.

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Instructions, technical passport and languages

Derive language scope from product TR and Kazakh law.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product records	Instructions, passport, installation, maintenance and limits.
EAEU rules	Russian version and additional state language under the TR.
Consumer products	Mandatory information in Kazakh and Russian under Article 25.
Industrial products	Check actual TR and necessary national language scope.
Translation	Check figures, warnings, units and model names.

A translation must describe the same technical configuration as drawings and reports. Kazakh consumer information requires both languages; this also concerns specified online-trade information. Do not automatically extend that consumer rule to every industrial record; establish its scope under the actual TR and national law. A technical passport is not the same mandatory document for every item. Define structure and owners. Following software, material or protective changes establish which language versions need renewed approval.

In practice

An approval list connects version, document name, language and revision date.

Sources: [3], [13]

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Risk assessment and specialist technical evidence

Necessary evidence follows the technical function.

Risk assessment connects intended use, foreseeable misuse, hazards and safeguards. For machinery align the required safety justification with design, residual risks and instructions. Add calculations, material evidence and ignition-hazard assessment for relevant characteristics.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Composition	Materials, substance concentrations and formulation versions.
Strength	Calculation assumptions, load cases and safety limits.
Welding	Processes, personnel, weld inspection and traceability.
Ex protection	Ignition hazards and protective measures for Ex use.
Risk analysis	Connect hazards with design, instructions and evidence.

Select these records for the actual product. Welding evidence is not inherently necessary for all electrical equipment; it is relevant to the applicable welded construction. Strength calculations must cover offered loads and operating cases. For chemical products, composition is often central to classification. Intended use involving explosion protection creates its own assessment needs. Existing CE files may provide technical working material; acceptance in the actual Kazakh procedure requires separate evaluation.

In practice

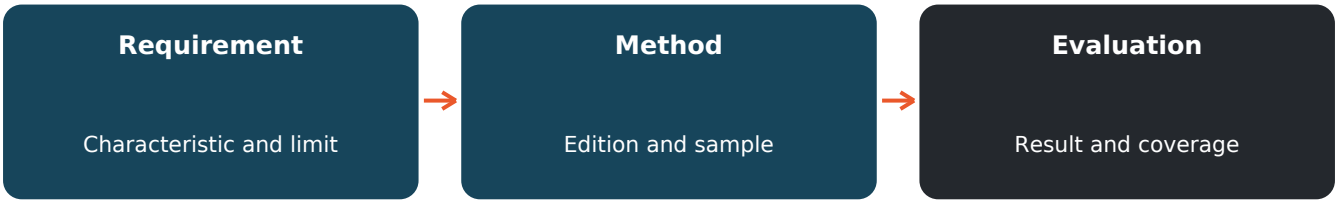
Connect technical evidence with actual requirements rather than collecting records indiscriminately.

Sources: [3]

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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.

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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 EAC 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.

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Sample import and customs evidence

Plan test samples and regular merchandise differently.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Import purpose	Clearly identify testing, examination or regular market supply.
Decision 130	Assess EAEU import procedures and applicable exclusions.
Identity	Samples, models, quantity, manufacturer and origin.
Records	Contract, laboratory order, packing list and necessary customs evidence.
Registry data	Meet data requirements of the selected national system.

A customs declaration differs technically from a mere pre-notification; not every conformity declaration requires identical customs fields in every scenario. Check the current national registration form and actual import event. Test samples may be imported under the relevant conditions. This does not release unassessed commercial goods generally. Connect identity and transport records with sampling and laboratory evidence. Agree the evidence chain beforehand for unusual shipping routes.

In practice

Coordinate sample import with laboratory, applicant and customs participants before dispatch.

Sources: [15]

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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.

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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: [3], [4], [6]

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Certification decision and document content

A positive decision follows complete, matching evidence.



Website explanatory certificate illustration · not a current official form

Assessment area	Project implementation
Participants	Applicant, manufacturer, sites and certification body.
Product	Description, brand, models, versions and supply type.
Basis	TRs, scheme, reports and further assessment evidence.
Validity	Dates and product-specific limits.
Annexes	Complete, clearly connected model and scope information.

The body evaluates results under the permitted procedure. One passing test is insufficient where other requirements or variants are missing. Review the draft jointly with engineering and the applicant: names, addresses, sites and models must match records. Unified forms and completion rules follow Decision 293/2012 as amended, including 198/2022. Use the current permitted form. Do not broaden descriptions to suggest coverage of technically unassessed goods. For extensive families review annexes and provide them with the certificate.

