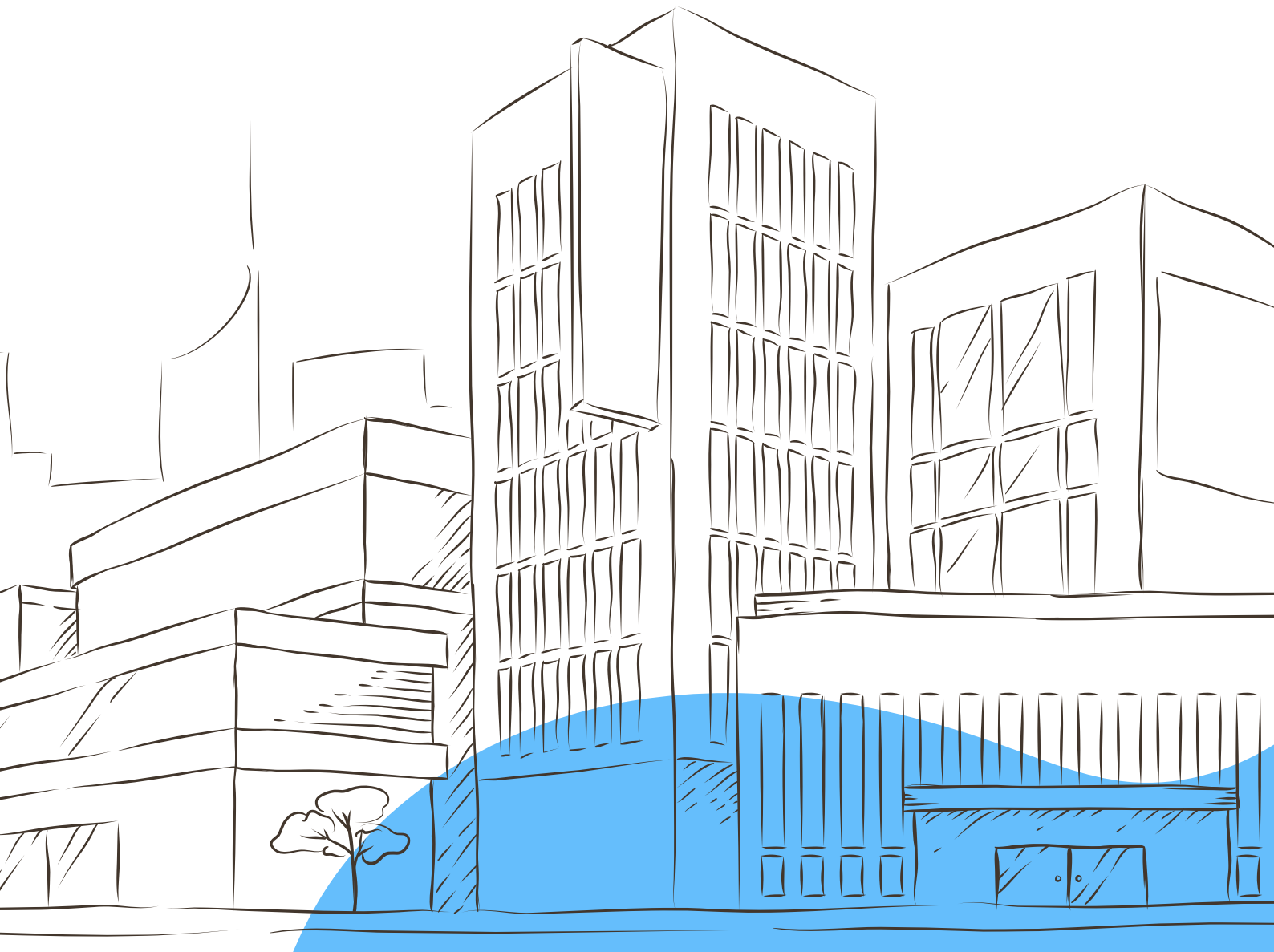




Funded by  
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# HANDBOOK

## of Construction Materials and Engineering Equipment for Green Public Procurement



## Acknowledgements

This Handbook is a technical background document to Policy Paper 1 Comprehensive Green Public Procurement System as a Mechanism for Implementing the Concept of Managing All Types of Waste in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026–2030 (Government Resolution No. 1201 of 31.12.2025). It provides full technical profiles for 41 standard positions of construction materials and engineering equipment eligible for Green Public Procurement in Kazakhstan.

This Handbook was developed under the EU SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component (2024–2026). The technical content was jointly developed by the Sustainable Construction Expert Team: Muhammad Faisal Rehman, MSc, Daliya Madyarova, MSc, and Ferhat Karaca, PhD. Structural integration and visualisation were carried out by Nurgali Rakhmanov, National GPP Expert. Overall guidance and quality assurance were provided by the SWITCH-Asia research team: Elodie Maria-Sube, Key Expert on EU Policy Development and Partnership Building; Sanjay Kumar, Senior GPP Expert; Dr. Lunchakorn Prathumratana, GPP Expert, SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component; Sachin Joshi, Key Expert on SCP Policy Options and SDG 12 Progress; and Dr. Zinaida Fadeeva, Team Leader, SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component. The expert team made every effort to ensure the highest quality of this document; any errors remain the responsibility of the respective authors.

## The SWITCH-Asia Programme

SWITCH-Asia is an EU-funded programme supporting the transition to sustainable consumption and production in Asian countries. The Policy Support Component (PSC) provides technical assistance and capacity development to governments and stakeholders to develop, adopt and implement sustainable consumption and production policies and legislation. This Handbook was produced under the SWITCH-Asia PSC Kazakhstan component (2024–2026).

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used throughout this Handbook, organised by thematic group. On first occurrence in the main text, each abbreviation is expanded in full. Standards designators used as prefix codes (EN, ISO, GOST, ST RK, GB/T, JIS, KS) and currency symbols (USD, KZT) are not listed separately.

## Standards Bodies & Testing Organisations

<b>AHRI</b>	Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (USA)
<b>ANSI</b>	American National Standards Institute
<b>ASME</b>	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
<b>ASTM</b>	American Society for Testing and Materials
<b>BSI</b>	British Standards Institution
<b>CASBEE</b>	Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (Japan)
<b>CEN</b>	European Committee for Standardization
<b>DIN</b>	Deutsches Institut für Normung – German Institute for Standardization
<b>EAEU TR</b>	Eurasian Economic Union Technical Regulation
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>FEICA</b>	Association of the European Adhesive and Sealant Industry
<b>FLL</b>	Forschungsgesellschaft Landschaftsentwicklung Landschaftsbau – German green roof guidelines
<b>IEC</b>	International Electrotechnical Commission
<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>JAS</b>	Japanese Agricultural Standards
<b>JIS</b>	Japanese Industrial Standards
<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre (European Commission)
<b>KS</b>	Korean Industrial Standards
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association (USA)
<b>NSF</b>	NSF International – National Sanitation Foundation (USA)
<b>SN RK</b>	Stroitelnye Normy Respubliki Kazakhstan – Construction Norms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>WQA</b>	Water Quality Association (USA)

## EU Regulatory & Policy

<b>CE</b>	Conformité Européenne – European Conformity marking (mandatory for regulated products on the EU market)
<b>CLP</b>	Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation – Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
<b>CPR</b>	Construction Products Regulation – Regulation (EU) No 305/2011
<b>DG</b>	Directorate-General (European Commission)
<b>EAD</b>	European Assessment Document
<b>EAEU</b>	Eurasian Economic Union
<b>EPBD</b>	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive – Directive 2010/31/EU

<b>ESPR</b>	Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation – Regulation (EU) 2024/1781
<b>ETA</b>	European Technical Assessment
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUTR</b>	EU Timber Regulation – Regulation (EU) No 995/2010
<b>FLEGT</b>	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade – EU licensing scheme for legal timber
<b>GPP</b>	Green Public Procurement
<b>REACH</b>	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals – Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

## Kazakhstan Standards & Institutions

<b>GOST</b>	Gosudarstvennyy Standart – Interstate standard of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
<b>GVS</b>	Green Value Share – methodology for quantifying the ecological benefit of green procurement choices
<b>IGTIPC</b>	International Centre for Green Technologies and Investment Projects of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>KazGBC</b>	Kazakhstan Green Building Council
<b>MENR</b>	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>OMIR</b>	National Green Building Certification Standard of Kazakhstan (QazaqGreen / KazGBC)
<b>SP RK</b>	Svod Pravil Respubliki Kazakhstan – Construction Rules of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>ST RK</b>	Gosudarstvennyy Standart Respubliki Kazakhstan – State Standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>TR DT</b>	Technical Regulation of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Customs Union Technical Regulation

## Environmental Assessment & Chemicals

<b>CDW</b>	Construction and Demolition Waste
<b>EMS</b>	Environmental Management System
<b>EPD</b>	Environmental Product Declaration – in accordance with EN 15804 / ISO 14025
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
<b>GWP</b>	Global Warming Potential (expressed in kg CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent per declared unit)
<b>HBCD</b>	Hexabromocyclododecane – brominated flame retardant restricted under REACH (SVHC)
<b>LCA</b>	Life Cycle Assessment – in accordance with ISO 14040 / ISO 14044
<b>LCC</b>	Life Cycle Costing
<b>MTC</b>	Mill Test Certificate
<b>NMVOC</b>	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compound
<b>PCR</b>	Product Category Rules – governing rules for Environmental Product Declarations
<b>PFAS</b>	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances – persistent synthetic chemicals subject to REACH restrictions
<b>POCP</b>	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<b>QMS</b>	Quality Management System
<b>SCS</b>	SCS Global Services – third-party sustainability certification body

<b>SDS</b>	Safety Data Sheet – required under CLP Regulation
<b>SVHC</b>	Substance of Very High Concern – per REACH Annex XIV and SVHC Candidate List
<b>TCO</b>	Total Cost of Ownership
<b>TVOC</b>	Total Volatile Organic Compound
<b>VOC</b>	Volatile Organic Compound

## Construction Materials

<b>AAC</b>	Autoclaved Aerated Concrete
<b>BOF</b>	Basic Oxygen Furnace (primary steelmaking route)
<b>CAGR</b>	Compound Annual Growth Rate
<b>CBR</b>	California Bearing Ratio (geotechnical bearing-capacity test)
<b>CLT</b>	Cross-Laminated Timber
<b>DPC</b>	Damp-Proof Course
<b>EAF</b>	Electric Arc Furnace (recycled-steel production route)
<b>EPS</b>	Expanded Polystyrene
<b>ETICS</b>	External Thermal Insulation Composite System
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>FRP</b>	Fibre-Reinforced Polymer
<b>GAC</b>	Granular Activated Carbon
<b>GGBFS</b>	Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (see also: GGBS)
<b>GGBS</b>	Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (see also: GGBFS)
<b>GLT</b>	Glued Laminated Timber (Glulam)
<b>GRP</b>	Glass-Reinforced Plastic
<b>HDF</b>	High-Density Fibreboard
<b>HDPE</b>	High-Density Polyethylene
<b>IGU</b>	Insulating Glass Unit
<b>LDPE</b>	Low-Density Polyethylene
<b>LVL</b>	Laminated Veneer Lumber
<b>LVT</b>	Luxury Vinyl Tile
<b>MDF</b>	Medium-Density Fibreboard
<b>OPC</b>	Ordinary Portland Cement
<b>OSB</b>	Oriented Strand Board
<b>PUR</b>	Polyurethane (adhesive / sealant / foam)
<b>PVC</b>	Polyvinyl Chloride
<b>PW</b>	Plywood
<b>SCM</b>	Supplementary Cementitious Material (e.g., fly ash, GGBS, silica fume)
<b>XPS</b>	Extruded Polystyrene

## Building Services & Systems

<b>AHU</b>	Air Handling Unit
<b>BESS</b>	Battery Energy Storage System

<b>COP</b>	Coefficient of Performance
<b>DALI</b>	Digital Addressable Lighting Interface
<b>EMC</b>	Electromagnetic Compatibility
<b>EMICODE</b>	Emission Code – GEV certification mark for adhesives, sealants and flooring installation products
<b>ESS</b>	Electrical Energy Storage System
<b>HVAC</b>	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
<b>LED</b>	Light-Emitting Diode
<b>LENI</b>	Lighting Energy Numeric Indicator (EN 15193)
<b>MEI</b>	Minimum Efficiency Index – hydraulic efficiency metric for water pumps
<b>NRC</b>	Noise Reduction Coefficient
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>SEER</b>	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio
<b>UPS</b>	Uninterruptible Power Supply
<b>WC</b>	Water Closet (toilet fixture)

## Certification & Ecolabels

<b>BREEAM</b>	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
<b>CARB</b>	California Air Resources Board (Phase 2 formaldehyde emission limits for composite wood)
<b>DGNB</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen – German Sustainable Building Council
<b>FSC</b>	Forest Stewardship Council
<b>GECA</b>	Good Environmental Choice Australia – ISO 14024 Type I ecolabel
<b>LEED</b>	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (US Green Building Council)
<b>PEFC</b>	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
<b>WELL</b>	WELL Building Standard – performance-based building certification focused on human health

# INTRODUCTION

## 1. Purpose and Scope

This Handbook is a technical background document to Policy Paper 1 Comprehensive Green Public Procurement System as a Mechanism for Implementing the Concept of Managing All Types of Waste in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026–2030 (Government Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 1201 of 31 December 2025), prepared under the EU SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component programme (2024–2026).

The Handbook sets out the full content of the 41 standard positions of construction materials and engineering equipment delegated to it by Policy Paper 1 – items 1–41 in the classification proposed in PP1 Tables 61 and 62, distributed across 12 established categories (A–M). For each position, the Handbook provides regulatory standards from three jurisdictions (EU, Japan, Asia); Kazakhstan equivalents – intergovernmental standards (GOST) and national standards (ST RK) – with references to corresponding international standards; a market-readiness assessment; a three-tier price analysis; green public procurement environmental criteria; per-unit carbon benefit; and environmental requirements for the technical specification to be used on the public procurement web portal of the Republic of Kazakhstan ([goszakup.gov.kz](http://goszakup.gov.kz)).

The intended audience comprises public procurement specialists, sustainable construction experts, and the International Centre for Green Technologies and Investment Projects (IGTIPC) as the single operator of the registries of green technologies (L1), green products (L2), and green services and works (L3).

This Handbook serves as the technical data source for the green products registry (L2). The architecture of the L1→L2→L3 cascade is set out in PP1 (Section 3.4) and PP2 (Section 3.1).

## 2. Relationship with Policy Paper 1

Policy Paper 1 (PP1) and this Handbook function as a complementary pair: PP1 establishes the policy architecture, legal foundations, and institutional framework of the proposed comprehensive Green Public Procurement system, while this Handbook provides the underlying technical data layer for the IGTIPC L2 registry of green products envisaged in PP1. The division of content between the two documents follows the classification framework set out in PP1 Tables 61 and 62, comprising 49 items of construction materials across 20 categories (12 established + 3 developing + 5 emerging).

The 41 standard positions of established construction materials and engineering equipment (items 1–41), distributed across 12 categories (A–M), are covered exhaustively in this Handbook. Items 42–44 (categories N–P) – construction materials from industrial waste – are presented in PP1, Appendix D.3 (road materials, aggregates from anthropogenic sources, gypsum materials from phosphogypsum). Items 45–49 (categories R–V) – construction materials from consumer waste – are presented in PP1, Appendix C, section C.7.

Within PP1 Appendix D.2, six baseline conventional materials drawn from items 1–41 – concrete (item 1), cement (item 2), gypsum plasterboard (item 18), plasters (item 19), recycled aggregates (item 39), and landscape materials (item 40) – are presented separately to provide the substitution context for the developing categories of Appendix D.3. Three further structural elements of the GPP system remain exclusively within PP1: the regulatory-analytical rationale, the link to the Waste Management Concept, and the institutional architecture of the cascading verification system (L1 → L2 → L3) proposed for adoption in Kazakhstan.

## 3. Classification Principle and Arrangement

The 41 standard positions of construction materials and engineering equipment are arranged by functional role in the building – that is, by the building element or system of which each position forms a part. This approach is consistent with international practice for the classification of construction materials and equipment and aligns with the sectional structure of the Construction Norms and Rules (SNiP RK) and Codes of Practice (SP RK) of Kazakhstan.

Arrangement by location within the building reflects the logic of design-and-estimate documentation: requirements for materials and equipment are specified by building elements and systems – load-bearing

structure, building envelope, interior finishes, building services, and other design sections. The Handbook follows the same logic, providing convenient navigation through a structure familiar to participants in the construction process.

The Handbook comprises six sections:

Section A – Load-bearing structure (9 positions): concrete, cement, reinforcing steel, structural steel, structural timber, engineered wood, composites and fibre-reinforced polymer, concrete admixtures, fasteners.

Section B – Building envelope (8 positions): waterproofing, thermal insulation, roofing systems, green roofs, facade claddings, exterior wood cladding, insulating glass units, windows and doors.

Section C – Interior finishes (10 positions): gypsum plasterboard, plasters, ceramics, screeds, wood floor coverings, PVC/vinyl floor coverings, raised access floors, acoustic panels, paints, adhesives and sealants.

Section D – Building services (8 positions): heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC); lighting; cables; sanitary fittings; pumps; water treatment; fire protection; firestop sealants.

Section E – Renewable energy (2 positions): photovoltaic modules, energy storage.

Section F – Site works and landscaping (4 positions): geotextiles, recycled aggregates, landscaping materials, formwork.

#### 4. Profile Structure

Each profile in the Handbook opens with the name of the position and consists of five functional blocks, forming a single sequence from the regulatory context to the environmental requirements for the tender technical specification.

Block 1. Regulatory framework. Standards from the EU, Japan, and Asia set the international best-practice benchmark. Kazakhstan equivalents – intergovernmental standards (GOST) and national standards (ST RK) – establish the applicable legal framework. The block concludes with a list of international standards permitted for use in Kazakhstan on the basis of established correspondence with national norms.

Block 2. Market readiness. An integrated assessment of the domestic market on a three-level scale – high, moderate, low – supported by a description of its actual state.

Block 3. Price dimension. For each sample of the material or equipment, three prices are compared: the price under the international standard, the price under the national standard, and the Market/Ex-Factory price. Annexure-A is attached to this document which encapsulates the detailed methodology and approach utilized in developing this Block 3 Price Dimension section.

Block 4. Environmental criteria. Qualitative criteria are determined by the specifics of the position – including the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), recycled content, restrictions on Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) and on Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC); for wood, sustainable forest management certification is added (Forest Stewardship Council, FSC / Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, PEFC). The quantitative indicator is the volume of avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of measure.

Block 5. Procurement action. Environmental requirements for the technical specification of the tender documentation, together with a verified bibliographic reference to the sources, are the operational outcome of each profile.

**SECTION A**  
**LOAD-BEARING STRUCTURE**  
*9 positions*

**Concrete (ready-mix, precast)***Concrete (ready-mix, precast)***BLOCK 1 – REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 206 (concrete); EN 1504 (protection and repair of concrete structures); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (Environmental Product Declaration, EPD); GECA (Good Environmental Choice Australia, ISO 14024 Type I ecolabel).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS A 5308 (ready-mixed concrete) and related JIS; CASBEE references
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T standards for concrete; Korea KS standards
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>ST RK EN 206-2017 Concrete. Specification, performance, production and conformity</p> <p>ST RK EN 447-2014 Grout for prestressing tendons. Test methods</p> <p>ST RK EN 450-1-2020 Fly ash for concrete. Part 1. Definition, specifications and conformity criteria</p> <p>ST RK EN 934-1-2017 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 1. Common requirements</p> <p>ST RK EN 934-2-2011 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 2. Concrete admixtures. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling</p> <p>ST RK EN 934-3-2011 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 3. Admixtures for masonry mortar. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling</p> <p>ST RK EN 934-4-2018 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 4. Admixtures for grout for prestressing tendons. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling</p> <p>ST RK EN 934-5-2018 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 5. Admixtures for sprayed concrete. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling</p> <p>ST RK EN 998-1-2021 Specification for mortar for masonry. Part 1. Rendering and plastering mortar</p> <p>ST RK EN 998-2-2023 Specification for mortar for masonry. Part 2. Masonry mortar. Requirements</p> <p>ST RK 1216-2003 Black crushed stone-gravel-sand mixes. Specifications.</p> <p>ST RK 1225-2019 Road, airfield asphalt concrete mixes and asphalt concrete. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK STB 1416-2008 Liquids for anticorrosive protection of concrete. General specifications</p> <p>ST RK EN 1504-7-2019 Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures. Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity. Part 7. Reinforcement corrosion protection</p> <p>ST RK STB 1534-2008 Dry concrete mix on shrinkage-compensating cement. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 1549-2006 Crushed stone-gravel-sand mixes and crushed stone for road and airfield pavements and bases. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 2857-2016 Structures using autoclaved aerated concrete in building construction. Design and construction requirements</p> <p>ST RK 3186-2018 Concrete products. Three-layer wall heat-effective blocks. Technical requirements</p>

**Kazakhstan Equivalents  
(GOST / ST RK)**

ST RK 3250-2018 Quartzite refractory mixture. Specifications

ST RK 3597-2020 Aluminosilicate concrete refractory mixtures. Specifications

ST RK 3789-2022 Conformity assessment. Procedure for confirmation of conformity of dry construction mixtures

ST RK 3797-2022 Sulfur concrete mixes and sulfur concrete. Specifications

ST RK ISO 4103-2007 Concrete. Classification by consistency

GOST 6665-91 Concrete and reinforced concrete kerb stones. Specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)

GOST 6665-2023 Concrete and reinforced concrete kerb stones. Specifications

GOST 6927-2018 Concrete facade slabs. Technical requirements

GOST 7473-2010 Concrete mixes. Specifications

ST RK ISO 7870-2-2023 Control charts. Part 2. Shewhart control charts

ST RK ISO 7870-4-2023 Control charts. Part 4. Cumulative sum charts

ST RK EN 12602-2021 Prefabricated reinforced components of autoclaved aerated concrete

ST RK EN 12620-2011 Aggregates for concrete

GOST 12871-2013 Chrysotile asbestos. General specifications

ST RK EN 13055-2022 Lightweight aggregates

ST RK EN 13139-2015 Aggregates for mortar

ST RK EN 13263-1-2013 Silica fume for concrete. Part 1. Definitions, requirements and conformity criteria

ST RK EN 13263-2-2014 Silica fume for concrete. Part 2. Conformity evaluation

ST RK EN 13383-1-2022 Armourstone. Part 1. Specification

ST RK EN 13670-2015 Execution of concrete structures

ST RK EN 13813-2017 Screed material and floor screeds. Properties and requirements

ST RK EN 13888-2017 Grout for tiles. Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation

ST RK EN 13978-1-2018 Precast concrete garages. Part 1. Requirements for reinforced monolithic or single-skin garages with room dimensions

ST RK EN 14487-1-2023 Sprayed concrete. Part 1. Definitions, specifications and conformity

ST RK EN 15050-2016 Precast concrete products. Bridge elements

ST RK CEN/TR 16349-2023 Framework for the specification of concrete – Part 1: Basis of requirements for concrete and materials

ST RK CEN/TR 16369-2023 Application of control charts in concrete production

GOST 20425-2016 Tetrapods for shore protection and breakwater structures

GOST 20910-90 Heat-resistant concrete. Specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)

GOST 20910-2019 Heat-resistant concrete. Specifications

GOST 23233-78 Cellular paper filler. Specifications

GOST 23735-2014 Sand-gravel mixes for construction works. Specifications

GOST 24211-2008 Additives for concrete and mortars. General technical requirements

GOST 25192-2012 Concretes. Classification and general technical requirements

GOST 25214-82 Dense silicate concrete. Specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)

GOST 25214-2021 Dense silicate concrete. Specifications

GOST 25246-82 Chemically resistant concrete. Specifications

GOST 25485-89 Cellular concretes. General specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)

<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>GOST 25485-2019 Cellular concretes. General specifications</p> <p>GOST 25592-91 Ash and slag mixes from thermal power plants for concrete. Specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 25592-2019 Ash and slag mixes from thermal power plants for concrete. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 25607-2009 Crushed stone-gravel-sand mixes for road and airfield pavements and bases. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 25795-83 Clay raw material for the production of clay powders for drilling fluids. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 25820-2021 Lightweight concretes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 26633-2015 Heavy-weight and fine-grained concretes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 27006-2019 Concretes. Rules for mix proportioning</p> <p>GOST 28013-98 Construction mortars. General specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 28013-2023 Construction mortars. General specifications</p> <p>ST RK DIN 30672-2018 Organic external coatings for corrosion protection of buried and immersed pipelines for operating temperatures up to 50 °C without cathodic protection. Tapes and shrinkable materials</p> <p>GOST 31015-2002 Asphalt concrete mixes and stone mastic asphalt concrete. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 31357-2007 Dry cementitious construction mixes. General specifications</p> <p>GOST 31358-2007 Dry cementitious floor construction mixes. Specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 31358-2019 Dry floor construction mixes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 31359-2007 Autoclaved cellular concretes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 31360-2007 Unreinforced wall products made of autoclaved cellular concrete (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 31360-2024 Masonry units. Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 31377-2008 Dry gypsum binder plastering construction mixes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 31386-2008 Dry gypsum binder adhesive construction mixes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 31387-2008 Dry gypsum binder filling construction mixes. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 32021-2012 Aggregates and fillers from dense rocks for dry construction mixes production. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 32026-2012 Clay raw material for production of expanded clay gravel, crushed stone and sand. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 32496-2013 Porous aggregates for lightweight concrete. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 32497-2013 Porous thermal insulation aggregates for buildings and structures. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 33699-2015 Dry cementitious filler construction mixes. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK GOST R 51263-2008 Polystyrene concrete. Specifications</p>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>ST RK EN 197-1-2017 / 2022</p> <p>→ EN 197-1:2011+A1:2015 / EN 197-1:2020</p> <p>→ ISO 679 (cement strength testing – supporting test standard)</p> <p>GOST 31108-2020 / GOST 30515-2013 (General construction cements)</p> <p>→ EN 197-1 (composition and conformity)</p> <p>→ ASTM C150 (Portland Cement)/ASTM C595 (Blended Cement)</p>

**International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems**

**Masonry Cement**

ST RK EN 413-1-2015

→ EN 413-1:2011 (Masonry cement)

**Building Lime**

ST RK EN 459-1-2015

→ EN 459-1:2010 (Building lime)

GOST 9179-2018 (Construction lime. Technical specifications)

→ EN 459 series (functional equivalent)

**White, Sulfate-Resistant & Special Cements**

GOST 965-89 (White Portland cement)

→ EN 197-1 (CEM I – white cement provisions)

→ ASTM C150 Type I White

GOST 22266-2013 (Sulfate-resistant cement)

→ EN 197-1 (CEM I SR (Sulfate-Resisting Portland Cement) and CEM III SR (Sulfate-Resisting Blast Furnace Cement))

→ ASTM C150 Type V (High Sulphate resistant Portland Cement)

GOST 969-2019 (High-alumina cement)

→ EN 14647:2018 (Calcium aluminate cement)

**Oil-well & Expanding Cements**

GOST 1581-2019 (Oil-well cement)

→ ISO 10426-1 (Technical conditions for Well Cement) and ISO 10426-2 (Testing of Well Cement)

→ API Spec 10A (Cements and Materials for Well Cementing)

GOST 11052-74 (Expanding gypsum-alumina cement)

→ EN 197-1 (special cement category)

→ ASTM C845 (Expansive hydraulic cement)

**Clinker & Raw Materials**

ST RK 2332-2013 (Waelz slag) / ST RK 3184-2018 (Clinker)

→ EN 197-1 (clinker definition & limits)

ST RK 3185-2018 (Limestone & shale)

→ EN 197-1 (constituents of cement)

ST RK 3495-2019 (Belite material)

→ EN 197-1 (belite-rich cement classification)

**Transport & Infrastructure Cement**

ST RK 3716-2021 (Transport construction cements)

→ EN 197-1 (CEM I–V performance-based use)

→ EN 206 (application-related reference)

**Composite & Blended Cements**

ST RK 3839-2023 (Composite cements)

→ EN 197-1 (CEM II / CEM III / CEM V)

**Gypsum & Gypsum Binders**

GOST 125-2018 / GOST 26871-86

→ EN 13279-1 / EN 13279-2

ST RK EN 13279-1-2012 / 13279-2-2014

→ EN 13279-1 / EN 13279-2

<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>GOST 4013-2019 (Gypsum stone) → EN 13279 (raw gypsum reference)</p> <p><b>Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCMs)</b> ST RK EN 15167-1-2017 (GGBFS) → EN 15167-1:2006 → ASTM C989</p> <p><b>Hydraulic &amp; Non-Structural Binders</b> ST RK EN 15368-2018 → EN 15368:2008 (Hydraulic binders for non-structural use)</p> <p><b>Pigments &amp; Mixing Water</b> ST RK EN 12878-2013 (Pigments) → EN 12878:2014 ST RK ISO 12439-2012 (Mixing water) → ISO 12439:2010</p>
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## BLOCK 2 – MARKET READINESS

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	High
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan demonstrates strong market readiness underpinned by substantial domestic cement production capacity. The country has harmonized EN 206 via ST RK EN 206-2017, with local plants (e.g., Standard Cement at 2 Mt/yr [214]) meeting the large majority (70–80%) of national demand. This solid local supply base, together with a robust infrastructure boom (18.4% growth in H1 2025 [215]), is accelerating widespread adoption of EN 934 for concrete admixtures. In addition, EAEU TR 048/2019 on energy efficiency supports broader sustainability goals, while import reliance remains low (5–10%). Local producers such as Semey Cement consistently meet international quality benchmarks.</p>

## BLOCK 3 – PRICE DIMENSION

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Heavy concrete, class B3.5, no additives</b>	1. \$36–\$45/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$51–\$56/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$40–\$45/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2. Heavy concrete, class B20, F200 (frost-resistant), W10 (waterproof)</b>	2. \$63–\$70/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$64–\$70/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$53–\$58/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>3. Cellular concrete – polystyrene concrete, grade D160</b>	3. \$44–\$56/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$51–\$55/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$49–\$54/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>4. Heat-resistant concrete on Portland cement</b>	4. \$90–\$130/m <sup>3</sup>	4. \$105–\$115/m <sup>3</sup>	4. \$98–\$110/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>5. Lightweight concrete on porous aggregates, grade D1200, class B7.5</b>	5. \$53–\$64/m <sup>3</sup>	5. \$86–\$95/m <sup>3</sup>	5. \$93–\$102/m <sup>3</sup>

## BLOCK 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Minimum SCM (e.g., GGBS, Flyash etc.) substitution rate of  $\geq 30\%$ ; minimum recycled coarse aggregate content of  $\geq 20\%$ ; cradle-to-gate EPD with GWP (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup>) in accordance with EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (Type III environmental declarations).