In practice

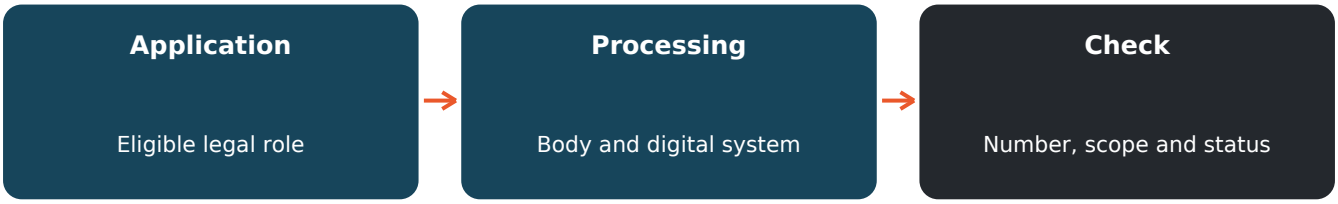
Archive the approved final document with its underlying technical version.

Sources: [4]

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Digital procedures in Kazakhstan: e-KTRM

Electronic processing connects application, evidence and registry.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
System framework	Digital technical regulation with public registry sections.
Participants	Applicant, conformity body and other permitted roles.
Access	Company data and necessary electronic signature.
Evidence	Consistent version, reports and associated records.
Completion	Check result, annexes, number and status.

Order 433 was developed further in 2026 for digital processing. Before starting, check current permitted functionality and the correct document type. A Russian registration guide cannot substitute for the Kazakh procedure. Consultants may prepare data; signature and responsibility remain tied to the eligible role. Use official access and retain decisions with the approved final version. Do not share private signing keys as a substitute for organised authority. Check system acceptance separately from technical completeness.

In practice

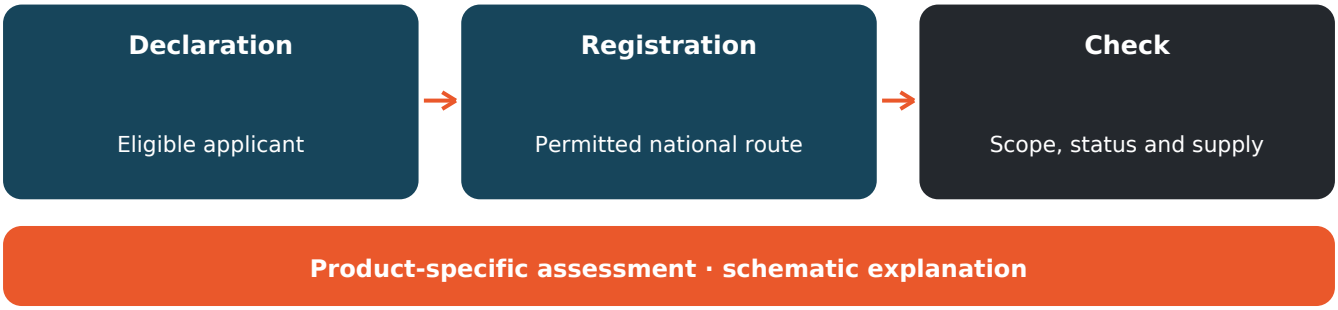
Define access, legal role and document category before quotation.

Sources: [6], [7], [17], [18]

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Declaration registration: the Kazakh workflow

The applicant declares; separately fulfil the permitted registration route.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Statement	Eligible applicant adopts the product-specific declaration.
Application	Identity, TR, supply type, reports and required fields.
Review	Competent conformity body reviews the registration application.
System	Result and registration through digital technical regulation.
Release	Reconcile scope, status and actual goods.

Kazakh assessment rules describe submission to a conformity body and digital registration in paragraphs 71-73. That processing stage after receipt of the declaration is not the duration of the entire testing project. EAEU product rules and permitted schemes still determine necessary evidence. Do not treat the body’s role as transfer of every manufacturer or applicant duty. Where a permitted temporary direct module is used, still check legal role and assessment basis. Reconcile required fields with the current procedure before signing.

In practice

Assess national registration procedure and EAEU scheme rules together, while keeping them distinct.

Sources: [4], [6], [7], [10]

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2026 system notices and product identification

Temporary functions do not remove technical evidence duties.

Topic	Position at the editorial date
NCA notice of 31 August 2026	Features for 1 September-1 November 2026: direct EAEU certificate/declaration module, identification act and bulk import of verification data.
Testing duties	No blanket waiver of required tests or manufacturer duties.
National goods catalogue	Check required identification codes in current fields; distinguish from HS code and EAC.
Order 268-NQ	Revised identification rules with staged commencement; main part not yet effective on 14 October 2026.
Project check	Confirm current feature, category, date and legal basis.

The NCA notice is a temporary system-function announcement. Easier input or transfer does not establish lower safety requirements. Do not apply Order 268’s new identification section without considering its commencement rules. Reconcile national catalogue fields with current law and system arrangements. Product identification, conformity registration and any digital goods marking perform different tasks. A catalogue code replaces neither a certificate nor a test report.

Date control

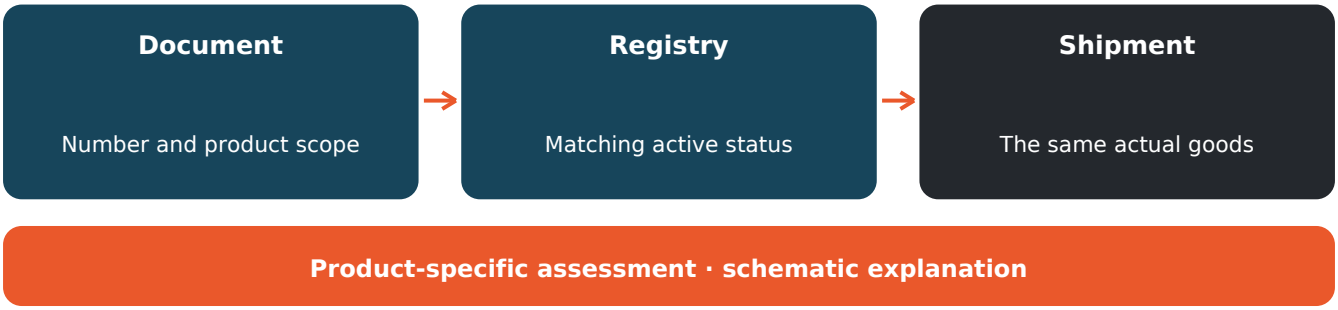
For projects extending beyond 1 November or commencement of new rules, recheck functionality and form version.

Sources: [6]-[10]

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Registry checks: national and unified sources

Check number, active status and model coverage together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
EAEU registry	Correct document type and corresponding national part.
Kazakh sources	Use current NCA links to public registries.
Identity	Applicant, manufacturer, site, brand and models.
Evidence	TR, scheme, reports, annexes and validity.
Supply	Actual version and quantity within scope.

The NCA services page links both eokno.gov.kz and public registries at techreg.gov.kz. Use the relevant current part for the record and review annexes fully. An unsuccessful search does not establish absence of evidence. Check source, spelling, older data and responsible body. A matching entry may concern another family or site. Retain enquiry date and result in the shipment file. Screenshots document timing but do not replace technical scope review.

In practice

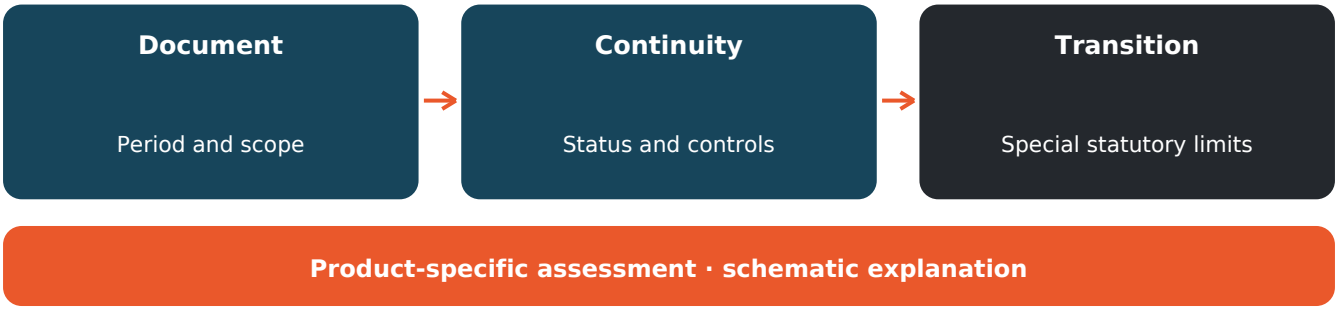
Recheck registry status before relevant supplies.