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Per cubic metre of concrete, 64–195 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided through low carbon methods approved by mentioned EU, Japan and Asia standards

## BLOCK 5 – PROCUREMENT ACTION

### **Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Concrete shall include supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs), or demonstrate equivalent embodied-carbon reduction through verified life cycle carbon assessment and following the ISO 14067 standards. Indicative substitution rates and associated CO<sub>2</sub> reductions: fly ash 15–45% (20–40% reduction); ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS) 30–70% (30–60% reduction). The supplier shall provide a cradle-to-gate Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) in accordance with EN 15804 / ISO 14025, reporting the Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Sources: [1],[3],[13],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[116],[117],[118],[214],[215],[520],[526]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Cement and binders***Cement & binders***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

<b>Standards Framework</b>	<b>Applicable Regulatory Documents</b>
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 197-1 (Common cement types and composition); EN 197-5 (Composite cements – low clinker content, introduced 2021); EN 14647 (Calcium aluminate cement); EN 413-1 (Masonry cement); EN 459-1 (Building lime); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (Environmental Product Declaration, EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS R 5210 / JIS A for cement types; national JIS certifications
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T 175; Korea KS L 5206
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>GOST 125-2018 Gypsum binders. Technical specifications</p> <p>ST RK EN 197-1-2017 Cement. Part 1. Composition, technical requirements and conformity criteria for common cements</p> <p>ST RK EN 413-1-2015 Masonry cement. Part 1. Composition, technical specifications and conformity criteria</p> <p>ST RK EN 459-1-2015 Building lime. Part 1. Definitions, technical specifications and conformity criteria</p> <p>GOST 965-89 White Portland cements. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 969-2019 Aluminous and high-alumina cements. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 1581-2019 Oil-well Portland cements. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 2332-2013 Clinker. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 2804-2015 Portland cement grade 700, class D0. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 3184-2018 Portland cement clinker. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 3185-2018 Limestones and shales of the Agalatasskoye deposit. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 3495-2019 Belite material. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 3716-2021 Cements for transport construction. Specifications</p> <p>ST RK 3839-2023 Composite portland cement and composite cement. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 4013-2019 Gypsum and gypsum-anhydrite stone for the production of binding materials. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 9179-2018 Building lime. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 11052-74 Expanding gypsum-alumina cement</p> <p>ST RK ISO 12439-2012 Mixing water for concrete</p> <p>ST RK EN 12878-2013 Pigments for the colouring of building materials based on cement and/or lime. Technical requirements and test methods</p> <p>ST RK EN 13279-1-2012 Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters. Part 1. Definitions and requirements</p> <p>ST RK EN 13279-2-2015 Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters. Part 2. Test methods</p> <p>ST RK EN 14647-2018 Calcium aluminate cement. Composition, technical requirements and conformity criteria</p> <p>ST RK EN 15167-1-2017 Ground granulated blast furnace slag for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 1. Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria</p> <p>ST RK EN 15368-2018 Hydraulic binder for non-structural applications. Definitions, technical requirements and conformity criteria</p> <p>GOST 15825-80 Coloured Portland cement. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 22266-2013 Sulfate-resistant cements. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 25328-82 Cement for mortars. Specifications</p> <p>GOST 26871-86 Gypsum binding materials. Acceptance rules. Packing, marking, transportation and storage</p>

<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>GOST 30515-2013 Cements. General specifications GOST 31108-2020 General construction cements. Specifications</p>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p><b>Common &amp; Composite Cements</b> ST RK EN 197-1-2022 / ST RK EN 197-1-2017 (Cement) → EN 197-1 – Common cements GOST 30515-2013 / GOST 31108-2020 (General construction cements) → EN 197-1 → EN 197-5 (Composite cements – low clinker content) ST RK 3839-2023 (Composite Portland cement) → EN 197-5 – Composite cements</p> <p><b>Special Cements</b> GOST 965-89 (White Portland cement) → EN 197-1 (White cement classes) GOST 969-2019 (Aluminous / high-alumina cement) → EN 14647 – Calcium aluminate cement ST RK EN 14647-2018 (Calcium aluminate cement) → EN 14647 GOST 1581-2019 (Oil-well Portland cement) → ISO 10426-1 – Oil-well cements GOST 22266-2013 (Sulfate-resistant cement) → EN 197-1 (SR cement types) → EN 197-5 (SR composite cements) ST RK 3716-2021 (Cements for transport construction) → EN 197-1 → EN 197-5 (Performance-based equivalence) ST RK 2804-2015 (Portland cement grade 700) → EN 197-1 (High-strength cement classes)</p> <p><b>Masonry Cement</b> ST RK EN 413-1-2015 (Masonry cement) → EN 413-1 GOST 25328-82 (Cement for mortars) → EN 413-1 → EN 998-2 (Mortars for masonry – performance context)</p> <p><b>Clinker &amp; Cement Constituents</b> ST RK 2332-2013 / ST RK 3184-2018 (Clinker) → EN 197-1 (Clinker definition &amp; requirements) ST RK 3185-2018 (Limestone, shale raw materials) → EN 197-1 (Main constituents) ST RK 3495-2019 (Belite material) → EN 197-1 → EN 197-5 (Low-carbon clinker systems) ST RK EN 15167-1-2017 (GGBFS) → EN 15167-1</p> <p><b>Lime</b> ST RK EN 459-1-2015 (Building lime) → EN 459-1 GOST 9179-2018 (Building lime) → EN 459-1</p>

<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p><b>Gypsum &amp; Gypsum-Based Binders</b>  GOST 125-2018 (Gypsum binders)  → EN 13279-1  GOST 4013-2019 (Gypsum &amp; anhydrite stone)  → EN 13279-1  ST RK EN 13279-1-2012 (Gypsum binders)  → EN 13279-1  ST RK EN 13279-2-2015 (Test methods)  → EN 13279-2  GOST 26871-86 (Gypsum acceptance, packaging)  → EN 13279-1 / EN 13279-2  GOST 11052-74 (Expanding gypsum-alumina cement)  → EN 14647 (Functional equivalence – calcium aluminate systems)</p> <p><b>Hydraulic &amp; Special Binders</b>  ST RK EN 15368-2018 (Hydraulic binder, non-structural)  → EN 15368  ST RK ISO 12439-2012 (Mixing water for concrete)  → ISO 12439</p> <p><b>Pigments &amp; Additives</b>  ST RK EN 12878-2013 (Pigments for cement/lime)  → EN 12878  GOST 15825-80 (Coloured Portland cement)  → EN 197-1 + EN 12878</p>
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### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	High
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan has substantial cement production capacity, supported by ST RK EN 197-1:2017, the national adoption of EN 197-1. National cement production capacity exceeds 13 million tonnes per year (e.g., Steppe Cement reported approximately 1.55 million tonnes of clinker production in 2025 [216]). Domestic production reportedly satisfies approximately 95% of national cement demand. Market growth of approximately 19% in H1 2025 [217] has strengthened incentives for EN-compliant production and export competitiveness. Challenges include decarbonization requirements under international cement-industry net-zero roadmaps and emerging carbon-regulation mechanisms [218], but EAEU technical harmonization supports broader alignment with international cement testing methodologies, including ISO 679.</p>

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Portland cement 500-D0</b>	1. \$60–\$65/ton	1. \$69–\$76/ton	1. \$62–\$68/ton
<b>2. Sulfate-resistant Portland cement without additives, SSPC 400-D0</b>	2. \$55–\$65/ton	2. \$81–\$92/ton	2. \$75–\$82/ton
<b>3. White Portland cement 1-500-D0</b>	3. \$120–\$200/ton	3. \$137–\$150/ton	3. \$130–\$145/ton
<b>4. Aluminous cement GC 40 EN</b>	4. \$250–\$600/ton	4. \$636–\$720/ton	4. \$618–\$700/ton
<b>5. Hydrated lime (1st grade)</b>	5. \$100–\$150/ton	5. \$170–\$190/ton	5. \$163–\$180/ton
<b>6. Gypsum G-4</b>	6. \$91–\$121/ton	6. \$76–\$83/ton	6. \$71–\$80/ton

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Target clinker factor  $\leq 0.60$  to reduce embodied carbon intensity; Encourage supplementary cementitious material (SCM) substitution levels of approximately 30–40%, subject to compliance with performance and durability requirements under EN 197-1 and EN 206; require supplier EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) reporting GWP (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per kg of cement) in accordance with EN 15804 / ISO 14025.

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

For every tonne of cement, approximately 300–350 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided by combining a clinker factor of 0.60 with 40% SCM substitution. Source calculation: baseline CEM I emissions  $\approx 860$  kg CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne; where clinker-related (calcination + combustion) emissions scale down to approximately 520–550 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne, yielding a reduction in the order of 327 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne under simplified linear assumptions.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### **Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

The cement supplied shall have a maximum clinker factor of  $\leq 60\%$  for general-construction (CEM I / CEM II / CEM III / CEM IV / CEM V) applications, and shall be accompanied by a cradle-to-gate Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) in accordance with EN 15804 / ISO 14025, reporting the Global Warming Potential (GWP). For special cements (white, sulfate-resistant, calcium aluminate, oil-well, expanding – where the clinker factor by definition exceeds 60%), the  $\leq 60\%$  requirement does not apply; instead, the cement shall be accompanied by an EPD demonstrating GWP not exceeding the relevant category-specific benchmark published by a recognized industry association (e.g., CEMBUREAU).

Sources: [3],[4],[16],[14],[15],[17],[105],[106],[107],[119],[120],[121],[216],[217],[218],[520],[527], [528]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Reinforcing steel***Reinforcing steel (rebar)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 10080 (Steel for the reinforcement of concrete – Weldable reinforcing steel – General); EN ISO 15630-1 (Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete – Test methods – Part 1: Reinforcing bars, rods and wire); EN 10204 (Types of inspection documents); EN 1992-1-1 (Eurocode 2 – Structural Concrete Design); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (Environmental Product Declaration, EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS G3112 (steel bars for concrete reinforcement)
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T 1499.2 (Hot-rolled ribbed steel bars for reinforced concrete); South Korea KS D 3504 (Steel bars for concrete reinforcement).
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	ST RK EN ISO 15630-3-2014 Standard for steel reinforcement and prestressing of concrete. Test methods. Part 3: Steel reinforcement for prestressing ST RK EN 10080-2013 Reinforcement for reinforced concrete structures. Welded reinforcement. General requirements.
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN 1992-1-1 (Eurocode 2) – Design of concrete structures EN 10204 – Metallic products – Types of inspection documents ISO 6935 (series) – Steel for the reinforcement of concrete

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Moderate capacity, adopting EN 10080 via ST RK, but GOST 5781 dominates. Domestic output (e.g., ArcelorMittal Temirtau) meets 70% needs, with new plants like Taraz Rebar (2025) (capacity ~0.35 Mt/yr) [219]. Strong construction sector growth (14.7–18.4% in 2025) supports demand for higher-specification rebar and gradual uptake of international equivalents [220]) encourages ASTM A615/A706 (US) or EN 10080, although export restrictions on semi-finished steel (billets) and entrenched GOST preferences continue to slow full transition to EN standards.

**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Rebar, Class A-III (A400), periodic profile, diameter 14–32 mm</b>	1. \$566.00–\$647.00/ton	1. \$600–\$658/ton	1. \$592–\$651/ton
<b>2. Rebar, Class A500C, periodic profile, diameter 12–40 mm</b>	2. \$590–\$620/ton	2. \$600–\$650/ton	2. \$594–\$654/ton
<b>3. Rebar, thermomechanically strengthened, Class At600–At800, diameter 10–18 mm</b>	3. \$626–\$707/ton	3. \$838–\$921/ton	3. \$83–\$91/ton (see A3-13 note: currency mismatch)

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Minimum recycled scrap content  $\geq 90\%$  (EAF – electric arc furnace route) or  $\geq 25\%$  (BOF – basic oxygen furnace route, where permitted); mill test certificates (EN 10204 3.1 type); cradle-to-gate Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) per EN 15804 / ISO 14025 for consignments above 100 tonnes.

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

With EN 10080-compliant rebar produced via the EAF (electric arc furnace) route from recycled scrap content, approximately 1,600–1,900 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne can be avoided compared with the BOF (basic oxygen furnace) primary-steel route. Source calculation: BOF Primary steel typical embodied carbon values of  $\approx 2,000$ –2,300 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne; EAF recycled-steel embodied carbon  $\approx 200$ –600 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne (worldsteel, 2024).

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Rebar shall conform to EN 10080, JIS G3112, or GB/T 1499 (or equivalent) as specified in the project. The supplier shall provide: (i) a manufacturer's declaration of recycled scrap content, stating the production route (EAF / BOF); (ii) material test certificates per EN 10204 (type 3.1 for structural applications); and (iii) a cradle-to-gate Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) in accordance with EN 15804 / ISO 14025 for consignments above 100 tonnes, reporting the Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[19],[20],[21],[22],[105],[106],[107],[124],[125],[219],[220],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Structural steel and metal framing

Structural steel & metal framing

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 10025 (hot rolled steels); EN 1090 (execution of steel structures); EPD (EN 15804)
Japan Standards	JIS G3101 (rolled steels), JIS standards for structural steel
Asia Standards	China GB/T 700; Korea KS standards
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK EN 10025 Hot-rolled products of structural steels. ST RK GOST 27772-2015 Rolled products for building steel structures. General specifications. ST RK EN 10219 Cold-formed welded structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels. ST RK EN 1993-1-1 Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures. Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 10025, EN 1090, ISO and ASTM equivalents

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's structural steel and metal framing market exhibits moderate capacity for international standards, with ST RK EN 10025 fully adopting EN 10025 for hot-rolled structural steels and ST RK EN 1090 for execution of steel structures, including ST RK EN 10219 for cold-formed sections [235], [236]. Domestic production, dominated by Qarmet (3.8 million tonnes of steel in 2025, up from prior years), satisfies 65–75% of demand, with strong emphasis on recycled scrap content (often 50–80% depending on route) and verified EPDs aligned with EN 15804 [237], [238], [239]. The 2025 construction boom, 4.8 trillion tenge in completed works for January–August (+18.1% YoY), accelerates adoption in high-rise and infrastructure projects [240], [241]. Legacy GOST standards persist in cost-driven rural segments, but EAEU harmonization and OMIR green criteria are steadily improving market responsiveness.

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Corrugated galvanized steel sheets, type LMG 15.30, bending diameter 1.5 m, thickness 3 mm	1. \$850–\$1,150/ton	1. \$574–\$632/ton	1. \$568–\$625/ton
2. Three-layer metal wall panel (mineral wool core), open fastening, thickness 100 mm	2. \$15.00–\$25.00/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$33–\$36/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$32–\$35/m <sup>2</sup>

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Declare recycled content % (70-80% of scrap steel is used for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; provide (MTC) Mill Test Certificates in accordance with EN 10204 Type 3.1 (or Type 3.2 for critical structural applications) and a Cradle-to-gate Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025, reporting Global Warming Potential (GWP) and other relevant indicators.

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Galvanized structural steel produced via high-recycled content routes, when assessed with Module D recycling credits under EN 15804+A2 (density 7.85 t/m<sup>3</sup>), can achieve significant carbon savings. Typical avoided emissions can reach approximately 1,500–2,500 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per cubic metre compared to primary production routes, depending on the specific EPD and electricity mix.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Steel sections supplied under this contract shall be accompanied by the following documentation:

- Material test certificates in accordance with EN 10204 Type 3.1 (or Type 3.2 for critical structural elements as specified by the Engineer);
- A manufacturer's declaration stating the recycled scrap content (%) and the steel production route (Electric Arc Furnace – EAF or Basic Oxygen Furnace – BOF);
- A cradle-to-gate Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025 for consignments exceeding 100 tonnes, reporting at minimum the Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Sources: [3],[4],[14],[15],[18],[19],[20],[105],[106], [107],[122],[123],[235],[236],[237],[238], [239],[240],[241],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Structural timber (sawn timber, CLT)***Structural timber (sawn timber, CLT)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	FSC (Forest Stewardship Council); PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification); EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) – Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (being phased into EUDR Regulation (EU) 2023/1115); EN 14080 (timber structures – glued laminated timber and glued solid timber); EN 14081 (timber structures – strength-graded structural timber with rectangular cross section); EN 338 (structural timber – strength classes); EN 14374 (timber structures – laminated veneer lumber – LVL); EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5 – design of timber structures); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JAS (Japanese Agricultural Standards) for wood products Structural Lumber Wood Frame Construction (JAS0600); Eco Mark Japan (for qualifying products such as wood)
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China Green Label (for wood products), China Environmental Labeling Program (CEC), Korea Eco-Label
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>GOST 99-2016: Peeled veneer. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 475-2016: Wooden and combined door units. General technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 616-83: Mine timber props. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 1005-86: Wooden floor panels for low-rise buildings. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 2695-83: Sawn timber of deciduous species. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 4981-87: Wooden floor beams. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 8242-88: Profiled parts made of wood and wood-based materials for construction. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 8486-86: Sawn timber of coniferous species. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 9463-88: Round timber of coniferous species. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 9463-2016: Round timber of coniferous species. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 11047-90: Wooden parts and products for low-rise residential and public buildings. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 13715-78: Joiner’s boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 19414-90: Solid glued laminated timber. General requirements for finger joints. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 19414-2023: Glued laminated timber structures. General requirements for finger joints.</p> <p>GOST 20850-2014: Load-bearing glued laminated timber structures. General technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 21178-2006: Glued blanks. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 22297-76: Coniferous mine timber props (pit props), supplied for export. Technical requirements.</p> <p>GOST 22298-76: Coniferous sawlogs, supplied for export. Technical requirements.</p> <p>GOST 22299-79: Deciduous sawlogs, supplied for export. Technical requirements.</p> <p>GOST 25458-82: Wooden supports for road signs. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 28015-89: Single-layer wooden floor covering panels. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 28450-2014: Wooden bridge beams. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 30972-2002: Glued wooden blanks and parts for window and door units. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 31922-2012: Impregnated poles logs. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 33124-2021: Multi-layer glued laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Technical specifications.</p>

<p><b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b></p>	<p>ST RK EN 338-2016: Structural timber. Strength classes.  ST RK EN 385-2012: Finger jointed structural timber - Performance requirements and minimum production requirements.  ST RK 2150-2011: Timber structures. Glued laminated timber from boards. Requirements.  ST RK EN 14229-2018: Structural timber. Wood poles for overhead lines.  ST RK EN 14545-2017: Timber structures. Connectors. Requirements.</p>
<p><b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b></p>	<p><b>Sawn Timber (Coniferous &amp; Deciduous)</b>  GOST 2695-83 (Deciduous sawn timber)  → EN 1313-1 / EN 1313-2 (Sawn timber – dimensions &amp; deviations)  → EN 14081-1 (Strength-graded structural timber)  GOST 8486-86 (Coniferous sawn timber)  → EN 14081-1  → EN 1313 series</p> <p><b>Round Timber, Logs &amp; Poles</b>  GOST 9463-88 / GOST 9463-2016 (Round timber)  → EN 1315-1 / EN 1315-2 (Classification of round timber)  GOST 31922-2012 (Impregnated poles)  → EN 14229 (Wood poles for overhead lines)  ST RK EN 14229-2018  → EN 14229:2010</p> <p><b>Structural Strength &amp; Grading</b>  ST RK EN 338-2016  → EN 338:2016 (Strength classes for structural timber)  ST RK EN 385-2012  → EN 385:2001+A1:2007 (Finger-jointed structural timber)</p> <p><b>Glued Laminated Timber (GLT / Glulam)</b>  GOST 19414-90 / GOST 19414-2023 (Finger joints)  → EN 385  → EN 14080 (Glued laminated timber)  GOST 20850-2014 (Load-bearing glulam)  → EN 14080:2013  ST RK 2150-2011  → EN 14080</p> <p><b>Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)</b>  GOST 33124-2021 (LVL)  → EN 14374 (LVL – requirements)</p> <p><b>Veneer &amp; Glued Wood Product</b>  GOST 99-96 / GOST 99-2016 (Peeled veneer)  → EN 635 (veneer classification)  → ISO 12465 / ISO 12466 (mechanical properties – functional equivalence)  GOST 21178-2006 / GOST 30972-2002 (Glued blanks &amp; parts)  → EN 14080  → EN 15425 (Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures)</p> <p><b>Floor Beams, Panels &amp; Structural Elements</b>  GOST 4981-87 (Wooden floor beams)  → EN 14081-1  → Eurocode 5 – EN 1995-1-1 (design reference)  GOST 1005-86 / GOST 28015-89 (Floor panels)  → EN 13986 (Wood-based panels for construction)</p>

<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>GOST 28450-2014 (Wooden bridge beams)  → EN 14080  → EN 1995-2 (Timber bridges)</p> <p><b>Construction Timber Components</b>  GOST 8242-88 (Profiled wood parts)  → EN 336 (Structural timber – sizes &amp; tolerances)  GOST 11047-90 / GOST 13715-78 (Joinery &amp; components)  → EN 942 (Timber in joinery)  GOST 25458-82 (Road sign supports)  → EN 12899-1 (Functional equivalence – structural supports)</p> <p><b>Mine Timber &amp; Export Logs</b>  GOST 616-83 / GOST 22297-76 (Mine props)  → EN 12369-1 (Performance declaration for structural timber)  GOST 22298-76 / GOST 22299-79 (Export sawlogs)  → EN 1315 / EN 1316 (Round and sawn timber classification)</p> <p><b>Timber Connections</b>  ST RK EN 14545-2017  → EN 14545:2008 (Connectors for timber structures)</p>
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**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan’s market shows moderate capacity for international standards like EN 338 and EN 14081, adopted via ST RK EN 338-2016 and ST RK EN 385-2012. Domestic production is limited due to deforestation concerns and export bans on lumber (extended to 2025 [211]), leading to 80-90% import reliance from Russia and Europe. Receptiveness is growing with FSC/PEFC certifications in urban projects, but rural markets stick to GOST 8486-86. Government policies under the OMIR green building standard promote EN alignment for sustainability [212].</p>

**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Round timber (logs)</b>	1. \$120–\$180/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$250- \$280/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$245- \$270/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2. Structural sawn timber</b>	2. \$ \$265 – \$560/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$165 – \$215/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$125 – \$155/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>3. Wooden poles</b>	3. \$250–\$380/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$160–\$240/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$180–\$260/m <sup>3</sup>

**Block 4 – Environmental Criteria**

**▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)**

Sourcing-FSC/PEFC chain-of-custody; legal origin Eu’s (FLEGT) and Timer regulations (EUTR); Species diversification; low formaldehyde emissions-Class E1 (EN 13986); Creosote treatment recommended for timber; recycled content where applicable; durability

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**  
One cubic metre of certified sustainable timber sequesters approximately 0.9–1.0 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> through biogenic carbon storage. When including substitution benefits (replacing higher-carbon materials such as concrete or steel) and recycling credits under EN 15804, the total carbon benefit can reach 1.0–1.35 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per m<sup>3</sup>, depending on species, density, and end-of-life scenario.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Timber shall be legally harvested and supplied with FSC or PEFC chain-of-custody documentation. Provide formaldehyde class (E1 or better) and an EPD or manufacturer environmental declaration.