Sources: [4], [9]

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Validity, series and defined supplies

Validity, active status and scope belong together.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Series	Period under the product TR and permitted scheme.
Batch	Only the clearly identified goods quantity.
Single unit	Only the identified and assessed unit.
Continuity	Observe inspection, changes and registry status.
Renewal	Prepare reassessment in time; no automatic entitlement.

A typical series period of up to five years is not a universal rule for every category. Determine the permitted period from the applicable TR. A printed expiry date does not authorise use after suspension or termination. For defined supplies, goods identity remains decisive; a new order does not extend coverage to additional quantities. Allow time for retesting, audit, updated records and new registration. Assess whether existing evidence can be reused. Re-registration is more than changing a date in an old file.

In practice

Maintain a validity calendar with lead time, inspection dates and owners.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Inspection and continuing surveillance

Series certificates may require recurring assessment.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Basis	TR, scheme and contract determine scope and frequency.
Assessment	Sample testing and/or manufacturing review under the procedure.
Preparation	Provide version, manufacturing data and changes.
Result	Record findings, corrections and decision.
Deadline	Monitor dates and clarify consequences early.

Not every document requires the same annual control. For series products subject to inspection agree the actual plan with the responsible body. Prepare current bills of materials, supplier information, final-test records and changes. An unchanged trade name does not demonstrate unchanged design. Where deadlines slip, clarify continuing status with the body; printed validity alone is insufficient. Assess batch and unit rules separately. Declarations may carry different control and system obligations.

In practice

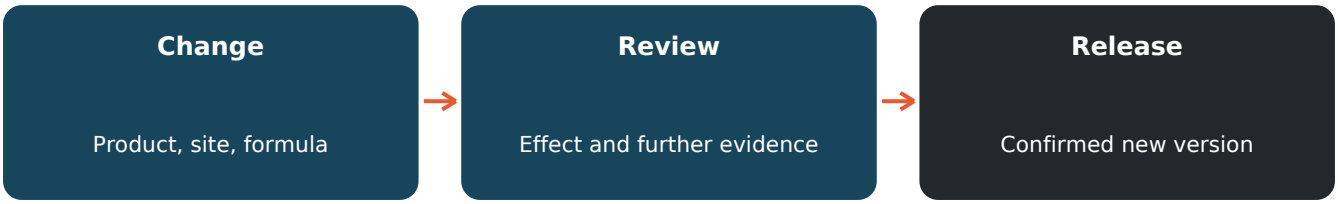
Disclose continuing costs and dates in the initial quotation.

Sources: [3], [4], [6]

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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.

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Suspension, expiry and complaints

Uncertain conformity status requires a recorded release decision.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Status event	Distinguish suspended, terminated, invalid and archived.
Affected scope	Map models, batches and shipments.
Response	Review new supplies; involve body and applicant.
Existing stock	Assess legal basis and relevant dates separately.
Correction	Record cause, reassessment and renewed approval.

Different registry statuses carry different legal consequences. An expired document is not equivalent to a document declared retrospectively invalid. Assess the actual event, date and legal basis. Manufacturers must be able to identify affected goods. Connect complaints and safety events with batches, reports and changes. A replacement document without cause analysis does not automatically restore technical evidence. Sales and logistics teams need a clear release status.

In practice

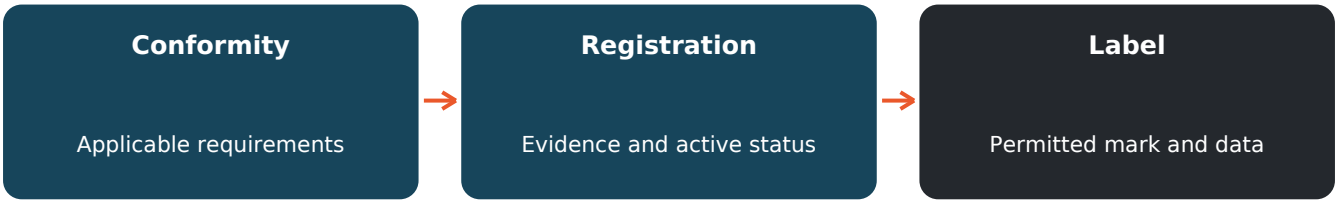
Integrate registry events into quality assurance and shipment control.

Sources: [6], [7], [9]

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EAC marking: authorisation and design

Complete conformity before approving market marking.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Prerequisite	All applicable EAEU TRs and required evidence satisfied.
Artwork	Use officially prescribed mark design.
Dimension	Basic dimension at least 5 mm; preserve proportions.
Presentation	Contrast, legibility and required durability.
Placement	Product TR governs goods, packaging and accompanying records.

Decision 711/2011 governs the common mark. Also read product-specific placement requirements in the relevant TR; a general statement cannot replace this check. Use authorised original artwork for printing and engraving. EAC does not retrospectively make unassessed variants compliant. Check label, certificate and actual configuration together. Penalties follow applicable enforcement law; the mark decision is not a universal fines schedule. For small components confirm the permitted arrangement before series marking.

In practice

Approve label and instructions against the same version as conformity records.

Sources: [3], [16]

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Product label and consumer information

Approve EAC, specifications and language together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Product, model, serial number or batch.
Responsible parties	Manufacturer and necessary local contacts.
Technical data	Limits, warnings, composition and dates where applicable.
Language	Kazakh and Russian for legally covered consumer information.
Approval	Consistent label, instructions, evidence and goods.

Article 25 of Kazakh consumer law requires covered information in both languages; specified information is also required online. Product TRs additionally determine content and marking. A generic label template cannot replace that assessment. For industrial goods determine actual product and language rules separately. EAC replaces neither manufacturer data nor safety information. Any required digital product code performs another task. Final review checks data, translation and actual placement on the goods.

In practice

Produce both language versions from the same approved technical source.

Sources: [3], [13], [16]

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Measuring instruments: national metrology alongside EAC

Measurement functions do not all carry the same approval duty.

Product conformity	Type and registry	Verification / calibration
EAC under applicable TR	National metrology route	By purpose and legal basis

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Purpose	Establish actual use and regulated measurement area.
Law	Kazakh Law 53-II on uniformity of measurements.
Type / attestation	Assess applicable type approval or metrological attestation.
Verification	Distinguish mandatory verification from calibration.
EAC	Assess applicable product TRs separately.

Obligations follow the state-regulated measurement area and actual use. Electrical conformity alone does not establish legal suitability of a measurement. Conversely, type approval does not automatically replace product assessment under a relevant EAEU TR. The sector page mentions Goststandard Kazmeter and generic CT marking; instead assess current statutory responsibilities, actual type route and permitted marks. Do not use calibration evidence as a blanket substitute for required verification.

In practice

State measurand, accuracy, range and use in the enquiry.

Sources: [1], [11], [12]

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Type approval, registry and verification

A device plan connects model, range and evidence.

Product conformity	Type and registry	Verification / calibration
EAC under applicable TR	National metrology route	By purpose and legal basis

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Type approval	For covered instruments before circulation; check statutory exceptions.
Procedure	Order 931/2018 as amended for the actual route.
Responsibility	Distinguish authority decision from testing/service role.
Registry	Matching entry in the national measurement framework.
Verification	Before circulation, after repair and in operation where covered.

Articles 17 and 19 of Law 53-II distinguish type assessment and verification. Confirm route and exceptions for the actual instrument. Order 931 organises specified procedures and services; KazStandard is named as a service organisation in this area, without making every technical assessment the same authority decision. Check type description, model, software, ranges and verification method. For changes establish continued type coverage. Use type, verification and EAC marks only under their respective legal bases.

In practice

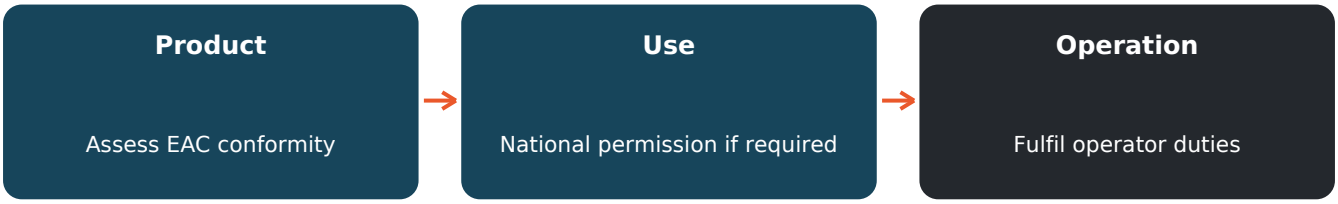
Map passport, national approval and verification evidence to the actual instrument.