Sources: [1],[4],[9],[10],[105],[106],[107],[108],[109],[110],[111],[211],[212],[520],[522],[523]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Engineered wood (plywood, OSB, MDF)***Engineered wood (plywood (PW), OSB, MDF)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	FSC (Forest Stewardship Council); PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification); EN 13986 (wood-based panels for use in construction – characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking); EN 717-1 (wood-based panels – determination of formaldehyde release – formaldehyde emission by the chamber method); EN 16516 (assessment of release of dangerous substances – determination of emissions to indoor air from construction products); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JAS/JIS for wood panels; Eco Mark Japan for low-emission products
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China Green Product (CGP) certification (wood-based panels); Korea Eco-Label
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>ST RK EN 622-2-2012: Fiberboards. Specifications. Part 2: Requirements for hardboards.</p> <p>ST RK EN 622-3-2012: Fiberboards. Specifications. Part 3: Requirements for medium boards.</p> <p>ST RK EN 622-4-2012: Fiberboards. Specifications. Part 4: Requirements for softboards.</p> <p>ST RK EN 622-5-2012: Fiberboards. Specifications. Part 5: Requirements for dry-process boards (MDF).</p> <p>ST RK EN 636-2018: Plywood. Specifications.</p> <p>GOST 3916.2-2018: General purpose plywood with coniferous veneer outer plies. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 4598-86: Wood fiber boards. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 4598-2018: Wet process wood fiber boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 8673-93: Plywood boards. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 8673-2018: Plywood boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 8904-2014: Hard wood-fiber boards with paint and varnish coating. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 10632-2014: Particleboards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 11368-89: Moulding wood masses. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 11539-83: Bakelized plywood. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 11539-2014: Bakelized plywood. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 14614-79: Decorative plywood. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 26816-86: Cement-bonded particleboards. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 26816-2016: Cement-bonded particleboards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 32158-2013: Construction plywood with scarf-jointed outer veneers. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 32289-2013: Particleboards faced with films based on thermosetting polymers. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 32297-2013: Decorative wall panels based on dry-process fiberboards. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 32297-2021: Decorative wall panels based on dry-process wood fiber boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 32304-2013: Laminate floor coverings based on dry-process wood fiber boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 32687-2021: Dry-process wood fiber boards faced with films based on thermosetting polymers. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 34026-2016: Wood fiber boards. Definition, classification and symbols.</p> <p>ST RK EN 316-2012: Wood-based panels. Definition, classification and symbols.</p>

<p><b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b></p>	<p>ST RK EN 12871-2015: Wood-based panels. Performance specifications and requirements for load-bearing boards for floors, walls and roofs. ST RK CEN/TR 12872-2016: Wood-based panels. Guidance on the use of load-bearing boards in floors, walls and roofs.</p> <p>ST RK EN 14755-2016: Extruded particleboards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK ISO 16893-2-2012: Wood-based panels. Particleboard. Part 2: Requirements.</p> <p>ST RK GOST R 52078-2008: Particleboards faced with films based on thermosetting polymers. Technical specifications.</p>
<p><b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b></p>	<p>(Fiberboards – specifications for hardboard, MDF, softboard, dry-process boards)</p> <p>GOST 4598-86 / GOST 4598-2018</p> <p>→ EN 622 series</p> <p>→ ISO 16895 / ISO 16893 (wood-based panel requirements &amp; test principles)</p> <p>GOST 8904-2014</p> <p>→ EN 622-2 (hardboards with surface treatment)</p> <p>GOST 34026-2016</p> <p>→ EN 316 (definitions, classification, symbols)</p> <p><b>Plywood</b></p> <p>ST RK EN 636-2018</p> <p>→ EN 636:2012+A1:2015 (Plywood – specifications)</p> <p>GOST 3916.2-2018</p> <p>→ EN 636</p> <p>→ ISO 12466-1 / ISO 12466-2 (mechanical properties of plywood)</p> <p>GOST 8673-93 / 8673-2018</p> <p>→ EN 636</p> <p>GOST 11539-83 / 11539-2014 (Bakelized plywood)</p> <p>→ EN 636 (special performance plywood)</p> <p>→ ISO 12466 series</p> <p>GOST 14614-79 (Decorative plywood)</p> <p>→ EN 636 + EN 438 (decorative surfaces – functional equivalence)</p> <p>GOST 32158-2013 (Scarf-jointed plywood)</p> <p>→ EN 636</p> <p>→ EN 314-1 / EN 314-2 (bonding quality)</p> <p><b>Particleboards (PB, OSB, Special Boards)</b></p> <p>GOST 10632-2014 (Particleboards)</p> <p>→ EN 312 (Particleboards – specifications)</p> <p>→ ISO 16893-2</p> <p>ST RK ISO 16893-2-2012</p> <p>→ ISO 16893-2:2016</p> <p>ST RK EN 14755-2016 (Extruded particleboards)</p> <p>→ EN 14755:2005</p> <p>GOST 32289-2013 / ST RK GOST R 52078-2008</p> <p>→ EN 14322 (Melamine-faced boards)</p> <p>→ EN 312</p> <p><b>Cement-Bonded &amp; Special Boards</b></p> <p>GOST 26816-86 / GOST 26816-2016 (Cement-bonded particleboards)</p> <p>→ EN 634-1 / EN 634-2 (Cement-bonded particleboards)</p> <p>GOST 11368-89 (Moulding wood masses)</p> <p>→ EN 312 / ISO 16893 (functional equivalent)</p> <p><b>Decorative Panels &amp; Laminated Flooring Cores</b></p> <p>GOST 32297-2013 / 32297-2021 (Decorative wall panels MDF)</p> <p>→ EN 622-5 + EN 14322</p>

<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>GOST 32304-2013 (Laminate flooring HDF core)  → EN 13329 (Laminate floor coverings)  GOST 32687-2021 (Film-faced MDF/HDF)  → EN 622-5 + EN 14322</p> <p><b>Definitions, Load-Bearing &amp; Structural Use</b>  ST RK EN 316-2012  → EN 316:2009  ST RK EN 12871-2015  → EN 12871:2013 (Load-bearing boards)  ST RK CEN/TR 12872-2016  → CEN/TR 12872 (Guidance document)</p>
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**Block 2 – Market Readiness**


<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
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<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>The market exhibits moderate capacity, with ST RK EN 636-2018 and EN 622 series widely adopted for plywood and fiberboards. Local production (e.g., particleboards under GOST 10632-2014) meets a significant portion of domestic demand (estimated 50–65%), but advanced OSB/MDF imports from Europe comply with EN 13986. Furniture and construction sectors drive acceptance, Export of wood products has shown strong growth in recent years, and receptiveness to higher-quality certified materials is increasing [213]. Key barriers include stricter formaldehyde emission requirements (aligned with EN 16516 / EN 717-1), which are enforced moderately, along with competition from lower-cost regional suppliers.</p>
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**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. OSB-3 board	1 \$6.5–\$10/m <sup>2</sup>	1 \$4.5–\$6.5/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$4–\$6/m <sup>2</sup>
2. Soft fiberboard	2. \$4.0–\$6.0/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$2.5–\$4.0/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$2–\$3.5/m <sup>2</sup>
3. Hardwood plywood, (interior), unpolished	3. \$7–\$12/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$5–\$7/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$4–\$6/m <sup>2</sup>
4. Softwood plywood, (interior), unpolished	4. \$10–\$16/m <sup>2</sup>	4. \$7–\$10/m <sup>2</sup>	4. \$6–\$9/m <sup>2</sup>
5. Softwood plywood, polished	5. \$28–\$45/m <sup>2</sup>	5. \$20–\$28/m <sup>2</sup>	5. \$18–\$25/m <sup>2</sup>

**Block 4 – Environmental Criteria**

 **Green Criteria (Mandatory)**

FSC/PEFC CoC; formaldehyde emission limits (CARB Phase 2 / EN 16516); preferential use of EPDs

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**  
Certified plywood (PW) and oriented strand board (OSB) at 1 m<sup>3</sup> avoid approximately from 700–900 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup> depending on density and species through carbon storage in harvested wood products (biogenic carbon sequestration); certified medium-density fibreboard (MDF) avoids approximately 800–1000 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per cubic metre.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Engineered wood products must possess FSC/PEFC CoC and meet formaldehyde emission class E1 or equivalent. Submit a manufacturer's environmental declaration or cradle-to-gate EPD in accordance with EN 15804 and ISO 14025 (for consignments above 50 m<sup>3</sup>).

Sources: [1],[5],[10],[9],[11],[12],[105],[106],[107], [112],[113],[114],[115],[213],[520],[524], [525]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Composites and fibre-reinforced polymer (FRP)***Composite materials & FRP (structural/non-structural)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 13706 series (pultruded fibre-reinforced polymer (FRP) composites – Parts 1–3: designation, tolerances and properties); EN 13121 series (GRP tanks and vessels for use above ground); EN 1090-1 (execution of steel structures and aluminium structures – assessment of conformity of structural components); REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (substance restrictions for composite matrix resins and sizing agents); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD encouraged).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS standards for composites; Eco Mark where applicable
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China/Korea standards
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	ST RK EN 13706-3-2014 Reinforced plastics composites - Specifications for pultruded profiles - Part 3: Specific requirements. ST RK 3365-2019 Glass-composite profiles. Technical conditions.
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN 13706-1 / EN 13706-2 / EN 13706-3 – Pultruded FRP profiles (specifications & test methods) ISO 16611 – Fibre-reinforced plastic composites – Terminology ISO 14125 – Determination of flexural properties ISO 527 (series) – Tensile properties of plastics ISO 178 – Flexural properties of plastics EN 15418 – FRP bars for concrete reinforcement ISO 10406-1 / ISO 10406-2 – FRP bars and grids for concrete reinforcement

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan’s composite materials and fibre-reinforced polymer (FRP) sector, spanning structural profiles and non-structural elements, maintains a moderate level of domestic capacity for international standards. National regulations incorporate ST RK EN 13706 (pultruded profiles) across its three parts, specifying mechanical performance, fire behaviour, and long-term durability for load-bearing and architectural applications [407], [408]. Local activity is centred on assembly and finishing of pultruded sections using imported glass-fibre rovings and resins, with several workshops in Almaty and Atyrau producing custom gratings, handrails, and cladding panels for corrosive industrial environments [409]. Demand is rising in the oil and gas sector, where FRP offers clear advantages in weight reduction and resistance to aggressive media, prompting local fabricators to invest in CNC machining and quality testing facilities [410]. Although raw material production and large-scale pultrusion lines are not yet established, ongoing technology partnerships and pilot projects in bridge rehabilitation and chemical storage are building technical competence and market confidence [411],[412]

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. FRP sleeve, UV-curing, ø200 mm, thickness 6.2 mm	1. \$85.00 – \$160.00/m	1. \$45.00 – \$75.00/m	1. \$85.00 – \$160.00
2. Decking board (Wood-Polymer Composite), hollow, 140x25 mm	2. \$12.50 – \$25.00/m	2. \$5.50 – \$8.00/m	2. \$4.71 – \$5.50
3. Polycarbonate panel, cellular, transparent, 16 mm	3. \$22.00 – \$35.00/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$12.00 – \$18.00/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$14.50 – \$19.50

Block 4 – Environmental Criteria
<b>Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b>
Avoid PFAS and restricted flame retardants; provide recyclability statement and EPD
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b></p> <p>Types and quantities: Dura Composites Pultruded GRP Eco Report (2021) directly references BS EN 13706 E23 grade (“Pultrusion Standard BS EN 13706 defines two performance grades, namely E17 and E23, with our pultrusions designed to meet or exceed the higher performance E23 grade”) and reports a cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of approximately 3.0–3.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg (e.g., 3.13 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg reported by Dura Composites for E23-grade profiles, 2021) of GRP (GHG Protocol v1.01; cumulative energy demand 56.86 MJ/kg). This equates to roughly 5,400–6,300 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq per m<sup>3</sup> (density 1,800 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) or ≈113 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> for a typical 20 mm thick decking panel (0.02 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> = 36 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoidance: Vs hot-rolled steel (typical GWP 1.2–2.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg but 4–5× heavier): 40–80 % lower CO<sub>2</sub>eq per functional unit (lightweighting + no corrosion-driven replacement over 50+ year life). Glass-fibre component alone (Glass Fibre Europe LCA 2023, ISO 14040/44): 1.44 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg CFGF (37 % direct emissions).</p>
Block 5 – Procurement Action
<b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b>
Composites must disclose resin and additive chemistry, avoid listed persistent hazardous substances, and provide a cradle-to-gate EPD in accordance with EN 15804 and ISO 14025, or equivalent environmental declaration; or evidence of recyclability / end-of-life management options.

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[193], [194],[195],[407],[408],[409],[410], [411],[412],[480],[481],[482],[483],[484],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Concrete admixtures

*Admixtures & chemical additives for concrete*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 934 (admixtures); REACH substance restrictions; EPD for admixture-intensive products
Japan Standards	JIS for admixtures
Asia Standards	China GB/T; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK EN 934-1-2017 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 1: Common requirements ST RK EN 934-2-2011 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 2: Concrete admixtures. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling. ST RK EN 934-3-2011 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 3: Admixtures for masonry mortar. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling. ST RK EN 934-4-2018 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 4: Admixtures for prestressing tendons. ST RK EN 934-5-2018 Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout. Part 5: Admixtures for sprayed concrete. Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 934-1:2008 EN 934-2:2009 (Identical) EN 934-3:2009 (Identical) EN 934-4 (Current EN version) EN 934-5 (Current EN version)

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	<p>Kazakhstan's admixtures and chemical additives for the concrete segment display a progressing local alignment with established benchmarks, grounded in the adoption of ST RK EN 934-2, which outlines definitions, requirements, conformity criteria, marking, and labeling for various types, including water-reducers, accelerators, and air-entrainers vital for improving concrete workability and strength [334]. Domestic providers cover an estimated 30-40% of demands for essential formulations, highlighted by companies like BASF Central Asia operating a production facility in Astana since 2006, and Sika Kazakhstan inaugurating its fourth plant in Ust-Kamenogorsk in 2025, dedicated to high-performance admixtures tailored for mining and infrastructure needs [335], [336]. Noteworthy developments include BASF's launch of a state-of-the-art R&amp;D and technical service laboratory in Almaty in August 2025 to refine solutions for the construction sector, coinciding with the nation's unprecedented cement output of 13.1 million tonnes in the first 11 months of 2025 [337], [338]. While abundant cement supplies facilitate the integration of locally compounded additives, sophisticated superplasticizers and corrosion inhibitors maintain partial reliance on imports, with investments aiming to broaden internal synthesis and R&amp;D capacities [339].</p>

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Masonry Mortar M100	1. \$48.00 – \$65.00	1. \$56.9–\$62/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$46.6–\$51.00/m <sup>3</sup>
2. Heavy Cement Plaster 1:2	2. \$85.00 – \$115.00	2. \$50.6–\$55.5/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$42.0–\$46.2/m <sup>3</sup>
3. Light Cement-Lime Plaster 1:1:12 [1]	3. \$38.00 – \$55.00	3. \$53.8–\$59.00/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$46.8–\$52.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
Avoid harmful plasticizers/biocides; provide SDS and emissions data; EPD if relevant			
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b>            Polycarboxylate/lignosulphonate superplasticizers &amp; plasticizers (EN 934-2:2009 compliant, EFCA Group A)            Dosage: 0.2–2.0 % by cement mass (2–10 L/m<sup>3</sup> concrete).            CO<sub>2</sub> avoidance per m<sup>3</sup> concrete: 40–55 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e (via 50–70 kg cement/clinker reduction; up to &gt;100 kg).            GWP-total A1-A3 = 0.514 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
Admixtures must comply with EN 934, include SDS, and be free from REACH-listed hazardous substances; disclose composition to contracting authority.			

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[164], [165],[334],[335],[336],[337],[338], [339],[445],[446],[447],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Fasteners

*Fasteners, anchors & fixings*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN ISO 898-1 (mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel – bolts, screws and studs); EN ISO 3506 series (mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless-steel fasteners – Parts 1–4); EN 14399 series (high-strength structural bolting assemblies for preloading – Parts 1–10); EN 15048 series (non-preloaded structural bolting assemblies – general requirements and suitability test); REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (compliance for metallic coatings and surface treatments); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS for fasteners
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T; Korea KS
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	ST RK ENV 13381-3-2012 Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members – Part 3: Applied protection to concrete members. Identical to: ENV 13381-3:2002 (IDT). SP RK EN 1993-1-8:2005/2011 Design of steel structures – Part 1-8: Design of joints. Identical to: EN 1993-1-8:2005. ST RK EN 14592-2011 Timber structures – Dowel-type fasteners – Requirements. Identical to: EN 14592:2008 (IDT). ST RK 1875-2009 Anchor fixings for facade systems. Technical specifications.
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	ENV 13381-3:2002 EN 1993-1-8:2005 EN 14592:2008

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan’s branch for fasteners, anchors, and fixings exhibits an increasing home-based proficiency attuned to accepted protocols, strengthened through the embrace of ST RK ISO 4017-2012 specifying hexagon head screws with product grades A and B, as well as ST RK ISO 4759-1-2010 which establishes tolerances for bolts, screws, pins, and nuts across grades A, B, and C [328], [329]. Regional suppliers address an approximate 40-50% of sector requirements for everyday items, showcased by operations such as Fasteners Group LLP, which fabricates elastic rail fastenings compliant with railway operator specs, alongside Rebolt Alloys that outputs nuts, bolts, screws, and threaded rods meeting diverse industrial needs [330], [331]. Key advancements include a 13.6% surge in fabricated metal goods during 2025, propelled by countrywide initiatives that amplified mechanical engineering by 12.9% and building supplies by 9.7% to support expanding infrastructure [332]. Although standard steel-based anchors benefit from accessible wire rod sources for solid internal fulfilment, advanced chemical fixings and precision expansion bolts involve ongoing overseas acquisitions, with efforts to upgrade forging and heat-treatment sites poised to heighten self-reliance [333].

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Bolt with nut and washer, zinc-plated	1. \$1.50 – \$4.50 per kg	1. \$2.23–\$2.50/kg	1. \$2.20–\$2.44/kg
2. Self-tapping screw, zinc-plated	2. \$1750 – \$2300 per ton	2. \$4813–\$5300/ton	2. \$4751–\$5200/ton
3. Drive anchor, size 10 mm × 40 mm	3. \$35.00 – \$65.00 per 1,000 pcs	3. \$42.52–\$47.5/1000 pc	3. \$41.91–\$46.5 /1000 pc
4. Universal polypropylene dowel with screws	4. \$4.50 – \$7.50 per kg	4. \$2.42–\$2.7/kg	4. \$2.39–\$2.6/kg

Block 4 – Environmental Criteria
<b>Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b>
Corrosion-resistant coatings with low-toxicity, recycled steel preference, supplier sustainability statements
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b></p> <p>Steel bolt anchors (fischer FAZ II Plus HCR, EN 15804/ISO 14025 compliant): Avoid 1.0–1.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per kg lifecycle through recycling. Per m<sup>3</sup> with (~7850 kg density steel): up to ~11,068 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided.</p> <p>Steel screws (Würth, EN 15804/ISO 14025 compliant): Avoid approximately 1.4–1.7 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e avoided per kg lifecycle via recycling. Per m<sup>3</sup> with (~7850 kg density): Up to ~12,874 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided as when high recycled content steel is used in manufacturing, additional cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) reductions are achieved compared to primary steel production.</p> <p>ETICS fastening systems (EJOT, EN 15804/ISO 14025 compliant, CE marked with ETA): Avoid 0.2–0.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> lifecycle via steel recycling. Savings scale with the number of fixings per m<sup>2</sup> (typically 4–12 anchors/m<sup>2</sup> depending on wind load and insulation thickness). Per m<sup>3</sup> (density ~2000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>), up to ~2,340 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided.</p>
<b>Block 5 – Procurement Action</b>
<b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b>
Supply recycled steel products compliant with EN and CPR codes. Should have ≥70–90% recycled content, and EPD-verified GWP. It should be verified via EPDs/REACH 1907/2006 standards.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[162], [163],[208],[209],[210],[328],[329], [330],[331],[332],[333],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**SECTION B**  
**BUILDING ENVELOPE**  
*8 positions*

## Waterproofing

Waterproofing & damp-proof courses

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 13967 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – plastic and rubber sheets for damp-proof courses in walls, including sheets for foundations); EN 14909 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – plastic and rubber damp-proof courses in walls – definitions and characteristics); EN 1849-1 / EN 1849-2 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – determination of thickness and mass per unit area); EN 1928 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – determination of watertightness); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD). [Note: EN 13318 (screed material and floor screeds – definitions) is NOT a waterproofing standard and has been removed from this entry – see Systematic Finding B.1-CRITICAL.]
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS standards; Eco Mark
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T; Korea KS
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	GOST 30693-2000 Roofing and waterproofing mastics
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	ISO 9001:2015 for quality management ISO 14001:2015 for environmental management EN 14909 flexible sheets for waterproofing EN 13969 bitumen damp-proof sheets

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan’s waterproofing and damp-proof courses industry indicates a strengthening native ability matched to accepted measures, reinforced by the utilization of ST RK 3444-2019, which details specifications for roofing and waterproofing roll materials, including resistance to water penetration, flexibility at low temperatures, and tensile strength [340]. Local entities supply an estimated 40-50% of essentials for conventional bitumen-based options, exemplified by Matizol’s plant producing bitumen membranes and liquids, alongside GIDROKOR specializing in geomembrane installations for containment applications, and KazPolimer Trading House offering geosynthetics for drainage and barrier systems [341], [342], [343]. Substantial steps include Corrocoat Caspian’s certified protective coatings achieving over 70% local content and VMP Astana Plant’s high-tech output of anti-corrosion materials for concrete surfaces, supporting the sector’s 9.8% chemical industry growth in 2025 amid broader manufacturing expansion [344], [345]. Whereas basic roll and coating types draw on available bitumen resources for reasonable autonomy, refined polymer membranes and liquid-applied elastomers require sustained external acquisitions, as programs to enhance quality consistency and technological upgrades pursue greater independence [346].</p>

<b>Block 3 – Price Dimension</b>			
<b>Sample / Type</b>	<b>Under Int'l Std.</b>	<b>Under Nat'l Std.</b>	<b>Market*</b>
<b>1. Hidrostekloizol (Waterproofing Glass Felt)</b>	1. \$1.85 – \$2.50 per m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$1.38–\$1.5/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$1.35–\$1.48/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. Profiled Polyethylene Membrane – High Strength</b>	2. \$1.25 – \$2.30 per m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$4.22–\$4.7/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$4.17–\$4.6/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>3. Polymer Waterproofing Membrane – Reinforced, Low-Temperature Flexible</b>	3. \$2.00 – \$5.00 per m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$9.06–\$10.00/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$8.94–\$9.8/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>4. Liquid Polyurethane Waterproofing – One-Component, Flexible</b>	4. \$1.50 – \$3.50 per kg	4. \$5.84–\$6.30/kg	4. \$5.76–\$6.2/kg
<b>Block 4 – Environmental Criteria</b>			
<b>▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b>			
Durability, absence of PFAS where applicable, recyclability			
<b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b>			
Types of waterproofing materials: Recycled LDPE damp-proof course sheets (e.g., DAFA DPC, EN 13967:2012+A1:2017 compliant for plastic damp-proof sheets, CE marked per CPR) or flexible bitumen waterproofing membranes. LDPE DPC sheets (DAFA DPC, EN 15804+A2 / ISO 14025 / ISO 21930 compliant): Avoid ~0.55 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup> over the full lifecycle via Module D recycling/energy recovery credits. Bitumen waterproofing sheets (Sika flexible bitumen systems, EN 15804 compliant): Avoid ~0.03–0.05 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup> net lifecycle via Module D credits. Other emissions avoided: AP ~0.0036 mol H <sup>+</sup> eq./m <sup>2</sup> , EP ~0.000025–0.00071 kg eq./m <sup>2</sup> , POCP ~0.00345 kg NMVOC eq./m <sup>2</sup> (D credits).			
<b>Block 5 – Procurement Action</b>			
<b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b>			
Waterproofing membranes must have a minimum design life of [insert years], include EPD or manufacturer environmental data, and be free from PFAS treatments.			

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[166], [167],[168],[340],[341],[342],[343], [344],[345],[346],[448],[449],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Thermal insulation (mineral wool, EPS/XPS, cellulose, bio-based)***Insulation (mineral wool, EPS/XPS, cellulose, bio-based)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EU Ecolabel where applicable; EN 1609-A5 (water absorption), EN ISO 11654 (sound absorption), EN 13162/13163 (thermal insulation)
Japan Standards	JIS thermal insulation standards; Eco Mark for low-impact insulation
Asia Standards	Korea Eco-Label; China energy/insulation standards
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK EN 13162 (Factory made mineral wool products - specification). ST RK 2625-2015 (Polystyrene thermal insulation plates-specification). ST RK 3364-2019 (Thermal insulation products made of foamed rubber. Technical requirements)
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 13162–13165, ISO thermal and acoustic performance standards

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Moderate capacity, with ST RK EN 13162 aligning to EN 13162. significant growth in local production capacity in recent years, supported by companies such as TechnoNICOL [221], covering 60% market via local firms like TechnoNICOL. Imports (e.g., mineral wool) comply with EN 13501 for fire safety. Energy efficiency laws (EAEU TR 048/2019) drive adoption, but rural enforcement is poor.

**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Mineral Wool (Standard) P-50	1. \$55/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$52.4–\$58/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$50–\$55/m <sup>3</sup>
2. Basalt Mineral Wool P 100-110	2. \$84–\$110 /m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$94–\$102/m <sup>3</sup>	2.90-\$99/m <sup>3</sup>
3. EPS (Expanded Polystyrene) PSB-S-25	3. \$56/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$42–\$47/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$41–\$46/m <sup>3</sup>
4. XPS (Extruded Polystyrene) XPS 40-44	4. \$90–\$130 /m <sup>3</sup>	4. \$84–\$93/m <sup>3</sup>	4. \$82-90/m <sup>3</sup>
5. PIR (Polyisocyanurate) PIR with kraft paper (30-40mm)	5. \$220–\$310 /m <sup>3</sup>	5. \$130–\$146/m <sup>3</sup>	5. \$125–\$129/m <sup>3</sup>
6. Polystyrene Concrete D200, 100 mm thickness	6. \$140 – \$180 /m <sup>3</sup>	6. \$115–\$126/m <sup>3</sup>	6. \$110–\$115/m <sup>3</sup>

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Avoid use of HBCD/PFAS flame retardants; provide EPD; prefer bio-based or recycled-content materials such as (hydrocarbons, silicones, dendrimers, polyurethane); show recyclability or take-back

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Dense-packed Bio-based cellulose insulation at 3.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> density for R-10 value can reduce building assembly carbon footprints by up to 210% compared to conventional insulation. Up to approximately 3.5 – 5.0 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided per square metre of insulation

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### **Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Insulation materials shall be free from HBCD and PFAS flame retardants, include manufacturer EPDs compliant with EN 15804+A2 should be provided for verification, and demonstrate excellent recyclability potential at end-of-life.

Sources: [1],[2],[8],[14],[23],[24],[25],[105],[106], [107],[126],[127],[221],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Roofing systems and membranes***Roofing systems, membranes & waterproofing***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 13956 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing); EN 13707 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – reinforced bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing); EN 1849-1 / EN 1849-2 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – determination of thickness and mass per unit area); EN 1928 (flexible sheets for waterproofing – determination of watertightness); EN 13501-5 (fire classification of construction products and building elements – external fire performance of roofs); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD framework).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS standards for roofing materials; Eco Mark where applicable
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T roofing standards; Korea KS
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>ST RK EN 502-2018 Roofing products from metal sheet. Technical requirements for fully supported products made of stainless steel sheet;</p> <p>ST RK EN 504-2018 Roofing products from metal sheet. Technical requirements for fully supported products made of copper sheet;</p> <p>ST RK EN 505-2018 Roofing products from metal sheet. Technical requirements for fully supported products made of steel sheet; ST RK EN 508-1-2012 Roofing products from metal sheet. Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet. Part 1: Steel;</p> <p>ST RK EN 508-2-2021 Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet. Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet. Part 2: Aluminium;</p> <p>ST RK EN 508-3-2012 Roofing products from metal sheet. Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet. Part 3: Stainless steel;</p> <p>ST RK EN 516-2018 Prefabricated accessories for roofing. Roof access equipment. Walkways, treads and steps; ST RK EN 517-2018 Prefabricated accessories for roofing. Safety hooks for roofing;</p> <p>ST RK EN 539-1-2018 Clay roofing tiles for discontinuous laying. Determination of physical characteristics. Part 1: Impermeability test; ST RK EN 534-2018 Corrugated bitumen sheets. Technical requirements and test methods;</p> <p>ST RK EN 1304-2018 Clay roofing tiles and fittings. Definitions and technical requirements;</p> <p>ST RK EN 1462-2018 Brackets for eaves gutters. Requirements and testing;</p> <p>ST RK 2083-2011 Metal tile (profiled metal roofing sheets). General technical conditions;</p> <p>ST RK 2301-2013 Granulated electrothermophosphoric slags. Technical conditions;</p> <p>ST RK 2372-2013 Geotextile materials. Nonwoven geotextile fabric. Technical conditions;</p> <p>GOST 2697-83 Roofing pergamin (underlay felt). Specifications;</p> <p>ST RK 2790-2015 Geosynthetic materials. Polyethylene roll waterproofing geomembranes. Technical conditions;</p> <p>GOST 2889-80 Hot-applied bituminous roofing mastic. Specifications;</p> <p>ST RK 3365-2019 Fiberglass composite profiles. Technical conditions;</p> <p>ST RK 3444-2019 Roll roofing and waterproofing material. Technical conditions;</p> <p>ST RK 3729-2021 Adhesives for floor coverings. General technical conditions;</p> <p>ST RK 3743-2021 Geosynthetic bentonite clay roll materials for waterproofing. Technical conditions;</p> <p>ST RK 3829-2022 Mineral wool slabs on synthetic binder. Technical conditions;</p> <p>GOST 7415-86 Gidroizol (a waterproofing material). Specifications;</p> <p>GOST 10296-79 Izol (a waterproofing material). Specifications;</p> <p>GOST 10923-93 Ruberoid (roofing felt). Specifications; GOST 13489-79 Sealants grades U-30M and UT-31. Specifications;</p>

<p><b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b></p>	<p>GOST 14791-79 Non-hardening construction sealing mastic. Specifications;  GOST 15836-79 Bitumen-rubber insulating mastic. Specifications;  GOST 15879-70 Glass Ruberoid (glass-felt roofing). Specifications;  GOST 19177-81 Porous rubber sealing gaskets. Specifications;  GOST 20429-84 Folgoizol (foil-backed waterproofing). Specifications;  GOST 23744-79 Non-drying mastic grade 51-G-6. Specifications;  GOST E624025-80 Non-drying mastic 51-G-7. Specifications;  GOST 24064-80 Rubber-based adhesive mastics. Specifications;  GOST 24285-80 Sealant grade UT-34. Specifications;  GOST 24986-81 High profile (51/177) asbestos-cement corrugated sheets. Specifications;  GOST 30340-2012 Chrysotile-cement corrugated sheets. Specifications;  GOST 30547-97 Roll roofing and waterproofing materials. General specifications;  GOST 30693-2000 Roofing and waterproofing mastics. General technical conditions;  GOST 30740-2000 Sealing materials for airfield pavement joints. General technical conditions;  GOST 31309-2005 Thermal insulation building materials based on mineral fibers. General technical conditions;  GOST 32310-2020 Extruded polystyrene foam products for use in construction. Specifications;  GOST 32311-2012 Ceramic clinker bricks for paving. Specifications;  GOST 32314-2012 Factory-made mineral wool thermal insulation products for use in construction. General specifications (Valid until 20.06.2025);  GOST 32314-2023 Factory-made mineral wool thermal insulation products for use in construction. General specifications;  GOST 33676-2015 Thermal insulation cellular glass materials and products for buildings and structures. Classification. Terms and definitions;  GOST 32806-2014 Bituminous shingles. General specifications</p>
<p><b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b></p>	<p><b>Metal Roofing &amp; Cladding Sheets</b>  ST RK EN 502 / 504 / 505  → EN 502 / EN 504 / EN 505 (Fully supported metal roofing sheets: stainless steel, copper, steel)  ST RK EN 508-1 / 508-2 / 508-3  → EN 508-1 / EN 508-2 / EN 508-3 (Self-supporting metal roofing and cladding products)  ST RK 2083-2011 (Metal tiles)  → EN 508 series  → EN 14782 (Metal sheet roofing &amp; cladding – general equivalence)</p> <p><b>Roofing Accessories &amp; Safety Equipment</b>  ST RK EN 516-2018 (Walkways, treads, steps)  → EN 516:2006  ST RK EN 517-2018 (Safety hooks)  → EN 517:200  ST RK EN 1462-2018 (Eaves gutter brackets)  → EN 1462:2004</p> <p><b>Clay &amp; Mineral Roofing Tiles</b>  ST RK EN 1304-2018 (Clay roofing tiles)  → EN 1304:2013  ST RK EN 539-1-2018 (Impermeability test)  → EN 539-1  GOST 24986-81 / GOST 30340-2012 (Chrysotile-cement sheets)  → EN 494 (Fibre-cement corrugated sheets – functional equivalent)</p> <p><b>Bituminous Roofing Sheets &amp; Shingles</b>  ST RK EN 534-2018 (Corrugated bitumen sheets)  → EN 534:2015</p>

<p><b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b></p>	<p>GOST 2697-83 / GOST 10923-93 / GOST 15879-70 / GOST 20429-84 (Pergamin, ruberoid, glass-felt, foil-backed membranes) → EN 13707 (Bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing) GOST 32806-2014 (Bituminous shingles) → EN 544 (Bitumen shingles) GOST 30547-97 (Roll roofing materials) → EN 13707 / EN 13969 (Roof &amp; foundation waterproofing membranes)</p> <p><b>Roofing &amp; Waterproofing Mastics / Sealants</b> GOST 2889-80 / GOST 30693-2000 → EN 15814 (Polymer-modified bituminous thick coatings) GOST 13489-79 / 14791-79 / 23744-79 / 24064-80 / 24285-80 → EN 15651 (Sealants for non-structural applications) GOST 30740-2000 (Airfield joint sealants) → EN 14188 (Joint sealing systems)</p> <p><b>Geotextiles &amp; Geosynthetic Waterproofing</b> ST RK 2372-2013 (Nonwoven geotextiles) → EN ISO 10319 (Tensile test) → EN 13249–13256 (Geotextiles for civil engineering) ST RK 2790-2015 (Polyethylene geomembranes) → EN 13361 / EN 13362 (Geomembranes for waterproofing) ST RK 3743-2021 (Bentonite clay membranes) → EN 14416 (Geosynthetic clay barriers)</p> <p><b>Thermal Insulation within Roofing Systems</b> GOST 31309-2005 / GOST 32314-2012 / 32314-2023 (Mineral wool) → EN 13162 (Mineral wool insulation) GOST 32310-2020 (XPS) → EN 13164 (Extruded polystyrene foam) GOST 33676-2015 (Cellular glass) → EN 13167 (Cellular glass insulation)</p> <p><b>Roll Waterproofing &amp; Composite Products</b> ST RK 3444-2019 (Roll waterproofing materials) → EN 13707 / EN 13969 ST RK 3365-2019 (Fiberglass composite profiles) → EN 13706 (Pultruded FRP profiles)</p>
<p><b>Block 2 – Market Readiness</b></p>	
<p><b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b></p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p><b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b></p>	<p>Moderate capacity, adopting EN 13707 for bituminous membranes. Domestic metal roofing (e.g., galvanized steel) meets 50% demand, with imports from Russia complying with EN 14782. Construction growth (approximately 4.8-4.85 trillion tenge (about \$9.9-10 billion USD at current exchange rates) in the first eight months (January-August) of 2025 [222], which positions the roofing segment for moderate-to-high readiness if sustained FDI and infrastructure momentum continue into 2026-2029, where annual sector growth is forecasted at 3.1% [223]. Kazakhstan’s roofing waterproofing market exhibits a moderate capacity for international standards, such as EN 13967 for flexible sheets. Domestic mastics, as specified in GOST 30693-2000, cover 40-50% of the demand, while imports align with EN 14909 and ISO 9001 for enhanced durability [224], [225]. Growth is driven by 2025 construction volumes of 4.8 trillion tenge, boosting adoption in urban areas via OMIR standards for low-VOC, EPD-verified materials, reducing carbon by 20-30% [226], [227]. Rural areas lag with legacy GOST, but FDI and 9.24% CAGR through 2027 signal improving responsiveness [228], [229].</p>

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Windproof, vapor-permeable membrane (120 g/m <sup>2</sup> )	1. \$0.40–\$0.75 per m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$0.50–\$0.60/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$0.53–\$0.58/m <sup>2</sup>
2. Polymer membrane, 1.2mm, reinforced, flexible to -45°C	2. \$8.00–\$13.50 per m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$7.88–\$8.5/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$7.78–\$8.4/m <sup>2</sup>
3. Polyethylene film, 0.15mm (calculated per m <sup>2</sup> )	3. \$2.00 per m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$0.20–\$0.25/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$0.19–\$0.23/m <sup>2</sup>
4. Bitumen-polymer, SBS-modified	4. \$4.50–\$7.00 per m <sup>2</sup>	4. \$6–\$6.5/m <sup>2</sup>	4. \$5.85–\$6.4/m <sup>2</sup>
5. Roofing Ruberoid, RKK-350B	5. \$0.60-1 per m <sup>2</sup>	5. \$0.88–\$0.96/m <sup>2</sup>	5. \$0.86–\$0.94/m <sup>2</sup>
6. Foil isol, SRF 0.1-200	6. \$2.50–\$4.50 per m <sup>2</sup>	6. \$5–\$5.5/m <sup>2</sup>	6. \$4.97–\$5.3/m <sup>2</sup>
7. Metal Tile Steel thickness 0.45 mm, coating 31–40 µm	7. \$6.50–\$9.50 per m <sup>2</sup>	7. \$5.74\$-6.4/m <sup>2</sup>	7. \$5.69–\$6.3/m <sup>2</sup>
8. Flexible Bituminous Shingles Single-layer, standard class, 3.3 mm thick with basalt topping	8. \$6.50 and \$10.50 per m <sup>2</sup> .	8. \$8.11\$-9/m <sup>2</sup>	8. \$7.87–\$8.8/m <sup>2</sup>
9. Corrugated Galvanized Sheeting Profile height 20 mm, steel thickness 0.5 mm [2]	9. \$5.90 and \$8.20 per m <sup>2</sup>	9. \$4.90\$-5.4/m <sup>2</sup>	9. \$4.86–\$5.2/m <sup>2</sup>
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
Long-term warranty (≥20 years), recyclability or take-back scheme, restriction on PFAS			
<b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b> Roofing membranes compliant with EN 13956 up to 0.5–2.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided per m <sup>2</sup> of membrane through recycling. Actual benefits must be verified via manufacturer-specific EPDs.			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
Roof membranes must carry a minimum 20-year product warranty, include an EPD where available, and should be free from PFAS-based treatments. Preference will be given to products with documented recyclability and compliance with relevant ST RK / EN standards.			

Sources: [3],[26],[27],[14],[15],[28],[29],[30],[105],[106],[107],[128],[129],[222],[223],[224],[225],[226],[227],[228],[229],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Green roof systems

*Green roof systems (substrate, vegetation)*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	FLL guidelines; EN standards for waterproofing/substrates
Japan Standards	Japanese green roof guidance; Eco Mark for substrates where applicable
Asia Standards	Local national standards; China/Korea guidance
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	There are no direct standards on green roofs. OMIR System: Integrates global LEED/BREEAM principles with local Kazakh conditions (climate, economic factors) for green building standards, including green roofs.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	<p>FLL Guidelines (Germany): Widely influential, setting benchmarks for substrate water holding capacity (WHC &gt;20%) and porosity (&gt;10%) for plant establishment, often using high inorganic content (80-90%).</p> <p>ASTM E2777: A guide for vegetative roof systems, providing an international framework.</p> <p>GRO Code (UK): A recognized best practice guide for design, installation, and maintenance.</p> <p>EPA (USA): Guidance for arid/semi-arid regions, highlighting core layers: waterproofing, root barrier, drainage, filter, growing medium, plants.</p>

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	<p>Kazakhstan's green roof systems sector remains at an emerging stage of domestic capacity, with the OMIR national green building standard actively promoting vegetated roofs for stormwater retention, urban cooling, and biodiversity enhancement, drawing on adapted international guidelines such as the German FLL recommendations [389], [390]. Local substrate formulations are now produced using recycled mineral aggregates, expanded clay, and compost from domestic waste streams, while vegetation palettes favour hardy native species like fescue grasses and sedums that withstand prolonged frost and summer drought [391]. Pilot installations on commercial and public buildings in Astana and Almaty have proven effective in reducing roof surface temperatures by up to 15 °C and managing rainwater runoff, encouraging wider uptake among developers seeking OMIR certification [392]. Although specialized drainage and root-barrier membranes are still largely imported, Kazakh landscape firms and material suppliers are rapidly building technical know-how through joint training programmes and demonstration projects [393].</p>

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Green roof substrate / growing medium	1. \$120 – \$200/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$100 – \$180/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$90 – \$160/m <sup>3</sup>

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Lightweight recycled substrate, native species planting, biodiversity support, minimal irrigation

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Direct sequestration (plants + substrate):

0.14–4.12 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year (extensive roofs; varies by species: e.g. common Sedum spurium = 0.14 kg, optimal Lavandula = 4.12 kg).

Or 1.375 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> total stored in 2 years (≈0.69 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year average) for typical Sedum extensive roofs.

Indirect avoided emissions (energy savings for heating/cooling): 9.35–78.71 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year (climate-dependent; higher in hot/tropical climates due to cooling-load reduction)

Embodied CO<sub>2</sub> (construction phase, additional vs conventional roof): 5–80 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>; carbon payback period 5.8–15.9 years.

Net effect: Green roofs are a net CO<sub>2</sub> sink after payback; other emissions (NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>) are also avoided via reduced power-plant demand.

Example: EPA Kansas City (USA) projected 2020 scenario: ~68 300 m<sup>2</sup> green roofs avoided 1 150 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year (indirect, energy savings) + 1 800 lbs NO<sub>x</sub> and 2 690 lbs SO<sub>2</sub> annually.

Per m<sup>2</sup> ≈ 16.8 kg CO<sub>2</sub> avoided/year.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Green roof systems must use substrates with documented composition (including recycled content), prioritize native plants, and include a maintenance and irrigation reduction plan.

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[186],[187], [389],[390],[391],[392],[393],[469],[470], [471],[472],[473],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Facade claddings and composite panels

*Façade cladding & composite panels*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 13501 (fire classification of construction products), DGNB (German Sustainable Building Council certification scheme); EN 14782/EN 1396 (cladding/panels); EPDs
Japan Standards	JIS for cladding panels; Eco Mark for applicable products
Asia Standards	China GB/T; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK 958-93 Concrete Facade Slabs. Technical Requirements GOST 13996-2019 Ceramic Facade Tiles and Tiles. Technical Requirements ST RK 3149-2018 Chrysotile Cement Facade Slabs. Technical Requirements
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN Fire Classification (EN 13501), EN cladding product standards, and ISO testing standards

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's facade and cladding market exhibits moderate capacity for international standards, with EN 13501-1 (reaction to fire classification) adopted through national adoption mechanisms (ST RK alignment) for safety in building envelopes [230], [231]. Market growth remains steady in 2025, favouring aluminium composites (EN 485 for aluminium alloys) and fireproof systems, though domestic production is limited to 30-40% share, with heavy reliance on imports [232], [233]. The OMIR green building standard promotes EPDs (EN 15804-based) and REACH compliance for low-impact, sustainable materials in urban projects [234].

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market
1. Granite cladding tile, 20 mm thick, sawn, polished	1. \$45.00 – \$65.00	1. \$34.5–\$38/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$33.44–\$37.00/m <sup>2</sup>
2. Aluminium facade panels	2. \$25.00–\$45.00 per m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$20.6–\$23/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$20.04–\$22.00/m <sup>2</sup>
3. Fibre Cement Panel, coloured, 8 mm thick	3. \$22.00–\$45.00 per m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$14.85–\$14.39/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$14.39–\$16.00/m <sup>2</sup>

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Fire performance per EN 13501; EPD for GWP; low-toxicity surface finishes

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Fire-rated aluminium composite panels (ACP) with mineral-filled polymer core(4mm thick, 34.7% metals, 44.2% minerals, 21.1% fossils) avoid up to 15–20 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per square metres having potential Module D credit. While fibre cement cladding (8mm thick, 25-40% sand/cement with <10% cellulose) avoids up to 0.06-6 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per square metres through recycling. Note: Module D figures represent potential future credits assuming high recycling rates and must be verified via project-specific EPDs. They are reported separately from production impacts.

**Block 5 – Procurement Action****Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Façade panels must meet required fire classification (EN 13501-1), provide an EPD documenting cradle-to-gate GWP in accordance with EN 15804, and disclose surface treatment chemistry.

Sources: [3],[1],[14],[15],[31],[32],[33], [34],[105],[106],[107],[130],[131],[230],[231],[232],[233],[234],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Exterior wood cladding and decking***Exterior timber cladding & decking***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	FSC/PEFC; EN 335 (durability of wood); FLEGT Licensed; EUTR legality
Japan Standards	JAS for wood products; Eco Mark
Asia Standards	China Green Label; Korea Eco-Label
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>GOST 8242-88 – Profiled wood details. General specifications (primary standard for cladding profiles).</p> <p>GOST 8486-2015 – Softwood sawn timber.</p> <p>GOST 2695-2015 – Hardwood sawn timber.</p> <p>ST RK EN 335 – Durability of wood and wood-based products (Use Class 3).</p> <p>ST RK EN 350 – Natural durability of solid wood.</p> <p>ST RK EN 13501-1 – Fire classification</p> <p>ST RK 943-92: Wooden doors. General technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK 950-92: Wooden windows and balcony doors. General technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 11214-2003: Wooden window units with sheet glazing. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 24699-2002: Wooden window units with glazing beads and insulating glass units. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 24700-99: Wooden window units with insulating glass units. Technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK EN 13810-1-2016: Wood-based panels. Floating floors. Part 1: Performance specifications and requirements.</p>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>EN 14915 – Solid wood panelling and cladding.</p> <p>EN 335 – Durability of wood and wood-based products (Use Class 3 for exterior cladding).</p> <p>EN 350 – Natural durability of solid wood.</p> <p>EN 13986 – Wood-based panels for use in construction.</p> <p>EN 1910 / EN 927 series for coatings and surface finishes.</p> <p>EN 14915 – Solid wood panelling and cladding</p> <p>EN 927 series – Exterior wood coatings</p> <p>Fire performance: EN 13501-1.</p> <p>FSC / PEFC Chain of Custody; EUTR / FLEGT legality requirements</p> <p><b>Wooden Doors &amp; Windows</b></p> <p>ST RK 943-92 (Wooden doors)</p> <p>→ EN 14351-1 – Windows and doors – Product standard</p> <p>ST RK 950-92 (Wooden windows &amp; balcony doors)</p> <p>→ EN 14351-1</p> <p>GOST 11214-2003 (Wooden windows with sheet glazing)</p> <p>→ EN 14351-1</p> <p>→ EN 13126 (series) – Hardware for windows &amp; balcony doors</p> <p>GOST 30777-2012 / GOST 30777-2023 (Opening devices, fittings)</p> <p>→ EN 13126 (series)</p> <p>→ EN 1670 (Corrosion resistance – supporting)</p> <p><b>Floating Floors / Panels (Interface with Joinery Systems)</b></p> <p>ST RK EN 13810-1-2016 (Wood-based floating floors)</p> <p>→ EN 13810-1</p>

Block 2 – Market Readiness			
<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate		
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan’s exterior timber cladding and decking market demonstrates moderate capacity for international standards, with national adoption of EN 335 (durability of wood) and EN 350 (natural durability) through ST RK alignments, alongside mandatory FSC/PEFC chain-of-custody for certified products in public and green projects [242], [243]. Domestic production remains limited (20–30% market share), constrained by low forest cover (4.8% of land area) and reliance on coniferous sawn timber from local mills, while 70–80% of premium cladding and decking is imported (primarily Russia and Europe) to meet EN 942 and low-emission requirements [244], [245]. Accelerating demand for sustainable timber facades in urban developments under the OMIR green building standard explicitly rewards EPD-verified, FSC-certified materials [246], [247]. Legacy GOST 8242-88 and cost-driven rural projects slow full transition, but EAEU harmonization and FDI in wood processing are steadily raising receptiveness</p>		
Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
1. Unedged softwood board, length up to 6.5 m, any width, thickness 19-22 mm, grade 1	1. \$235 - \$270/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$185–\$204/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$181.30–\$198/m <sup>3</sup>
2. Softwood edged board, 19-22mm thick, Grade 1	2. \$245 - \$290/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$224–\$246/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$219–\$240/m <sup>3</sup>
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
<b>Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b>			
FSC/PEFC sourced; durability class and preservative limits; low-emission treatments			
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b> Using FSC-certified glulam (GLT) timber for unitised façade system, typical values for 20–28 mm softwood cladding: 20–50 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e stored per m<sup>2</sup> (depending on species, thickness, and density). When substituted for high-impact materials (e.g., aluminium, fibre cement, or brick), timber cladding can deliver substantial whole-life carbon reductions. Actual benefits must be verified via manufacturer EPDs compliant with EN 15804. Biogenic carbon storage for timber cladding is usually 15–60 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> depending on thickness (e.g., 20–40 mm) boards.</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
<b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b>			
Timber cladding and decking must be FSC or PEFC certified; provide durability classification and supplier chain-of-custody documentation.			

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[35],[36],[37],[38],[105],[106],[107],[132],[133],[242],[243],[244],[245],[246], [247],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Insulating glass units

Glazing – insulated & coated glazing units

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 1279 (insulating glass), EN 1096 (glass in building); Passive House criteria for performance
Japan Standards	JIS for glass products; CASBEE guidance for fenestration
Asia Standards	China GB/T for insulating glass; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	<p><b>1. Insulating Glass Unit (IGU) Product Specs</b> GOST EN 1279-1-2014 Glass in building. Insulating glass units. Part 1: General provisions, dimensional tolerances. GOST 24866-2014 Glued insulating glass units. Technical specifications.</p> <p><b>2. IGU Performance &amp; Durability Tests</b> ST RK ISO 20492-1-2015 Glass in building. Insulating glass units. Part 1: Test methods for durability of edge seals. ST RK ISO 20492-2-2015 Glass in building. Insulating glass units. Part 2: Chemical test methods for fogging. ST RK ISO 20492-3-2015 Glass in building. Insulating glass units. Part 3: Gas concentration and gas leakage determination. GOST 32998.4-2014 Glued insulating glass units. Methods for determination of physical characteristics of sealing layers.</p> <p><b>3. Coated Glass (Component for IGUs)</b> ST RK ISO 9050-2009 (Current, identical to ISO 9050:2003) Glass in building. Determination of light transmittance, solar direct transmittance, total solar energy transmittance, ultraviolet transmittance and related glazing factors.</p> <p><b>4. Safety Glass (Components for IGUs)</b> GOST 32539-2013 Laminated architectural glass. Technical specifications. GOST 30826-2014 Thermally toughened architectural glass. Technical specifications.</p> <p><b>5. Window Units (Final Assembly with IGUs)</b> GOST 24699-2002 Wooden window blocks with glazing beads and insulating glass units. Technical specifications. GOST 24700-99 Wooden window blocks with insulating glass units. Technical specifications.</p>
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	<p>EN 1279 (series) – Insulating glass units ISO 19916 – Glass in building – Insulating glass units (global ISO framework) ISO 20492-1 / 20492-2 / 20492-3 – IGU durability, fogging, gas retention EN 1279-2 / EN 1279-3 – Moisture penetration &amp; gas leakage EN 1279-6 – Factory production control and periodic testing</p>

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment

<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan’s segment for insulated and coated glazing units indicates a developing alignment with global benchmarks, supported by the enactment of ST RK EN 1279 series standards that specify criteria for thermal performance, edge seal integrity, and gas retention in multi-pane assemblies, complemented by national guidelines echoing EU directives on low-emissivity coatings for energy conservation [295], [296]. Local firms fulfil about 40-50% of requirements for standard double-glazed products, exemplified by Orda Glass Ltd in Kyzylorda and Modern Glass operations that fabricate units with thermal breaks and reflective layers suitable for extreme temperature variations [297], [298]. Notable advancements encompass the 2022 activation of a float glass line yielding 197,100 tonnes yearly, alongside partnerships introducing vacuum-insulated variants projected to expand output by 15% through 2027 for commercial and housing sectors [299]. Despite robust supply of base float glass nearing full internal coverage, sophisticated solar-control and acoustic-coated options depend on overseas procurement to some extent, yet policy-driven incentives foster increased homegrown innovation and compliance with sustainability goals [300].</p>
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**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
<b>1. General-purpose insulating glass unit, single-chamber, СПО 20 (20 mm thick)</b>	1. \$28.00 – \$38.00	1. \$21.78–\$23.20/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$21.14–\$23.00/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. Energy-saving (low-E) insulating glass unit, double-chamber, СПД 30 (30 mm thick)</b>	2. \$45.00 – \$62.00	2. \$34.31–\$37.00/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$33.34–\$36.7/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>3. Solar-control insulating glass unit, double-chamber, СПД 30 (30 mm thick)</b>	3. \$55.00 – \$78.00	3. \$38.05–\$42.00/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$37.00–\$41.1/m <sup>2</sup>

**Block 4 – Environmental Criteria**

**Green Criteria (Mandatory)**

U-value targets, solar heat gain coefficients, coated low-E glass, recyclability of frames

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**  
 Passive House certified triple-glazed low-e coated insulating glass units (EN 1279 for IGUs, EN 1096 for coatings; U-value <0.8 W/m<sup>2</sup>K). In Kazakhstan’s continental climate, replacement with low-E IGUs can typically achieve energy savings of 25–45% compared to standard double glazing, resulting in potential avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 8–25 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>/year (depending on building type, heating system, and baseline).