Sources: [11], [12]

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Industrial safety and operating permissions

Market access and operation of a hazardous facility are distinct tasks.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Facility	Location, operator and facility classification.
Technology / device	Hazardous technology or device under national law.
EAC	Product conformity with applicable TRs.
National route	Assess necessary permission for use or other duties.
Records	Specifications, testing, installation and operator records.

Kazakhstan provides a state service for permission to use technologies at hazardous production facilities and hazardous technical devices. This does not create a blanket additional permission requirement for every exported machine. Check actual operator, location and national scope. EAC evidence does not replace a separately required national permission. Conversely, operating permission does not replace a required product certificate. For installations agree supply boundaries, site assembly and responsibilities in the contract. Shipment release and operational release have separate evidence criteria.

In practice

Maintain operator duties separately from product conformity in the matrix.

Sources: [14]

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Sectors and technical regulations

Map products by function, materials and use.

Category	Starting point for scope assessment
Machinery / installations	TR 010/2011; supply boundary, product form and safety justification.
Electrical products	TRs 004/2011, 020/2011 and possibly 037/2016; observe exclusions.
Pressure equipment	TR 032/2013; pressure, volume / DN, medium, temperature and category.
Ex equipment / PPE	TR 012/2011 or 019/2011 by protective function.
Vehicles / components	TR 018/2011; separate forms, type and component assessment.
Textiles / children’s goods	TR 017/2011, 007/2011 and possibly 008/2011.
Cosmetics / packaging / furniture	TR 009/2011, 005/2011 or 025/2012.
Food	TR 021/2011, 022/2011 and relevant product TRs.
Measuring / medical devices	Assess product TRs separately from national / specialist routes.

This table is a starting aid, not a blanket obligation or conformity-form decision. Check scope, exclusions and permitted procedures in the effective version for each line item. Complex goods may carry several requirements; special protective functions or medical purpose may change the route. Connect current standards lists with model and materials matrices.

Sources: [2], [3]

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Worked case: industrial pumping and filtration unit

Illustrative example of technical supply to Kazakhstan.



Technical product range · image: AC Inorms

Goods
Function and version

→

Interfaces
TR, national, specialist routes

→

Conformity matrix
Coverage per line item

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product intake	Water unit with pumps, filter, instruments and controls.
Supply boundary	Distinguish complete unit, separate devices and installation.
TR mapping	Assess machinery, electrical and pressure requirements separately.
Metrology	Instrument purposes and regulated use.
Kazakh partner	Applicant role, import, languages and possible operating duties.

Describe medium, pressure, volume or DN, temperature, materials and function. Pressure above 0.5 bar alone does not complete TR 032 classification. Do not automatically apply every electrical TR to the cabinet without scope review. Justify applicability and form separately for TRs 010, 004, 020, 032 and possibly 037. An industrial unit not intended for drinking water differs from a drinking-water application. A locally registered customer entity may act only in an eligible role. Before completion close records, samples, languages, metrology interfaces and any national operating duties in one matrix.

In practice

First compile equipment list, technical description and HS/TN VED codes.

Sources: [3], [5], [6], [11], [14]

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Costs and realistic project schedules

A reliable quotation identifies scope and assumptions.

The Kazakhstan page gives four to six weeks as typical project guidance. This is neither a statutory total deadline nor a guaranteed maximum. Registration after complete submission and the whole testing project are different stages.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Classification / dossier	Model scope, translation and existing records.
Testing	Methods, variants, laboratory time and destructive tests.
Logistics	Samples, transport, customs and replacement specimens.
Manufacturing	Audit, travel and necessary series controls.
Continuing support	Surveillance, changes and later renewal.

Plan classification and record gaps first, then samples/testing, followed by decision and registration. Tasks may run concurrently where inputs are settled. Long transport routes or retesting can extend the programme materially. The quotation identifies services, exclusions, responsible participants and schedule conditions. Shared samples and coordinated records may reduce effort for recurring families when technical representation is permitted. A very low price is comparable only when it includes the same assessment and support scope.

In practice

Agree binding prices and dates only against a confirmed product scope.

Sources: [1], [6]

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Frequently asked questions

Clear answers for manufacturers and local partners.

Does every item for Kazakhstan need an EAC certificate?