**Block 5 – Procurement Action**

**Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Insulating glazing units shall achieve a maximum U-value of [insert project-specific value, e.g. ≤ 1.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K] (or better), comply with EN 1279 (all relevant parts) and ST RK / GOST equivalents, and be supplied with manufacturer Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for glass and associated frame materials. Preference will be given to units with low-E coatings, argon-filled cavities, and verified recyclability.

Sources: [3],[6],[14],[15],[86],[105],[106],[107],[152],[153],[295],[296],[297],[298], [299],[300],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Window and door units

Windows & doors (frames)

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 14351 (windows & doors), CE marking (Construction Products Regulation), EPD
Japan Standards	JIS window/door standards; Eco Mark
Asia Standards	China GB/T; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	<p><b>1. Performance &amp; Classification Standards (ST RK EN)</b></p> <p>ST RK EN 12207-2016 Windows and doors. Air permeability. Classification.</p> <p>ST RK EN 12210-2020 Windows and doors. Resistance to wind load. Classification.</p> <p>ST RK EN 12217-2020 Doors. Operating forces. Requirements and classification.</p> <p>ST RK EN13123-1-2020 Windows, doors and shutters. Explosion resistance. Requirements and classification. Part 1: Shock tube.</p> <p><b>2. General Product Specifications</b></p> <p>ST RK 943-92 Wooden doors. General technical conditions.</p> <p>ST RK 950-92 Windows and balcony doors, wooden. General technical conditions.</p> <p>GOST 26601-85 Wooden windows and balcony doors for low-rise residential buildings. Types, design and dimensions.</p> <p>GOST 23747-88 Doors from aluminium alloys. General technical conditions. Valid until 20.06.2025</p> <p>GOST 23747-2015 Doors from aluminium alloys. General technical conditions. Current (Replaces GOST 23747-88)</p> <p><b>3. Fire &amp; Smoke Safety Standards</b></p> <p>ST RK 2110-2011 Building structures. Fire-resistant doors and gates. Fire resistance test method.</p> <p>ST RK 2429-2013 Building structures. Fire-resistant doors and gates. Method for testing smoke and gas tightness.</p> <p>GOST 30247.2-97 Building structures. Fire resistance test methods. Doors and gates.</p> <p>GOST 30247.3-2002 Building structures. Fire resistance test methods. Lift shaft doors.</p> <p><b>4. Mechanical Testing Methods</b></p> <p>These are standards for testing mechanical performance.</p> <p>GOST 24033-80 Wooden windows and balcony doors. Mechanical test methods. Valid until 20.06.2025</p> <p>GOST24033-2018 Windows, doors, gates. Mechanical test methods. (Replaces GOST 24033-80)</p>
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 14351 ISO performance and testing standards
<b>Block 2 – Market Readiness</b>	
Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate

<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan's industry for windows and door frames shows an advancing level of indigenous expertise consistent with worldwide practices, facilitated by the use of ST RK 950-92 guidelines for wooden variants and related norms for steel structures that emphasize durability, thermal efficiency, and safety features [301], [302]. Native enterprises handle approximately 45-55% of total requirements, led by entities including AKS, which provides fittings for plastic and metal assemblies, alongside AFK Leader, specializing in integrated facade elements [303]. Fresh initiatives feature the setup of Eagle Architecture Technology's manufacturing unit in Akmola region during 2025, capable of yielding aluminium-based facades, glazing systems, and entry units as part of broader zone expansions drawing over 1.1 trillion tenge in funds [304], [305]. Basic frame types benefit from rising internal output linked to urban growth, yet certain high-end insulated or automated models draw from external markets, with focused efforts to elevate local tech and meet expanding building needs [306].
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**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Wooden window block (78mm), single-sash, with double-chamber glass unit, tilt &amp; turn hardware</b>	1. \$185 – \$260	1. 236.84-\$250/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$233–\$237/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. PVC window block (60mm), single-sash, with double-chamber glass unit, tilt &amp; turn hardware</b>	2. \$75 – \$115	2. 138.74-\$150/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$136–\$139/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>3. Aluminium window block (55-62mm), single-sash, with double-chamber glass unit, tilt &amp; turn hardware</b>	3. \$145 – \$210	3. 248.92-\$270/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$246–\$249/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>4. Internal PVC door block, glazed with single-chamber glass unit</b>	4. \$95 – \$140	4. 129.53-\$145/m <sup>2</sup>	4. \$127.86–\$140/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>5. Aluminium interior door (45-48mm), single-panel, solid lower part + single glass upper part</b>	5. \$165 – \$235	5. 328.53-\$360/m <sup>2</sup>	5. \$324–\$356/m <sup>2</sup>

**Block 4 – Environmental Criteria**

**▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)**

Thermal performance (U-value), airtightness, recycled content in frames, EPD for frames

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**  
 Triple-glazed wooden windows (IV90, EN 14351-1 compliant): Avoid up to 22–26 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup> embodied via biogenic sequestration (net cradle-to-gate GWP: 39–40 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup> after credits). Steel-framed windows (Janisol Arte 66, EN 14351-1 compliant): Avoid up to 10–25 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup> lifecycle via recycling credits (cradle-to-gate GWP: 88 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup>).

**Block 5 – Procurement Action**

**Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Windows and external doors shall meet project-specified U-values (e.g.,  $U_w \leq 1.0\text{--}1.3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  depending on climate zone), demonstrate documented airtightness performance (EN 12207), and be supplied with manufacturer Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) compliant with EN 15804 for frame and glazing materials. Preference will be given to FSC/PEFC-certified wooden frames and products with high recycled content.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[87],[88],[105],[106],[107],[133],[154],[155],[301],[302],[303],[304],[305],[306],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**SECTION C**  
**INTERIOR FINISHES**  
*10 positions*

**Gypsum plasterboard / drywall***Gypsum board / plasterboard***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 520; EN 15283 where applicable; EPD
Japan Standards	JIS for gypsum products
Asia Standards	China GB/T for gypsum board; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK EN 520-2012: Gypsum plasterboards. Definitions, requirements and test methods. GOST 6266-97: Gypsum plasterboards. Technical specifications.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 520 and ISO gypsum product standards

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's gypsum board and plasterboard sector has reached a moderate level of readiness for international standards, anchored by the direct adoption of ST RK EN 520-2012, which fully incorporates EN 520 specifications for board classification, dimensional stability, flexural strength and reaction to fire [266]. Leveraging extensive local gypsum deposits in Zhambyl and Karaganda regions, domestic producers now satisfy roughly 70–75 % of overall demand for standard wall and ceiling boards, with several plants having upgraded their lines in the past two years to deliver consistent performance data required under European norms [267], [268]. While moisture-resistant and fire-rated boards still account for about 25–30 % of imports—primarily from Russia and China—targeted state support for raw-material processing and product certification is steadily shifting the balance toward greater self-sufficiency [269]. This material's lightweight, fire-resistant and acoustic properties make it a preferred choice for interior fit-outs in the country's accelerating residential and commercial construction pipeline, further reinforcing alignment with global quality expectations [270].

**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Standard gypsum board (GKL), thickness 12.5 mm	1. \$4.50–\$8.50/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$1.6–\$1.7/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$48–\$1.6/m <sup>2</sup>
2. Moisture-resistant gypsum particle board (GSPV), thickness 10 mm	2. \$5.50–\$10.00 /m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$6.73–\$7.2/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$58–\$7.1/m <sup>2</sup>

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Recycled gypsum content, low-emission additives, EPD where available

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

EN 520-compliant standard gypsum plasterboards (12.5mm thick, 8–10 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) with high recycled content avoid approximately 10.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup> through end-of-life recycling credits

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### **Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Gypsum boards shall conform to EN 520 and include documentary evidence of recycled gypsum content and emissions profile (EPD preferred).

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[47],[105],[106],[107],[142],[143],[266],[267],[268],[269],[270],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Plasters and mortars

*Plasters, renders & mortars*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 998-1 (specification for mortar for masonry – rendering and plastering mortar); EN 998-2 (specification for mortar for masonry – masonry mortar); EN 1015 series (methods of test for mortar for masonry); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD for cementitious mortars).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS for mortars; Eco Mark where applicable
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T; Korea KS
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	ST RK EN 998-1-2021: Specification for mortar for masonry. Part 1. Rendering and plastering mortar based on inorganic binders. GOST 31377-2008: Dry building plaster mixtures on gypsum binder. Technical specifications.
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN 998 series and ISO testing standards

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan’s plasters, renders and mortar sector shows moderate domestic capacity for international standards, built on the adoption of ST RK EN 998-1-2021 (rendering and plastering mortars) and ST RK EN 998-2 (masonry mortars), which define performance requirements for consistency, adhesion, strength, and water retention [271]. Abundant local gypsum deposits enable producers to meet nearly full domestic demand for standard gypsum-based plasters and dry-mix formulations, creating notable export opportunities [272]. Recent foreign direct investments have strengthened specialized output: Sika commissioned a new mortar and admixture plant in Ust-Kamenogorsk (2025), while Lasselsberger established a modern dry-mix facility in Astana to produce ready-to-use renders and construction adhesives [273], [274]. Although premium polymer-modified repair mortars and certain thin-bed adhesives remain partially import-dependent, the expanding use of pre-mixed dry systems improves quality control and reduces site waste [275].

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
<b>1. M50 Cement-Clay-Mortar</b>	1. \$0.015–\$0.025/kg	1. \$0.013–\$0.015/kg	1. \$0.010–\$0.020/kg
<b>2. M25 Cement Mortar</b>	2. \$0.025–\$0.040/kg	2. \$0.022–\$0.025/kg	2. \$0.020–\$0.030/kg
<b>3. M100 Cement Mortar</b>	3. \$0.030–\$0.045/kg	3. \$0.024–\$0.026/kg	3. \$0.022–\$0.035/kg
<b>4. Heavy Cement-Lime Mortar</b>	4. \$0.025–\$0.040/kg	4. \$0.020–\$0.030/kg	4. \$0.018–\$0.028/kg
<b>5. Decorative Paste (all types) 668</b>	5. \$1.10 – \$2.50/kg	5. \$0.90–\$2.00/kg	5. \$0.80–\$1.80 /kg

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Low VOC, absence of specified hazardous additives, durability

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Cement-lime rendering mortars with recycled aggregate (EN 998-1 compliant), reduce production emissions by 8%, or 1.8 – 3.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>. Mortars capture max 25.4 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup> through carbonation, that is (≈0.5 to 1.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> at 20 mm thickness). Cement-rich (OPC type) mortars with >50% recycled content significantly lower embodied carbon compared to virgin gypsum products and avoid 10 times more total embodied CO<sub>2</sub> over 100 years span.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### **Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Renders and mortars shall be free from specified hazardous additives, have documented technical properties and include SDS and EPD if available.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[48],[49],[50],[51], [52],[105],[106],[107],[144],[145],[271], [272],[273],[274],[275],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Ceramic tile and masonry units***Ceramic tiles & masonry units (bricks, blocks)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 14411 (ceramic tiles), EN 771 (masonry units); EPD
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS for tiles and bricks
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB/T; Korea KS
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p><b>I. Ceramic Tiles</b></p> <p>GOST 961-89: Acid-resistant and thermocid-resistant ceramic tiles. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 6141-2021: Glazed ceramic tiles for internal wall cladding. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 13996-2019: Ceramic facade tiles and carpets made from them. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 17057-89: Glass mosaic facing tiles and carpets made from them. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 18623-82: Cast ceramic tiles and carpets made from them. Technical specifications.</p> <p><b>II. Masonry Units (Bricks, Blocks) &amp; Ancillary Products</b></p> <p>Clay Ceramic Units:</p> <p>GOST 530-2012: Ceramic brick and stone. General technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK EN 771-1-2011: Specification for masonry units. Part 1: Clay masonry units.</p> <p>ST RK STB 1719-2011: Porous hollow ceramic blocks. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 8426-75: Clay brick for chimneys.</p> <p>Silicate (Calcium Silicate) Units:</p> <p>GOST 379-2015: Silicate brick, stones, blocks and partition slabs. General technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK EN 771-2-2011: Specification for masonry units. Part 2: Calcium silicate masonry units.</p> <p>Concrete &amp; Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) Units:</p> <p>ST RK EN 771-3-2011: Specification for masonry units. Part 3: Aggregate concrete masonry units (Dense and lightweight aggregates).</p> <p>ST RK EN 771-4-2011: Specification for masonry units. Part 4: Autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units.</p> <p>ST RK EN 771-5-2011: Specification for masonry units. Part 5: Manufactured stone masonry units.</p> <p>ST RK 945-92: Concrete wall stones. Technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK 3370-2019: Hyperpressed cement-sand brick. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 6133-99: Concrete wall stones. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 6133-2019: Concrete wall stones. Technical specifications.</p> <p>Natural Stone Units:</p> <p>ST RK EN 771-6-2017: Specification for masonry units. Part 6: Natural stone masonry units.</p> <p>ST RK 3619-2020: Products from natural stone. General technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 4001-2013: Wall stones from natural rock. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 9479-2011: Blocks from natural rock for the production of facing, architectural-construction, memorial and other products. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 23342-2012: Architectural-construction products from natural stone. Technical specifications.</p> <p>Ancillary Masonry Elements (Ties, Lintels, Reinforcement):</p> <p>ST RK EN 845-1-2023: Specification for ancillary components for masonry. Part 1: Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets.</p>

<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>ST RK EN 845-2-2023: Specification for ancillary components for masonry. Part 2: Lintels.</p> <p>ST RK EN 845-3-2023: Specification for ancillary components for masonry. Part 3: Bed joint reinforcement of steel meshwork.</p> <p>EN 14411 – Ceramic tiles – Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking</p> <p>ISO 13006 – Ceramic tiles (equivalent to EN 14411)</p> <p>EN ISO 10545 (series) – Test methods (water absorption, strength, frost resistance, chemical resistance)</p> <p>EN 12004 – Ceramic tile adhesives</p> <p>EN 13888 – Grouts for ceramic tiles</p>
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### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan’s ceramic tiles and masonry units market demonstrates moderate domestic capacity for international standards, with full national adoption of ST RK EN 14411 (ceramic tiles – classification, characteristics and marking) and the complete ST RK EN 771 series (masonry units: clay, calcium silicate, concrete, AAC and natural stone) [260], [261]. The sector is undergoing rapid localization: the Wan Sheng Ceramics plant in Shymkent commissioned its first line in 2024 at 12.7 million m<sup>2</sup> of porcelain tiles per year and is on track to reach 25.4 million m<sup>2</sup> by 2026, directly addressing one-third of the national market previously met almost entirely by imports [262]. Parallel investments in brick production, including a new high-tech clay brick facility in Zhambyl region (36 million units’ annual capacity) and expansions in concrete and silicate blocks, have lifted local supply to 50–60% of demand, with producers now routinely declaring performance to EN 771 levels [263], [264]. Government import-substitution programmes and the 2026 manufacturing growth target (6.2% PVI) explicitly prioritize these materials, accelerating the shift from legacy GOST to harmonized European norms in urban and infrastructure projects [265].</p>

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Solid Ceramic Brick M100</b>	1. \$90–\$140 /1000 pcs	1. \$146–\$160 /1000 pcs	1. \$144–\$147 /1000 pcs
<b>2. Solid Ceramic Brick M150</b>	2. \$100–\$160 /1000 pcs	2. \$184–\$202 /1000 pcs	2. \$183–\$185 /1000 pcs
<b>3. Hollow Ceramic Brick M150</b>	3. \$95–\$150 /1000 pcs	3. \$181–\$200 /1000 pcs	3. \$165–\$181 /1000 pcs
<b>4. Facing Hollow Ceramic Brick M150</b>	4. \$150–\$250 /1000 pcs	4. \$227.5–\$240 /1000 pcs	4. \$211–\$228 /1000 pcs
<b>5. Solid Silicate Brick M100</b>	5. \$80–\$120 /1000 pcs	5. \$140–\$159/1000 pcs	5. \$127–\$140/1000 pcs
<b>6. Solid Silicate Brick M150</b>	6. \$90–\$130 /1000 pcs	6. \$146–\$160 /1000 pcs	6. \$131–\$146 /1000 pcs
<b>7. Coloured Facing Silicate Brick</b>	7. \$160–\$260 /1000 pc	7. \$159–\$175 /1000 pcs	7. \$146–\$160 /1000 pcs
<b>8. Solid Hyperpressed Brick M150</b>	8. \$110–\$180 /1000 pc	8. \$199.6–\$220 /1000 pcs	8. \$200–\$209/1000 pcs

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>9. Hollow Hyperpressed Brick M150</b>	9. \$100–\$170 /1000 pcs	9. \$199.4–\$221/1000 pcs	9. \$199–\$218 /1000 pcs
<b>10. Coloured Facing Solid</b>	10. \$170–\$300 /1000 pcs	10. \$207–\$227 /1000 pcs	10. \$207–\$219/1000 pcs
<b>11. Fireclay Brick</b>	11. \$300–\$600/ton	11. \$346–\$380/ton	11. \$341–\$370/ton
<b>12. Acid-Resistant Brick Class A</b>	12. \$400–\$750/ton	12. \$488–\$537/ton	12. \$479–\$527/ton
<b>13. Diatomite Brick</b>	13. \$500–\$900/ton	13. \$572–\$629/ton	13. \$562–\$618/ton
<b>14. Ceramic Block 380x250x219<sup>3</sup></b>	14. \$70–\$140/m <sup>3</sup>	14. \$49.8–\$54/m <sup>3</sup>	14. \$46–\$50/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

##### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Local sourcing encouraged, recycled content in aggregates, EPD preferred

##### Carbon benefit per unit of measure:

For EU Ecolabel ceramic tiles (<6mm thick), up to 1.4 - 4 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq is avoided per m<sup>2</sup>. For ceramic tiles ≥6mm, 73 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq/t avoided per m<sup>2</sup>, For EU ecolabel masonry units (bricks/blocks), 0.5–2.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per square meters (m<sup>2</sup>) avoided

#### Block 5 – Procurement Action

##### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Tiles and masonry units should indicate origin and transport distance; where available provide EPD and evidence of recycled aggregate content.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[45],[46],[105],[106],[107], [140],[141],[260],[261],[262],[263], [264],[265],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Floor screeds***Floor screed & toppings (concrete/anhydrite)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 13813 (screed materials), EN 1504 for concrete toppings
Japan Standards	JIS equivalents
Asia Standards	China GB/T; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	SNiP RK 2.04-10-2004 Insulating and finishing coatings GOST 28013-2023 Mortars. General specifications ST RK EN 13813-2017 Seamless Flooring and Seamless Flooring Materials. Characteristics and Requirements GOST 31358-2019 Floor Screeds. Specifications
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 13813 EN 1504

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's industry for floor screeds and toppings, encompassing concrete and anhydrite varieties, reveals an improving local alignment with established benchmarks, guided by the implementation of ST RK 3361-2022, which updates cement production norms critical for screed formulations, alongside broader technical regulations emphasizing durability, environmental sustainability, and performance in bonded or floating applications [307]. Indigenous operations satisfy an estimated 50-60% of consumption for conventional cementitious options, supported by entities including International Cement Group and Sika Kazakhstan, which deliver ready-mix and specialized toppings tested for load-bearing and levelling requirements in diverse climates [308], [309]. Substantial strides feature Sika's 2025 facility launch in Ust-Kamenogorsk, incorporating lines for advanced anhydrite-based self-levelling products to support annual outputs aligned with mining and urban projects [310]. While ample cement resources enable strong coverage for basic concrete toppings, premium anhydrite binders and rapid-setting variants retain some reliance on foreign inputs from Russia and China, though policy incentives for deeper processing seek to expand autonomous capabilities [311].

**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Cementitious Screed M200	1. \$0.31–\$0.60 per kg	1. \$0.19–\$0.20/kg	1. \$0.16–\$0.18/kg
2. Dry mixture - cementitious, self-levelling floor for final levelling M200	2. \$0.28–\$0.55 per kg	2. \$0.35–\$0.37/kg [2]	2. \$0.33–\$0.36/kg

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Use of supplementary cementitious materials, low-VOC additives, local sourcing

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Topflow Screed A (anhydrite): Avoids 20.45 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup> (70–85% reduction). Gypsol (anhydrite): Up to 90% overall reduction; binder avoids 873.74 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne. General: Anhydrite ~26-100 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne and per cubic metre 50-200 kg CO<sub>2</sub> is avoided. CEM3b mix (50% GGBS): Avoids 120 kg CO<sub>2</sub> per m<sup>3</sup>. Flowcrete modified mortars (cement-based, EN 13813): 800 to 900 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>3</sup>.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### **Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Screeds and toppings shall use SCMs where possible, include SDS for additives and demonstrate low-emission curing/installation products.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[89],[90],[91],[92],[93], [94], [95],[96],[105],[106],[107],[156], [157],[307],[308],[309],[310],[311],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Floor coverings – wood***Floor coverings – timber & engineered wood flooring***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

<b>Standards Framework</b>	<b>Applicable Regulatory Documents</b>
<b>EU Standards</b>	EU Ecolabel; EN 14342 (wood flooring), EN 16516 (emissions)
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS for flooring materials; Eco Mark
<b>Asia Standards</b>	Korean eco-labels; China standards
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>GOST 862.1-85: Parquet products. Block parquet. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 862.1-2020: Parquet products. Block parquet. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 862.2-85: Parquet products. Mosaic parquet. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 862.3-86: Parquet products. Parquet boards. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 862.3-2020: Parquet products. Parquet boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 862.4-87: Parquet products. Parquet panels. Technical specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025)</p> <p>GOST 862.4-2020: Parquet products. Parquet panels. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 1005-86: Wooden floor panels for low-rise buildings. Technical specifications. (Structural subfloor)</p> <p>GOST 4981-87: Wooden floor beams. Technical specifications. (Structural support)</p> <p>GOST 28015-89: Single-layer wooden floor covering panels. Technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK EN 13810-1-2016: Wood-based panels. Floating floors. Part 1: Performance specifications and requirements.</p> <p>GOST 32304-2013: Laminate floor coverings on the basis of dry-process wood fiber boards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>GOST 10632-2014: Particleboards. Technical specifications.</p> <p>ST RK EN 12871-2015: Wood-based panels. Performance specifications and requirements for load-bearing boards for floors, walls and roofs.</p> <p>ST RK CEN/TR 12872-2016: Wood-based panels. Guidance on the use of load-bearing boards in floors, walls and roofs.</p> <p>GOST 32289-2013: Particleboards faced with films based on thermosetting polymers. Technical specifications. (Often used as flooring substrate)</p> <p>GOST 32687-2021: Dry-process wood fiber boards (MDF/HDF) faced with films based on thermosetting polymers. Technical specifications. (Core material for laminate flooring)</p>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>EN 14342, ISO emissions and performance standards</p> <p>EN 13986 – Wood-based panels for use in construction</p> <p>EN 12871 – Load-bearing wood-based panels for floors</p> <p>EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5) – Design of timber structures (design reference)</p>
<b>Block 2 – Market Readiness</b>	
<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate

<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan’s market for timber and engineered wood flooring (parquet, laminate, engineered boards) demonstrates moderate capacity for international standards, with ST RK EN 14342 (wood flooring characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking) and ST RK EN 16516 (indoor air emissions) adopted nationally, enforcing E1 formaldehyde class and durability performance [248], [249]. Domestic production, primarily parquet from local birch and pine under GOST 862 series, meets 30–40% of demand, while higher-spec engineered and laminate products rely 60–70% on imports from Russia, China, and Europe to satisfy EN 13986 and low-VOC criteria [250], [251]. Rising trend in the construction sector, driving strong residential and commercial uptake, supported by OMIR green building standards that reward FSC/PEFC chain-of-custody, EPD-verified materials, and formaldehyde Class E1 [252], [253]. GOST standards remains prevalent in cost-sensitive rural and budget segments, but urban projects and government import-substitution programmes are steadily improving market receptiveness.
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### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Laminate flooring, Class 33 (Highest wear resistance)</b>	1. \$8–\$22/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$11.45–\$12.55/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$11.12–\$12.4 /m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. Multi-layer parquet board, 14 mm thick (Engineered wood)</b>	2. \$25–\$75/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$41.05–\$45.00 /m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$39.91–\$42.00/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>3. Tongue &amp; groove floorboard, anti-septic type 1, 28 mm thick[2]</b>	3. \$520 – \$680/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$199.41–\$220/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$191.99–\$215.00/m <sup>3</sup>

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Low VOC emissions (formaldehyde/Class E1 or better), FSC/PEFC optional, durability warranty

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**  
Cross-laminated timber (CLT) or engineered wood floor coverings avoids up to 0.9–1 tonne CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per cubic metre through biogenic sequestration and substitution for concrete or ceramics.

### Block 5 – Procurement Action

#### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Wood flooring must meet formaldehyde emission class E1 or better and be accompanied by an emissions test report or EPD and comply with EN 14342 / ST RK EN 14342.

Sources: [5],[14],[15],[39],[40],[41],[42],[105], [106],[107],[134],[135],[136],[248],[249], [250],[251],[252],[253],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Floor coverings – PVC/vinyl***Floor coverings – resilient (vinyl or PVC)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	Ecolabels (Austrian Ecolabel UZ 56, Natureplus RL1200, or Blue Angel), REACH compliance, EN ISO standards for flooring performance
<b>Japan Standards</b>	Eco Mark Japan (as per the products), JIS for floor coverings
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China Green Label; Korea Eco-Label
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	GOST 16475-81: Polyvinyl chloride floor tiles. Specifications. GOST 14632-79: Multi-layer and single-layer polyvinyl chloride linoleum without backing. Specifications. GOST 7251-77: Polyvinyl chloride linoleum on woven and non-woven backing. Specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025) GOST 7251-2016: Polyvinyl chloride linoleum on woven and non-woven backing. Specifications. GOST 18108-80: Polyvinyl chloride linoleum on a heat and sound insulating base. Specifications. (Valid until 20.06.2025) GOST 18108-2016: Polyvinyl chloride linoleum on a heat and sound insulating base. Specifications. GOST 27023-86: Welded carpets made of polyvinyl chloride linoleum on a heat and sound insulating base. Specifications. GOST 24944-81: Decorative finishing polyvinyl chloride film. Specifications. GOST 11529-86: Polyvinyl chloride materials for floors. Control methods. (Valid until 20.06.2025) GOST 11529-2016: Polyvinyl chloride materials for floors. Control methods.
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN 649 – Homogeneous and heterogeneous PVC floor coverings (tiles & sheets) ISO 10582 – Resilient floor coverings – Heterogeneous PVC tiles ISO 10581 – Resilient floor coverings – Homogeneous PVC tiles

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan's resilient (vinyl/PVC) flooring market exhibits moderate capacity for international standards, with EN 649 (homogeneous and heterogeneous PVC floor coverings) and ISO 10582/ISO 10581 (heterogeneous/homogeneous resilient tiles) permitted under national technical regulations, supported by EAEU TR 037/2016 for phthalate and SVHC restrictions and low-emission requirements [254], [255]. Domestic production, centred on basic linoleum and PVC tiles under GOST 7251-2016 and GOST 16475-81, accounts for 25–35% of supply, while 65–75% of premium LVT and heterogeneous sheets are imported (mainly from China, Russia, and Turkey) to satisfy recycled-content and REACH-aligned criteria [256], [257]. The prevalent construction boom in Kazakhstan is reinforced by the OMIR green building standard that rewards EPD-verified, low-VOC, and phthalate-free products [258], [259]. GOST standards dominate cost-sensitive rural projects, but urban developments and import-substitution incentives are gradually raising market receptiveness.

<b>Block 3 – Price Dimension</b>			
<b>Sample / Type</b>	<b>Under Int'l Std.</b>	<b>Under Nat'l Std.</b>	<b>Market*</b>
<b>1. PVC Linoleum, commercial heterogeneous, class 33/34</b>	1. \$6 – \$18/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$10.64–\$12 /m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$10.51–\$11.5/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. Heterogeneous vinyl flooring, 2.5 mm thick, class 33</b>	2. \$5 – \$15/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$20.42–\$22.42 /m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$20–\$22 /m <sup>2</sup>
<b>3. Homogeneous PVC coating for sports grounds, 6 mm total)</b>	3. \$18 – \$45/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$24.5–\$25/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$24.00–\$26.2 /m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Block 4 – Environmental Criteria</b>			
<b>Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b>			
(i) Prefer non-PVC or low-impact PVC with recycled content ≥ 25% (or per applicable EU GPP benchmark); (ii) restrict phthalates and listed SVHCs per REACH Annex XIV; (iii) low VOC emissions per EN 16516.			
<b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b> Recycled flexible PVC resilient flooring avoids approximately 9.68–22.46 kg CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per m <sup>2</sup> for 1.2 - 5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> density			
<b>Block 5 – Procurement Action</b>			
<b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b>			
Resilient flooring PVC/Vinyl floors that must comply with REACH restrictions, be free from specified phthalates/SVHCs and provide EPD or declaration of plasticizer content.			

Sources: [1],[2],[14],[43],[44],[105],[106],[107], [137],[138],[139],[254],[255],[256],[257], [258],[259],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Raised access floors***Raised floors & access flooring systems***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 12825 (access flooring performance), FloorScore for emissions
Japan Standards	JIS standards for raised floors
Asia Standards	China/Korea standards; national ecolabels
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK EN 1366-6-2014 Fire resistance tests for service installations -Part 6: Raised access and hollow core floors, (IDT from EN 1366-6:2004 )
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 1366-6:2004

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's area for raised floors and access flooring systems exhibits a progressing internal competence matched to recognized measures, backed by the integration of EN 12825 norms outlining specifications for maximum bearing capacity, deformation thresholds, and overall framework stability in modular panel arrangements [312]. Home-based activities cover around 30-40% of application demands through customization and installation, illustrated by companies like Eximpedia, expowindow, Kahr's, Wesco Anixter, Karzah, and RST Energo LLC., offering versatile configurations for operational areas and business sites that align with earthquake resistance and electrical grounding standards [313], [314],[315],[316],[317],[318]. Important developments involve collaborations with international partners to install durable elevated base structures, such as Lindner Group's involvement in setups within Almaty, anticipated to increase annual installation volumes by 20% amid rising needs from technology centers [319]. Although core part manufacturing depends significantly on imports from Asia and Europe due to limited advanced fabrication facilities, initiatives encouraging technology transfer aim to strengthen local expertise and reduce dependence on outsiders [320].

**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Raised access floor panel system	1. \$45 – \$95/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$40 – \$80/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$35 – \$70/m <sup>2</sup>

**Block 4 – Environmental Criteria****▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)**

Low emissions, recycled content in panels, durability/warranty

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Steel Panels: E.g., Kingspan (recycled steel), avoids up to ~32–40 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>. Concrete Composites: E.g., TecCrete (recycled steel-concrete), avoids up to 40–50 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>. Wood-Based: E.g., Lindner (chipboard), 25–35 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>. Gypsum-Based: E.g., Knauf (fiber), ~58 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>. Kingspan: Avoids CO<sub>2</sub> about 50–60% (~8 kg/m<sup>2</sup> net, biogenic). Tate: avoids CO<sub>2</sub> up to ~38 kg/m<sup>2</sup> total, avoids 5 to 18 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> (wood). TecCrete: Avoids 40–60 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> vs. non-recycled. Lindner: Avoids ~25 to 42 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> (biogenic storage). Knauf: Avoids ~5-8 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> net.

**Block 5 – Procurement Action****Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Raised floor panels must have documented recycled content, meet FloorScore emissions limits, and include a minimum 10-year warranty.

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[97],[98],[99],[100],[101],[102],[103],[104],[105],[106],[107],[158],[159],[312],[313],[314],[315],[316],[317],[318],[319],[320], [520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Acoustic panels and ceilings

Acoustic panels & ceiling systems

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN ISO 354 (acoustic absorption), EU Ecolabel for certain products
Japan Standards	JIS acoustics standards; Eco Mark
Asia Standards	National ecolabels
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	<p><b>1. Product: Acoustic Panels &amp; Ceiling Systems</b> GOST 23499-2022 Sound-insulating and sound-absorbing building materials and products. General specifications</p> <p><b>2. Tests: Laboratory &amp; Field Tests</b> ST RK EN ISO 10140-2-2018 (Airborne sound insulation lab test) ST RK EN ISO 10140-3-2018 (Impact sound insulation lab test) ST RK EN 29052-1-2015 (Dynamic stiffness for floating floors) GOST EN 29053-2011 (Airflow resistance)</p> <p><b>3. Performance Classification</b> ST RK ISO 717-1-2016 (Rating of airborne sound insulation) ST RK ISO 12354-2-2018 (Calculation of impact sound insulation)</p>
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	<p>ISO 354 (Sound absorption test)</p> <p>EN ISO 10140 series</p> <p>EN 29052-1</p> <p>ISO 9053</p> <p>ISO 717-1</p> <p>ISO 12354-2</p>

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	<p>Kazakhstan's acoustic panels and ceiling systems domain exhibits a growing local proficiency in line with accepted benchmarks, supported by the assimilation of ST RK EN 13964 norms, which set out demands for suspended arrangements, including noise reduction, load-bearing capacity, and protective features [321]. Indigenous activities fulfil an estimated 35-45% of needs for standard mineral wool and gypsum types, illustrated by enterprises such as Kazakhstan Acoustics LLP in Almaty focusing on sound-absorbing panel production, Knauf Kazakhstan offering gypsum-based acoustic setups, and Saint-Gobain Kazakhstan providing advanced noise-control options [322], [323]. Additional contributors include MTC-Service Group as the official Rockfon distributor delivering rockwool-based ceilings across the country, and Lindner Group participating in key installations like the JTI Kazakhstan project with integrated chilled and acoustic elements [324], [325]. Significant evolutions feature rising infrastructure expenditures driving demand, with the sector benefiting from economic upgrades and anticipated steady expansion to 2035 during urban and commercial constructs [326]. Though essential formats utilize regional resources for fair self-reliance, intricate customized absorbers depend partly on inflows from Russia, China, and Europe, as measures encourage heightened domestic evolution [327].</p>

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Suspended Ceiling from Mineral Panels, 20 mm thick	\$18.50 – \$28.00 per m <sup>2</sup>	\$17.67–\$19.8/m <sup>2</sup>	\$17.29–\$19.00/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Block 4 – Environmental Criteria</b>			
<b>▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b>			
Low-VOC, recycled-content options, acoustic performance data			
<b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b>			
Wood wool acoustic panels (e.g., CEWOOD CW-W25S, EN ISO 354 compliant) avoid ~4-7 kg CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per square metre.			
Mineral fiber low-embodied carbon ceilings (e.g., Ultima LEC, ASTM E1264 Type III, NRC 0.70-0.90) avoid ~1.5-4 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e (biogenic sequestration in GWP). Note: Actual benefits must be verified via manufacturer-specific EPDs compliant with EN 15804			
<b>Block 5 – Procurement Action</b>			
<b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b>			
Ceiling and acoustic panels must meet acoustic performance criteria (NRC ≥(given value) and be low-emission with documented recycled content.			

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[160], [161],[206],[207],[321],[322],[323], [324], [325],[326],[327],[520]


\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Paints and coatings***Paints, varnishes & coatings***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EU GPP criteria for paints and varnishes (DG Environment); EU Ecolabel (Commission Decision 2014/312/EU – paints and varnishes for interior and exterior use); EN 13300 (water-borne coating materials and systems for interior walls and ceilings – classification); EN ISO 4618 (paints and varnishes – terms and definitions); Directive 2004/42/CE (limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds in decorative paints and vehicle refinishing products); REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006; Nordic Swan Ecolabel (optional – Type I ecolabel for paints); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	Eco Mark (Category No. 126)(paints/varnishes); JIS standards JIS K 5600 series; GHS Labels- Hazard pictograms/SDS for safety
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China Environmental Labelling for paints- China GB 30981.1/2-2025; China CCC (CNCA-C21-01:2024); Korea Eco-Label-Korea KC Mark/GHS
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	ST RK GOST R 51694-2007: Paint materials. Determination of coating thickness. GOST 31149-2014 (ISO 2409:2013): INTERSTATE STANDARD. Paint materials. DETERMINATION OF ADHESION BY CROSS-CUT METHOD. ST RK ISO 12944-5-2013: Paints and varnishes. Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems. Part 5. Protective paint systems.
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN ISO coating standards, EU Ecolabel criteria, and international VOC regulations

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan's paints, varnishes and coatings sector displays moderate domestic capacity for international standards, centred on the integration of EN 13300 performance requirements for water-borne interior and exterior coatings, together with national rules that mirror REACH limits on volatile organic compounds and restricted substances [276], [277]. Around 15 established local producers now cover close to 50 % of the market, with companies such as Raduga Paint and Varnish Plant in Almaty and VMP Astana Plant delivering decorative enamels, primers and industrial protective systems that consistently meet durability and emission tests [278], [279]. Recent capacity additions, including a Kazakhstan–Iran joint venture producing 40 000 tonnes annually and Asian Paints' monthly output exceeding 1 000 tonnes, are strengthening the supply of low-VOC and eco-friendly formulations for both residential and infrastructure applications [280]. Although specialized high-performance marine and anti-corrosion coatings still rely partly on imports, the sector's steady modernization and growing participation in regional exhibitions portray a defined trail toward higher technical and environmental compliance [281].

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Polyurethane Varnish (one-component)	1. \$4.50 – \$7.20	1. \$4.07–\$4.5/kg	1. \$4.03–\$4.4/kg
2. Epoxy Paint (two-component, 150-300µm)	2. \$4.80 – \$8.50	2. \$5.76–\$6.2/kg	2. \$4.65–\$5.2/kg
3. Weather-resistant Enamel	3. \$1.45 – \$2.30	3. \$7.85–\$8.50/kg	3. \$7.35–\$8.00/kg
4. Acrylic-Polyurethane Enamel	4. \$6.80 – \$11.00	4. \$8.83–\$9.7/kg	4. \$8.82–\$9.6/kg
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
<p> <b>Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b></p> <p>Low VOC limits (TVOC), restrict heavy metals and listed SVHCs, ecolabel preferred</p> <p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b>            Eu Ecolabeled paints and varnishes provides 20-50% less production emissions compared to conventional petrochemicals. Avoided 0.1 to 1.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per square metres. Provides &lt;1 g/m<sup>2</sup> VOC emissions per square metres of paint applied. for other hazardous chemicals this avoids 0.2-0.5 g/kg TiO<sub>2</sub>. This lowers the overall emissions/energy (15-23 GJ/t during the whole process)</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
<p><b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b></p> <p>The Supplier shall supply only paints, varnishes and coatings that comply with Directive 2004/42/EC (VOC limits per Annex II), EU GPP Core Criteria (SWD(2017) 484 final), REACH Regulation and CLP. Preference shall be given to EU Ecolabel products under Commission Decision (EU) 2025/2607; SDS and test reports shall be submitted for verification.</p>			

Sources: [1],[2],[14],[15],[53],[54],[55],[56], [57],[58],[59],[60],[105],[106],[107], [146],[147],[276],[277],[278],[279], [280],[281],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Adhesives, sealants, mastics***Adhesives, sealants & mastics***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EU GPP criteria for adhesives and sealants (DG Environment); EU Ecolabel (Regulation (EC) No 66/2010); EN 923 (adhesives – terms and definitions); EN 15651 series (sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways – Parts 1–5); REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (substance restrictions for adhesive and sealant formulations); EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD). [Optional third-party certifications – not EU harmonised standards: FEICA SPERCs (specific environmental release categories); SCS Global Services; CertiPUR-US; Level mark (BIFMA); Eurofins Indoor Air Comfort Gold; NSF/ANSI 336.]
<b>Japan Standards</b>	Eco Mark Eco Mark (Type I label); JIS K 6800 series
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China GB 18583-2020; JG/T 415-2013/Korea national ecolabels standards K-Reach (2025 amended)
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p><b>1. Adhesives for Structural Wooden Constructions (Test Methods)</b></p> <p>ST RK EN 302-1-2015 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 1: Determination of longitudinal tensile shear strength.</p> <p>ST RK EN 302-2-2015 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 2: Determination of resistance to delamination.</p> <p>ST RK EN 302-3-2015 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 3: Determination of the effect of acid damage to wood fibres by temperature and humidity cycling on the tensile shear strength.</p> <p>ST RK EN 302-4-2015 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 4: Determination of the effect of wood shrinkage on shear strength.</p> <p>ST RK EN 302-5-2015 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 5: Determination of maximum assembly time under referenced conditions.</p> <p>ST RK EN 302-6-2015 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 6: Determination of minimum pressing time under referenced conditions.</p> <p>ST RK EN 302-7-2016 Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures. Test methods. Part 7: Determination of the working life under referenced conditions.</p> <p><b>2. Adhesives for Floor Coverings (Product Specification)</b></p> <p>ST RK 3729-2021 Adhesives for floor coverings. General technical specifications.</p> <p><b>3. Structural Adhesives for Metal (Product Specification)</b></p> <p>ST RK EN 15275-2020 Structural adhesives. Characterization of anaerobic adhesives for coaxial metal assembly in building and civil engineering structures.</p> <p><b>4. Sealants</b></p> <p>GOST 25621-2023 Polymer sealants and caulking products for building construction. Classification and general technical requirements.</p> <p><b>5. Mastics</b></p> <p>GOST 30693-2000 Roofing and waterproofing mastics. General specifications</p>

<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>EN 302-1 to EN 302-7 – Test methods for structural wood adhesives</p> <p>EN 301 – Phenolic and aminoplastic adhesives for load-bearing timber structures</p> <p>EN 15425 – One-component polyurethane (PUR) adhesives for load-bearing timber</p> <p>EN 14080 – Glued laminated timber (adhesive performance reference)</p> <p>EN 14259 – Adhesives for floor coverings – Requirements</p> <p>ISO 17178 – Adhesives for resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings</p>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>EN 13999 (series) – Determination of adhesive properties (shear strength, peel)</p> <p>EN 15275 – Structural anaerobic adhesives for metal assemblies</p> <p>ISO 4587 – Adhesives – Lap-shear strength of bonded assemblies</p> <p>ISO 11003 (series) – Adhesives – Determination of shear behaviour</p>

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan's adhesives, sealants, and mastics industry reveals a balanced level of local capability aligned with global benchmarks, primarily through the implementation of ST RK EN 12004-2020 for ceramic tile adhesives and ST RK EN 15651 series for joint sealants, which outline criteria for tensile adhesion, elasticity, and weather resistance [282], [283]. Domestic manufacturers supply approximately 40-50% of the sector's needs, featuring firms like Selena Group and Sika Kazakhstan that produce silicone, polyurethane, and acrylic variants tested for durability in harsh continental climates [284], [285]. Key expansions include Selena's new facility in southern Kazakhstan, set to add 20,000 tonnes of annual output by mid-2026, and Sika's 2025 launch of integrated lines for high-strength sealants and bonding agents in eastern regions [286]. While basic construction-grade mastics and general-purpose adhesives are largely self-sufficient due to regional polymer resources, advanced fire-resistant and chemical-proof types continue to draw from foreign suppliers, though ongoing certification drives aim to enhance export potential [287].</p>

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Bitumen-Universal Mastic, cold application (MBU)</b>	1. \$1.10 – \$1.80	1. \$2.32–\$2.55/kg	1. \$2.24–\$2.5/kg
<b>2. Acrylic Sealant</b>	2. \$4.40 – \$7.00	2. \$2.39–\$2.6/kg	2. \$2.36–\$2.5/kg
<b>3. Polyurethane Sealant, one-component</b>	3. \$8.00 – \$12.10	3. \$8.79–\$9.7/kg	3. \$8.68–\$9.6/kg
<b>4. Universal Adhesive-Sealant pc. (290 ml)</b>	4. \$17.20 – \$29.80	4. \$2.15–\$2.4/kg	4. \$2.15–\$2.4/kg

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Low VOC; free from specified SVHCs; SDS and emissions data

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Bio-based adhesives/sealants (EU Ecolabel/REACH/EN 923 compliant; 60–70% biomass content) successfully reduce embodied carbon by 30–60% compared to conventional petrochemical equivalents, and avoid 0.4–2.0 kg CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per m<sup>2</sup> of adhesives, sealants and mastics applied (depending on product type, thickness, and coverage rate). Actual benefits must be verified through manufacturer EPDs compliant with EN 15804.

**Block 5 – Procurement Action****Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

The Supplier shall supply only adhesives, sealants and mastics that comply with REACH Regulation, CLP Regulation and very low VOC emission requirements (EMICODE® EC1 or equivalent). Preference shall be given to EMICODE (R) EC1 PLUS certified products; SDS and emission test reports shall be submitted for verification.

Sources: [1],[14],[15],[61],[62],[63],[64],[65], [66],[67],[68],[69],[70],[71],[72],[73], [74],[75], [105],[106],[107], [148],[149],[282],[283],[284],[285], [286],[287],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**SECTION D**  
**BUILDING SERVICES**  
*8 positions*

**HVAC (ventilation, air conditioning)**

HVAC equipment (air handling units, chillers)

**Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2281 (Ecodesign requirements for air heating products, cooling products and high-temperature process chillers); Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation, ESPR); EN 16798-3 (energy performance of buildings – ventilation for non-residential buildings – performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems); EN 14825 (air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps – testing and rating at part load conditions); EU Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369; EN 15804 / ISO 14025 (EPD).
<b>Japan Standards</b>	Top Runner program/JIS energy efficiency metrics; Eco Mark for equipment
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China energy efficiency standards; Korea energy labels
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p>1. Mandatory Technical Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAEU TR 048/2019 “On energy efficiency of energy-consuming devices”: The primary law setting mandatory minimum energy efficiency classes and labeling for chillers, fans, and packaged units.</li> <li>• EAEU TR 037/2016 “On restriction of use of hazardous substances”: Restricts RoHS substances in electrical equipment.</li> <li>• TR “On the safety of buildings and structures” (Updated 2025): Sets general safety, fire safety, and energy efficiency requirements for building systems, including HVAC.</li> </ul> <p>2. National Construction Norms &amp; Rules :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SN RK 4.02-01-2011 &amp; SP P\RK 4.02-101-2012 (“Heating, ventilation and air conditioning”): These are the fundamental, mandatory design codes for all HVAC systems in Kazakhstan. They define design parameters, safety factors, and system requirements.</li> </ul> <p>3. National Standards: These define product performance, test methods, and terminology to support the above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terminology: GOST 22270-2018 (Terms and definitions for HVAC systems).</li> <li>• Air Ductwork: ST RK EN 12237-2018 (Leakage &amp; strength of round ducts), ST RK EN 12236-2018 (Duct supports).</li> <li>• Ventilation Safety: GOST 12.4.021-75 (General safety requirements for ventilation systems).</li> </ul>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>EN 1886 (AHU casing leakage/strength),  EN 13053 (AHU ratings),  EN 14511 (chiller/heat pump performance)</p> <p>Performance Certifications: Eurovent Certification (for performance, energy, and sound) and AHRI Certification are the global benchmarks accepted by specifiers.</p> <p>ISO Standards: ISO 5151 (non-ducted units), ISO 16890 (air filter testing).</p> <p>Safety &amp; Electrical: IEC 60335-2-40 (heat pump safety), IEC 61000 (EMC) underpin CE marking.</p>

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
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<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan’s branch for air handling units and chillers exhibits a standard quality of vernacularism and indigenous internal capacity in coherence with global guidelines, backed by the application of ST RK EN 1886-2013, which establishes mechanical performance benchmarks for casings, filter bypass leakage, and thermal bridging in ventilation assemblies, plus ST RK EN 13053-2013 rating ventilation and air conditioning systems for airflow, heat recovery, and cooling efficiency [347]. Resident firms meet around 25-35% of needs for basic models, as seen with Ust-Kamenogorsk Heat Pump Plant under the Sundue brand, which assembles reversible chiller-integrated AHUs from 500 to 35,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h and chillers up to 5 MW, leveraging local engineering for residential and commercial uses [348]. Relevant progress involves Sundue’s ongoing output of modular systems since 2007, aiding energy-efficient designs in harsh weather, while foreign entities like Trane and Carrier contribute through localized service for large-scale industrial setups [349], [350]. Basic water-cooled and air-cooled variants achieve partial self-reliance via regional component sourcing, yet high-capacity absorption chillers and variable refrigerant flow integrations lean on imports from Asia and Europe, with drives for tech localization to support infrastructure demands [351].</p>
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**Block 3 – Price Dimension**

Sample / Type	Under Int’l Std.	Under Nat’l Std.	Market*
<b>1. Flexible aluminium corrugated air duct, type VAGT, diameter 200 mm</b>	1. \$12.50 – \$18.00 /m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$2.93–\$3.22/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$2.8–\$3.16/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. Noise silencer for ventilation units, round section, GTK 1-6, diameter 500 mm</b>	2. \$145.00 – \$215.00/pc	2. \$123.5–\$135.9/pc	2. \$121.7–\$133.9/pc
<b>3. Duct fan for round ducts, general purpose, 0.267 kW, max flow 2300 m<sup>3</sup>/h</b>	3. \$235.00 – \$360.00/kit	3. \$228.9–\$251.8/kit	3. \$224.3–\$246/kit
<b>4. Cassette fan coil unit, 4-way air distribution, 2-pipe, min flow 480 m<sup>3</sup>/h, cooling 3.7 kW, heating 5.1 kW</b>	4. \$520.00 – \$780.00/kit	4. \$782–\$860/kit	4. \$767–\$843/kit
<b>5. Multi-split outdoor unit (Daikin), cooling 5.0 kW, heating 5.6 kW, model 2MXM50A</b>	5. \$1450.00 – \$1820.00/pc	5. \$1555–\$1710/pc	5. \$1537–\$1690/pc
<b>6. Split-system outdoor unit (Daikin), cooling 5.0 kW, heating 5.8 kW, model RXM50R</b>	6. \$1180.00 – \$1420.00/pc	6. \$1456–\$1600/pc	6. \$1439–\$1583/pc

**Block 4 – Environmental Criteria**

**▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)**

HVAC Equipment (AHUs & Chillers) shall comply with Ecodesign Reg. (EU) 2016/2281, EN 1886/EN 13053 (AHUs), EN 14511 (Chillers); achieve AHU heat recovery ≥ 75%, chiller SEER ≥ 5.0 / COP ≥ 3.5, and EPD-verified net CO<sub>2</sub>e avoidance ≥ 150-220 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (AHU) / ≥ 35-42 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (Chiller) via Module D (EN 15804+A2/ISO 14025), with refrigerant GWP ≤ 675.

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Types and quantities of HVAC Equipment: High-efficiency AHUs with rotary heat exchangers (e.g., Swegon GOLD RX 040 or FläktGroup eQ 023-032, EN 1886:2007/EN 13053:2019 compliant, Eurovent/Ecodesign certified) and air-cooled chillers/heat pumps with low-GWP refrigerant (e.g., Galletti VLS 254, EN 14511:2022 compliant) sized to building load (typically 1 AHU serves 500–2000 m<sup>2</sup> floor area; 1 chiller serves 200–1000 m<sup>2</sup> depending on cooling demand).

Avoidance of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: AHU (Swegon GOLD RX 040, ~11.9 m<sup>3</sup> volume): Avoid ~150-220 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup> over the complete lifecycle via Module D recycling credits.

Chiller (Galletti VLS 254, ~20 m<sup>3</sup> approx. volume): Avoid ~38-50 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup> lifecycle via Module D. Please note that Operational savings from high COP/SEER add further avoidance.

**Block 5 – Procurement Action****Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

HVAC units must meet or exceed Energy Performance Class [insert], use refrigerants with GWP ≤ [insert], and include an end-of-life recycling and service plan.