No. Actual scope determines certificate, declaration, specialist route or absence of the corresponding duty. Also assess national interfaces.

Can valid evidence from another EAEU state be used?

It belongs to the common framework in principle. Product, manufacturer, models, status and additional Kazakh requirements must match.

Can our Kazakh customer be the applicant?

Only where role and scheme permit. Company registration alone does not qualify the entity for every series procedure.

Are CE records sufficient?

They support preparation; fulfil permitted EAC evidence, roles and registration separately.

Does a declaration always last five years?

No. The actual TR, supply type and permitted scheme govern, alongside active status and changes.

Does calibration replace verification?

Not universally. Check type route, registry and mandatory verification separately for state-regulated instruments.

Does a direct system module mean fewer tests?

No. Temporary input features do not replace product requirements and necessary technical evidence.

Sources: [3]-[7], [10], [11]

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Checklist: before supplying Kazakhstan

Give each item verifiable evidence.

Review item	Release criterion
01 · Identity	Models, site, version, purpose and supply type confirmed.
02 · Route	TRs, exclusions, national interfaces and versions recorded.
03 · Roles	Eligible applicant, importer, body and lab established.
04 · Evidence	Complete reports, dossier and necessary audit.
05 · Document	Correct certificate / statement and all annexes.
06 · Registration	Matching active status and scope in official source.
07 · Language / label	Required versions, product data and permitted marks approved.
08 · Metrology / operation	Covered duties closed or justified as unnecessary.
09 · Trade / customs	Consistent invoice, packing list, codes and actual quantity.
10 · Support	Inspection, changes, record maintenance and contact organised.

Record release

Open items have an owner and deadline. Confirm shipment release through quality and project responsibility after necessary clarification.

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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	_____
Local applicant / BIN-IIN	_____
Languages / metrology / site	_____

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	
Kazakh specialist duties	
Language and system requirements	

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: EAC certification for Kazakhstan

Open original source

[2] AC Inorms: German regulations archive

Open original source

[3] EEC: product TRs, amendments and standards lists

Open original source

[4] EEC: assessment rules, forms, registries and schemes

Open original source

[5] Kazakhstan: Law 396-VI/2020 on technical regulation

Open original source

[6] Kazakhstan: Order 433-NQ/2021, assessment rules

Open original source

[7] Kazakhstan: Order 155-NQ/2026, digital procedure amendments

Open original source

[8] Kazakhstan: Order 268-NQ/2026, staged commencement

Open original source

[9] NCA: official service and registry links

Open original source

Read original acts with later amendments and transitions. Do not automatically substitute national schemes for EAEU product rules. Official texts prevail over translations.

Sources: [1]-[9]

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Further sources and editorial notes

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[10] NCA: system functions September-November 2026

Open original source

[11] Kazakhstan: Law 53-II/2000, metrology

Open original source

[12] Kazakhstan: Order 931/2018, type assessment and attestation

Open original source

[13] Kazakhstan: consumer protection law, Article 25

Open original source

[14] eGov: use permission for hazardous technologies / devices

Open original source

[15] EAEU: Decision 130/2021, import of goods subject to assessment

Open original source

[16] EAEU: Decision 711/2011, common EAC mark

Open original source

[17] Kazakhstan: national electronic signature service

Open original source

[18] Authority information: e-KTRM system and registries

Open original source

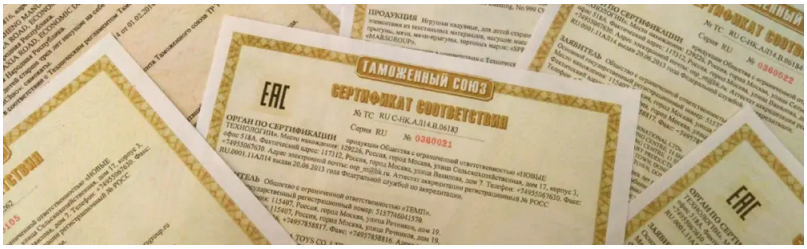
As of 14 October 2026. Steps without source numbers are editorial recommendations. Image credits: cover, machinery, pressure-equipment and explanatory certificate illustration from ac-inorms.com; the latter is not a current official form. Diagrams, tables and printable templates are original working aids.

Sources: [10]-[18]

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Your Kazakhstan project with AC Inorms

From initial enquiry to recorded market release.



EAC-document motif · image source: 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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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]