Sources: [3],[4],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107], [169],[170],[171],[347],[348],[349], [350],[351],[450],[451],[452],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**LED lighting***Lighting fixtures & controls (LED)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

<b>Standards Framework</b>	<b>Applicable Regulatory Documents</b>
<b>EU Standards</b>	EU Ecodesign & Energy Label; EN 60598 electrical standards; RoHS
<b>Japan Standards</b>	Top Runner energy standards; JIS; Eco Mark
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China energy label; Korea energy efficiency standards
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	<p><b>1. Mandatory Technical Regulations (TP EAЭC):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAEU TR 048/2019 “On energy efficiency”: Mandates energy labeling for lamps and luminaires, setting minimum efficiency and performance tiers.</li> <li>• EAEU TR 037/2016 “On restriction of hazardous substances”: Restricts lead, mercury, cadmium, etc. (RoHS).</li> <li>• EAEU TR 020/2011 “Electromagnetic compatibility”: Covers EMC requirements.</li> <li>• EAEU TR 004/2011 “On safety of low-voltage equipment”: Primary safety regulation.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. National Standards (GOST / CT PK): These provide detailed technical requirements and test methods.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety &amp; Construction: ГOCT 14254-2015 (IEC 60529) – IP Code (Ingress Protection).</li> <li>• EMC: ГOCT CISPR 15-2014 – Limits for radio disturbance (electromagnetic interference).</li> <li>• LED Lamp Performance: CT PK ГOCT P 54815-2014 – Operational requirements for LED lamps with integrated control gear (&gt;50V). This is a key product standard.</li> <li>• Photometry &amp; Performance: ГOCT R 54350-2011 (LED modules safety)</li> </ul>
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	<p>The following international standards are accepted for testing, certification, and specification, often forming the basis for the GOSTs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC Standards: IEC 60598-1 (luminaire safety), IEC 62031 (LED modules), IEC 62471 (photobiological safety), IEC 62386 (digital addressable lighting interface - DALI).</li> <li>• European Standards (EN): EN 12464-1 (lighting of workplaces), EN 15193 (energy performance of buildings - lighting).</li> <li>• Performance &amp; Quality Certifications: DALI-2 &amp; D4i certification, Zhaga interface standards, IES LM-79/LM-80 test reports (for lumen maintenance and lifetime).</li> <li>• Sustainability Labels: EU Ecolabel, TCO Certified, Energy Star.</li> </ul>
<b>Block 2 – Market Readiness</b>	
<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate

<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan's sector for LED-based lighting fixtures and controls exhibits an advancing local expertise in harmony with validated norms, fortified by the enforcement of ST RK 3056-2017, which prescribes parameters for LED luminaires of types of FL, SL, GL, UWL, and PL, covering aspects such as luminous efficacy, electrical safety, and compatibility with electromagnetic environments [352]. Indigenous suppliers handle roughly 30-40% of essentials for routine indoor and outdoor units, as demonstrated by firms like PROLUX LED LLP producing energy-saving systems for industrial, facade, street, and office uses with up to 80 product variants, alongside LED System Media Company operating a full-cycle facility for diodes and fixtures aimed at railways and greenhouses [353], [354]. Other participants encompass Kazakhstan Lighting Systems in Almaty assembling integrated solutions, Tsesna LED in Astana crafting lamps and modules, and Alageum Electric extending electrical gear to include LED options [355]. Crucial advancements feature policy-supported assembly expansions via special economic zones and energy conservation laws that ban inefficient bulbs over 25W, fostering smart IoT integrations amid urban and infrastructure upgrades [356], [357]. Although commonplace LED assemblies gain traction from component localization, intricate high-efficiency controls and specialized modules persist in drawing from foreign channels, primarily China and Russia, while incentives for innovation seek to amplify native output and quality assurance [355].</p>
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### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
<b>1. LED luminaire (commercial lighting fixture)</b>	\$35 – \$120/unit	\$30 –\$100/unit	\$25 – \$90/unit

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

LED lighting fixtures and controls shall comply with Ecodesign Regulation (EU) 2019/2020, Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2019/2015, EN 60598-1, EN 12464-1 and EN 15193. Luminaires shall achieve minimum luminous efficacy  $\geq 120$  lm/W, Lighting Power Density  $\leq 8$  W/m<sup>2</sup> and shall incorporate occupancy & daylight-linked controls. No mercury, dimmable/controls for energy savings. Products must be supplied with third-party verified EPDs.

#### Carbon benefit per unit of measure:

Types and quantities: High-efficiency LED luminaires with occupancy/daylight controls (e.g., Philips Metronomis LED or LEDVANCE LN COMP BATTEN, EN 60598-1 compliant, CE marked per CPR) at 0.1–0.2 fixtures/m<sup>2</sup> floor area (Lighting Power Density 4–8 W/m<sup>2</sup> to meet EN 12464-1 workplace lux levels and EN 15193 LENI energy performance).

Avoidance of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: Philips Metronomis LED (EN 15804+A2 / ISO 14025 / ISO 21930 compliant): Avoid ~15-30 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per fixture over the complete lifecycle via Module D recycling/energy-recovery credits. Other emissions avoided: AP ~0.82 mol H<sup>+</sup> eq., EP-freshwater ~0.01 kg P eq., POCP ~0.46 kg NMVOC eq. (D credits).

### Block 5 – Procurement Action

#### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Lighting fixtures must be LED with luminous efficacy  $\geq 120$  lm/W (interior) /  $\geq 110$  lm/W (exterior), comply with RoHS, and include dimming/controls to reduce energy use.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[172], [173],[352],[353],[354],[355],[356], [357],[453],[454],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Cables and wiring

*Electrical cabling & components*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 50525 (cables), RoHS; REACH implications for materials
Japan Standards	JIS electrical standards
Asia Standards	China GB/T; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	GOST 31996-2012 (Power cables with plastic insulation). ST RK 1798-2008 (Electrical cables, Fire hazard indicators). TR TS 004/2011 (On the safety of low-voltage equipment).
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	IEC 60502-1 (Power cables with extruded insulation). IEC 60332/60754/61034 Series (Fire condition, gas, and smoke tests). EN 50575 (CPR) (Reaction to fire classification for cables). CE Marking (EU conformity declaration).

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's electrical cabling and components sector has attained moderate domestic capacity for international standards, with national rules now incorporating EN 50525 for low-voltage energy cables and IEC 60502 series for power cables with extruded insulation, ensuring safety, fire performance, and electromagnetic compatibility [358], [359]. The country operates 47 dedicated cable and wire plants, many of which have modernized their extrusion and testing lines in recent years to produce a wide range of building wires, power cables, and fibre-optic products [360]. Output has grown steadily, with production volume reaching 1.53 million km in 2023 and continuing to expand through 2025, driven by demand from power grid modernization and residential wiring [361], [362]. Although specialized high-voltage and data-communication cables still require some imports from Russia, China, and Europe, the sector benefits from strong local raw-material processing and active export development, including new contracts for African markets [363].

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Power cable, paper/lead, aluminium core, 4x95 mm <sup>2</sup>	1. \$10.65 – \$11.74/m	1. \$10.11–\$11.05/m	1. \$9.96–\$10.8/m
2. Power cable, VVGng, non-flammable, 1x1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2. \$0.45 – \$0.53/m	2. \$0.27-0.29/m [5]	2. \$0.26–\$0.28/m

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Electrical cabling and components shall demonstrate PVC minimization in insulation and sheathing, maximum feasible recycled content, and full RoHS compliance.

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Types and quantities: Low-voltage flexible/installation cables with high recycled copper content (e.g., RK 90 H07V2-K type, EN 50525-1/EN 50525-2-31 compliant, CE marked per CPR, RoHS compliant) at typical 5–15 linear metres per m<sup>2</sup> floor area (0.05–0.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) for power/lighting circuits.

Avoidance of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: RK 90 6 mm<sup>2</sup> cable (EN 50525 compliant): Avoid ~0.127 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per linear metre lifecycle via Module D recycling credits. Other emissions avoided: AP net -0.0205 mol H<sup>+</sup> eq./m, EP-freshwater net -0.000138 kg P eq./m, POCP net -0.00357 kg NMVOC eq./m.

**Block 5 – Procurement Action**

**Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

Cables and electrical components must comply with RoHS and minimize PVC use; suppliers to provide material declarations and recycling options.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[174], [175],[358],[359],[360],[361],[362], [363],[455],[456],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Sanitary fittings

Plumbing fixtures (toilets, faucets)

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	Water efficiency standards (local/National), EN standards for plumbing; Eco Label criteria
Japan Standards	JIS plumbing fixtures; Eco Mark
Asia Standards	China/Korea national standards; WaterSense (benchmark)
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	GOST 30493-2017 Ceramic sanitary ware. General specifications.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 997 (WC pans and WC suites). ASME A112.19.2 (Ceramic plumbing fixtures). Water Efficiency: EPA WaterSense, EU Water Label, WELL Building Standard criteria. Performance: EN 200/EN 246 (Sanitary tapware flow rates & performance). Lead-Free: NSF/ANSI 61 (Drinking water system components).

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's plumbing fixtures sector, covering ceramic toilets and metal faucets, operates at a moderate level of domestic capacity for international standards. The foundation rests on GOST 30493-2017 for ceramic sanitary ware, now being harmonized with EN 997 for water closet performance and EN 200/EN 246 for tapware flow rates, pressure resistance, and backflow prevention [364], [365]. Until 2025, local output remained limited to basic assembly and low-volume ceramic pieces, leaving 85–90 % of premium and water-efficient products dependent on imports from Turkey, China, and Russia [366], [367]. A major shift is underway with the Roca Group's €70 million integrated plant in Kyzylorda, scheduled to begin operations in 2026 at 500 000 units per year, focusing on automated production of vitreous China toilets, concealed cisterns, and brassware that meet EU water-efficiency and lead-free criteria [368], [369]. This investment, combined with national water-saving regulations, is expected to raise self-sufficiency and support exports to Central Asia.

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Wall-hung washbasin, 550x420 mm	1. \$75 – \$135/pc	1. \$42 – \$58/pc	1. \$22 – \$38/pc
2. Toilet suite (pan + cistern)	2. \$190 – \$380/pc	2. \$95 – \$155/pc	2. \$58 – \$89/pc
3. Acrylic bathtub, 1500x700 mm	3. \$235 – \$440/pc	3. \$145 – \$210/pc	3. \$98 – \$135/pc

## Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Dual-flush toilets, low-flow faucets, lead-free components, fully complying with EU Ecolabel/GPP criteria to reduce water use by 20–40% and cut related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from pumping, treatment and heating.

#### **Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Types and quantities: For faucets/tapware at max 6–8 L/min of water flow (EN 200/EN 246) or toilets/urinals at dual-flush ≤6.0 L full / ≤3.0 L reduced / ≤3.5 L average (EN 997). The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are not calculated in the GPP sources rather the control in water supply flow and waste water treatment usage impacts on the environment and natural water resource utilization. Use-phase water reduction (20–40% typical) avoids energy for pumping, treatment, and hot-water heating – the dominant impact (>95–99% of total GHG). Exact CO<sub>2</sub> saved depends on local energy mix and water source.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Plumbing fixtures shall meet specified flow/flush limits (e.g., toilets ≤4/6 L dual-flush) and be certified lead-free for potable water use.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[176], [177],[364],[365],[366],[367],[368], [369],[457],[458],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Pumps and pipeline fittings


*Pumps, valves & hydraulic equipment*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EU Ecodesign for circulators/pumps; EN standards
Japan Standards	JIS; Top Runner program for pumps
Asia Standards	China energy efficiency standards; Korea standards
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	GOST 6134-2007 Dynamic pumps. General specifications. Mandatory Regulations: EAEU TR 010/2011 “On the Safety of Machinery and Equipment” for safety. EAEU TR 048/2019 for energy efficiency of motors.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	ISO 9906:1999 Rotodynamic pumps - Hydraulic performance acceptance tests - Grades 1 and 2 (MOD) ISO 5199 (Technical specifications for centrifugal pumps). ISO 5208 (Pressure testing of valves). EN 12266 (Testing of valves). Energy Efficiency: IE3/IE4 motor class (IEC 60034-30-1), Europump/Energy Label.

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	<p>Kazakhstan’s pumps, valves, and hydraulic equipment sector functions at a moderate level of domestic capacity for international standards, grounded in the adoption of ISO 9906 for acceptance testing of rotodynamic pumps and EN 12266 for industrial valve pressure testing and leakage assessment, now embedded in national technical regulations [370], [371]. Several specialized producers, led by the Ust-Kamenogorsk Valve Plant and Acton Flow in East Kazakhstan, manufacture shut-off, control, and safety valves for oil pipelines and water systems, meeting significant portion of internal requirements through modernized machining and pressure-testing lines [372], [373]. Strategic collaborations with global leaders, including KSB’s established service and assembly operations and Petrol Valves’ forthcoming local flow-control centre, are transferring expertise in high-pressure and corrosion-resistant technologies to local teams [374], [375]. Rising needs in water treatment modernization and mining hydraulics are prompting further capacity expansion, while advanced petrochemical pumps continue to arrive mainly from Europe and Russia [376].</p>

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Gate valve, flanged, parallel double-disc, rising stem, cast iron, for gas, DN 100 [4]	1. \$210 – \$380/pc	1. \$110 – \$165/pc	1. \$55 – \$85/pc
2. Plug valve, flanged, taper plug, cast iron, for water/oil, DN 50	2. \$120 – \$240/pc	2. \$65 – \$95/pc	2. \$28 – \$45/pc
3. Non-pressure cylindrical socket pipe (TBC), cellulose-plastic, DN/ID 600, load group 1	3. \$175 – \$310/m	3. \$90 – \$140/m	3. \$45 – \$75/m
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
<p> <b>Green Criteria (Mandatory)</b></p> <p>High efficiency (IE class equivalent), low leakage, maintainability MEI-compliant high-efficiency pumps + low-leakage valves per the above standards.</p> <p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b>  Types and quantity: Pumps: Energy-efficient rotodynamic clean water pumps with Minimum Efficiency Index (MEI) ≥ 0.40 per Commission Regulation (EU) 547/2012; hydraulic performance tested to ISO 9906:2012.  Valves &amp; hydraulic equipment: Low-leakage metallic valves tested to EN 12266 (industrial valves – testing of metallic valves); hydraulic fluids may meet EU Ecolabel for biodegradability where applicable (equipment itself not covered). It is noteworthy that pumps/valves are functional products measured by flow/power/leakage. Use-phase electricity consumption dominates (&gt;95% of impacts). EU-wide savings from the water-pump Ecodesign regulation: 0.4 (million tonnes) Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq/a in 2030 (plus 3.7 (terra watt hours) TWh/a electricity).</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
<p><b>Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation</b></p> <p>Pumps and valves must meet minimum efficiency class [insert] and include maintenance and leak-reduction features.</p>			

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[178], [179],[180],[370],[371],[372],[373], [374],[375],[376],[459],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**On-site water treatment***Water treatment & filtration media (site)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN standards for water treatment components; water quality directives
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS for water treatment materials; national guidelines
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China/Korea standards
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	ST RK GOST R 51232-2003 General Requirements for the Organization and Methods of Quality Control. GOST 2874-82 Drinking water. Hygienic requirements and quality control
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	For performance and safety assurance, the following international standards and certifications are widely accepted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSF/ANSI Standards: NSF/ANSI 42 (Aesthetic effects), 53 (Health effects), 61 (Drinking water system components) - The global gold standard for material safety.</li> <li>• European Standards: EN 12915-1 (Granular activated carbon), EN 12902 (Inorganic filtering media).</li> <li>• Testing Standards: ASTM D3860 (Activated carbon), ISO 9001/14001 for manufacturer's QMS/EMS.</li> <li>• Certifications: Water Quality Association (WQA) Gold Seal, KIWA (Netherlands).</li> </ul>

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan's water treatment and filtration media for construction sites and building systems reflect moderate domestic capacity aligned with international standards. This rests on the national adoption of ST RK 3744-2021 geosynthetic drainage materials/ systems, which sets clear technical rules for granular filter materials covering grain size, purity, and hydraulic performance, together with ST RK ISO 5667 for water sampling and quality evaluation [421], [422]. Producers rely on rich local quartz sand deposits in the Akmola and Karaganda regions. Firms such as SandCo in Kokshetau reached a record 15 000 tonnes of high-purity output in 2024, supplying graded media for multi-layer filters used in site dewatering and runoff control [423]. Local gravel and basic activated carbon from domestic coal now meet roughly 55–60 % of demand for standard filtration in temporary treatment units [424]. Upgrades at processing plants have lifted compliance with performance criteria for effective size and uniformity, while targeted investments support cleaner water handling during construction phases [425]. Advanced polymeric membranes and precision resins remain largely imported, but the share is declining under the 2024–2028 Water Sector Development Plan, which promotes local certification and supply growth [426], [427].

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Rectangular grease trap, 0.4 l/s	1. \$310 – \$580/pc	1. \$165 – \$240/pc	1. \$155 – \$185/pc
2. Rectangular sand trap Alta S-OS 7-500, 2 l/s	2. \$2,400 – \$4200/pc	2. \$1115 – \$1,450/pc	2. \$1100 – \$1400/pc
3. Natural zeolite	3. \$320 – \$550/ton	3. \$190 – \$220/ton	3. \$180 – \$200/ton
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
Non-toxic media, documented filtration efficiency, minimal leaching			
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b></p> <p>Types and quantities: Filtration media layer: 0.4–0.6 m depth → 0.4–0.6 m<sup>3</sup> per m<sup>2</sup> of filter surface (typical for bioretention systems; up to 1.0–1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> in multi-layer constructed wetlands).</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoidance: Biogenic vs coal-based granular activated carbon (EN 12915-1 compliant) – LCA (Gu et al., 2018; extended in Kaetzl et al., 2025):</p> <p>Coal-based GAC: ~18.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg; biomass-based GAC: ~8.6 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg.</p> <p>Avoided: ~9.7 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg (or ~2.4 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq per tonne) by substituting coal-based with biogenic/reactivated GAC.</p> <p>At typical bulk density 450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>: ≈4 365 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>3</sup> avoided.</p> <p>Inorganic filtering media (EN 12902-compliant sand/gravel): embodied GWP &lt;0.02 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg (cradle-to-gate).</p> <p>At bulk density 1 600 kg/m<sup>3</sup>: &lt;32 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>3</sup> (vs GAC: &gt;8 000 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>3</sup>) → &gt;99 % avoidance when inorganic media replace GAC in non-adsorptive filtration layers.</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
Filtration media and systems must demonstrate performance for intended contaminants and include data on potential leachates and lifecycle management.			

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[199], [200],[201],[421],[422],[423],[424], [425],[426],[427],[491],[492],[493],[94], [495],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**Fire protection***Fire protection systems & materials (sprays, boards)***Block 1 – Regulatory Framework**

<b>Standards Framework</b>	<b>Applicable Regulatory Documents</b>
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 13501; EN 1363 fire tests; product-specific EN standards
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS fire testing standards
<b>Asia Standards</b>	China/Korea national standards
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)</b>	Technical Regulation “General Requirements to Fire Safety”; national fire hazard classes and material requirements ST RK ISO 9239-1-2020 (ISO 9239-1:2010 Reaction to fire tests for floorings - Part 1: Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source, IDT)
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN 13501-1 (fire classification), ISO 9239-1:2010, EN 1365/1366 (fire resistance tests), NFPA codes, ISO fire safety guidance EN classes A1–F, NFPA fire resistance ratings

**Block 2 – Market Readiness**

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	<p>Kazakhstan's industry for fire protection systems and materials, encompassing sprays and boards, maintains a balanced level of local capability in meeting worldwide benchmarks. This foundation comes from the implementation of ST RK 3745-2021, outlining essential criteria for fire-resistant structures, including integrity, insulation, and load-bearing during exposure, alongside ST RK EN 13501 series that classifies reaction to fire for construction products [428] [429]. Facilities tap into regional gypsum resources across South Kazakhstan to produce fire-rated boards, where entities like Kaz Gypsum in Taraz with a brand name Kazupak Trade LLP output panels achieving EI 60 ratings suitable for partitions and ceilings in commercial structures [430]. Output from these operations addresses approximately 45-50% of internal needs for basic gypsum variants, bolstered by facility enhancements that incorporate fiber reinforcements for better durability [431]. Emerging local formulation of intumescent sprays occurs through partnerships in Almaty, yielding coatings that expand under heat to shield steel frameworks, with annual volumes hitting 5,000 tonnes by mid-2025 from joint ventures emphasizing cost-effective alternatives [432] [433]. Sprinkler assemblies see localized fabrication of pipes and panels in Astana-area plants, covering 40% of system components for industrial setups, aided by tech transfers that ensure compliance with pressure and activation thresholds [434]. While sophisticated solvent-based sprays and advanced composite boards depend on overseas sourcing for about 50% of supply, national drives under the 2025-2027 Industrial Plan foster certification upgrades and raw material processing to cut external reliance [435] [436]. Such advancements aid in safeguarding high-rise and energy projects against ignition risks, promoting consistent application in ongoing urban expansions</p>

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market
1. Combined composition for fire protection of structures made of wood, plastic, and reinforced concrete	1. \$16.00 – \$28.00/kg	1. \$6.0 – \$12.50/kg	1. \$5.80 – \$7.20/kg
2. Dry Plaster Mixture Based on Expanded Vermiculite for Fire Protection of Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures Unit	2. \$2.80 – \$4.50/kg	2. \$1.4 – \$1.65/kg	2. \$1.3 – \$1.55/kg
3. Dry composition for fire protection of wood inside industrial and residential buildings	3. \$4.80 – \$8.50/kg	3. \$1.10 – \$3.50/kg	3. \$1.05 – \$1.80/kg
[2]			
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
Fire performance without halogenated FRs where alternatives exist; documented composition/SDS			
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b></p> <p>Types and quantities: Intumescent sprays / coatings (e.g., Firetex FX5000): 0.5–5 mm dry film thickness → 0.0005–0.005 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> (0.6–7 kg/m<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p>Cementitious / vermiculite sprays (e.g., CAFCO / FENDOLITE / BLAZE-SHIELD): 10–50 mm → 0.01–0.05 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> (3–40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p>Fire protection boards (gypsum / fibre-cement): 12.5–50 mm → 0.0125–0.05 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> (1 m<sup>2</sup> per m<sup>2</sup> of protected surface).</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoidance: Avoidance mechanism: Water-based intumescent or gypsum-based systems typically deliver 20–60 % lower GWP than solvent-based or high-cement alternatives while fully complying with EN 13501/EN 1363 fire classes. All data are taken directly from the cited verified EPDs/LCAs</p> <p>1.Firetex® FX5000 Series water-based intumescent spray – EPD (NSF International, ISO 14025 / ISO 21930; declared unit = 1 m<sup>2</sup> protected substrate for 60-year building life):</p> <p>“ LCA results for FX5000 Series GWP Inc Bio Carb (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e) 3.28; GWP Exc Bio Carb (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e) 3.28.”</p> <p>Note: 3.28 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (full life-cycle functional unit). 2.CAFCO® / FENDOLITE® / BLAZE-SHIELD® spray-applied fire-resistive materials – LCA report (ISO 14040/44, Smart EPD PCR; declared unit = 1 tonne): A1–A3 GWP ranges 357–1 200 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/t (facility-dependent). At typical 20 mm application (≈ 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup>): 7–24 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>3.Gypsum fire boards (e.g., ToughRock® Fireguard X® 5/8" / 15.9 mm) – EPD (Georgia-Pacific, EN 15804 / ISO 14025): A1–A3 GWP ≈ 281 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq per standard panel quantity → ≈ 2.8 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (12.5–15.9 mm thickness).</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
Fire protection materials must meet required fire performance tests and avoid halogenated flame retardants where suitable non-halogen alternatives exist.			

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[202],[203],[428],[429],[430],[431],[432],[433],[434],[435],[436],[496],[497],[498],[499],[500],[501],[502],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Firestop sealants and fillers

*Sealants & firestop materials*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
<b>EU Standards</b>	EN 13501, EN 1366-3, EN 13501-2, EN 13501-1, EAD 350454-00-1104, EN ISO 11600, REACH (EC 1907/2006), UL-EU Mark; EPD
<b>Japan Standards</b>	JIS A 5758; JIS A 6909 for fire and sealant standards
<b>Asia Standards</b>	GB fire standards (China), KS F standards (Korea)
<b>Kazakhstan Equivalent (GOST / ST RK)</b>	GOST 25621-2023 – Polymer sealants and caulking products for building construction. Classification and general technical requirements GOST 14791-79 – Non-hardening construction sealing mastics ST RK EN 15651 series – Sealants for non-structural use in joints
<b>International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems</b>	EN fire classification standards (EN 13501), ISO fire and sealing performance standards

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

<b>Kazakhstan Market Assessment</b>	Moderate
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan's sealants and firestop materials segment reflects an emerging local proficiency attuned to worldwide criteria, underpinned by the application of ST RK EN 15651 standards governing sealant performance in terms of movement capability, adhesion, and durability, alongside firestop protocols drawn from EN 1366 test methods for service penetrations [288], [289]. Resident enterprises address roughly 35–45% of consumption needs, highlighted by operations such as VMP Astana Plant's output of fire-retardant compounds and SAFEMENT's specialized systems for safeguarding heavy machinery against ignition risks [290], [291]. Significant progress includes Hilti's distribution of penetration seals and Sika's establishment of a manufacturing site in eastern Kazakhstan during 2025, enhancing the availability of fire-resistant formulations for building applications [292], [293]. Even as basic acrylic and silicone sealants achieve substantial self-reliance through access to regional raw inputs, intricate intumescent barriers and extreme-condition firestops necessitate continued external sourcing, although strategic initiatives promote enhanced indigenous development [294].

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Silicone sealant, one-component, weather-resistant, fire-resistant, for interior and exterior use, temperature resistance from -40°C to +150°C, 600 ml	1. \$12.50 – \$22.00	1. \$9.98–\$11.05/pc	1. \$9.96–\$11.00/pc
2. Combined composition for fire protection of metal structures with anti-corrosion additives	2. \$3.50 – \$7.50	2. \$6.92–\$7.6/kg	2. \$6.83–\$7.5/kg
3. Dry plaster for fire protection of steel/reinforced concrete	3. \$8.05 – \$8.70/kg	3. \$7.93 – \$8.60/kg	3. \$0.80 – \$1.60/kg
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
Non-toxic firestops preferred; avoid halogenated flame retardants where alternatives exist; document performance and composition			
<b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b> Bio-based hybrid sealants (46-70% biomass, 0.05-1.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> application) avoid 50-66% CO <sub>2</sub> emissions			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
Firestopping materials must meet specified fire performance, avoid halogenated FRs where possible, and include SDS and product declarations.			

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[76],[77],[77],[78],[79], [80],[81],[82],[83],[84],[85],[105], [106],[107],[150],[151],[288],[289], [290], [291],[292],[293],[294],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**SECTION E**  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY**  
*2 positions*

## Photovoltaic modules

Photovoltaic modules & mounting systems

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	IEC 61215/61730 (PV module standards), EN 50583; EPDs for PV systems
Japan Standards	JIS C 8955 series (PV module testing); JIS standards
Asia Standards	China GB/T 9535; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK IEC 61215-1-2020 Crystalline silicon terrestrial PV module design qualification ST RK IEC 61730-1-2020 – Photovoltaic module safety qualification – Part 1: Requirements for construction
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	IEC 61215 / 61730 Series (Design, safety, performance) UL 61730 (Standard for flat-plate PV modules) Certifications: TÜV Rheinland / TÜV Nord, CE Marking

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's photovoltaic modules and mounting systems sector stands at a moderate level of domestic capacity for international standards, with ST RK IEC 61215-1-2020 and ST RK IEC 61730-1-2020 establishing rigorous design qualification, safety testing, and performance benchmarks for crystalline silicon modules [377], [378]. While dedicated module manufacturing remains limited to small pilot lines, the country's rapid solar expansion, now exceeding 1.3 GW of installed capacity with a substantial number of new plants commissioned in 2025, has evolved a thriving ecosystem for local fabrication of mounting structures, where domestic steel producers supply fixed-tilt and single-axis tracker systems for utility-scale installations [379], [380]. International developers and Chinese partners routinely require full IEC compliance for imported panels, yet growing local expertise in structural design and corrosion protection is reducing reliance on complete overseas kits [381]. This amalgam of imported technology and home-grown engineering is in synchronization with the country's aim towards 15 % renewable energy share by 2030 [382].

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. PV mounting structure (aluminium/steel)	1. \$35 – \$70/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$30 – \$60/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$25 – \$55/m <sup>2</sup>

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Efficiency, recycled content in framing, end-of-life recycling program

**Carbon benefit per unit of measure:**

Type of systems: High-efficiency photovoltaic modules certified to IEC 61215 (crystalline silicon performance & type approval), IEC 61730 (safety qualification) and EN 50583 (PV modules in buildings), plus low-carbon manufacturing and maximum feasible recycled content. Mounting systems shall use recycled aluminium/steel with minimal embodied impacts. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoidance: Each kWh of electricity produced by photovoltaic modules and mounting systems has a lifecycle carbon footprint of 10.8–44 g CO<sub>2</sub>eq (JRC 2025 report, functional unit = g CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kWh). This can significantly reduce lifecycle emissions relative to fossil-fuel-dominated grid electricity and avoids ~170–230 g CO<sub>2</sub>eq net per kWh by displacing the current EU grid average (213–242 g CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh in 2023–2024)

**Block 5 – Procurement Action****Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation**

PV modules must meet IEC/EN testing standards, include a manufacturer take-back/recycling plan and provide performance warranty and EPD if available.

Sources: [4],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[181], [182],[183],[377],[378],[379],[380], [381],[382],[460],[461],[462],[463],[464],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Energy storage and batteries

*Energy storage & batteries (on-site)*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EU Battery Regulation (and EN/IEC safety standards); EPDs
Japan Standards	JIS battery safety standards; national recycling frameworks
Asia Standards	GB/T standards, KS standards.
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK IEC 62040-1-2018 – Requirements for uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) used in storage systems. ST RK IEC 62133 – General safety requirements for portable and stationary lithium batteries. ST RK IEC 62660-2/3/4 – Reliability and safety test methods for large battery packs.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	IEC 62040-1:2017 + Amd.1(2021) + Amd.2(2022), Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) - Part 1: Safety requirements, IDT <b>IEC (IEC) – System and Battery Requirements:</b> IEC 62485-2: Essential Safety Requirements for Stationary Batteries. IEC 62933: A Series of Standards for Electrical Energy Storage Systems (ESS) Covering Safety, Performance Parameters, and Test Methods. IEC 62619: Safety Requirements for Lithium-Ion Batteries Used in Industrial Applications, Including Stationary Systems. IEC 62477-1: Safety Requirements for Power Electronic Systems. <b>UL – System Safety Standards:</b> UL 9540: Key International Standard for the Certification of Complete Energy Storage Systems. UL 1973: Safety Standard for Battery Units Used in Stationary Installations. <b>IEEE – Engineering Interface and Management:</b> IEEE 1547: Standard for the Integration of Distributed Energy Resources into Electric Power Grids. IEEE 2030: Guidelines for the Interoperability of Energy Storage Systems.

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan’s on-site energy storage and battery sector is building moderate domestic capacity for international standards, supported by the national adoption of ST RK IEC 62040-1 for uninterruptible power systems and ST RK IEC 62133 for lithium-ion battery safety, which set clear requirements for performance, thermal stability, and system integration [383]. Local capabilities are advancing through targeted manufacturing initiatives, including Envision Energy’s new plant that will deliver 1 GWh of battery storage systems per year from 2026, alongside a \$350 million BESS assembly facility developed with Clearbrook Energy Solutions and AG-Tech [384], [385]. These projects, combined with international partnerships such as the Masdar agreement for 2 GW of storage capacity, are helping to localize system design, testing, and deployment for renewable balancing and industrial applications [386], [387]. Although battery cell production remains limited and most advanced components are still imported, the rapid scaling of assembly and integration expertise is positioning the sector to support the country’s growing renewable energy needs more effectively [388].

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Lithium-ion battery for stationary storage	1. \$350 – \$550/kWh	1. \$320 – \$480/kWh	1. \$300 – \$450/kWh
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
Lifecycle disclosure, recycling/take-back, safety and thermal management			
<p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b></p> <p>Suggested types: Stationary battery energy storage systems (classified as rechargeable industrial batteries &gt;2 kWh capacity) complying with Regulation (EU) 2023/1542: carbon footprint declaration, recycled-content targets, performance &amp; durability parameters, and specific safety requirements for stationary BESS.</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoidance: EU grid intensity: 213 g CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kWh (Ember European Electricity Review 2025, p. 4).</p> <p>Battery lifecycle footprint: 10–50 g CO<sub>2</sub>eq per kWh delivered over service life (typical PEF/LCA values under Regulation (EU) 2023/1542, Article 7(1)).</p> <p>Net avoidance: 163–203 g CO<sub>2</sub>eq avoided per kWh discharged (if charged from grid; higher if charged from renewables).</p> <p>Example case: If batteries discharge 500 MWh/day (realistic peak-shaving/renewable-shifting portion for such a large hospital), they avoid approximately 82–102 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq per day (or 3.4–4.3 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq per hour during a 24-hour average discharge profile).</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
Battery systems must comply with applicable battery regulations, include lifecycle/EPD data, and provide an end-of-life recycling and safety plan.			

Sources: [4],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[184], [185],[383],[384],[385],[386],[387], [388],[465],[466],[467],[468],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

**SECTION F**  
**SITE WORKS AND LANDSCAPING**  
*4 positions*

## Geotextiles and geosynthetics

*Geotextiles & geosynthetics*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 13249/EN 13250 series for geotextiles and geosynthetics; EPD
Japan Standards	JIS geotextile standards
Asia Standards	China GB/T; Korea KS
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK 2372-2013 Geotextile materials. Non-woven geotextile fabric. Specifications ST RK 2790-2015 Geosynthetic materials. Waterproofing polyethylene roll geomembranes. Technical conditions
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN ISO 10319 – Tensile test of geotextiles EN ISO 12956 – Determination of characteristic opening size EN ISO 11058 – Water permeability normal to the plane EN ISO 12236 – Static puncture (CBR) test EN 13249 – Geotextiles for roads and other trafficked areas EN 13250 – Geotextiles for railways EN 13251 – Geotextiles for earthworks, foundations and retaining structures EN 13252 – Geotextiles for drainage systems

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	<p>Kazakhstan's geotextiles and geosynthetics sector has established a moderate domestic capacity for international standards, centred on ST RK 2372-2013 for non-woven geotextile fabrics and ST RK 2790-2015 for polyethylene roll geomembranes, which directly reference essential test methods from EN ISO 10319 (tensile properties) and EN 13249–EN 13257 (road and hydraulic applications) [413], [414]. Several specialized plants in the Almaty, Pavlodar, and Karaganda regions now produce needle-punched and thermally bonded geotextiles as well as HDPE geomembranes, satisfying about 60 % of the country's requirements for road construction, tailings dams, and slope stabilization [415], [416]. The materials are increasingly specified in major transport corridors and mining reclamation works, where their separation, filtration, and reinforcement functions deliver measurable improvements in structural longevity and environmental protection [417]. Although premium geogrids and geocomposites for high-load applications continue to be sourced from Europe and China, local producers are investing in wider product ranges and in-house laboratory accreditation to meet stricter project specifications [418],[419]. KAZGEOBEL has been a trusted partners in agriculture for the supply of geosynthetic materials [420]</p>

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Geomembrane (HDPE), smooth, thickness 0.5 mm	1. \$1.65 – \$2.30	1. \$1.25 – \$1.45	1. \$0.65 – \$0.95
2. Geotextile, needle-punched, density 300 g/m <sup>2</sup> , tensile strength 8.8 kN/m	2. \$1.35 – \$1.85	2. \$0.85 – \$1.15	2. \$0.75 - \$1.05
3. Geogrid, biaxial, polyester, tensile strength 40/40 kN/m, backing 150 g/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$2.95 – \$4.10	3. \$0.55 – \$0.75	3. \$0.40 - \$0.65
4. Geocomposite, 3-layer: 2× geotextile (250 g/m <sup>2</sup> ) + geomembrane (0.25 mm)	4. \$4.20 – \$5.80	4. \$2.80 – \$3.60	4. \$2.25 - \$3.25

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Durability, recyclability, avoidance of harmful additives, documented tensile/filtration performance

#### Carbon benefit per unit of measure:

Types and quantities: Geotextile / geosynthetic sheet: 1 m<sup>2</sup> per m<sup>2</sup> of application area.

Typical mass: 100–500 g/m<sup>2</sup> (0.1–0.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>); thickness < 5 mm (not expressed per m<sup>3</sup> as sheet products).

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoidance: Meltex Oy Geotextiles for filtration and separation (polypropylene non-woven, NorGeoSpec/VTT-GEO compliant, applicable to EN 13249/13250 functions) – verified EPD (EPD Hub, EN 15804+A2:2019 & ISO 14025). “GWP – fossil, A1–A3: 1.83 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg; GWP – total, A1–A3: 1.81 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg” (declared unit 1 kg geotextile, cradle-to-gate; variation <10 %). For a typical 200 g/m<sup>2</sup> product this equals ≈0.36–0.37 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (A1–A3). BTT Woven Geotextiles (Terralys series, EN 13249/13250-compliant applications) – verified Climate Declaration / EPD (ISO 14025, PCR 2019:14 UN CPC 369; full EPD).

“The information below shows the total global warming potential (GWP) in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq.) per m<sup>2</sup> geotextile including packaging material from cradle-to-grave (upstream – own production – downstream).”

Examples: Terralys LF 17/17 (92 g/m<sup>2</sup>) = 0.37 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>; LF 17/17 C1 (167 g/m<sup>2</sup>) = 0.65 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>; Terrabarrier BL365 C3 (365 g/m<sup>2</sup>) = 1.40 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>.

### Block 5 – Procurement Action

#### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Geotextiles and geosynthetics shall comply with the EN 13249/EN 13250 series (and EN 13251–EN 13265 as applicable to the function: separation, filtration, drainage, reinforcement or erosion control), bear CE marking and Declaration of Performance in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

Suppliers shall provide a third-party verified EPD compliant with EN 15804 and ISO 14025 stating cradle-to-gate GWP (A1–A3). Products with the lowest verified GWP per m<sup>2</sup> and/or incorporating recycled/secondary materials shall receive preferential evaluation.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[196], [197],[198],[413],[414],[415],[416], [417],[418],[419],[420],[485],[486],[487], [488],[489],[490], [520],[521]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Recycled aggregates

*Recycled aggregates & secondary materials (fill)*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN 13242; national recycled aggregate standards; EPDs
Japan Standards	JIS equivalents; national guidance
Asia Standards	China/Korea standards for recycled aggregates
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	GOST 32495-2013 Aggregates, Fines, and Mixtures Made from Recycled Reinforced and Non-Reinforced Concrete. Specifications Fill & road base: ST RK EN 13242 Unbound mixtures: ST RK EN 13285 Concrete aggregate use: ST RK EN 12620
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	<p><b>Recycled Concrete Aggregates</b> GOST 32495-2013 Aggregates, fines and mixtures made from recycled reinforced and non-reinforced concrete. Specifications International equivalents permitted: → EN 12620 – Aggregates for concrete (incl. recycled aggregates) → EN 13242 – Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials (road base, fill) → EN 13139 – Aggregates for mortar (recycled fines) → EN 933 (series) – Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates → EN 1097 (series) – Tests for mechanical &amp; physical properties</p> <p><b>Secondary Aggregates for Road &amp; Earthworks (Fill)</b> GOST 32495-2013 (mixtures &amp; fines) International equivalents permitted: → EN 13285 – Unbound mixtures → EN 13286 (series) – Unbound and hydraulically bound mixtures – test methods</p> <p><b>Bituminous Binders Used with Recycled Materials</b> ST RK 1226-2003 (DIN EN 1426:1999 MOD) Bitumen and bituminous binders – Determination of needle penetration International equivalents permitted: → EN 1426 – Bitumen and bituminous binders – Penetration test → EN 12591 – Paving grade bitumen → EN 13108 (series) – Bituminous mixtures (incl. recycled aggregates, RAP)</p>

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
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<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	Kazakhstan's recycled aggregates and secondary materials for fill applications have reached an emerging-to-moderate level of domestic capacity, anchored by GOST 32495-2013, which sets detailed technical requirements for aggregates, fines, and mixtures produced from crushed reinforced and non-reinforced concrete [401]. Modern recycling centres in Almaty, Astana, and several regional hubs now process construction and demolition waste with advanced sorting and crushing equipment, achieving recovery rates of 90–95 % for high-quality granular fill and road-base materials that meet both national and European performance criteria [402], [403]. The 2026–2030 Waste Management Concept, together with the national ban on landfilling untreated
<b>Kazakhstan Market Description</b>	construction waste, is accelerating the shift toward secondary resources, with new facilities already supplying recycled aggregates for major infrastructure and site preparation works [404], [405]. Although the overall share of recycled material in total fill applications is still modest, ongoing pilot projects and technical assistance from international partners are steadily expanding local expertise and supply chains [406].

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
Recycled concrete aggregate (fill)	\$18 – \$30/ton	\$15 – \$25/ton	\$12 – \$22/ton

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Minimum recycled content  $\geq 25\%$  (construction and demolition waste, per EU GPP benchmark for secondary aggregates; or  $\geq 50\%$  for secondary aggregate applications per project specification); contaminant testing per EN 12457 (leachate characterisation) or equivalent; geotechnical certification per applicable SP RK or EN 1997 (Eurocode 7).

#### Carbon benefit per unit of measure:

Recycled aggregates and secondary materials for fill applications shall demonstrate low embodied carbon through verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) compliant with EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

Example EPD data (Greenstone recycled aggregate from black slag, compliant with EN 13242 and EN 12620):

Declared unit: 1 tonne

GWP (A1–A4): 49 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/t

Core process (A3): 2.215 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/t

Other impact indicators (per tonne): AP = 0.196 kg SO<sub>2</sub>eq; EP = 0.0341 kg PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>eq; POCP = 0.007 kg C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>eq.

For a typical 100 mm thick fill layer (bulk density 1,500 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 0.15 t/m<sup>2</sup>):

Embodied carbon ranges from 1.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (using typical low-impact recycled concrete aggregate at 10 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/t) to 7.35 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (using the above EPD at 49 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/t).

Across available EPDs and inventories, the range for recycled aggregates is generally 1–49 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/t, resulting in 0.15–7.35 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> for a 100 mm layer.

Environmental benefit: Use of recycled aggregates typically achieves 50–80% lower embodied carbon compared to virgin quarried aggregates, while also reducing quarry depletion and construction & demolition waste sent to landfill.

### Block 5 – Procurement Action

#### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Aggregates used for fill shall contain  $\geq$  [insert%] recycled content, pass contaminant/leachate tests, and include geotechnical test certificates.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[190], [191],[192],[401],[402],[403],[404], [405],[406],[475],[476],[477],[478],[479],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Landscaping materials

*Landscaping materials (pavers, aggregates, soil)*

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN standards for aggregates (EN 13242); sustainability criteria for landscaping materials
Japan Standards	JIS standards for aggregates and soils
Asia Standards	China/Korea national standards
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	ST RK 2959-2017 Artificial Stone Slabs and Tiles Based on Natural Quartz. Specifications (GOST R 56207-2014 Artificial Stone Slabs and Tiles Based on Natural Quartz. Specifications, MOD) GOST 27593-88 Soils. Terms and Definitions GOST 5686-2012 Soils. Field Test Methods by Piles
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 1338 – Concrete paving blocks EN 1339 – Concrete paving flags EN 1340 – Concrete kerbs EN 1341 – Natural stone paving slabs EN 1342 – Natural stone setts EN 1344 – Clay paving bricks ISO 13006 – Ceramic tiles (for external paving use)

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	<p>Kazakhstan’s landscaping materials sector, which includes concrete and stone pavers, crushed aggregates, and engineered soils, has reached a moderate level of domestic capacity for international standards. The sector is guided by ST RK EN 1338 for concrete paving blocks, ST RK EN 1340 for kerbs, and ST RK EN 13242 for aggregates used in unbound and hydraulically bound layers, all now fully incorporated into national technical regulations [394], [395]. Local quarries in the Karaganda and East Kazakhstan regions supply more than 70 % of the crushed stone and sand required for paving bases and sub-bases, while concrete paver plants in Almaty and Atyrau have expanded output to meet growing demand for permeable and decorative surfaces in public spaces [396], [397]. Engineered soils and top-dressing mixes, produced using locally sourced peat, compost, and mineral additives, are increasingly used in urban parks and roadside landscaping to improve water retention and reduce irrigation needs [398]. Although premium natural stone pavers and specialized geotechnical aggregates are still partly imported, the sector’s integration of recycled construction waste and native plant-compatible soils is advancing steadily through government-supported circular economy programmes [399],[400]</p>

Block 3 – Price Dimension			
Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Crushed stone, M200, fraction 5-20 mm[1]	1. \$28 – \$42/m <sup>3</sup>	1. \$18 – \$24/m <sup>3</sup> [1]	1. \$12 – \$16/m <sup>3</sup>
2. Expanded clay gravel, M350, fraction 5-10 mm	2. \$88 – \$125/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$55 – \$78/m <sup>3</sup>	2. \$38 – \$52/m <sup>3</sup>
3. Vegetable soil	3. \$30 – \$48/m <sup>3</sup>	3. \$16 – \$25/m <sup>3</sup> [6]	3. \$9 – \$14/m <sup>3</sup>
[6]			
Block 4 – Environmental Criteria			
▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)			
<p>Permeable pavers for stormwater management, maximum feasible recycled aggregate content, use of locally sourced or low-impact natural stone, and native or regionally adapted soils and plant species to reduce irrigation demand and support biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Carbon benefit per unit of measure:</b></p> <p>Landscaping materials shall demonstrate low embodied carbon through verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) compliant with EN 15804 and ISO 14025 where available. Key focus areas include:</p> <p>Concrete pavers, flags and kerbs (EN 1338, EN 1339, EN 1340):</p> <p>Typical embodied carbon ranges from 85–140 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>3</sup> for standard products. Use of recycled aggregates (≥ 30%) and low-carbon cement can reduce GWP by 25–45%. For an 80 mm thick paving block (approx. 0.08 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>), this equates to 6.8–11.2 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>. Low-carbon variants can achieve below 6.0 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Fired clay pavers and bricks (EN 1344):</p> <p>Modern EPD values typically range between 0.18–0.28 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg. At standard thickness (50–65 mm, approx. 95–120 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), this results in 17–32 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>. Selection of manufacturers using biomass or alternative fuels can reduce emissions by up to 30%.</p> <p>Natural stone pavers and setts (EN 1341, EN 1342):</p> <p>Among the lowest impact options with typical A1–A3 values of 18–35 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> for 30–50 mm thick slabs/setts, depending on quarrying distance and processing.</p> <p>Aggregates and engineered soils:</p> <p>Use of recycled or locally sourced aggregates can reduce embodied carbon by 50–75% compared to virgin materials. Engineered topsoil mixes incorporating compost and local mineral amendments typically show very low embodied impacts (under 15 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>3</sup>).</p> <p>Environmental benefit: Prioritizing permeable surfaces, recycled content, and local materials significantly reduces stormwater runoff, urban heat island effect, and embodied carbon while supporting circular economy goals and local biodiversity.</p>			
Block 5 – Procurement Action			
Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation			
<p>Hardscape materials should prioritize permeable solutions and include minimum recycled aggregate content of [insert%]; landscaping must prioritize native species.</p>			

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[188], [189],[394],[395],[396],[397],[398], [399],[400],[474],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

## Formwork and scaffolding

Temporary works materials (formwork, scaffolding panels)

### Block 1 – Regulatory Framework

Standards Framework	Applicable Regulatory Documents
EU Standards	EN standards for scaffolding (EN 12811 series) and formwork systems
Japan Standards	JIS standards; safety standards
Asia Standards	China/Korea standards
Kazakhstan Equivalents (GOST / ST RK)	SN RK 1.03-06-2007 General safety instructions and industrial sanitation rules for construction materials industry Product Standards: GOST R 52085-2003 Formwork. General specifications. GOST 24258-88 Scaffolding means. General specifications. GOST 27321-87 Frame scaffolding for construction works. Technical conditions.
International standards with functional alignment to Kazakhstan/EAEU systems	EN 12811-1 (Temporary works equipment - Scaffolding - Performance requirements and general design). EN 12812 (Falsework - Performance requirements and general design), EN 13377 (Prefabricated timber formwork beams). Relevant ISO standards and manufacturer's ETA (European Technical Assessment) for proprietary systems. BS 5975 (Code of practice for temporary works procedures) is a respected best-practice reference.

### Block 2 – Market Readiness

Kazakhstan Market Assessment	Moderate
Kazakhstan Market Description	Kazakhstan's sector for temporary works materials, encompassing formwork and scaffolding panels, holds a reasonable level of local ability to align with worldwide criteria. This stems from the use of ST RK EN 12812, which details performance for falsework in terms of load capacity and stability, along with ST RK EN 12813 for equipment in temporary structures that covers assembly rules and material strength [437] [438]. Factories benefit from nearby steel supplies in Karaganda and aluminium in Pavlodar areas. Operations like Kazakhstan Formwork Center in Almaty make steel frame panels and plywood-based systems, fulfilling about 40% of needs for basic wall and slab formwork in housing developments [439] [440]. New additions feature Denholm Zholdas expanding scaffolding output in Atyrau to 5,000 tonnes yearly by 2025, providing supported and rolling panels for industrial sites with enhanced safety features [441]. In parallel, ULMA Construction in Astana rolled out aluminium modular formwork lines, targeting infrastructure with reuse cycles over 200 times [442]. Even as climbing formwork and specialized cantilever panels draw on foreign supplies for roughly half the volume—mainly from Russia and China—the push under Nurlly Zhol infrastructure efforts backs homegrown alternatives via tech transfers [443] [444].

### Block 3 – Price Dimension

Sample / Type	Under Int'l Std.	Under Nat'l Std.	Market*
1. Wooden formwork panels, board thickness 25 mm	1. \$15–\$40/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$9.2 - \$21.5/m <sup>2</sup>	1. \$5.81–\$6.4/m <sup>2</sup>
2. Metal formwork panels for round columns	2. \$350 –\$510/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$368.9–\$404 kit/m <sup>2</sup>	2. \$364.43–\$400.8 kit/m <sup>2</sup>
3. Metal supporting elements for large-panel column formwork	3. \$160- \$330/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$184.45–\$200 kit/m <sup>2</sup>	3. \$182.22–\$200.4 kit/m <sup>2</sup>

### Block 4 – Environmental Criteria

#### ▶ Green Criteria (Mandatory)

Preference for reusable and modular formwork and scaffolding systems with high durability and recyclability. Single-use timber or plastic-based formwork shall be minimized. All systems must demonstrate robust design for multiple reuse cycles, low maintenance requirements, and end-of-life recyclability (particularly steel and aluminium components).

#### Carbon benefit per unit of measure:

Reusable formwork and scaffolding systems significantly reduce embodied carbon through repeated use. Impacts are calculated on a per-use basis by amortizing the initial embodied carbon over the expected number of reuse cycles.

Key Environmental Performance Data:

Steel Modular Formwork Systems (EN 12812 compliant):

Initial embodied carbon (A1–A3): typically 250–450 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (depending on design and recycled content).

With 50–100 reuse cycles (common for quality steel panels): 3.5 – 8.0 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> per use.

High-recycled content steel (>70% recycled) can further reduce impacts by 40–60%.

Aluminium Modular Formwork Systems (EN 12812 compliant):

Initial embodied carbon (A1–A3): 450–650 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>.

With 150–300 reuse cycles (standard for premium aluminium systems): 2.0 – 4.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> per use.

Aluminium's high recyclability (up to 95% at end-of-life) provides strong closed-loop benefits.

Prefabricated Timber Formwork Beams and Plywood Panels (EN 13377 compliant):

Initial embodied carbon: 55–85 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (solid timber) and 70–110 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> (plywood).

With 6–12 reuse cycles (typical for good quality treated systems): 6.5 – 14.0 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> per use.

Certified sustainable timber (FSC or PEFC) is required to ensure low upstream impacts.

Scaffolding Systems (EN 12811-1 compliant):

Steel tube and coupler scaffolding: 1.8–2.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg of material.

Typical system weight: 8–15 kg/m<sup>2</sup> of façade area.

With 50–100 uses and high recycling rate at end-of-life: 0.3 – 0.8 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup> per use.

Modular system scaffolding generally achieves 25–40% lower material consumption than traditional tube-and-fitting systems.

Environmental Benefit Summary:

Switching from single-use timber formwork to reusable steel or aluminium systems can deliver 70–90% reduction in embodied carbon per m<sup>2</sup> of concrete formed over the project lifecycle. Reusable systems also reduce construction waste by 60–85% compared to single-use alternatives. At end-of-life, steel and aluminium components maintain high residual value and recyclability.

## Block 5 – Procurement Action

### Environmental Requirements for the Technical Specification – Text for Tender Documentation

Temporary works materials shall prioritize reusable modular formwork and scaffolding systems (steel or aluminium) with a minimum of 50 reuse cycles for formwork and 100 cycles for scaffolding. Contractors must minimize single-use timber and plastic components, submit a reuse and waste management plan, and provide take-back or recycling schemes for end-of-life materials achieving at least 85% recovery rate.

Sources: [3],[14],[15],[105],[106],[107],[204], [205],[437],[438],[439],[440],[441], [442],[443],[444],[503],[504],[505],[506],[507],[508],[509],[510],[511],[512],[513],[514],[515],[516],[517],[518],[519],[520]

\* The Market price refers to the ex-factory general selling price regardless of compliance to certifications and international/national standards

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## Annexure-A: Methodology utilized in developing the Block 3: Price Dimension section

The methodology for the price dimension was developed to provide a structured three-tier comparison of construction material and engineering equipment prices for Green Public Procurement (GPP) in Kazakhstan. The comparison includes: (i) International Standard Price, representing EN/ISO-compliant products available on the global market; (ii) National Standard Price, based on Kazakhstani normative reference prices under GOST/ST RK standards; and (iii) Market/Ex-Factory Price, reflecting prevailing manufacturer and supplier market conditions.

International Standard Prices were established through a structured market survey of EN/ISO-compliant products using supplier and distributor websites, international market databases, project-level cost data, and Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). All prices were cross-checked using at least two independent sources and presented in USD per unit. Where significant variation existed, minimum–maximum price ranges were provided.

National Standard Prices were derived from official Kazakhstani normative pricing systems, including KazNIISA compilations and the Republican Summary Normative Base (RSNB). Since these sources typically provide fixed normative values, a  $\pm 10\text{--}15\%$  adjustment margin was applied to reflect realistic procurement variability associated with supplier margins, seasonal fluctuations, lot size, and delivery conditions. This adjustment approach follows internationally recognized cost-estimation practices.

Market/Ex-Factory Prices were compiled from manufacturer catalogues, supplier websites, public procurement documentation, and consultations with industry experts. These prices represent factory-gate supply costs excluding downstream retail mark-ups, VAT, installation, and contractor overheads, making them suitable for benchmarking public procurement costs.

All prices were converted into USD using average exchange rates for the 2025–2026 reference period. The presented values are indicative and intended for benchmarking purposes only, as actual procurement prices may vary depending on market conditions, logistics, specification differences, and contractual arrangements.

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